

Verment—James Fisk, Ezra Butler, Charles Rich, Rich. Skinner.
New York—Charles Sage, John Lefferts, John Fisk, F. Benson, Thomas J. Oakley, T. P. Grosvenor, Sam. Sherrill, J. Lovett, H. W. Miller, J. W. Taylor, Zebulon R. Shepherd, E. J. Win- ler, Jacob Munkel, Joel Thompson, Morris S. Miller, Wm. S. Smith, Moss Kent, James Goldes, Samuel W. Hopkins, O. G. Comstock, Peter de Novelles, Daniel Avery.
New Jersey—J. H. H. Condit, Ward, R. C. Stockton.
Pennsylvania—E. Brown, John Roberts, S. D. Higgins, Wm. Crawford, Wm. F. R. D. Ward, Wm. Findley, J. Whitcomb, Adam Seybert, Wm. Anderson, C. J. Ingersoll, J. Conrad, R. Davis, A. Tanne- hill, Isaac Smith, J. Irwin, A. Lyle, J. Gloninger, J. Griffin.
Maryland—P. Stuart, Stevenson Archer, Robt. Wright, Jos. Kent, S. Ringold, Alexander M. Kim.
Virginia—John W. Eppes, Thomas Newton, J. P. Mungerford, Joseph Lewis, T. M. Ryley, John Dawson, Thomas G. Wilson, Peterson Goodwyn, Wm. McCoy, John Patton, Francis White, Wm. A. Burwell, Hugh Nelson, James Pleasant, Aylet Haws, John House, J. Breckenridge, H. Caperton, J. Kerr, John Smith.
North Carolina—Nathaniel Macon, Willis Alston, Richard Stanford, Joseph Pearson, Wm. Ken- nedy, Wm. R. King, Israel Pickens, Wm. Gaston, Wm. H. Martree, Peter Forney.
South Carolina—J. C. Calhoun, Elias Earle, D. R. Evans, S. Furrow, J. J. Chappelle, Theodore Gour- dine, John Kershaw.
Georgia—Geo. M. Tronp, W. W. Bibb, J. For- sythe, W. Barrett, Thomas Telfair.
Kentucky—Henry Clay, Joseph Desha, Thomas Montgomery, Saml. McKee, S. Sharp, James Clark, Wm. P. Duval.
Tennessee—Felix Grundy, John Sevier, John Rhea, J. H. Bowen, P. W. Humphreys, J. K. Har- ris.
Ohio—J. M. Lean, J. Alexander, J. Kilbourn, J. Caldwell.
Louisiana—Thomas B. Robertson.
Delegate from Indiana Territory—Jonathan Jen- lins.

A large majority having been thus ascer- tained to be present.
On motion of Mr. Findley, the House proceeded to the choice of a Speaker by ballot.

Mr. Lewis, Mr. Roberts, & Mr. McKim, the tellers named by the Clerk, having counted the ballots, Mr. Lewis reported, that the votes were as follow—
For Henry Clay, 89,
Timothy Pitkin, 54,
Scattering, 5.

It was accordingly declared that Mr. Clay was duly elected, and he was conducted by the tellers to the chair, from which, after having been sworn, he addressed the house in an appropriate speech.

The members were then sworn in by states.
The house then proceeded to the choice of a clerk; when Patrick Magruder was declared to be chosen, he having 111 votes.

On motion of Mr. Findley, Thomas Clax- ton was re-appointed Doorkeeper to the House, Thomas Dunn Sergeant at arms, and Benjamin Burch Assistant doorkeep- er.

The usual orders were then adopted in respect to furnishing the members with papers, &c.
On motion of Mr. Dawson, a committee was appointed, jointly with a committee of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses were ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

The House adjourned.
David Dagget is chosen a Senator of the United States, from Connecticut, vice Chaney Goodrich elected Lieut. Governor.

Yesterday, pursuant to a resolution of the War Department, the Cavalry of this district, under the command of Lieut. Col. Taylor, paraded at ten o'clock in the morning, and reported themselves to Col. Carberry as ready for service. They go into camp to-morrow.

By accounts from Saker's Harbor as late as the 14th, we learn that the fleet which had returned from York was expected to sail in a day or two on another expedition.

ZANESVILLE, (O.) May 19.
NEWS IN SHORT.
All the mounted volunteers are dismissed to the praise and immortal honor of the noble hearted Ohioans be it known, that more than 4,000 mounted men are believed to have arrived at different points of rendezvous, or were on their way to the frontiers in consequence of Gen. Harrison's sup- posed danger. Gov. Meigs is gone to Cleve- land with twelve hundred men—General Harris n has been at Delaware, and is gone to Chillicothe, &c.—Gen. Cass was at Sand- usky—the British and Indians had retreat- ed from the siege, and were much discour- aged with the news from York, &c.

(CIRCULAR.)
LOWER SANDUSKY,
Camp Resolution, May 13, 1813.
To all the Volunteers of the State of Ohio, on their march to Fort Meigs.

The British and their barbarian allies have abandoned the siege of Fort Meigs. It is fortunate for the savages that they retired before your arrival at the point of destination. From the zeal, promptitude, & perseverance which has animated all those free and brave men, who have marched with, followed, and are following me, I entertain the belief that we should have drove our red enemies from the state of Ohio—but they have fled. Gen. Harrison, I am pleased to inform you, is in camp adjoining—Return to your homes—I thank you—the frontiers shall be safe.

R. J. MEIGS,
Gov. of Ohio.

THE NEWS IN DETAIL
FROM THE WEST.
It will be seen by Gov. Meigs' circular, that the troops of volunteer mounted men who were pouring in from all quarters, have been dismissed. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the zeal and energy of those brave men who have voluntarily stepped forth at this critical juncture to breast the sup- posed impending shock, in the defeat of our gallant band at the Rapids. It is an evi- dence of what Ohio will do when necessity calls loud for the aid of her sons, or when her hapless frontier citizens are in danger from the cruel foe! Upwards of 4,000 mounted men have rushed into the field, at a few days' notice.

A noble company of young men from Ma- rietta and vicinity, consisting of about 70, well mounted, under command of Capt. Ti- mothy Buell, passed through here on their way home yesterday. We are informed they were willing to serve for any given time within a year. From this place and about a goodly company, about 40, well mounted, under Col. McConnell and Major Smith, have also returned. It would seem from the turn of events their services are not now required. The enemy have left Fort Meigs, leaving behind some cannon ball and other plunder. The Kentuckians,

who were taken, are returning on parole, & represent the British as extremely scarce of provisions, much alarmed with the news of the capture of York, and that they con- sider themselves as nearly prisoners of war.

Governor Meigs has marched to Cleveland with 1200 men, lest the enemy foisted in their attempt on Fort Meigs might make a landing there. Gen. Harrison considers the fort safe. He was at Delaware on the 14th, & was going to Chillicothe, &c. It is con- fidently believed that the Gen. has positive or- ders not to make any movements in ad- vance until the fleet at Erie is ready to command the Lake. In all next month we may look for "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

We have seen and conversed with Ken- tuckians on their way home—and from the best general information it appears, that about 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th inst. an officer arrived in a boat from General Clay, to inform gen. Harrison of his ap- proach. The Gen. determined on a general sally, and sent an officer to gen. Clay di- recting him to land 800 men some short distance above, to attack and carry the en- emy's batteries, spike their cannon, and destroy the artillery. The attempt was made, and never was anything more com- pletely successful; the four batteries were immediately taken possession of, their de- fenders driven off, and their cannon spiked. They were then signalled from the fort to retire, and it is said such was their positive orders. But they suffered themselves to be amused with their victory, and actually pursued the British between one and two miles, when they were surrounded, and cut off from their boats, only about 150 escaping. The rest of the Kentucky troops with gen- eral Clay, after some skirmishing, reached the fort in safety. From the best accounts, we believe the killed of the Kentuckians in this affair will amount to from 100 to 150 men. Many scenes of horrid cruelty were again perpetrated by the savages as at the river Raisin. About 50 are supposed to have fallen after the surrender.

At same time, or nearly so, that the af- fair was acted over the river, an attack was commenced against a gun and mortar bat- tery on this side, under col. John Miller, of the regulars, which was completely suc- cessful, taking two pieces of artillery, and about 50 prisoners. We are grieved to learn that the brave company raised in this state, commanded by captain Langham, and who led the van in this attack, have suffered most severely.

The Kentuckians taken prisoners were immediately paroled and transported to Huron River, &c. and there landed—who are now daily passing through this place, and other routes west of this on their re- turn home.

Capt. Cairns' company which left this place have been ordered to Franklinton.

We have no additional news from gen. Dearborne, except that the capture of York is confirmed, and that the Gen. had arrived at Fort Niagara, and had ordered maj. gen. Lewis to repair there in haste—no doubt to arrange a new attack.

GENERAL ORDERS.
HEAD-QUARTERS, N. W. ARMY,
FRANKLINTON, May 16, 1813.

THE commanding general has observed with the warmest gratitude, the astonishing exertions which have been made by his ex- cellency governor Meigs, and the general and other militia officers of this state, in col- lecting and equipping a body of troops for the relief of Fort Meigs; but the efforts of these gentlemen would have been unavail- ing if they had not been seconded by the patriotic ardor of every description of citi- zens; which has induced them to leave their homes at a most critical season of the year, regardless of every consideration, but that of rendering service to their country.

The general found the road from Lower Sandusky literally covered with men—and amongst them many of those who had shared in the toils and dangers of the revolutionary war, and from whom of course there ex- isted no legal claims for military service.

The general has every reason to believe that similar efforts have been made in Kentucky. He offers to all of these brave men from both states his sincere acknowledgments, and is happy to inform them that there is at present no necessity for their longer con- tinuance in the field. The enemy has fled with precipitation from Fort Meigs; and that fort is in a much better situation to resist an attack, than when the late siege commenced.

The Quarter-Masters and commissaries are directed to furnish the troops of every description upon their return with provisions & forage in the same manner as the troops which have been called regularly into service.

By the General,
RICHARD GRAHAM, Aid de Camp.

CHILICOTHE, May 18.
THE LATE BATTLE.

On Sunday last, a number of the Ken- tucky troops taken in the action of the 4th inst. passed through this town on their way home. They were taken by the British to Cleveland, at the mouth of Huron, whence they were permitted to return home on condition of not serving against the British and their allies until regularly exchanged.—The full particulars of the late action have been related to us by one of the Kentucky troops attached to Colonel DUNLAP's reg- iment; and we have every reason to believe that his statement is entitled to full credit. Our informant states, that the detachment ordered to attack the enemy's batteries on the other side of the river, consisting of Col. DUNLAP's regiment, and a company from ROSSWELL's, landed about two miles or two miles and a half above the batteries; that they were formed in three lines; the first line at the distance of half a mile from the river—the second a quarter of a mile beyond the first—and the third a quarter of a mile beyond the second; that their orders were to proceed as silently as possible, in the order in which they were formed, until they should come opposite the fortifications, when the first line were to attack & carry the batteries, and spike the cannon—the second line were to support the first—and the third were to act as a *corps de reserve*, & keep the Indians at bay. The batteries being carried, and the cannon spiked, the detachment were to retreat immediately to their boats, embark, and cross over towards Fort Meigs, when General HARRISON was to make a sally in order to cover their land- ing, and enable them to enter the fort.—Unfortunately, when the detachment began its march towards the batteries, the orders to keep a profound silence were not strictly obeyed; several guns were fired, and the enemy were thus apprised of their approach.

A large body of Indians immediately raised the yell, and attacked our troops, but were met with firmness, and driven back. The first line of our troops then attacked the batteries, carried them and spiked the can- non, the enemy making but a slight resist- ance; but the second line, instead of sup- porting the first, fell a considerable distance on their left, and, as well as the third line, were snatched by the Indians, and drawn into the woods. Meanwhile, some boats were seen by those of our men who were on the beach, coming up the river, and supposing them to be reinforcements sent by General Harrison to their assistance, they received them with "Huzza for Harrison!" and did not perceive that they were British troops until they were landed, and began to fire on them. The Indians, by this time, having been considerably reinforced, began to har- ass our troops, who soon perceived the dan- ger of their situation, and commenced their retreat towards the place where they were first formed, the Indians following close at their heels, and killing or taking those who lagged behind, as well as the wounded. It appears that the retreat was in con- siderable confusion, the troops being scat- tered in different directions when disorder was given. Upon the arrival of our troops at the place where they were first formed, they found the ground occupied by the British who were arrayed in two lines, in an angular form. The British being concealed by the thick foliage, were not perceived by our troops until they had reached the mid- dle of the angle, when the enemy advanced upon them with fixed bayonets. Finding it impossible to make good their retreat, or escape the fury of the Indians, who were harassing their rear, our little band surren- dered them in order to protect them against the vengeance of the savages, who were highly exasperated on account of the loss they had sustained. Our informant further states, that after the surrender, several of our men were murdered, and a great num- ber wounded by the Indians, notwithstanding the British did all in their power to pre- vent them. Among those thus barbarously murdered, we are sorry to mention Captain LEWIS, a very meritorious officer, and brother to the gallant Colonel LEWIS, who so eminently distinguished himself in the ac- tion of the 18th January. One of the bar- barians hearing a man belonging to Captain LEWIS's company, address the latter with the appellation of "Captain Lewis!" im- mediately exclaimed, "Ha! Col. LEWIS come again!" and drawing a pistol from his bosom, instantly shot that valuable officer through the head. The Indians were very numerous, and the British appeared to possess little or no control over them, if we except Colonel ELLIOTT, under whose immediate directions they appeared to be; and they killed two British soldiers for at- tempting to prevent them from murdering our men after the surrender. There were two tribes of Indians, one of which were painted red, and the other black; the latter treated our troops with the greatest bar- barity, wantonly murdering, maiming and stripping them, and showing their hatred by every act of malevolence in their power; the former, on the contrary, treated them with kindness and humanity. Our troops behaved well on this occasion; and our loss both during and after the action, does not exceed 150 killed and missing, and about 20 wounded. Among the officers killed, we are sorry to announce Colonel Dudley, Captains Lewis, Morrison, and Irvine, and Ensign Dotsey; and among the wounded, Major Shelby, Captain Morris, Lieut. Underwood, and Lieut. Hamilton, (of the Ohio troops). We understand that the loss of the British is a great, if not greater, than ours.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.
A CALL FOR THE
MOUNTED REGIMENT.

Frankfort, May 11, 1813.
Dear Sir—The information received in various quarters, of the attack on Fort Meigs by a body of the British and Indians justifies the belief that a reinforcement ought to be sent on to the aid of General Harrison. The emergency can be met by horsemen only. As you have a regiment of mounted infantry, nearly organized, the crisis will, in my opinion, justify its im- mediate march to the scene of operation. You have my entire approbation and sanc- tion so to do. I will, in conformity with the wishes of the Secretary of war expressed in his order of the 26th February last, under which the regiment was raised, issue commissions to the officers. As far as de- pends upon the executive of this state, the men who march under you shall be allowed tours of duty according to the time they may be in service.

Captain Whitaker of Shelby, Captain Coleman of Harrison, and Captain Payne of Bracken, have each raised a company of cavalry, and reported them for service this season. As I do not now expect a call for cavalry, they have my approbation to join your regiment; and in case they do so, will be commissioned accordingly. You will please to address them on the subject.

Arrangements have been made by the Quarter-Master of the Kentucky troops, for furnishing your command with forage &c. as far as Newport; but the officers & men must look to the general government alone for a compensation for their service.

Respectfully, sir, &c. &c.
ISAAC SHELBY.
Col. Richard M. Johnson.

THE Regiment of mounted Volunteers was organized under the authority of the War Department, to wait its call, or to meet any crisis which might involve the honor, the rights, and safety of the country. That crisis has arrived! Fort Meigs is attacked—the North Western army is surrounded by the enemy—and under the command of General Harrison nobly de- fending the sacred cause of their country against a combined enemy the British and Indians. They will maintain the ground until relieved. The intermediate garri- son are also in immediate danger, and may fall a bleeding sacrifice to savage fury, unless timely reinforced. The frontiers may also be deluged in blood; the Mounted Regiment will present a shield to the defenceless, and united with the forces marching, and the Ohio Volunteers rising for the same object, the enemy will be driven from our soil; therefore on Thurs- day the 20th of this month, the regiment will rendezvous at the Great Crossing Scott county; except the companies and fractions of companies, raised in Henry, Gallatin, Boone, Campbell, Pendleton, Bracken and Mason, will rendezvous on

the 22d at Newport; at which place the whole corps will draw arms, rifles or mus- kets, ammunition and such camp equipage as may be necessary. The staff of the re- giment will be put in immediate requisition, and from Newport to the Rapids, forage and rations will be provided—also forage from the Great Crossings to Newport. Each man will take ten or fifteen days provision, and go as lightly burdened as possible. The fractions of companies shall be organized at the Great Crossings and at Newport—at which places commissions from the government will be given to each officer.

Every arrangement shall be made; there shall be no delay. "The Soldier's wealth is honor"—connected with his Country's cause, it is Liberty, Independence and Glory. Without exertions, Raisin's bloody scene may be acted over again; and to permit it, would stain the national charac- ter.

The companies or fractions of companies will therefore be punctual in their atten- dance.

The officers of every description belong- ing to this corps, upon receipt of this order will proceed forthwith to aid in its execu- tion.

R. M. JOHNSON, Col. R. M. V.

LEXINGTON, (K.) May 11.
THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Ordered for the trial of Major General S. Hopkins, consisting of Major-Generals Wm. Henry and M. Calmes, and Col. Francisco, convened in the Capitol on the 27th ult. and gave the following

OPINION.
The court having maturely considered the case to them submitted, have come to the following opinion, to wit:

The court having with great care and at- tention, examined all the written evidence taken on the part of the prosecution, in support of the charges with their specifi- cations, exhibited against Major General SAMUEL HOPKINS, as commander in chief of the Mounted Volunteers of Kentucky Militia, on an expedition directed during the autumn of the year 1812, against the Indians; and also having with the same care and attention, examined all the evidence adduced on the part of the accused—in obedience to the order of the Commander in Chief, to submit to him a complete re- cord of the whole of the proceedings in this trial, together with the testimony taken on the part of the prosecution, as well as that taken on the part of the accused, together with their opinion thereon—which is as follows, to wit:

That not one of the charges, or their spec- ifications, which are entitled to the con- sideration of this court, are supported by evidence—indeed the larger number of the charges and their specifications, are ex- pressly negatived by the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution; and the whole of them, which come within the ju- risdiction of this court, are clearly and fully refuted, by the positive and unequivocal evidence of the witnesses on the part of the accused. This court, therefore, con- sider Major General Samuel Hopkins justly absolved from all blame, and from all cen- sure respecting his conduct as commander in chief on the expedition aforesaid; and that his conduct has been such as merits the applause rather than the censure of his country.

ORDERED, that the recorder do deliver in person to his excellency the governor and commander in chief of the common- wealth of Kentucky, the foregoing proceed- ings and record of this court.

Ordered, that this court be adjourned until next day.

Wm. HENRY, Major-Gen. 3d D. K. M.
And President of the Court.
Test.—J. A. BLAIR, Recorder.
Approved, May 4th, 1813.
ISAAC SHELBY.

PLATTSBURGH, May 14.
An officer of the U. States army, who had been to Canada with a flag of truce, passed through town a few days since on his return to Greenbush. He states that the news of the capture of Little York had been received by Gen. Prevost, who had arrived at Montreal, from Quebec, on his way to the upper province. The death of Gen. Pike was not mentioned in this in- telligence. The British officers informed, that on the appearance of the American squad- ron before Little York, a frigate of 25 guns, on the stocks, was set fire to by or- der of Gen. Sheaffe. Five companies of grenadiers marched for the upper province last week.—*Republican.*

PETERSBURG, May 28.
A letter from New-York, dated on Sat- urday, states, that the frigates U. States and Macedonian, after passing Hell Gate, were unfortunately wind-bound.

We lament to state, that John Shore, one of our gallant volunteers, was killed in the late attack upon Fort Meigs. Mr. S. was attached to the battery commanded by sergeant John Henderson, and was killed by a splinter. Mr. Shore was too well known and beloved to require our eulogy. He fell in his country's cause, gallantly contending to regain her violated honor, independence, and dearest rights. We are still ignorant whether any other were killed, or who were wounded.—*Republican.*

Since we prepared the above, we have been favored with the following letter to the Post-Master in this place, (brother to the deceased,) dated

"CHILICOTHE, May 18.
"I am sorry, after so long a silence, that my first communication should be disagree- able. Your brother John was—killed—by a splinter, at a Battery in Fort Meigs, commanded by John Henderson, and man- ned by the Petersburg Volunteers—a Bat- tery, my dear sir, that did more execution among the enemy, than any other in Fort Meigs. I have not heard who are killed besides, with any degree of certainty—when I do hear, I shall transmit the news. We have, my friend, the consolation, the pleasing consolation of knowing, that our townsmen and friends have done their duty, and have obtained the honors of the officers and their country."

"This was no ordinary man"—Inspired by the holy fire of patriotism, he left his friends, and those most dear, and repaired to the tented field, to meet his country's foe, where he bravely fought and nobly died. Ye, who mourn his loss—ye, his former associates, who knew well his worth—let an appeal to the glorious event of that day, afford consolation. I sincerely mingle my sympathy with yours.—*become a friend.*

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28.
An officer belonging to major Ross's de- tachment, arrived in town on Wednesday evening with dispatches; he reports that the detachment is encamped on Grande Terre, and that the smugglers had abandon- ed their position previously to the arrival of the troops.

The sailing master of the U. States brig Syren arrived in town yesterday morning, having left the Syren at Ship Island. He informs us that the British sloop of War Herald was in sight when the Syren got under weigh, but when she had passed the bar, Mr. Bull was not to be seen. The Syren cruised off the mouth of the river for 28 hours, after which she stood to the south- ward in quest of the enemy, and arrived at Ship Island without meeting him. This con- duct of the enemy who is so superior in men and guns is a rare compliment to the pro- wess and skill of our seamen.

BOSTON, May 19.
A gentleman who witnessed, from Back- er's Island, the recapture of the *Invincible* Napoleon, by the Shannon and Tenedos, informs us that those frigates returned to their former cruising ground, and that al- though seven sail of coasting craft came out of Salem, the same evening in full view, & almost within gun shot of them, no attempt was made to molest them.—This forbear- ance and humanity of commodore Brooke forms a striking contrast to the drunken brutality of capt. Capel.

New-York, May 24.
Arrived Sp. br. Hannah, capt. Joquin, (as a car- tel) 15 days from Porto Rico, with 113 prisoners of war, part of which are the crew of the privateer Rosamond, lost some months ago, and several de- stroyed steamers who had been sent into the British Islands. May 18, off the Capes of Virginia, was boarded by Admiral Warren, who said New-York was not blockaded, but did not know how soon it would be. The Admiral was going to Bermuda.—On Friday, off the Hook, was boarded by the Valiant 74, and was informed by the boarding officer, that the port of New-York (he expected) would soon be blockaded. The schooner Pearl, and a small black schooner, sailed the same day for New-York. Left the Hook, Ann, to sail in five days for New-London and New-York. Among the passengers in the Hannah are, Alexander Scott, Esq. and family, and 19 from Carraceras, who were ordered off on 14 hours—Alex. S. Dickinson, and 2 men, who were the prize crew of the ship William, of New Brunswick, taken by the General Armstrong privateer, and sent into Porto Rico, and given up by the Spanish Govern- ment to the British. The King's party had possession of Porto Castello, and had defeated the Revolution- ists.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.
Arrived, Spanish schooner Ana Maria, in discom- fort from St. Jago, via New-York, where she was stranded in March last.—On the Broadway, was for- warded by a large helmsman to the British frigate Stear- den, captain Stackpole, which ship joined on Wed- nesday, the Spanish frigate and Martin sloop of war. The officer of the frigate informed, that these vessels composed the blockading squadron for the Dele- ware; that captain Stackpole, since taking the frigate, had released the detained American ship Fair Trader, & ordered her for N. London.—*Gov.*

HALTMOORE, May 24.
Extract from the "West River, 21st May."
"I have just time whilst the post waits, to inform you, that two British steamers are now off the mouth of Herriee Bay, where they captured two Bay craft this morning sailing down the Bay, and have them now as tenders."

The U. States frigate Chesapeake, Capt. Evans, is at anchor in Boston harbor, completely equipped and ready for a cruise.

WILMINGTON, (D.) May 22.
Delaware Blockading Squadron.
Very recent accounts from Lewinsward state there were 3 or 4 frigates and a ship of war—the fleet, and 3 large vessels, supposed to be pri- vateers outside, together with barges, &c. So that this squadron is greater now than it has been since the commencement of the blockade of the Dele- ware. We hope the people will be prepared for any attack the enemy may make. The sailing master of the Havre de Grace, George Town and Fredericktown, clearly states that we have suc- ceeded with a sanguinary and ferocious enemy, who disregard all those sacred elements which have hitherto bound man and man together.

Nonpareil, May 22.
Died—Yesterday of a wound which he received from a cannon ball in Fort Nelson, Mr. WILLIAM BALL, Jun. Adjutant of the fourth Militia Regiment, in service at this place.—The particulars of this shocking cas- tastrophe which has deprived the service of a promising officer, and society of one of its brightest ornaments, we believe to be in substance as follows: Adjutant Ball had or- dered a boat at the fort-landing to take him across the river to Head Quarters, as usual, to receive Brigade Orders for his regiment, which is stationed in the rear of the fort. He passed the centinel on the ramparts fac- ing the landing place, and had nearly ap- proached the boat, when one of the men in the boat called out to him that the centinel was loading his musket to fire at him; he immediately turned round to observe the centinel, when the latter levelled his fire- lock, took deliberate aim at him and fired. The ball passed directly through his body, about an inch below his heart.—He fell and expired in a few minutes after.—We are informed that the commandant of the fort had ordered the centinel not to suffer any one to take a boat from the fort without permission from the officer of the day; Mr. Ball, however, either was not informed that such an order was issued, or if knowing of it, most likely did not conceive it necessary, while in the discharge of an arduous and accustomed duty, to apply for permission to use the boat, and the unhappy error which perpetrated the horrid act, was either grossly ignorant of his duty, or else was in- stigated by a more than savage malignity. That he exceeded the orders of his officer, there is no question.

Mr. Ball was Ensign of the Winchester Rifle company, and was selected as adjutant to the 4th regiment immediately on its or- ganization, the duties of which station he performed with a zeal and ability which did him honor. He was beloved and re- spected by the whole corps, and his death is deeply lamented.

The name of the centinel is Lawrence; he is a private in the U. St. Artillerists. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body who gave in their verdict of "Murder." By said Lawrence, who was discharged de- livered over to the civil authorities and is now lodged in Portsmouth jail. *Herald.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Portsmouth, (N. H.) to his friend in Washington.
"PORTSMOUTH, May 17, 1811.
"We had war in our vicinity yesterday. The day of war, 'Ratier' pursued the privateer *Sagadahoc*, under *John Ross*, and sank her with cannon shot of the town. The last officer of the *Sagadahoc* was a