AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE : *FRIDAY, Dec. 2.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

YEAS & NAYS,

On the question of engrossing for a third reading the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America.

[For the information of our readers, the names of the federal members are printed in *Italic*.]

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Bines, Bradley, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cannon. Chappell, Clark, Condit, Crawford, Creighton, Crouch, *Culpepper*, Cuthbert, Duvall, Earle, Findley, Forney, *Gaston*, Gourdin, Griffin, Harris, Hasbouck, Irving, Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King, of N. C. Lowndes, M'Kee, M'Lean, Montgomery, *Oakley*, *Pearson*, Pickens, Rea, of Penn. Rich, Robinson, Sevier, Sharp, Skinner, Smith of Va. Taylor, Ward of N.J. *Winter*, Yancey—49.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Avery, Barbour, Bard, *Baylies*, of Mass, *Bayly*, of Va. *Bigelow*, Bowen, *Boyd*, *Bradbury*, *Brigham*, Brown, Burwell, *Cilley*, Clopton, Comstock, Conard, *Cooper*, *Cox*, Dana, *Davenport*, *Davis*, of Mass. Davis, of Pen. Denoyelles, Desha, *Ely*, Eppes. Evans, Farrow, Fisk of Vt. Fisk of N. Y. Forsythe, Franklin *Geddes*, Gholson Goodwyn, *Grosvenor*, Hall, *Hanson*, Hawes, Hopkins, of Ky. Hubbard, Hufty, Humphreys, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Ingaham, Irwin, *Jackson*, of R. I. Johnson of Va. Johnson of Ky. Kennedy, *Kent*, of N. Y. *Ring*, of Mass. *Law*, Lefferts, *Lewis*, *Lovett*, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kim, *Miller*, Moore, *Moseley*, Murfree, *Markell*, Nelson Newton, Parker, *Pickering*, Piper, *Pitkin*, Pleasants. *Potter*, *John Reed*, *Wm. Reed*, Rhea, of Ten. Roan, *Ruggles*, Sage, *Schureman*, Seybert, *Sheffey*, *Shipherd*, Smith of Pa. Stanford, *Stockton*, Strong, *Sturges*, *Taggart*, Tannehill, Telfair, *Thompson*, Udree, *Vose*, *Ward*, of Mass. *Webster*, *Wheaton*. *White*, *Wilcox*, Williams, *Wilson*, of Mass. Wilson of Pen. —104.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.

Samuel Henderson, elected from Pennsylvania, vice Jonathan Roberts resigned, appeared was qualified and took his seat.

The bill to amend the stamp act (so as to accommodate private bankers) was received from the Senate, twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee to enquire into the causes of the success of the enemy in his invasion into this district in August last, delivered in a report, of very great length, together with a voluminous mass of documents.

This report (principally of a narrative character) Mr. J. moved to be printed, together with the following documents; selected from the mass laid before the committee, as tending to give an impartial view of the whole transaction.

1 A Report of the army, its number and distribution, previous to the 1st July, 1814.

2. Letter of Col. Monroe, then Secretary of State.

3. Letter of General Armstrong, late Secretary of War.

4. Letter from the Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

5. Letters from the Hon. Richard Rush, Attorney General.

6. Communication from the War Department, including the orders in relation to the 10th Military District, the requisition of the 4th July, and the correspondence with the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, and with Gen. Winder.

7. The Narrative of Gen. Winder.

8. Reports of Gens. Stansbury, Smith, Young, Douglass, and Hungerford, Cols. Sterrett, Minor, Tayloe, Laval and Beall, Major Pinkney and captains Burch and Caldwell.

9. Report from the Navy Department, including the official report of Com. Barney.

10. Letters from Gen. Van Ness, Dr. Catlett and John Law.

11. Reports from the Ordnance Department.

12. Sentence of the Court Martial in relation to Captain Dyson, and the correspondence between him and the Secretary of War.

13. Report from the Corporation of Alexandria, including the capitulation, and letter from Gen. John Mason.

14. Report from the Superintendant of public Buildings.

15. Letter from William Simmons.

Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. observing the great volume of the report and documents, objected to the printing of these papers, lest the length of time it would occupy should delay a consideration of the report.

Mr. Webster of N. H. (a member of the committee of Investigation) hoped these papers would be printed. He dissented altogether from the mannner in which that report had been prepared, though he was willing to do justice to the assiduity of the chairman of the committee in maturing the report. As soon as the documents should be properly in the possession of the house, Mr. W said, he should think it his duty to make some motion on the subject. The report itself had indeed been a product of great labor; it was a sort of chronicle—but, in his view, it answered no one purpose for which the committee who made it had been appointed. So far from clearing up the causes of the failure of our arms at this place, he thought it was calculated, though not intended, to cover up in a mass of prolixity and detail what he considered a most disgraceful transaction.

Mr. Grosvenor withdrew his opposition to the printing of these papers.

Mr. Johnson said, the house would form its judgment of the manner in which the committee had discharged their duty, from the documents collected by it and presented to the house, and from the statements of fact and the conclusions which they had drawn therefrom. The committee had deemed it their duty, and that duty they performed without favor or affection, to speak freely upon all subjects arising from the transaction, the developement of which had been committed to them, except on the solitary question of military conduct. They had collected all the facts that had come to their knowledge in relation to the military movements, and had thought proper to leave, for the decision of those equally qualified with themselves to judge, what better might have been done. If the committee had erred in any of their opinions, those opinions were subject to the will of the house. In relation to the mere military question, whenever the proper opportunity presented itself, he was not disposed to withhold either censure or praise when it should appear to him to be due. He would venture to say, whatever difference of opinion might arise on those points on which the committee had not expressed an opinion; on those on which it had expressed an opinion, its views would receive the sanction, not only of the house, but of the whole world. In relation to himself, Mr. J. said, he claimed no other merit than having toiled with the rest of the committee in making up an opinion on the subject, &c.

Mr. Webster said he should be sorry to be supposed to have found fault with the manner of execution of the principle adopted by the committee. He complained that the committee had not thought proper to express any decided opinion on the transactions submitted to their investigation. Although the fact was announced that the enemy had landed within fifty miles of this place, and that 1200 men of their army had overthrown all the force collected here within a months' notice, no opinion was expressed of these circumstances.—Neither would it be seen in the report that the burning of the navy yard was justifiable, or whether it was not an act of infatuation—[Here the Speaker interrupted Mr. W. and called his attention to the question]—Mr. W. said he objected to the report, because it expressed no opinion, and served in no degree to lead the public sentiment in respect to this disaster; and it was therefore that he proposed to question its correctness, &c. He heartily concurred in the motion for printing the Report.

Mr. Johnson moved to refer the report to a committee of the whole, and make it the order for the third Monday in Dec. This would leave the report open to discussion, in which, come when it would, he proposed to be in the front rank and not in the rear. On this, as on all other occasions, he should face his duty as became a man.

Mr. Yancey of N. C. suggested the propriety of the report's lying on the table until printed. When the house should be in full possession of its contents, they would be able to act on it more intelligently, &c. This suggestion, however, was overruled.

And the reference and printing of the report, as moved, were both agreed to.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the motion to prin the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday laid before the house by the Bank Committee.

Mr. Eppes of Va. said he thought the best course to pursue in relation to this subject, would be, to recommit the letter to the committee who reported it, or to the committee of Ways and Means. Mr. E. said he understood the fact to be, that the failure on the part of the public to meet any payment of the public debt, had not arisen from any want of funds, but from the difficulty of transporting those funds. He had understood, for instance, that there were sufficient funds in Baltimore to meet the payments which it was necessary to make at Philadelphia. It was important for the public to know that the difficulties adverted to by the Secretary in his letter had proceeded from causes which materially affected the ability of individuals to meet their engagements, and not from want of foresight in the financial department, or from a disregard to the inviolability of the public engagements. Another reason induced him to believe that this letter ought to be referred to the committee of Ways and Means. At the commencement of the session, that committee had reported their opinion that it was not the interest of the United States further to rely on loans; they had therefore reported to the house a plan to provide for the ways and means of the ensuing year, not bottomed on loans. While their report was before the house and not acted on, the new Secretary of the Treasury arrived and took his station at the head of that department. The committee, conceiving it due to him to give him an opportunity to express his views on the subject, had called on him to do so. In this letter to them, he had preferred a different system to that they had recommended for the relief of the immediate exigencies of the government—and instead of providing for a national circulating medium, had relied on the aid to be afforded by a national bank. Mr. E. said he had no wish whatever to cast censure on the Secretary of the Treasury, but to screen himself, and the committee to which he belonged, from censure for any alleged deficiency in the provision for the supplies for the present quarter. Every supply asked for by the Treasury had been granted by Congress, being merely a partial loan to supply the deficiency created by sending a part of the twenty-five million loan to Europe for sale.—The idea of the Secretary was, that with the aid of a national bank, he could negotiate the balance of the loan within the present quarter, so as to meet the demands against the Treasury within that period——No blame, therefore, rested on the committee of Ways and Means in this respect; they had acquitted themselves of their duty. There was another reason why he thought the letter ought to be committed as he proposed. If there was no adequate provision for the demands of the present quarter, provision ought to be immediately made to enable our citizens having unsatisfied claims on the government, to fund the balances due to them, or receive interest on the amount of them. For another reason, he thought the letter ought to be referred. The circumstances stated by the Secretary of the Treasury required that some circulating medium should be forthwith established to prevent embarrassment to the government from the recurrence of like difficulties.

Mr. Forsyth said he was opposed to the proposed reference of this letter to the committee of ways and means, because there was no information contained in it, he presumed, which was not already in possession of the house; and because no scheme of finance was suggested in it which had not been already before that committee. It appeared to him the gentleman from Virginia had misapprehended a part of the letter altogether, when he considered it as personally concerning himself. Mr. F. said he could not see any thing in the letter which threw a censure on the committee of Ways and Means, or on any part of this House. He saw no general reason for the reference, and he could not see the force of the particular reason which the gentleman had assigned.

The question was then taken on reference and carried; and also on printing and likewise carried.

The following are the letters thus ordered to be printed:

(See Yesterday's American.)

NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Kilbourn, of Ohio, said he had ever considered it to be the interest of the United States, that a National Bank should be established, for the convenient management of its finances. It was with satisfaction he found that to be the opinion of a great majority of the house, by the vote, some time ago, on the proposition that it was expedient to establish a National Bank. The project before the house having been rejected, he held in his hand a resolution embracing a sketch of a plan, which if approved, might be put into the shape of a bill. Mr. K. then offered his resolution for consideration.

[The resolution embraces the same plan, with a few variations, as that contained in the which bill was yesterday rejected by the House.]

This motion the Speaker pronounced to be out of order, as *in substance and matter* the same as that already rejected by the house, and which, therefore, could not now be resumed unless by a vote of reconsideration to-day.

Mr. Kilbourn remarked, that he had not understood, that his motion would be considered by the chair out of order, or he would not have proposed it. He the more readily withdrew it, because he understood that it was yet intended to move a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday.

[No reconsideration was moved to-day of the National Bank bill, which is therefore finally rejected in this house, but may and probably will be revived in the Senate.]

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the house then proceeded to the orders of the day.

THE TAX BILLS.

The bill to provide an additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the government, and for the payment of the public debt, by laying an additional duty on spirits distilled, and for amending the act already in existence for taxing that article, was read a third time. [The additional tax it will be recollected, is fixed at *twenty cents per gallon* on the quantity distilled.]

Mr. Cannon of Ten. moved to recommit the bill to the committee of Ways and Means; which motion he supported by a speech embracing principally, these points of objection: 1. The amount of the duty on the article taxed which was of oppressive magnitude, and unjust, because unequal in its operation; and 2. the mode of collection as vexatious, and therefore inexpedient.

The motion for recommitment was also supported by Mr. Humphreys of Ten. in an argument of some length, the object of which was to demonstrate the unequal operation of this tax as affecting relatively the Eastern or Western states, &c.

Mr. Fisk of Vt. opposed the motion, this tax, he contended would, in the result, exhibit as great a product from the Eastern as Western states, &c.

Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. also opposed the recommitment of the bill, and contended, in reply to the gentlemen from Tennessee that the operation of the tax was not unequal, viewed in connexion with the other internal duties, nor would it effect the suppression of the distilleries, as appeared to be apprehended.

Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. opposed the re-commitment. In the dispute between the Eastern and Western states, the *intermediate* ground was entirely overlooked; though he contended Pennsylvania would pay as large a proportion of the tax as any other state—and therefore he should vote for it, because he was desirous that state should in the present crisis contribute its full proportion. Among other things, speaking in support of the tax, Mr. I. said, he could not see why, whenever this *whiskey* tax came up, so many *wry* faces should be made upon it; and the amount of the tax could not be considered very oppressive, when, even after the tax was laid, a man might *make himself dead drunk for sixpence.*

Mr. Humphreys, in reply to Mr. Grosvenor, who remarked, that even if the tax did operate oppressively, the people of the West ought to bear it patiently because made necessary by the war for which they had been so anxious—remarked on the weakness of this argument: the people of Tennessee, he said, had advocated the war from their zeal in behalf of the rights and honor of the country, which they believe to demand it; and it would be hard indeed if they were to be taxed higher than other sections of the Union, because more devoted to their country's rights!

Mr. Kilbourn of Ohio, also advocated the re commitment of the bill, for the general reasons assigned by other gentlemen. The tax already in existence, he said, had suppressed or stopped perhaps one-half of the distilleries in his district, and the encrease now proposed of 400 per cent. on the present duty would, he conceived, rather reduce than increase the revenue, as he endeavored to demonstrate by a number of arguments.

Mr. Webster of N. H. asked for information of the gentleman from Ohio, what proportion of the Direct Tax within that state was paid by non-residents?

Mr. Kilbourn admitted that more than one half of the last direct tax in Ohio had been paid by non-residents; but perhaps four fifths of the soil was *owned* by the non-residents—which had he been so disposed, he might have enumerated, when up before, as one of the *hardships* under which the state laboured.

Mr M'Kim spoke against the recommitment of the bill, and in reply to the arguments of inequality and oppressiveness in its operation, both which he denied. The consumer paying the tax, independent of the general view of the taxes, he believed the Atlantic states would pay as large a portion of this particular tax as the Western.

Mr. Farrow of S. C. opposed recommitment on the ground that the question had already been amply discussed and seriously settled as to the amount of the tax; though, he intimated; he should be opposed to the passage of the bill unless a provision should be introduced into it allowing a drawback on exportation, in order to avoid a violation of the constitutional provision againat a tax on exports.

Mr. Cannon again spoke in support of his motion. He said he could not vote for the bill as it now stood; if he did he should believe he was voting for a measure whose operation would be unjust and unequal—not only as to the different states of the union, but as to the citizens of the same state. As the house had already once changed its vote on this subject, he hoped it might in this instance yield to his wishes for a recommitment.

The question on a re-commitment of the bill was then decided in the negative, by the following vote:

For recommitment	44
Against it	111

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, and was decided by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Avery, Barbour, Bard, Barnett, Bayly of Va. Bines, Bowen, Bradbury, Bradley, Brown, Calhoun, Chappel, Cilley, Clopton, Comstock, Condict, Conard, Cox, Crawford, Crouch, Cuthbert, Dana, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Davis of Penn. Denoyelles, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Findley, Fisk of Vt. Fisk of N. Y. Forsyth, Gaston, Gholson, Goodwin, Gourdin, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hall, Hanson, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Henderson, Hopkins of Ky. Hubbard, Hurlbert, Ingersol, Ingham, Irving, Irwin, Johnson of Virg. Johnson of Ky. Keonedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Macon, McCoy, McKim, Montgomery, Moore, Murfree, Markell, Nelson, Newton, Oakley, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Pleasants, John Reed, Wm. Reed, Rhea of Ten. Rich, Roane, Robertson, Ruggles, Sage, Schureman, Seybert, Shipherd, Skinner, Smith of Pen. Stockton, Tannehill, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Udree, Vose, Ward of N. J. Webster, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson of Mass. Wilson of Penn. Winter, Yancey—107.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Baylies of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Brigham, Burwell, Caldwell, Cannon, Champion, Clark, Creighton, Culpeper, Desha, Duvall, Ely, Farrow, Forney, Franklin, Geddes, Harris, Humphreys, Hungerford, Jackson of R. I. Kerr, King of Mass. Law, Lyle, M'Kee, M'Lean, Moseley, Pearson, Pickering, Piper, Rea of Pen. Sevier, Sharp, Sheffey, Smith of Virg. Stanford, Sturges, Thompson—41.

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the two other tax bills. The bill first taken up was that for imposing additional taxes on pleasure carriages and the harness thereof.

The bill having been read through, Mr. Eppes stated the grounds on which the committee had framed the provisions of this bill in the shape in which it was presented to the house.

This bill having been discussed and gone through, the other bill, for imposing a variety of miscellaneous taxes, was also taken up and gone through, and both bills were reported to the house.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the rejection of the joint resolution from this house for appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of removing the sittings of Congress to some other building.

And the house adjourned.

From the London Globe of October 18th, presented to the Editors of the American, by a commercial friend.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing street, Oct. 17, 1814.

His Majesty's ship Severn, in the Patapsco, 15th September, 1814.

SIR—In furtherance of the instructions I had the honour to receive from you on the 11th inst. I landed at day light of the 12th with Major-General Ross and the force under his command, at a place the General and myself had previously fixed upon, near to North Point, at the entrance of the Patapsco, and in conformity with the wishes, I determined on remaining on shore, and accompanying the army to render him every assistance within my power during the contemplated movements and operations; therefore so soon as our landing was completed, I directed Captain Nourse, of this ship, to advance up the Patapsco with the frigates, sloops, and bomb ships, to bombard the fort, and threaten the water approach to Baltimore, and I moved on with the army and seamen (under Captain Edward Crofton) attached to it, on the direct road ledding to the above mentioned town.

We had advanced about five miles (without other occurrence than taking prisoners a few light horsemen) when the general and myself, being with the advanced guards, observed a division of the enemy posted at a turning of the road, extending into a wood on our left; a sharp fire was was almost immediately opened upon us from it, and as quickly returned with considerable effect by our advanced guard, which pressing steadily forward, soon obliged the enemy to run off with the utmost precipitation, leaving behind him several men killed and wounded; but it is with the most heartfelt sorrow I have to add, that in this short and desultory skirmish, my gallant and highly valued friend the Major-General received a musket ball through his arm into his breast, which proved fatal to him on his way to the water-side for re-embarkation.

Our country, Sir, has lost in him one of its best and bravest soldiers, and those who knew him, as I did, a friend most honoured and beloved; and I trust, Sir, that I may be forgiven for considering it a sacred duty I owe to him to mention here, that whilst his wounds were binding up, and we were placing him on the bearer, which was to carry him off the field, he assured me the wounds he had received in the performance of his duty to his country caused him not a pang; but he felt alone, anxiety for a wife and family dearer to him than his life, whom, in the event of the fatal termination he foresaw, he recommended to the protection and notice of his Majesty's Government, and the country.

Colonel Brook, on whom the command of the army now devolved, having come up, and the body of our troops having closed with the advance, the whole proceeded forward about two miles further, where we observed the enemy in force drawn up before us (apparently about six or seven thousand strong); on perceiving our army, he filed off into a large and extensive wood on his right, from which he commenced a cannonade on us from his field pieces, and drew up his men behind a thick paling, where he appeared determined to make his stand. Our field guns answered his with evident advantage, and so soon as Colonel Brook had made the necessary dispositions, the attack was ordered, and executed in the highest style possible. The enemy opened his musketry on us from his whole line, immediately we approached within reach of it, and kept up his fire till we reached and entered the wood, when he gave way in every direction, and was chased by us a considerable distance with great slaughter, abandoning his post of the Meeting House, situated in this wood, and leaving all his wounded and two of his field guns in our possession.

An advance of this description against superior numbers of an enemy so posted, could not be effected without loss. I have the honour to enclose a return of what has been suffered by those of the naval department, acting with the army on this occasion; and it is, Sir, with the greatest pride and pleasure, I report to you that the brigade of seamen with small arms, commanded by Captain Edward Crofton, assisted by Captains Sullivan, Money and Ramsey (the three senior Commanders with the fleet), who commanded divisions under him, behaved with a gallantry and steadiness which would have done honour to the oldest troops, and which attracted the admiration of the army. The seamen under Mr. Jackson, Master's mate of the Tonnant, attached to the rocket brigade, commanded by the First Lieut. Lawrence, of the Marines behaved also with equal skill and bravery. The marines landed from the ships under the command of Captain Robyns, the senior officer of that corps, belonging to the fleet, behaved with their usual gallantry.

Although, Sir, in making to you my part of this action, I know it is right I should confine myself to mentioning only the conduct of those belonging to the naval department, yet I may be excused for venturing further to state to you generally the high admiration with which I viewed the conduct of the whole army, and the ability and gallantry with which it was managed and headed by its brave Colonel, which insured to it the success it met with.

The night being fast approaching and the troops much fatigued, Colonel Brook determined on remaining for the night on the field of battle, and on the morning of the 13th, leaving a small guard at the Meeting House to collect and protect the wounded, we again moved forward towards Baltimore, on approaching which it was found to be defended by extremely strong works on every side, and immediately in front of us by an extensive hill, on which was an entrenched camp, and great quantities of artillery, and the information we collected, added to what we observed, gave us to believe there were at least within their works from 15 to 20,000 men. Col. Brook lost no time in reconnoitring these defences, after which he made his arrangement for storming, during the ensuing night, with his gallant little army, the entrenched camp in our front, notwithstanding all the difficulties which it presented. The subsequent communications which we opened with you, however, induced him to relinquish again the idea, and therefore yesterday morning the army retired leisurely to the Meeting House, where it halted for some hours to make the necessary arrangements respecting the wounded and the prisoners taken on the 12th, which being completed, it made a further short movement in the evening towards the place where it had disembarked, and where it arrived this morning for re-embarkation, without suffering the slightest molestation from the enemy, who, in spite of his superiority of number, did not even venture to look at us during this slow and deliberate retreat.

As you, Sir, were in person with the advanced frigates, sloops, and bomb vessels, and as, from the road the army took, I did not see them after quitting the beach it would be superfluous for me to make any report to you respecting them. I have now, therefore, only to assure you of my entire satisfaction and approbation of the conduct of every officer and man employed under me, during the operations above detailed, and to express to you how particularly I consider myself indebted to Captain Edward Crofton (acting Captain of the Royal Oak,) for the gallantry, ability, and zeal with which he led on the brigade of seamen in the action of the 12th, and executed all the other services with which he has been intrusted since our landing; to Capt. White (acting Captain of the Albion) who attended me as my Aide-de-Camp the whole time, and rendered me every possible assistance; to Captains Sullivan, Money, and Ramsay, who commanded divisions of the brigade of seamen; to Lieut. James Scott of the Albion, whom I have had such frequent cause to mention to you on former occasions, and who in the battle of the 12th commanded a division of seamen, and behaved most gallantly, occasionally also acting as an extra Aide-de-camp to myself; Capt. Robins, who commanded the marines of the fleet, and who was severely wounded during the engagement, I also beg to recommend to your favorable notice and consideration, as well as Lt. G. C. Urmston, of the Albion, whom I placed in command of the smaller boats, to endeavor to keep up a communication between the army and navy, which he effected with great perseverance, and thereby rendered us most essential service. In short, sir, every individual seemed animated with equal anxiety to distinguish himself by good conduct on this occasion, and I trust therefore the whole will will be deemed worthy of your approbation.

Capt. Nourse, of the Severn, was good enough to receive my flag for this service; he rendered me great assistance in getting the ships to the different stations within the river, and when the storming of the fortified hill was contemplated, he hastened to my assistance, with a reinforcement of seamen and marines; and I should consider myself wanting in candor and justice did I not particularly point out, sir, to you, the high opinion I entertain of the enterprise and ability of this valuable officer, not only for his conduct on this occasion, but on the very many others, on which I have employed him, since with me in the Chesapeake.

I have the honor to be, &c.
G. COCKBURN, Rear Adm.

Vice Adm. the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, k. b.
Commander in Chief, &c.

On board H. M. S. Tonnant,
Sept. 15, 1814.

DEAR SIR—I beg leave to be allowed, to state to you, how much I feel indebted to Capt. Crofton, commanding the brigade of sailors from H.M. ships under your command, as also to capts. Sullivan, Money and Ramsay, for their very great exertions in performing every formation made by his majesty's troops; having seen myself those officers, expose themselves in the hottest of the enemy's fire, to keep their men in line of march with the disciplined troops. The obedient and steady conduct of the sailors, believe me, sir, excited the admiration of every individual of the army, as well as my greatest gratitude.

Believe me to be, dear sir,
Signed ARTHUR BROOK,
Col. Commanding.

Vice Adm. the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.
Commander in Chief, &c.

Killed and wounded belonging to the Navy disembarked with the army under Major General Ross, Sept. 12, 1814.

Total killed—1 petty officer, 3 seamen, 3 marines.

Total wounded—1 officer, 6 petty officers, 22 seamen, 15 marines.

Signed, G. COCKBURN, Rear Adm.

Tonnant, in the Chesapeake, Sept. 22.

SIR—I transmit to you herewith, returns of the killed, wounded and missing, in the