pay more, *by the rapacity of their friends, and their own disinclination to defend themselves!*"

And is it to defend this disaffected and pusillanimous people that the Factionists wish to bring our army from Canada?—I hope not—If any thing can cure them of their most unnatural attachment to our enemies, their indiscriminate plunder and depredation must. To do our enemies justice, they are impartial in their vengeance—No favor is shewn to either friend or foe—Whether Royalists or Republicans, Federalists or Democrats, "all is fish that comes into their nets."

CANIDUS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

If some of the presses in this City or elsewhere, be the organs of their respective patrons or partizans, is it not correct to infer that the uniform, unqualified abuse of the Chief Magistrate has become a federal principle? We remember that during the Presidency of JOHN ADAMS, especially while imposed upon by the arts of *Hamilton*, *Pickering*, and their other file leaders; at that time, Federalists *falsely so called*, were loud and vehement in behalf of the respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the Union.—They *then* denounced, as a democratic principle, all invective, nay even involved in his defence. They then declared that any obloquy against him or his measures, was a spirit derived from the Devil, Tom Paine and infidelity.—The reverend clergy in particular, were vociferous for the support of the "*powers that be.*" This was their favourite text—or at least topic, even on national fasts, &c. Nothing, it was argued and enforced by every Federalist, can be a greater proof of the prevalence of irreligion, as well public and civil degeneracy and corruption, than the levelling & disorganizing spirit of abuse and obloquy against the Chief Magistrate and those in authority. Hence the famous, or rather infamous, gag-law, or sedition bill—even during peace.

I appeal to the recollection of every honest federalist in the country, whether this was not the fact.

If so, how comes it *that now* every *fresh* editorial champion of Federalism tries to recommend himself by '*Billingsgate*' abuse, in every print he issues, against the Chief Magistrate? Does this so highly please their patrons? Is it for this purpose they receive from Federalists the most profuse support and encouragement—Or is it for this—our most opulent nabobs of the federal order, combine in establishing printing presses?

If it be, who will say that Federalism, during JOHN ADAMS' Presidency, was the *same* it is now, under that of JAMES MADISON? Indeed it is impossible any honest consistent Federalist can say so.—During JOHN ADAMS' administration, every Federalist would, to a man, have denounced all such Editors, as the basest and most profligate tools of corruption——Nay, so far did they carry their Presidential loyalty, *at that time*, that they provided *legally* against all animadversion on any measure the President could adopt, however free the writer might be from any personal disrespect.

Why, then, has not Federalism retained this principle ever since? Is it less honorable, or less virtuous, or less dignified now than it was then? Is it less becoming those who boast themselves, the most unsullied adherents to the principles of WASHINGTON—Or, in other words, those who assume to themselves a sort of exclusive claim to national honor, national patriotism & public virtue—and whose blood, *if you believe them*, flows in a more uncorrupted current than that of those of opposite sentiments?

FACTS speak louder and stronger than all selfish or partial pretensions—and to these let those, who want information on this subject, resort.

The responsible situation in which the nation has placed our present worthy Chief Magistrate—the trying and arduous duties that devolve upon him, at such a crisis as this—the talents, vigilance, and exertions, which it demands, and faithfully and honestly receives—might well merit and command the sympathy, the generosity, and liberal countenance and co-operation of any virtuous, enlightened or civilized society—and I am bold to say, that there is no such community of men, under Heaven, where JAMES MADISON'S long-tried integrity, public service and patriotism would not meet with these, in the most ample manner such a people could confer.

How deep, then, the guilty stain on our national honor and virtue, to see the president *at such a time as this*, teem with a careless lava of low, rancid ribaldry against the man invested with the unsullied robe of the nation's dignity—and placed at the head of her just defence against sanguinary and invading foe?

If any thing could aggravate the enormity of such disgraceful conduct, it is the consideration that its principal patrons are men who seem inclined fall postrate at the shrine of hereditary magistracy in Europe. Yes, the very men who have been taking the lead in celebrating the restoration of hereditary royalty, and the "*powers that be*" in Europe—are the very men, that for several years past, have patronized abuse, obliquy, and even personal defamation on the "*powers that be*," at home.

AMERICANS! If you merit the name, think on this. Let men of *any* or *every* faculty of intellect, or observance, mark this principle of federalism. The whole host of its advocates, whether as patrons or mercenaries, are challenged, and hereby called on, either to deny its guilty existence, or to vindicate its atrocious, disloyal and treasonable spirit, in this respect.

If this be FEDERALISM, let any own it, if they can, without a blush of conscious guilt. If this be pure, untarnished American republicanism, or the principle inculcated by WASHINGTON, and the sages of the revolution, then might we as well curse as bless their memory. If this be federalism, then ought WASHINGTON never to have borne an office, so soon to be subjected to the vile invectives of every tool of faction, or relentless, disappointed ambition.

Had that great man foreseen, that so many of his honored and beloved country—of those, too, who *affected* to be his peculiar admirers, followers and disciples, would so soon have incurred such a mark of public depravity or national turpitude, he would, certainly, never have considered it an office worthy of his great and heroic services—nor that country entitled to such services, where that office, *unimpeachably* executed, could be so wantonly defamed—or where such licentious scope would be given by the press, however free, to such nationally dishonorable debasement and corruption.

HONESTUS.

ALEXANDRIA, AUGUST 8.

Copy of a letter from an Officer in the Army, to his friend in this town, dated

Fort Erie, U. C. July 28.

On the 23d I found myself so far recovered as to join the army on Queenston Heights, although that part of my foot which was fractured will never be of much service. On the 24th we retired to Chippewa, and on the 25th at half past 4 P. M. our first brigade commanded by General Scott, engaged the enemy's advance, about 2 1-2 miles from Chippewa; the main body of both armies soon supported the advances, and a tremendous battle was fought lasting 5 hours and 23 minutes, mostly within half musket and sometimes within half pistol shot, which ended in the enemy's total defeat, leaving 2 brass 24 pounders and 1 brass 6 pounder in our possession. We kept the battle ground until midnight, when having removed our wounded and part of our dead, and retired to Chippewa, taking with us his brass 6 pounder. We were unable to bring off his two 24 pounders from a want of horses; almost all ours being killed, and our pieces were generally taken off with bricoles. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners must be about 12 or 1300. Of prisoners we have taken Major Gen. Riall, Gen. Drummond's aid de camp, 19 officers and 340 or 400 men. His force engaged was by their own account about 4500 regulars, besides his Indians, &c. commanded by Lieut. Gen. Drummond and Major Gen. Riall. We had not an Indian engaged and our force did not exceed 2800 men; our loss is severe.——Generals Brown and Scott, and an aid of each with several field officers are wounded—several other officers killed, among whom was my Captain [Ritchie] he was wounded in the body, but refused to quit his piece, when a cannon shot took most of his head off. All the men at his piece were killed or wounded. He was brother to the Editor of the Enquirer, and formerly lived in Alexandria.

My horse being killed when our army was before Fort George, a few days before the action, and not having received another I was obliged from my lameness to get into a waggon which left me a mile from the action, from there with my crutch I hobbled on, but the action was nearly over before I got up. We retired to this place on the 5th, where we may soon expect another action——should I come off safe you will hear from me, if not God bless you.—I took Gen. Riall with 4 of his officers up to Buffalo. He is wounded in the shoulder and will remain there for some time. The British officers and men not wounded have been sent into the interior—They have all been surprised at the obstinate valor of our troops in the late actions. The last one is said to be the greatest ever fought in this country.

Lieut. Kinnard is well, but was nearly done over by a piece of a shell which carried away part of his hat. *Herald.*

CHARLESTON, AUGUST 1.

THE WEATHER.

The last month, has been uncommonly mild, tho' not so much so as June. The general degree of heat at mid day was from 80 to 84, in *three* instances only rising to 90 and 91. Frequent showers in the course of the month, particularly the last week, when there was an excess of rain with high wind. The latter are apprehensive may have done some damage among the cotton plantations on the seaboard. All accounts from the interior agree that the crop of wheat was uncommonly fine, and well got in. The corn crop, which is now out of reach of harm, is abundant beyond any thing known before. The cotton and rice promised equally well, particularly the former, which, should it escape injury from gales will be the greatest ever made from the quantity planted.

AMERICAN HEROISM.

Could every instance of individual heroism, which has occurred during the present war be collected and recorded, they would form a subject of proud satisfaction for the contemplation of the American patriot, and transmit a page to posterity, unsurpassed by the brightest annals of Grecian and Roman glory.——Every gallant deed of our ocean warriors, from the most skilful commander down to the rudest and humblest tar, adds alike to the lustre of our national character, and equally demands our admiration and lasting remembrance. But in the action between the Phœbe and Essex, how many of our brave seamen, sunk as it were, in a blaze of glory, whose individual names must be forever shrouded in darkness! To redeem them from this fate, and hold them up as examples for the emulation of their countrymen in arms, would be a pleasing task. Though they fell in their country's cause, far from their kindred and homes, yet their relatives and friends would then, while mourning their death, feel a bright consolation in their transition to perpetual fame.

From a friend who took part in the engagement, we have received the following anecdotes, exemplary of that fearless and patriotic spirit which animated the whole crew of the Essex, and which has characterized our hardy sailors in all their combat with the tyrant of the seas. To the memory of the brave fellows mentioned therein, their publicity is due; and we do not doubt but that many more instances of chivalrous heroism, resulting from a noble love of country, might be obtained and recorded to the lasting honor of the American name.

John Ripley, after losing a leg—said, "Farewell, boys, I can be of no use to you," and hopped out of the bow port.

John Alvison, received a cannon ball (18 pounder) through the body; in the agony of death, he exclaimed, "Never mind, shipmates: I die in defence of "Free Trade and Sailors' R-i-g-h-t-s," and expired with the word *rights* quivering on his lips.

James Anderson, had his left leg shot off, and died animating his ship-mates to fight bravely in defence of Liberty.

After the engagement, Benjamin Hazen, having dressed himself in a clean shirt and jerkin, addressed his remaining mess-mates, and telling them he never could submit to be a prisoner to the *English*, threw himself into the sea.

N. Y. Columbian.

The gentlemen who manage the Diving Bell and who, last summer, were daily bringing up curiosities from sunken wreck of the British frigate Hussar, C. M. Pole commander, at Hell Gate, are now employed in diving into the hull of the sloop of war Mercury, J. Montague, commander, sunk in 1777, in the North River, opposite Mr. Roulet's seat, seven miles from the City. From the wreck of the Mercury have been brought up, most of her guns in a perfect state, some dimijohns of liquor, bottles of wine, rum porter, china bowls rivited with silver, &c. attached to which are oyster & clam shells. These articles, particularly the liquor, sell for enormous prices, owing, no doubt, to their improvement from nearly 40 years seclusion from air.

A friend having put in our possession Steel's List for October, 1781, we find that the Hussar was sunk, by running on the rocks at Hell Gate in 1779; and that the Mercury went down in consequence of running foul of a cheveaux de frize in 1777. *Ibid.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Camp Champlain, July 20th, 1814.

SIR,

On the 13th inst. at two o'clock at night, one of our piket guards, under the command of the gallant Lieut. CHARLES F. SHELBURNE, of the 4th regt. infantry, was attacked by about 70 Voltigeurs and Indians; ours consisted of about 20 men. The Indians commenced the attack by surprising and shooting a sentinel; upon which Lieutenant Shelburne paraded his guard and received the fire of the whole British force with great bravery, and returned it; on the first fire, had 2 killed and Lieut. S. received a wound in the hip; nevertheless, he kept up a well directed fire, and stood his ground until he received two other wounds, one in the neck the other in the breast; he then made a retrograde movement, in good order, but kept a well directed fire on the enemy, until a reinforcement arrived to his assistance from camp, upon which they made a charge upon the enemy, Lieut. S. accompanying them, although against the express command and wish of the officers present; but in the pursuit he fell on account of the great loss of blood. We drove the enemy, & took two prisoners, from whom we learn that Lt. S. with his spartan band, killed 20 and wounded 6, including 1 Lt. We found 15 killed on the field and 3 wounded. We only had 3 killed and 4 wounded, including our hero, who is now doing well, and will be out in a day or two. It is only necessary to add, that Lieut. Shelburne, after having received his 3 wounds, and while in pursuit of the enemy, was attacked by an Indian, who sprung upon him from the bushes & gave him a slight cut upon the head with his tomahawk.—After a slight skirmish, Lieut. S. succeeded in dispatching him with his sword, by a thrust thro' the body. He then fell for want of blood, and was carried from the field.

Last night, two of the enemy's patroling parties met and attacked each other, and did not discover their mistake, until they had killed seven of their own men.

FROM THE YANKEE.

ABDICATION AND EXILE.

We have no objection to give circulation, as far as our paper goes, to the hints contained in the prints of the British faction to the abdication or resignation of our two high officers, provided we be allowed to recommend to congress to *pass an exile law*, by virtue of which we should rid our land of a few men who would long since have suffered the *ultimum supplicium* in any country but ours. It is our deliberate opinion, that if less than 20 men; some say *less than half a dozen*, were sent from a certain *notional* town to within the British lines, as our fathers sent Gov. HUTCHINSON, ARNOLD, and others, we should shorten the road to peace.

A British officer, of no mean rank in *Canada*, said to an American officer, who had resided some time at *Quebec*:

"You Bostonians, were once poor and brave, and all the world respected you; but since then you grew very rich by trade and speculation, and your character is changed, for all your thoughts run upon your riches, and you are become a set of cowards, and your town the head quarters of *rebellion*; & every body despises you. You appear also a set of hypocrites—you pretend to us to abhor the war, and to be our friends, when you are feasting, toasting and caressing those men who have done us the most mischief. We esteem a man that acts openly and honestly and fights us bravely; but we despise the men who are continually black-guarding *their own* government, only because they want to get into office themselves."

You speak my own sentiments, said the American Colonel to the Briton.—We wish, said the former, that we could send about a dozen of our leading men of Massachusetts here to assist you in Canada. "We would not take them as a gift," said the Briton: "We have traitors enough already enjoying the protection of the British constitution;—"*May* "*every honest heart, whether Briton or* "*American, be every where honoured;* "*and every traitor meet the reward of a* "HALTER!!" To which the American Colonel drank with a hearty AMEN!——And so far a couple of honourable soldiers, belonging to nations at war with each other, agreed perfectly as it regarded honorable and dishonorable motives. It is an undoubted fact that the commanders of the ships blockading our ports feel an increasing contempt for the leading people of a certain town, remarkable for *more show* than substance; and for never being easy under any government, Royal or Republican.

LATEST FROM THE NIAGARA.

From our Correspondent at Utica, August 4.

In this evening's stage, arrived two of the British captains taken at the battle of Bridgewater, and Capt. ———, of our army. Capt. ——— was sick with the mesles, and not in the battle at Bridgewater, which he states to have been as sanguinary as heretofore represented, and the British loss much greater than ours. Capt. Kinne, son of Mr. Newcomb Kinne, Norwich, Ct. was among the slain. Capt. ——— states that he met General Gaines at Canandaigua, on his way to assume the command of the army, which was so far from being in danger of surrendering to the enemy, that no intention of recrossing the Niagara existed;—that the army had received reinforcements since the last battle, equal to the number lost in that engagement. The armed vessels which lately arrived from Erie, Pa. remained at Buffaloe. Gen. BROWN was in good spirits, and intended to resume the command of his force, as soon as his wounds would permit. Capt. A. Spencer, jun. was living when Capt. ——— left Buffaloe. Gen. Riall was at Buffaloe, but about 200 British prisoners were on their march for Greenbush.

Notwithstanding the number of brave men who have fallen in the two battles, the spirit of the troops was rather elevated than depressed. *Columbian.*

INDIAN TREATY.

Cincinnati, July 26.

By a gentleman from Greenville, we learn that the Indian Treaty was concluded on Saturday the 16th inst. There were present the whole of the Shawanoese, Delawares, Miamies and Weeas, and about three fourths of the Wyandots, and fragments of the Potowatamies, Kickapoos, Ottoways, Nanticokes, Munceeas, Mingoes and Senecas, making in the whole, as estimated by the Agents, four thousand souls. None of the Winnebagoes or Chippeways attended. Of those which were present, the Miamies only objected to join in the war. Some of their principal chiefs proposed to remain neutral. They were reminded by the commissioners, that our government, at the beginning of the war, had earnestly enjoined neutrality on them; but as they had thought proper to become parties in the contest, they must now continue such. When the council opened the next day, that tribe, except the two chiefs alluded to, come forward and received the tomahawk. The treaty was terminated the same evening by a war dance in the usual style. An express has been dispatched to the President, and the agents intend keeping the Indians embodied till the expected orders of the President for organizing the warriors, arrive. They will form a corps of 800 or 1000 effective men.

FROM LAKE ONTARIO,

We may at length daily expect to hear of the arduous and bloody tug of war. It seems that the British fleet left Kingston on Sunday last, and was followed by the American squadron 24 hours after, on Monday the 1st inst. We have 8 square rigged vessels, besides sch'rs. and fire ships—the enemy's force about equal.—Ere this, a dreadful battle may have decided the mastery of the Lake, and much of the issue of the current campaign.—Our seamen were in high spirits, and eager for the opportunity they have at last obtained. May they avenge the murder of their comrades at Valparaiso, and add the proudest trophy yet obtained in the cause of "free trade & sailors' rights!"

N. Y. Columbian.

GENERAR ORDER.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Head Quarters, Montreal, 18th July, 1814.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces announces to the troops under his command, that having at the invitation of the American government, deputed, Col. Baynes, Adjutant General, and Lieut. Col. Brenton, Provincial Aid de Camp, to meet on Thursday last at Champlain, Col. Lear, late Consul General of the U. States at Algiers—for the purpose of reconsidering the convention for the Exchange of Prisoners, which had been entered into on the 16th of April last, between Col. Baynes and Brig. Gen. Winder; and of removing whatever objection might be made to the due execution of it:—And the said meeting have taken place accordingly, all objections to the said convention were then, and there, completely removed; and the same was, on the 16th inst. fully and definitively ratified by Col. Lear, on the part of the U. States, (he having full powers for that purpose,) with a supplementary clause, by which the 23 British soldiers, and the 46 American officers and non-commissioned, the hostages mentioned in the first article of the said convention, are declared to be included in that convention, and are to be released and exchanged, in the same manner as other prisoners of war, mentioned in the said articles, notwithstanding the exception to them therein contained:—And his Excellency is pleased hereby to direct this General Order be considered in explanation and confirmation of the Generals Orders issued on the 16th April, and 2d July, 1814.

(Signed) EDW. BAYNES,

Adj. Gen. North America.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 12.

FROM THE ENEMY.

The Flag of Truce which sailed on Sunday last for the British fleet returned yesterday morning. Mr. Skinner, the flag officer, is bearer of dispatches from Rear Admiral Cockburn to his Excellency the Russian Minister, and the Hon. Secretary of State; also to Gen. Mason and Col. Barclay, Commissaries of Prisoners. Mr. Skinner was politely favored by Adm. Cockburn with a file of the late English papers received in the fleet—they are however understood to be no later than 26th May. The force of the enemy below is said to be the Admiral's ship, 2 two-deckers, 3 frigates, 1 troop ship, and 15 or 20 craft in the Potomac; 2 frigates, 1 brig, and several small craft in the Patuxent. The Menelaus and another frigate arrived on Monday last from Bordeaux. The Loire frigate sailed on Tuesday on a cruize. A brig was lying off Little Choptank. *C. H. Books.*

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 10.

Letters from Buffaloe, received at the War Department by the mail of yesterday, are of the 3d inst. They state that the whole of the enemy's force moved up towards Fort Erie, and took a position about a mile from that of our army; that on the morning of the 3d, before day light, they passed over the Niagara a body of 500 men, who landed below Black Rock, evidently with a design of attacking Buffaloe and destroying our stores at that place; that they were met, engaged for some hours and compelled to recross, by a corps of 200 riflemen and some volunteers, under the command of Major Morgan of the 1st Rifle regiment; that we had 3 men killed and several wounded, among was Captain Hamilton, 1st Rifle regiment; that we had taken in the affair several prisoners; that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is considerable, and there is frequent skirmishing between the armies on the Canada side. *Nat. Intel.*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter dated Buffaloe, August 3, 11, A. M.

The whole of the enemy's forces have moved up within about one mile of our army———this morning at day light he crossed over about 500 men, just below Black Rock; his object, no doubt, was to attack Buffaloe and destroy our store, &c. He was gallantly met by 200 Riflemen and a party of Volunteers under Major Morgan; after contending nearly 5 hours, he recrossed the Niagara. The loss or gain by either party was not great. We lost 2 or 3 killed and several wounded. Capt. Hamilton is supposed to be mortally wounded.

"We took several prisoners—the enem'y loss was much greater than ours. The armies are still skirmishing."

Extract of a letter from Danville, New York, dated August 4.

"The Postrider from Buffaloe states, that yesterday morning a heavy cannonading was heard; supposed that Fort Erie was attacked—our troops at Fort Erie confident of their ability to maintain their position."

Extract of a letter dated Chillicothe, August 2.

We have just learned that Col. Croghan is in possession of Mackinaw and St. Joseph's. He went first to St. Joseph's and took possession of that post; from which he went to Mackinaw, and found it evacuated, and took possession of it also. The British and Indians robbed the inhabitants of all the provisions, &c. they had, and government has sent up a considerable supply for their relief. *Ibid.*