21st, deserve the warmest approbation for their indefatigable exertions and humane attention to the wounded of our army, as well as to the prisoners who fell into their hands.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your very obedient servant,

E. P. GAINES,

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Secretary of War, Washington.

[Lists of our killed and wounded will be given in our next—as also Lieut. General Drummond's private plan and order of attack, which are omitted this week for want of room.]

Report of the killed, wounded and prisoners taken at the battle of Erie, U. C. August 15, 1814.

Killed left on the field, 222—wounded left on the field, 174—prisoners, 186—grand total, 582.

Two hundred supposed to be killed on the left flank near Snake Hill (in the water) and permitted to float down the Niagara.——The number on the right flank near the woods could not be ascertained.

Given at the Inspector General's Office, Fort Erie, U. C.

NATHL. N. HALL,

Assist. Inc. Gen.

Brig. Gen. E. P Gaines, &c.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

When we remarked, in our paper of yesterday, that private property had in general been scrupulously respected by the enemy during his late incursion, we spoke what we believed, from a hasty survey, and perhaps without sufficient inquiry. Greater respect was certainly paid to private property than has usually been exhibited by the enemy in his marauding parties. No houses were half as much *plundered* by the enemy as by the knavish wretches about the town who profited of the general distress. There were, however, several private buildings wantonly destroyed, and some of those persons who remained in the City were scandalously maltreated. Among the private buildings destroyed, was the dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr. Robt. Sewall (formerly rented by Mr. Gallatin) from behind which a gun was fired at General Ross, which killed the horse he rode; the houses built for Gen. Washington on the brow of Capitol hill, the large Hotel belonging to Daniel Carroll of Dudn. and others, & recently occupied by Mr. Tomlinson, the rope walks of Tench Ringgold, Heath & Co. and John Chalmers, were destroyed by fire, without any pretence being assigned therefor that we know of.

The enemy was conducted through the City by a former resident, who, with other detected traitors, is now in confinement.

Cockburn was quite a mountebank in the City, exhibiting in the streets a gross levity of manner, displaying sundry articles of trifling value of which he had robbed the President's house, and repeating many of the coarse jests & vulgar slang of the Federal Republican respecting the chief magistrate and others, in a strain of eloquence which could only have been acquired by a constant perusal of that disgrace to the country.

The magazine at Greenleaf's Point was destroyed (partially only) and the guns spiked on Thursday. In a dry well belonging to the barracks, our soldiers had thrown many barrels of powder for concealment. After exploding the magazine, the British soldiers threw casually into this well 1 or 2 of their matches, which communicated to the powder deposited there. The effect was terrific. Every one of his soldiers near was blown into eternity, many at a greater distance wounded, and the excavation remains an evidence of the great force of this explosion.

The enemy retreated from the City with so great precipitation as to leave half his wounded behind him, amounting to more than an hundred, among whom are a Colonel and a Major. The force of the enemy is differently represented by deserters and prisoners; but the best informed make the force destined for the City to have been from 4 to 5000 well appointed and active men, infantry, artillery, rocketeers, &c. &c.

The enemy did not bury their dead, except those in the immediate vicinity of their camp. The rest, in number near two hundred, were buried by a committee of our own citizens sent out for the purpose.

After the action, on the retreat, Major Morgan, of Winchester, fainted from fatigue, and expired in a few hours afterwards.

We again caution our readers against giving too much credit to all the reports which are widely & industriously circulated, generally from erroneous information, but sometimes we are convinced from less pardonable causes, in relation to the battle at Bladensburg. Justice however requires us to say that much dissatisfaction prevailed among the troops who were engaged, at having been led so soon and so far from the field of action. It is a general opinion among them now just we say not, that the enemy might have been successfully resisted to the end by the force we had in the field. This is a question the solution of which materially depends on the number of troops the enemy bro't into the field, as to which, as before observed, we are not accurately informed, and much difference of opinion prevails.

CAPITULATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Copy of a letter from the Mayor of Alexandria to the Mayor of Georgetown.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed is a copy of the terms proposed to the Common Council of Alexandria, by the commanding officer of the squadron now lying before the town, to which they were compelled to submit. I believe they will certainly go to Georgetown and the City.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES SIMM.

H. M. ship Sea-Horse, off Alexandria, 29th Aug. 1814.

GENTLEMEN—In consequence of a deputation yesterday received from the city of Alexandria, requesting favourable terms for the safety of the city, the undermentioned are the only conditions in my power to offer.

The town of Alexandria, with the exception of public works, shall not be destroyed, unless hostilities are commenced on the part of the Americans, nor shall the inhabitants be molested in any manner whatever, or their dwelling houses entered, if the following articles are complied with:

Art. 1. All naval and ordnance stores (public or private) must be immediately delivered up.

2. Possession will be immediately taken of all the shipping, and their furniture must be sent on board by the owners without delay.

3. The vessels that have been sunk, must be delivered up in the state they were on the 19th of August, the day of the squadron passing the Kettle Bottoms.

4. Merchandize of every description must be instantly delivered up, and to prevent any irregularity that might be committed in its embarkation, the merchants have it at their option to load the vessels generally employed for that purpose, when they will be towed off by us.

5. All merchandize that has been removed from Alexandria since the 19th instant, is to be included in the above articles.

6. Refreshments of every description to be supplied the ships, and paid for at the market price, by bills on the British government

7. Officers will be appointed to see that articles No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, are strictly complied with, and any deviation or non compliance, on the part of the inhabitants of Alexandria, will render this treaty null and void.

I have the honor, &c.

JOHN A. GORDON, Captain of his majesty's ship Sea-Horse, and senior officer of his majesty's ships off Alexandria.

To the Common Council of the town of Alexandria

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Barney, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Farm at Elk Ridge, Aug. 29th, 1814.

SIR,

THIS is the first moment I have had it in my power to make a report of the proceedings of the force under my command since I had the honor of seeing you on Tuesday, the 23d inst. at the Camp at the "Old Fields." In the afternoon of that day, we were informed that the enemy was advancing upon us. Our army was put into order of battle and our positions taken; my forces were on the right, flanked by the two battalions of 36th and 38th regiments, where we remained some hours. The enemy did not, however, make his appearance. A little before sunset Gen. Winder came to me and recommended that the heavy artillery should be withdrawn, with the exception of one 18 pounder to cover the retreat. We took up the line of march, and in the night entered Washington by the Eastern Branch bridge. I marched my men, &c. to the marine barracks and took up quarters for the night. About 2 o'clock Gen. Winder came to my quarters, and we made some arrangements.—In the morning I received a note from Gen. Winder, and waited upon him. He requested me to take command and place my artillery, to defend the passage of the bridge on the Eastern Branch, as the enemy was approaching the City in that direction. I immediately put my guns in position, leaving the marines and the rest of my men at the barracks, to wait further orders. I was in this situation when I had the honour to meet you with the President & Heads of Department, when it was determined I should draw off my guns and men, and proceed towards Bladensburg, which was immediately put into execution. On our way, I was informed the enemy was within a mile of Bladensburg: we hurried on, tho' the day was very hot, and my men much crippled from the severe marches we had experienced the preceding days. I preceded the men, and when I arrived at the line which separates the District from Maryland, the battle begun. I sent an officer back to hasten on my men—they came up in *a trot*. We took our position on the rising ground, put the pieces in battery, posted the marines under capt Miller, and flotilla men who were to act as infantry, under their own officers, on my right, to support the pieces, and waited the approach of the enemy. During this period the engagement continued—the enemy advancing and our army retreating before them, apparently in much disorder. At length the enemy made his appearance on the main road in force and in front of my battery, and on seeing us made an halt; I reserved our fire; in a few minutes the enemy again advanced, when I ordered an 18 pounder to be fired, which completely cleared the road; shortly after a second and a third attempt was made by the enemy to come forward, but all who made the attempt were destroyed. The enemy then crossed over into an open field and attempted to flank our right. He was there met by 3 12 pounders, the Marines under Captain Miller, and my men acting as infantry, and again was totally cut up. By this time not a vestige of the American army remained, except a body of 5 or 600 posted on a height on my right from whom I expected much support from their fine situation. The enemy from this period never appeared in force *in front* of us.—He however pushed forward his sharpshooters, one of whom shot my horse under me, which fell dead between two of my guns. The enemy who had been kept in check by our fire for nearly half an hour, now began to out-flank us on the right. Our guns were turned that way; he pushed up the hill about two to three hundred men towards the corps of Americans stationed as above described, who to my great mortification made no resistance, giving a fire or two and retiring.

In this situation, we had the whole army of the enemy to contend with; our ammunition was expended, and unfortunately the drivers of my ammunition waggons had gone off in the general panic. At this time I received a severe wound in my thigh. Captain Miller was wounded, Sailing-Master Warner killed, Acting Sailing Master Martin killed, and Sailing-Master Martin wounded, but to the honor of my officers and men, as fast as their companies and messmates fell at the guns, they were instantly re-placed from those acting as infantry. Finding the enemy now completely in our rear & no means of defence, I gave orders to my officers and men to retire. Three of my officers assisted me to get off a short distance, but the great loss of blood occasioned such a weakness, that I was compelled to lie down. I requested my officers to leave, which they obstinately refused, but upon being *ordered* they obeyed; one only remained. In a short time I observed a British soldier and had him called, and directed him to seek an officer; in a few minutes an officer came, who, on learning who I was, bro't Gen'l. Ross and Adm. Cockburn to me. These officers behaved to me with the most marked attention, respect and politeness, had a surgeon brought and my wound dressed immediately. After a few minutes conversation the General informed me (after paying me a handsome compliment) that I was *paroled* and at liberty to proceed to Washington or Bladenburgh, as was also Mr. *Huffington* who had remained with me, offering me every assistance in his power, giving orders for a litter to be bro't, in which I was carried to Bladensburg. Capt. *Wainwright*, first captain to Admiral *Cochrane*, remained with me, and behaved to me as if I was a brother.

During the stay of the enemy at Bladensburg I received the most polite attention from the officers both of the Navy and Army.

My wound is deep, but I flatter myself not dangerous; the ball is not yet extracted.—I fondly hope a few weeks will restore me to health, & that an exchange will take place that I may resume my command, or any other that you and the President may think proper to honor me with.

Yours respectfully,

JOSHUA BARNEY,

Hon. WM. JONES,

Secretary of the Navy.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the enemy by a sudden incursion have succeeded in invading the Capitol of the nation, defended at the moment by troops less numerous than their own, and almost entirely of the militia; during their possession of which, though for a single day only, they wantonly destroyed the public edifices having no relation in their structure to operations of war, nor used at the time for military annoyance; some of these edifices being also costly monuments of taste and of the arts, and others depositories of the public archives, not only precious to the nation as the memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to all nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science:

And whereas, advantage has been taken of the loss of a fort, more immediately guarding the neighboring town of Alexandria, to place the town within the range of a naval force, too long and too much in the habit of abusing its superiority wherever it can be applied, to require, as the alternative of a general conflagration, an undisturbed plunder of private property, which has been executed in a manner peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants, who had, inconsiderately, cast themselves upon the justice and generosity of the victor:

And whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British commander on the American station, to be his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction "in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable;" adding to this declaration the insulting pretext that it is in retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada, when it is notorious, that no destruction has been committed, which, notwithstanding the multiplied outrages previously committed by the enemy, was not authorised, and promptly shown to be so; and that the United States have been as constant in their endeavors to reclaim the enemy from such outrages, by a contrast of their own example, as they have been ready to terminate, on reasonable conditions, the war itself:

And whereas, these proceedings and declared purposes, which exhibit a deliberate disregard of the principles of humanity, and the rules of civilized warfare, and which must give to the existing war a character of extended devastation and barbarism, at the very moment of negociations for peace, invited by the enemy himself, leave no prospect of safety to any thing within reach of his predatory and incendiary operations, but in a manly and universal determination to chastise and expel the invader:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, exhorting all the good people thereof, to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to the ample means possessed for that purpose. I enjoin it on all officers, civil and military, to exert themselves in executing the duties with which they are respectively charged. And, more especially, I require the officers commanding the respective military districts, to be vigilant and alert in providing for the defence thereof; for the more effectual accomplishment of which, they are authorised to call to the defence of exposed and threatened places portions of the militia most convenient thereto, whether they be or not parts of the corps detached for the service of the United States under requisions of the general government.

On an occasion which appeals forcibly to the proud feelings and patriotic devotion of the American people, none will forget what they owe to themselves; what they owe to their country and the high destinies which await it; what to the glory acquired by their fathers, in establishing the independence which is now to be maintained by their sons, with the augmented strength and resources with which time and Heaven have blessed them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President—

JAMES MONROE,

Secretary of State.

FROM THE AURORA.

AMMUNITION FOR THE BELLY.

ONE of the most celebrated captains of the 17th century being asked what he conceived to be the first duty of a general?—replied, "*To provide ammunition for the belly.*"

The maxim is universal, and ought to engage the first care of statesmen as well as Generals.

The maxims of this great man, the celebrated *Montecuculi*, are studied by military men.

One of those maxims was—"The "very thing which is not impracticable "for an enemy to execute, ought to be "considered probable."

If we apply it to the situation in which we stand at this moment, it would be practicable for the enemy to enter the Delaware, and to make a landing somewhere—we should therefore believe that he probably will do so—and we ought to be *prepared*—for what? "To let him approach within 100, 50, 40, or 20 miles of us?" No. What then?

We should be prepared to meet him on the *water's edge*, wherever he may attempt to land, and then—what then? "Let him move up to your suburbs—reconnoitred—unharrassed—unannoyed—and then suffered to perform such exploits here as at Washington—and after remaining two days unopposed—retire unmolested to plunder and disgrace some less populous town."

Such in their operation would be the counsels of shallow and feeble minds.

What must we then do?

Do! *Why, provide ammunition for the belly.*

"What then—we cannot eat the enemy," says some croaker.

Why, when you have subsistence, you may invite men to camps, and then you may arm and (if you have time) *discipline them*—

What discipline?

To the habits of obedience and command—to hear the fatigues and unavoidable privations of camp—abandon political disputes and all the hateful passions of faction—and unite to save all that is worth disputing about, from the force and vengeance of a barbarous enemy.

If the enemy comes—do not give him battle with raw troops in a thin single line, which if once penetrated, want of discipline would disable you from uniting or redisposing your disunited parts to assail him.

Meet him in small detachments—powerfully sustained—upon which your small bodies can retreat, when fatigued, and have successive small detachments to keep up the warfaare—

Attack his flanks—

Attack the whole length of his columns with an oblique fire—

Throw a strong body in his rear, and cut off his communication with his ships—

Drive all your horses and cattle beyond your own camp—

Do not leave him any part of your country to subsist upon—burn and destroy, rather than he should gain an hour's undisturbed subsistence on your soil.

The invasion of your soil supercedes all other law than that of self-preservation.

Seize upon and execute every man who gives the enemy aid or comfort.

He who feeds or abets the enemy—murders your kindred and your children—Drummond has told the British not to be *sparing of the bayonet*—

Retaliate—let not a man of them return to tell the story of their timerity.

Provide *magazines* in time to feed those who fight for the general safety—who expose themselves to the merciless enemy—that your generations may live in happiness and liberty.

Unite—co-operate—or you perish.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM OF FRIDAY.

We yesterday received the Halifax Journal of the 22d ult. containing London dates to July 16, per packet. We also received the London Evening Mail of July (8 to) 11. From these sources we have obtained the following articles.

JULY 16.

The Antelope, and other ships of war, with a fleet for Newfoundland, Halifax, &c. put into Bantry Bay on the 9th instant.

A letter from Ghent, dated July 2, contains the following particulars—

"The English Ministers are lord Gambier and Messrs. Colburn and Adam, but none of them have yet arrived at Ghent. The American Ministers are Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin, Adams, Russell & Clay. They have all been here for some days, except Mr. Gallatin, who is hourly expected to arrive."

JULY 7.

Private information, which may be relied on with confidence, states that a dreadful riot took place a few days ago at Strasburgh, between the garrison and a corps of 3,500 prisoners, who refused to wear the white cockade; in which many lost their lives. Lyons is said to have discovered some unfavorable symptoms; and in Paris, a person might infer from the conversation in the Play-houses and in the *groupes*, that another Revolution was on the point of taking place.——The King of Prussia has arrived at Paris, *incog.*

In Spain, no fewer than 4,000 arrests have taken place since the return of the King.——The principal adviser of the Crown on these occasions, is understood to be the Duke del Infantado.

Part of the Duke of Wellington's army is to be stationed in the Netherlands; and two Deputies from the Netherlands are said to be actually in London to concert with our Government the proper means of organizing the Belgaic army.

There appears to have been a serious disturbance at Madrid. The King suddenly left the Capitol in the middle of the night on the 11th ult. and the stone upon which the constitutional inscription had been engraved, was torn from its place, and two other inscriptions substituted.—The next day the statute of Ferdinand was placed upon the same spot, and we infer that it gave rise to insurrection on the part of those favorable to the constitution. However, they are said to be put down, and the most mutinous arrested. The King seems to have been very ill advised since his return.

JULY 15.

At a late hour last night a Hamburgh mail arrived. An expectation was put forth that Norway would be ceded to Sweden without an appeal to the sword.——In the mean time, it is said, the Swedes have been repulsed with a considerable loss in prisoners, in an attempt of invasion.

LONDON, July 15.

Capture of the Reindeer Brig Sloop of War by the Wasp.

On the morning of the 28th ult. in lat. 43, long. 11, the Reindeer, Captain Manners, perceiving an enemy to leeward, instantly gave chase, which she continued till about 3 o'clock, P. M. when the ships were yard arm and yard arm. An action was commenced & was kept up with the most determined spirit for 25 minutes, when the Reindeer having had her gallant Captain, Mr. Barton, the Purser, and 27 men killed and 40 wounded, (amongst whom were all her officers, except the 2d Lieut. and a Midshipman, absent) and having been repulsed also in two attempts to board, was under the painful necessity of lowering the British colors to the Wasp, American ship sloop of war, commanded by Capt. Blakeley.—The disproportion between the two ships, in size, weight of metal, and number of men, was very considerable. The Wasp is 509 American tons, (nearly 600 English measurement) 118 feet long and 33 beam, mounted 20 32 pound carronades, besides 2 long 12 pounders, and 175 men; while the Reindeer was little more than 380 tons, mounted only 16 24 pound carronades, and 2 long 6's, and had no more than 93 men and 20 boys. Capt. Manners lost his life in attempting to board, after receiving fourteen wounds from the Wasp's tops, where 26 men were stationed for the purpose of picking off the officers. Mr. Barton, the purser, fell early in the action. The Wasp was excessively cut up in her hull and rigging, besides receiving a 24 pound shot in her foremast, about five feet above the deck, which greatly endangered it, and is supposed to have sustained a loss in killed and wounded fully equal to that of the Reindeer. The Wasp's bow is composed of solid oak, which proved impenetrable to the Reindeer's shot; but she had two guns dismounted. On the following day it became necessary to destroy the Reindeer. Forty eight hours after the