

Portsmouth is ordered to be prepared immediately for the residence of the prince regent, during the intended visit of the sovereigns of Europe to that naval arsenal.

The naval commands at Yarmouth, Guernsey and Jersey are discontinued, and admirals Murray and Hargood have struck their flags accordingly.

Battle of Chippewa.

Gen. Brown's description of the battle of Chippewa is a most interesting document. It contains a volume of instruction. It gives a flattering account of American bravery, and a mortifying account of individual indiscipline and want of courage.

The American nation, as a nation, has learnt more in two years of war, than it could in 200 years of peace. The government and the people of America now know by experience, wherein lie their capabilities, wherein their deficiencies. Surrounded by the English and the Spaniards, with their savage allies the Indians, America must now see, that she cannot be long at peace. If peace were made to-morrow, it would only be a fact of truce. In fine, it is now palpable, that America must have both an army and navy, if she means to maintain her territory and her independence.

The spirit of our men on land is equal to the spirit of our men on water, when properly conducted. Guide our soldiers by skill and discipline, and they will emulate our fathers in fame and courage. Strictness of discipline is absolutely necessary, both to the safety of the army and the honor of the nation. Instant trial and execution should fall upon flagrant acts of cowardice and treachery—this was the method of the Romans which enabled them to cope with & conquer the world. Pardon, or dismissal, is not a sufficient punishment for such high crimes.

If one man surrenders an army & a province without striking a blow, or another deserts his post in the heat of battle, both should suffer immediate and the most ignominious punishment.

Last night, after reading gen. Brown's letter, we accidentally cast our eyes on a British publication of the whig class, and hit upon the following passage. One would almost think that it had been prophetically written for the present subject, it is so very applicable. As it is worth the serious attention of both our rulers and others, we transcribe it for their use.

The author, after lamenting that England and America should again be involved in all the horrors of war, proceeds to remark as follows:—“The Americans have begun the war with better fortune on sea than on land—but good fortune is, in reality, only a term in vulgar use, for good conduct. While, in a great degree, they possessed the materials of a marine, from the general use of navigation, joined to a strong spirit of distant trading adventures, and the habits of strict obedience necessary on board the vessels of every description, the perfect organization of a land army will require, after a long enjoyment of peace a considerable time, and often experience of misconduct, before the military character becomes engrossed on the freedom of civil government—Europe, alas! is verging fast to the discipline of a camp, and America, in her own defense, will find it necessary to follow the example. She must, for a time at least, cast a veil over the face of her free constitution. She may, for present emergencies, call forth 100,000 of her militia, but she must adopt the martial code, and practise that occasional severity which can only create an efficient army under skilful and competent commanders.”

Balt. Amer.

By Wednesday's Mail.

RICHMOND, August 10.
Extract of a letter (by express) from col. Gayle, to the adj. gen. dated

Mathews Court House, Aug. 6.

I beg leave to communicate to you for the information of the commander in chief, that five sail of the enemy's ships passed up the bay this morning, and which no doubt is a reinforcement it being well understood that they had only one ship at the Gorges. This reinforcement consists of one large ship supposed to be a line of battle ship, two frigates, one brig and one schooner.

Extract of a letter from col. T. D. Downing to the adj. gen. dated

Northumberland c. h. Aug. 4.

I have the honor to communicate to you for the information of his execy. the

commander in chief, that on Wednesday morning 3d inst. capt. Henderson, who was stationed at Monday's Point on Yeocomico, with one of his 4 pounders and a detachment of his artillery, was attacked by a very superior force of the enemy, and after an obstinate contest, in which he expended the whole of his round shot, was compelled to retreat, being closely pursued for the distance of 5 miles into the country; he suddenly diverged from the main road, and concealing his piece in the bushes, effected his retreat to Lotburg.—The enemy having missed him by this manœuvre, proceeded about one mile farther into nearly the centre of the country between the Patowmack and Rappahannock, and destroyed capt. Henderson's dwelling house, store house & out houses, with all his furniture and goods, & the houses and property of John King, just opposite across the road in Richmond county, about 9 miles from this place. Before a sufficient force to oppose them could advance from this place they made a retreat to their original point of embarkation, having burnt almost all the houses near the main road, and laid waste the country thro' which they marched. They took from their families and homes 7 unarmed persons of whom several were exempt from military duty; one of those they had compelled to shew them the concealed 4 pounder, which they dragged a considerable distance until meeting with a party of cavalry from Westmoreland, they, in their turn, secured the piece, and I have no information that it has yet been discovered.

About 3 hours after the affair at Monday's Point, a barge was discovered entering another branch of the Yeocomico near Exeter Lodge, by a detachment of capt. Henderson's and Travers' companies united.—This detachment had been stationed near the mouth of the river, but being in danger of capture from the very superior force which had ascended the river, had taken a position several miles higher up, and was considerably reduced by an escort which had attended capt. Henderson's 2d piece to a place of safety. Of this little party of about 40 men maj. Claghton assumed the command, on observing where the enemy intended to land, placed his men in a thicket near the shore just opposite, reserving his fire until the barge had grounded; he opened upon the enemy a most severe and destructive discharge from his muskets & carbines, at the distance of only 40 or 50 yards.—They immediately pulled off with much precipitation, amidst a continued and well directed fire from the shore. Their loss was certainly very considerable; several were cut down by the first fire, and were seen to fall at almost every shot. Instead of 15 or 20 oars with which they reached the beach, before they got out of the range of our musketry and carbines, they could only man five or six.

In this affair an unlucky discharge of grape from their bow piece, severely wounded it. Barnes of the infy. and a private of artillery; the only loss we sustained.

Much credit is due sir, to the officers & men engaged in those little affairs. Capt. Henderson with only 20 effective men, contended for 15 minutes against a force of the enemy from 32 barges, and at last retired in good order with only one in the least injured, who was wounded by the accidental explosion of some cartridges. He thinks that the enemy suffered severely; he is positive that he struck their barges with his round shot at least 3 times before they were exploded, & that the fire from his carbines, which was continued some time longer, was severe and destructive in the extreme—I trust sir, that from his conduct on this occasion, and his activity and usefulness upon every alarm, that the executive will think him worthy of another piece, should the missing one not be found.

I have ascertained sir, that the species of force landed by the enemy in this country, was only infantry, in the van of which were placed some black—among these were recognized a fellow who deserted last fall from maj. Claghton of this regiment.—Their knowledge of persons, roads and places, was unquestionably derived from a party of this description—only one officer was mounted when they reached captain Henderson's, he had no saddle—a proof that the horse was caught by the way.

The force of the enemy now lying off the upper end of this county, is a ship of the line, three frigates, a brig, and an unusual large proportion of tenders and barges.

We learn from the express, that the buccaneers spared nothing at Kinsale but the house of a poor old negro woman—the houses (about 20 or 30) were burnt—every article was taken off which they could carry, and the rest was destroyed—all the tobacco which they found in the ware house was shipped except about 20 hds. which they burnt as night-fall prevented their carrying it on board—the unfortunate soldiers of capt. Pitt's company from Essex who was killed by a grape shot, was taken from the ground where he fell, to within ten steps of the spot where they dined—his pockets turned inside out and rifled. The enemy landed in Kinsale in 27 barges, which was supposed to contain near 1000 men—admiral Cockburn is said to have been on shore, mounted on a grey horse—conducting by his presence as well as by his orders, all the atrocities which were perpetrated by his band. The enemy landed at Monday's Point five or six black platoons in red, commanded by British officers—weep Briton weep—and blush at the desecration of shame which marks thy countrymen!

We understand that orders have issued from the adjutant general's office of this date, calling major gen. Alexander Parker to the command of the troops in the Northern Neck.

Richmond Enq.

War—Not Peace.

The opposition prints in this country have for some time past been endeavoring to show that we shall shortly have peace; but 'when or where we are weary of conjecture.' There is surely nothing in the translation of the seat of negotiation from Gottenburg to Ghent, or the transportation of 12 or 18000 troops at a time, to this country to prosecute the war, that can favor an opinion of that kind, or that would permit the indulgence of such a hope. We cannot think that a nation whose constant and invariable policy it has been, ever since the declaration of our independence, to wound our feelings, insult our honor, and to give a vital blow to our commercial prosperity, would now, when she is at leisure, as she conceives, to inflict the vengeance she feels, agree to any conditions but those of a dishonorable nature to us. We are as anxious as any one can be for the restoration of peace; but we do not wish (nor is it the wish of the nation) to see that peace restored at the sacrifice of the reputation and honor of the country. The great principles for which we contend, 'that free ships make free goods,' and the relinquishment of the unhallowed practice of impressment, must be established at one time or other; and it may as well be done now, since we have embarked in the contest, as at any future period. It is, perhaps, in another point of view, essential that this war should be continued, if the enemy will not accede to our terms, of which there is but little hope. The world, and particularly the enemy, have been under very mistaken and erroneous impressions as it respects the American character. As we have been so long in a state of peace, and so long in the prosecution of commerce, they have believed us enervated and effeminate—totally devoid of that energy of character, and that vigor of exertion which should characterize a great people. The manner in which the war opened tended to establish that opinion. Our countrymen were but too little accustomed to war to do much at first, they wanted to be familiarized to the din, alarm, & havoc of battle, their souls had been too much enervated by a long indulgence in the effeminating tranquility of peace, to start forth, like myrmidons from the blood of a snake, accomplished warriors. We are now acquiring experience; we are beginning to be enured to battle, and to bear the brunt and shock of war. In a short time we shall become celebrated, not only as freemen, but as warriors and patriots. A few more such splendid actions as those achieved by Brown, Scott, &c. will dispose the enemy to listen to reason, and make the world respect and fear us.

Wash. City Gaz.

BUFFALO, August 9.

The following was issued from this office in the form of an extra, but its having but a partial circulation, we republish it.

On Wednesday morning last, the enemy crossed the Niagara river, below Squaw Island, one mile below Black Rock, with a force said to be rising 1000 regulars, under Lt. col. Tucker. They approached Black Rock, & were met at the Conjoeketa creek, before day light, by maj. Morgan, with less

than 300 riflemen; a part of the enemy crossed the bridge over the creek, but were repulsed, and the bridge taken up. The firing continued nearly 3 hours, when the enemy finding every effort to cross the creek unavailing, he recrossed the river.

During the action, the enemy threw a number of shot and shells across the river.

The loss of the enemy must have been rising 50 killed, wounded and missing.—Several were found dead, and there were appearances of a number of bodies having been taken away, during the battle; six prisoners taken, and three deserted. Our loss was 2 killed and six or 7 wounded;—among whom, were capt. Hamilton, and Lt. M'Intosh, dangerously, and Lt. Wadsworth severely.

In this action, maj. Morgan and his corps, have covered themselves with honor. The maj. has been joined by capt. Birdsell, with 150 riflemen, since the action.

The enemy having been disappointed in gaining Buffalo, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, made a movement on our position at fort Erie. They opened a fire on the fort, from a large piece of artillery placed on the point about a mile below, which was answered from the fort and a schooner in the harbor.

The enemy attacked our pickets with a large force, and marched into the open in rear of the fort, and commenced a heavy fire of musketry, which was warmly returned, and a brisk discharge from several pieces of artillery, soon compelled him to retreat in great confusion, leaving a number of his men on the field, as the price of his temerity. The actual loss of the enemy we have not ascertained. We had a few wounded.

We have thing important from the army at fort Erie since the above. The enemy appear as yet in considerable force opposite Black Rock. There has been skirmishing between the pickets almost every day during the week past, which are reported to be in our favor. On Saturday the enemy appeared in rear of the fort; he was met by a party of our riflemen, and a short skirmish ensued; in which from the best information we had from 15 to 20 killed. Our loss was four.

There has come in 6 or 7 deserters from the enemy, within a few days past.

Brig. gen. Gaines, has arrived at fort Erie from Sackett's Harbor.

NEW-YORK, August 12.

Latest from New London.—The verbal account bro't last evening by the stage passengers (and published in the morning papers) that Stonington had been taken, and Saybrook bombarded, proves incorrect. It is, however, true, that two or three frigates and a brig proceeded into Stonington harbor, and demanded the surrender of the town—the demand was promptly rejected. The enemy commenced a heavy cannonading upon the town, and the inhabitants and militia who had collected from the neighboring towns, with great spirit, returned the compliment. The contest continued 4 or 5 hours, when the enemy withdrew. It was stated that the brig was much injured; and one letter, we understand, states, that the funk while attempting to leave the harbor.

We have been obligingly favored with the following extract, which contains the latest advices from that region, & which we have no doubt is substantially correct:

Extract of a letter from New London, dated August 10.

I wrote you last mail that the British were in considerable in Long Island Sound. Yesterday, three ships and a brig moved off Stonington, and it is said demanded a surrender of the place, or an agreement that no opposition should be made to their destroying the shipping, under the penalty of the town being laid in ashes. The proposition was promptly rejected. An express arrived here about eight o'clock with this information. About nine o'clock the firing commenced with rockets and bombs, and continued until one—it commenced again at five or six this morning, and was kept up from the brig until nine or ten, when she hauled off, as is said, much injured. It is also stated that buildings in the town are much injured, though none of them are destroyed.

PRINTING

IN ALL ITS VARIETY, NEATLY AND ACCURATELY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.