



# SUPPLEMENT

TO

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## COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, October 9, 1814.

**MAJOR ADDISON** arrived yesterday with a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

*Castine, at the entrance of the Penobscot, Sept. 18, 1814.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE now the honour to inform your Lordship, that after closing my dispatch on the 26th ultimo, in which I mentioned my intentions of proceeding to the Penobscot, Rear-Admiral Griffiths and myself, lost no time in sailing from Halifax, with such a naval force as he deemed necessary, and the troops as per margin\*, to accomplish the object we had in view.

Very early in the morning of the 30th, we fell in with the Rifleman sloop of war, when Captain Pearse informed us, that the United States frigate the Adams, had got into the Penobscot, but from the apprehension of being attacked by our cruisers, if she remained at the entrance of the river, she had run up as high as Hamden, where she had landed her guns, and mounted them on shore for her protection.

On leaving Halifax it was my original intention to have taken possession of Machias, on our way hither, but on receiving this intelligence the Admiral and myself were of opinion that no time should be lost in proceeding to our destination, and we arrived here very early on the morning of the 1st instant.

\* First company royal artillery, two rifle companies of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments.

The fort of Castine, which is situated upon a peninsula of the eastern side of the Penobscot, near the entrance of that river, was summoned a little after sun-rise, but the American officer refused to surrender it, and immediately opened a fire from four twenty-four pounders upon a small schooner that had been sent with Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls (commanding Royal Engineers) to reconnoitre the work.

Arrangements were immediately made for disembarking the troops, but before a landing could be effected the enemy blew up his magazine and escaped up the Majetaquadous River, carrying off in the boats with them two field pieces.

As we had no means of ascertaining what force the Americans had on this peninsula, I landed a detachment of royal artillery, with two rifle companies of the 60th and 98th regiments, under Colonel Douglas, in the rear of it, with orders to secure the isthmus and to take possession of the heights which command the town, but I soon learned that there were no regulars at Castine, except the party which had blown up the magazine and escaped, and that the militia, which were assembled there, had dispersed immediately on our landing.

Rear-Admiral Griffith and myself next turned our attention to obtaining possession of the Adams, or if that could not be done, to destroying her. The arrangement for this service having been made, the Rear-Admiral entrusted the execution of it to Captain Barrie, Royal Navy, and as the co-operation of a land force was necessary, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel John, with a detachment of artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 60th, to accompany and co-operate with Captain Barrie on this occasion: but as Hamden is twenty-seven miles above Castine it appeared to me a ne-

cessary measure of precaution first to occupy a post on the western bank, which might afford support if necessary to the force going up the river, and at the same time prevent the armed population, which is very numerous to the southward and westward, from annoying the British in their operations against the Adams.

Upon inquiry I found that Belfast, which is upon the high road leading from Hamden to Boston, and which perfectly commands the bridge, was likely to answer both these purposes, and I consequently directed Major-General Gosselin to occupy that place with the 29th regiment, and to maintain it till further orders.

As soon as this was accomplished and the tide served, Rear Admiral Griffith directed Captain Barrie to proceed to his destination, and the remainder of the troops were landed that evening at Castine.

Understanding that a strong party of militia from the neighbouring township, had assembled at about four miles from Castine on the road leading to Blue Hill, I sent out a strong patrol on the morning of the 2d before day break; on arriving at the place, I was informed that the militia of the county had assembled there on the alarm guns being fired at the Fort at Castine upon our first appearance, but that the main body had since dispersed and returned to their respective homes. Some stragglers were however left, who fired upon our advanced guard, and then took to the woods; a few of whom were made prisoners. No intelligence having reached us from Captain Barrie on Saturday night, I marched with about seven hundred men and two light field pieces upon Buckston at three o'clock on Sunday morning the 4th instant, for the purpose of learning what progress he had made, and of affording him assistance if required. This place is about eighteen miles higher up the Penobscot than Castine, and on the eastern bank of the river. Rear Admiral Griffiths accompanied me on this occasion, and as we had reason to believe that the light guns which had been taken from Castine were secreted in the neighbourhood of Buckston, we threatened to destroy the town unless they were delivered up, and the two brass three-pounders on travelling carriages were in consequence brought to us in the course of the day, and are now in our possession.

At Buckston we received very satisfactory accounts of the success which had attended the force employed up the river. We learned that Captain Barrie had proceeded from Hamden up to Bangor; and the Admiral sent an officer in a boat from Buckston to communicate with him, when finding there was no necessity for the troops remaining longer at Buckston, they marched back to Castine the next day.

Having ascertained that the object of the expedition up the Penobscot had been attained, it was no longer necessary for me to occupy Belfast; I therefore, on the evening of the 6th, directed Major-General Gosselin to embark the troops, and to join me here.

Machias being the only place now remaining where the enemy had a post between the Penobscot and Passamaquady Bay, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington to proceed with a detachment of

royal artillery and the 29th regiment to occupy it; and as naval assistance was required, Rear-Admiral Griffith directed Captain Parker, of the Tenedos, to co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington on this occasion.

On the morning of the 9th, Captain Barrie, with Lieutenant-Colonel John, and the troops which had been employed with him up the Penobscot, returned to Castine. It seems the enemy blew up the Adams, on his strong position at Hamden being attacked, but all his artillery, two stands of colours, and a standard, with several merchant vessels, fell into our hands. This, I am happy to say, was accomplished with very little loss on our part, and your Lordship will perceive, by the return sent herewith, that the only officer wounded in this affair is Captain Gell, of the 29th grenadiers.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit a copy of the report made to me by Lieutenant-Colonel John on this occasion, in which your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that the Lieutenant-Colonel speaks very highly of the gallantry and good conduct displayed by the troops upon this expedition, under very trying circumstances, and I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the names of those officers upon whom Lieutenant Colonel John particularly bestows praise. The enterprise and intrepidity manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel John, and the discipline and gallantry displayed by the troops under him, reflect great honour upon them, and demand my warmest acknowledgments, and I have to request your Lordship will take a favourable opportunity of bringing the meritorious and successful services performed by the troops employed on this occasion, under the view of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

As Rear-Admiral Griffith will no doubt make a detailed report of the naval operations on this occasion, I forbear touching upon this subject further than to solicit your Lordship's attention to that part of Colonel John's report, in which he "attestates the success of this enterprize to the masterly arrangements of Captain Barrie, royal navy, who conducted it."

I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship, that the most perfect unanimity and good understanding has prevailed between the naval and military branches of the service, during the whole progress of this expedition.

I feel it my duty to express, in the strongest terms, the great obligations I am under to Rear-Admiral Griffith, for his judicious advice and ready co-operation on every occasion, and my thanks are likewise due to all the captains of the ships employed, for the assistance they have so willingly afforded the troops, and from which the happiest results have been experienced.

I have reason to be well satisfied with the gallantry and good conduct of the troops, and have to offer my thanks to Major-General Gosselin, Colonel Douglas, and the commanding officers of corps, for the alacrity shewn by them, and the strict discipline which has been maintained.

To the heads of departments and to the officers of the general and of my personal staff, I am much indebted for the zealous manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Major Addison, my military secretary, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He has been with me during the whole of these operations, and is well enabled to afford your Lordship any further information you may require. I have entrusted the colours and standard taken from the enemy to Major Addison, who will receive your Lordship's commands respecting the further disposal of them, and I take the liberty of recommending him as a deserving officer to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. C. SHERBROOKE.

N. B. The returns of killed, wounded, and missing, and of artillery and ordnance stores taken, are inclosed.

Sept. 13.

P. S. The Martin sloop of war, which Rear-Admiral Griffith is about to send to England, having been delayed, affords me an opportunity of informing your Lordship, that I have received a private communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, acquainting me that he had landed at some distance from Macchias on the evening of the 10th instant, and after a very difficult night march, that he had taken possession of the fort, without loss, early the next morning.

Twenty-four pieces of cannon, of different calibres, fell into our hands on this occasion, more than half of which the enemy had rendered unserviceable.

Brigadier-General Brewer, who commanded the militia in this district, and some other respectable persons, had sent a letter addressed to Lieutenant-Pilkington and Captain Parker, of which the enclosed, No. 4, is a copy, and the next day was appointed to receive these gentlemen, for the purpose of accepting the terms therein offered. Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington says, that as soon as this is done he shall transmit me his official report, which I will forward to your Lordship by the first opportunity. The Lieutenant-Colonel further mentions the great assistance he received from Capt. Parker, of the Royal Navy, and the naval forces employed under him; and says, that the conduct of the troops is deserving of great praise.

I have great pleasure in congratulating your Lordship upon the whole of the country between Penobscot River and Passamaquaddy Bay being now in our possession.

(Signed) J. C. SHERBROOKE.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

Bangor, on the Penobscot River,  
September 3, 1814.

SIR,

IN compliance with your Excellency's orders of the 1st instant, I sailed from Castine with the detachment of royal artillery, the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, and one rifle company of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, which composed the force your Excellency did me the honour to place under my command, for the purpose of co-operating with Captain Barrie, of the royal navy, in an expedition up this river.

On the morning of the 2d, having proceeded

above the town of Frankfort, we discovered some of the enemy on their march towards Hamden, by the eastern shore, which induced me to order Brevet Major Crosdale, with a detachment of the 98th, and some riflemen of the 60th regiment, under Lieutenant Wallace, to land and intercept them, which was accomplished, and that detachment of the enemy (as I have since learned) were prevented from joining the main body assembled at Hamden. On this occasion the enemy had one man killed, and some wounded. Major Crosdale re-embarked without any loss. We arrived off Bald Head Cove, three miles distant from Hamden, about five o'clock that evening, when Captain Barrie agreed with me in determining to land the troops immediately. Having discovered that the enemy's picquets were advantageously posted on the north side of the Cove, I directed Brevet Major Riddle, with the grenadiers of the 62d, and Captain Ward, with the rifle company of the 60th, to dislodge them, and take up that ground, which duty was performed under Major Riddle's directions, in a most complete and satisfactory manner, by about seven o'clock; and before ten at night, the whole of the troops, including eighty marines under Captain Carter, (whom Captain Barrie had done me the honour to attach to my command,) were landed and bivouacked for the night, during which it rained incessantly. We got under arms at five o'clock this morning, the rifle company forming the advance under Captain Ward; Brevet-Major Keith with the light company of the 62d, bringing up the rear, and the detachment of marines under Captain Carter moving upon my flanks, while Captain Barrie, with the ships and gun-boats under his command, advanced at the same time up the river; on my right, towards Hamden. In addition to the detachment of royal artillery under Lieutenant Garston, Captain Barrie had landed one six-pounder, a six and half-inch howitzer, and a rocket apparatus, with a detachment of sailors under Lieutenants Symonds, Botely and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, master of His Majesty's ship Bulwark.

The fog was so thick, it was impossible to form a correct idea of the features of the country, or to reconnoitre the enemy, whose number were reported to be fourteen-hundred, under the command of Brigadier-General Blake. Between seven and eight o'clock, our skirmishers in advance were so sharply engaged with the enemy, as to induce me to send forward one half of the light company of the 29th regiment, under Captain Coaker, to their support. The column had not advanced much further, before I discovered the enemy drawn out in line, occupying a very strong and advantageous position in front of the town of Hamden, his left flanked by a high hill commanding the road and river, on which were mounted several heavy pieces of cannon; his right extending considerably beyond our left, resting upon a strong point d'appui, with an eighteen pounder and some light field pieces in advance of his centre, so pointed as completely to rake the road, and a narrow bridge at the foot of a hill, by which we were obliged to advance upon his position. As soon as he perceived our column approaching he opened a very heavy and continued fire of grape and musquetry upon us; we however soon crossed the bridge, deployed, and charged up

the hill to get possession of his guns, one of which we found had already fallen into the hands of Captain Ward's riflemen in advance. The enemy's fire now began to slacken, and we pushed on rapidly, and succeeded in driving him at all points from his position; while Captain Coaker, with the light company of the 29th, had gained possession of the hill on his left, from whence it was discovered that the Adams frigate was on fire, and that the enemy had deserted the battery which defended her.

We were now in complete possession of the enemy's position above, and Captain Barrie with the gun-boats had secured that below the hill. Upon this occasion twenty pieces of cannon fell into our hands, of the naval and military force, the return of which I enclose; after which Captain Barrie and myself determined on pursuing the enemy towards Bangor, which place we reached without opposition; and here two brass three-pounders, and three stand of colours, fell into our possession. Brigadier-General Blake, also in this town, surrendered himself prisoner, and with other prisoners, to the amount of one hundred and twenty-one, were admitted to their parols. Eighty prisoners taken at Hamden are in our custody. The loss sustained by the enemy I have not had it in my power correctly to ascertain; report states it to be from thirty to forty in killed, wounded, and missing.

Our own loss, I am happy to add, is but small, viz. one rank and file killed; one captain, seven rank and file, wounded; one rank and file missing. Captain Gell, of the 29th, was wounded when leading the column, which deprived me of his active and useful assistance; but, I am happy to add, he is recovering.

I cannot close this dispatch without mentioning in the highest terms all the troops placed under my command. They have merited my highest praise for their zeal and gallantry, which were conspicuous in the extreme. I feel most particularly indebted to Brevet-Major Riddle, of the 62d regiment, second in command; to Brevet-Major Keith, of the same regiment; Brevet-Major Croasdaile and Captain M'Pherson, of the 98th; Captains Gell and Coaker, of the 29th; and Captain Ward, of the 7th battalion, 60th regiment. The royal artillery was directed in the most judicious manner by Lieutenant Garston, from whom I derived the ablest support. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Carter and the officers and marines under his directions. He moved them in the ablest manner to the annoyance of the enemy, and so as to meet my fullest approval.

Nothing could exceed the zeal and perseverance of Lieutenants Symonds, Botely, and Slade, and Mr. Sparling, of the royal navy, with the detachment of seamen under their command.

From Captain Barrie I have received the ablest assistance and support, and it is to his masterly arrangement of the plan that I feel indebted for its success. Nothing could be more cordial than the co-operation of the naval and military forces on this service in every instance.

Captain Carnegie, of the royal navy, who most handsomely volunteered his services with this expedition, was in action with the troops at Hamden,

and I feel most particularly indebted to him for his exertions and the assistance he afforded me on this occasion.

I am also greatly indebted to Lieutenant Du Chatelet, of the 7th battalion 60th regiment, who acted as Major of Brigade to the troops, in which capacity he rendered me very essential service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY JOHN, Lieut. Col.

(Inclosure No. 2.)

*Return of Ordnance and Stores taken.*

*Castine, September 10, 1814.*

*Guns.*

4 iron twenty-four-pounders, 27 iron (ship) eighteen-pounders, 4 twelve-pounders, 4 brass three-pounders.

*Carriages.*

4 traversing twenty-four-pounders, 8 standing eighteen-pounders, 2 travelling twelve-pounders with limbers, 4 travelling three-pounders with limbers.

*Sponges.*

8 twenty-four-pounders, 20 eighteen-pounders, 2 twelve-pounders, 4 three-pounders.

*Ladles.*

2 twenty-four-pounders, 3 twelve-pounders, 1 three-pounder.

*Wadhooks.*

2 twenty-four-pounders, 3 twelve-pounders, 1 three-pounder.

*Shot.*

236 round twenty-four-pounders, 500 round eighteen-pounders.

1 ammunition waggon, 1 ammunition cart.

12 common handspikes.

40 barrels of powder.

*Wads.*

20 twenty-four-pounders, 70 eighteen-pounders.

N. B. The magazine in Fort Castine was blown up by the enemy.

The vessel, on board of which the powder was, ran on shore, and the whole destroyed.

Eleven of the eighteen-pounders were destroyed by order of Lieutenant-Colonel John, not having time to bring them off.

(Signed) GEO. CRAWFORD, Major,  
Cong. Royal Artillery.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir John C. Sherbrooke.

(Inclosure No. 3.)

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Affair at Hamden, on the 3d September 1814, with the Force under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel John, 60th Regiment.*

*Killed.*

29th Regiment—1 rank and file.

*Wounded.*

29th Regiment—1 captain, 2 rank and file.

62d Regiment—1 rank and file.

98th Regiment—4 rank and file.

*Missing.*  
62d Regiment—1 rank and file.

*Name of Officer wounded.*  
29th Regiment—Captain Gell, severely (not dangerously).

(Signed) A. PILKINGTON,  
Dep. Adj. Gen.

(For Inclosure No. 4, vide "Capitulation," in the Admiralty Dispatches.)

*Admiralty-Office, October 8, 1814.*

CAPTAIN SENHOUSE, of His Majesty's sloop the *Martin*, has arrived this afternoon at this office, bringing a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Griffith, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which, and of its enclosures, the following are copies.

*His Majesty's Ship Endymion, off Castine, September 11, 1814.*  
SIR,

I BEG leave to transmit, for the information of my Lord's Commissioners of the Admiralty, a duplicate of my letter, of yesterday's date, to Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief, reporting my proceedings since I quitted Halifax in His Majesty's ship *Dragon*, on the 26th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. GRIFFITH.  
*John Wilson Croker, Esq. &c. &c. &c.*

*September 13, 1814.*

P. S. I open my dispatches to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that since closing it I have received a private letter from Captain Parker, of the *Tenedos*, informing me that he got off *Machias* on the 10th instant, where the troops were landed without opposition, and after a most fatiguing night march, took possession of the fort of *Machias* without loss. He has sent me the capitulation which the officer commanding the militia has entered into, and which I transmit herewith.

Sir John Sherbrooke not wishing the *Martin* to be detained, I dispatch her without waiting for Captain Parker's official letter.

The ships and vessels under Captain Parker's orders will be sent to their respective stations, as soon as the guns taken at the fort are embarked, and the works destroyed.

EDWARD GRIFFITH.

*His Majesty's Ship Endymion, off Castine, entrance of the Penobscot River, September 9, 1814.*  
SIR,

MY letter of the 23d of August, from Halifax, by the *Rover*, will have made you acquainted with my intention of accompanying the expedition then about to proceed under the command of his Excellency, Sir John Sherbrook, K. B. for this place.

I have now the honour to inform you, that I put to sea on the 26th ultimo, with the ships and sloop

named in the margin\*, and ten sail of transports, having the troops on board, and arrived off the *Metinicus Islands* on the morning of the 31st, where I was joined by the *Bulwark*, *Tenedos*, *Rifleman*, *Peruvian*, and *Picton*. From Captain Pearce, of the *Rifleman*, I learned that the United States frigate *Adams*, had a few days before got into *Penobscot*, but not considering herself in safety there, had gone on to *Hamden*, a place twenty-seven miles higher up the river, where her guns had been landed, and a position was fortifying for her protection.

Towards evening, the wind being fair and the weather favourable, the fleet made sail up the *Penobscot Bay*, Captain Parker, in the *Tenedos*, leading. We passed between the *Metinicus* and *Green Islands*, about midnight, and steering through the channel formed by the *Fox Islands* and *Owl's Head*, ran up to the eastward of *Long Island*, and found ourselves at day light in the morning, in sight of the fort and town of *Castine*. As we approached some show of resistance was made, and a few shot were fired; but the fort was soon after abandoned and blown up. At about eight A. M. the men of war and transports were anchored a little to the northward of the *Peninsula* of *Castine*, and the smaller vessels taking a station nearer in for covering the landing, the troops were put on shore, and took possession of the town and works without opposition.

The General wishing to occupy a post at *Belfast*, on the western side of the bay (through which the high road from *Boston* runs), for the purpose of cutting off all communication with that side of the country, the *Bacchante* and *Rifleman* were detached with the troops destined for this service, and quiet possession was taken, and held, of that town, as long as was thought necessary.

Arrangements were immediately made for attacking the frigate at *Hamden*, and the General having proffered every military assistance, six hundred picked men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John, of the 60th regiment, were embarked the same afternoon, on board His Majesty's sloops *Peruvian* and *Sylph*, and a small transport. To this force were added the marines of the *Dragon*, and as many armed boats from the squadron as was thought necessary for disembarking the troops and covering their landing; and the whole placed under the command of Captain *Barrie*, of the *Dragon*; and the Lieutenant-Colonel made sail up the river at six o'clock that evening.

I have the honour to enclose Captain *Barrie's* account of his proceedings; and taking into consideration the enemy's force, and the formidable strength of his position, too much praise cannot be given him, the officers and men under his command, for the judgment, decision, and gallantry with which this little enterprise has been achieved.

So soon as accounts were received from Captain *Barrie* that the *Adams* was destroyed, and the force assembled for her protection dispersed, the troops stationed at *Belfast* were embarked, and arrangements made for sending them to take possession of *Machias*, the only place occupied by the enemy's troops, between this and *Passamaquaddy Bay*. I

\* *Dragon*, *Endymion*, *Bacchante*, and *Sylph*.

directed Captain Parker, of His Majesty's ship *Tenedos*, to receive on board Lieutenant-Colonel Pilkington, Deputy Adjutant-General, who is appointed to command, and a small detachment of artillery and riflemen, and to take under his command the *Bacchante*, *Rifeman*, and *Pictou* schooner, and proceed to the attack of that place. He sailed on the 6th instant, and most likely, by this time, the troops are in possession of it. After destroying the defences they are directed to return here.

The inhabitants of several townships east of this have sent deputations here to tender their submission to the British authority: and such of them as could give reasonable security that their arms would be used only for the protection of their persons and property, have been allowed to retain them. This indulgence was absolutely necessary, in order to secure the quiet and unoffending against violence and outrage from their less peaceable neighbours, and for the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the country. All property on shore bona fide belonging to the inhabitants of the country in our possession, has been respected. All public property, and all property afloat, has been confiscated.

Sir John Sherbrooke conceiving it to be of importance that the Government should be informed, without delay, of our successes here, has requested that a vessel of war may take his dispatches to England.

I have, in compliance with his wishes, appropriated the *Martin* for that service, and Captain Senhouse will take a copy of this letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDW. GRIFFITH.

To Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander  
Cochrane, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty's Sloop *Sylph*, off Bangor,  
in the *Penobscot*, Sept. 3, 1814.

SIR,

HAVING received on board the ships named in the margin\* a detachment of twenty men, of the royal artillery, with one five and half-inch howitzer, commanded by Lieutenant Garston; a party of eighty marines, commanded by Captain Carter, of the *Dragon*; the flank companies of the 29th, 62d, and 98th regiments, under the command of Captains Gell and Caker, Majors Riddel, Keith, and Crosdaile, and Captain McPherson; also a rifle company of the 7th battalion of the 60th regiment, commanded by Captain Ward; and the whole under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel John, of the 60th regiment; I proceeded, agreeably to your order, with the utmost dispatch up the *Penobscot*. Light variable winds, a most intricate channel, of which we were perfectly ignorant, and thick foggy weather, prevented my arriving off *Frankfort* before two P. M. of the 2d instant. Here Colonel John and myself thought it advisable to send a message to the inhabitants; and having received their answer, we pushed on towards *Hamden*, where we received intelligence that the enemy

\* His Majesty's ships *Peruvian* and *Sylph*, *Dragon's* tender, and the *Harmony* transport.

had strongly fortified himself. On our way up several troops were observed on the east side of the river making for *Brewer*; these were driven into the woods without any loss on our side, by a party under the orders of Major Crosdaile, and the guns from the boats. The enemy had one killed and several wounded.

At five P. M. of the 2d instant, we arrived off *Ball's Head Cove*, distant three miles from *Hamden*.

Colonel John and myself landed on the south side of the Cove, to reconnoitre the ground and obtain intelligence. Having gained the hills, we discovered the enemy's pickets advantageously posted near the highway leading to *Hamden*, on the north side of the Cove.

We immediately determined to land one hundred and fifty men, under Major Riddell, to drive in the pickets and take up their ground. This object was obtained by seven o'clock, and notwithstanding every difficulty, the whole of the troops were landed on the north side of the Cove by ten o'clock; but it was found impossible to land the artillery at the same place. The troops bivouaged on the ground taken possession of by Major Riddell. It rained incessantly during the night. At day break this morning, the fog cleared away for about a quarter of an hour, which enabled me to reconnoitre the enemy by water; and I found a landing place for the artillery about two thirds of a mile from *Ball's Head*. On this place the troops halted till the artillery were mounted, and by six the whole advanced towards *Hamden*.

The boats under the immediate command of Lieutenant Pedler, the First of the *Dragon*, agreeable to a previous arrangement with Colonel John, advanced in line with the right flank of the army. The *Peruvian*, *Sylph*, *Dragon's* Tender, and *Harmony*, transport, were kept a little in the rear in reserve.

Our information stated the enemy's force at fourteen hundred men, and he had chosen a most excellent position on a high hill. About a quarter of a mile to the southward of the *Adams* frigate, he had mounted eight eighteen pounders. This fort was calculated to command both the highway by which our troops had to advance, and the river. On a wharf close to the *Adams*, he had mounted fifteen eighteen pounders, which completely commanded the river, which at this place is not above three cables lengths wide, and the land on each side is high and well wooded.

A rocket boat under my immediate direction, but manœuvred by Mr. Ginton, Gunner, and Mr. Smail, Midshipman, of the *Dragon*, was advanced about a quarter of a mile a-head of the line of boats.

So soon as the boats got within gun-shot, the enemy opened his fire upon them from the hill and wharf, which was warmly returned. Our rockets were generally well directed, and evidently threw the enemy into confusion. Meantime our troops stormed the hill with the utmost gallantry. Before the boats got within good grape-shot of the wharf battery, the enemy set fire to the *Adams*, and he ran from his guns the moment our troops carried the hill.

I joined the army about ten minutes after this event. Colonel John and myself immediately de-

terminated to leave a sufficient force in possession of the hill, and to pursue the enemy, who was then in sight on the Bangor road, flying at full speed. The boats and ships pushed up the river, preserving their original position with the army. The enemy was too nimble for us, and most of them escaped into the woods on our left.

On approaching Bangor, the inhabitants, who had opposed us at Hamden, threw off their military character, and as magistrates, select men, &c. made an unconditional surrender of the town. Here the pursuit stopped.

About two hours afterwards, Brigadier-General Blake came into the town, to deliver himself as a prisoner.

The General and other prisoners, amounting to one hundred and ninety-one, were admitted to their parole.

Enclosed I have the honour to forward you lists of the vessels we have captured or destroyed, and other necessary reports. I am happy to inform you our loss consists only of one seaman, belonging to the Dragon, killed; Captain Gell of the 29th and seven privates wounded, one rank and file missing.

I cannot close my report, without expressing my highest admiration of the very gallant conduct of Colonel John, the officers and soldiers under his command, for exclusive of the battery before mentioned, they had difficulties to contend with on their left which did not fall under my observation, as the enemy's field-pieces in that direction were masked; the utmost cordiality existed between the two services, and I shall ever feel obliged to Colonel John for his ready co-operation in every thing that was proposed. The officers and men bore the privations inseparable from our confined means of accommodation with a cheerfulness that entitle them to my warmest thanks.

Though the enemy abandoned his batteries before the ships could be brought to act against them, yet I am not the less obliged to Captains Kippen and Dickens, of the Peruvian and Sylph; Acting Lieutenant Pearson, who commanded the Dragon's tender; Lieutenant Woodin, of the Dragon; and Mr. Barnett, Master of the Harmony; their zeal and indefatigable exertions in bringing up their vessels, through the most intricate navigation, were eminently conspicuous. Colonel John speaks highly in praise of Captain Carter and the detachment of royal marines, under his orders; and also of the seamen attached to the artillery, under the command of Lieutenants Simmonds, Motley, L. State, and Mr. Spurling, Master of the Bulwark.

I have on other occasions of service found it a pleasing part of my duty to commend the services of Lieutenant Pedler, First of the Dragon; in this instance he commanded the boat part of the expedition most fully to my satisfaction; he was ably seconded by Lieutenants Perceval, of the Tenedos, and Ormond, of the Endymion; and Mr. Ansell, Master's-Mate of the Dragon; this last gentleman has passed his examination nearly five years, and is an active officer, well worthy of your patronage; but in particularizing him I do not mean to detract from the other petty officers and seamen employed in the boats, for they all most

zealously performed their duty, and are equally entitled to my warmest acknowledgments; I am also most particularly indebted to the active and zealous exertion of Lieutenant Carnegie, who was a volunteer on this occasion.

I can form no estimate of the enemy's absolute loss. From different stragglers I learn that, exclusive of killed and missing, upwards of thirty lay wounded in the woods.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT BARRIE, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Dragon.

#### (CAPITULATION.)

To Captain Hyde Parker, commanding the Naval Force, and Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Pilkington, commanding the Land Force, of His Britannic Majesty, now at Machias.

GENTLEMEN,

The forces under your command having captured the forts in the neighbourhood of Machias, and taken possession of the territory adjacent within the county of Washington, and the situation of the country being such between the Penobscot River and the Passamaquoddy Bay, as to preclude the hope, that an adequate force can be furnished by the United States for its protection; we propose a capitulation, and offer for ourselves, and in behalf of the officers and soldiers of the Brigade within the county of Washington, to give our parole of honour, that we will not, directly or indirectly, bear arms, or in any way serve, against His Britannic Majesty King George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Successors and Allies, during the present war between Great Britain and the United States, upon condition we have your assurance, that while we remain in this situation, and consider ourselves under the British Government until further orders, we shall have the safe and full enjoyment of our private property, and be protected in the exercise of our usual occupations.

JOHN BREWER, Brigadier-General, 2d brigade, 10th division, for the officers and soldiers of the 3d regiment in the said brigade.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding 1st regiment, 2d brigade, 10th division, for himself, officers and soldiers in the said regiment.

These terms have been granted and approved of by us,

HYDE PARKER, Captain of his Majesty's ship Tenedos.

A. PILKINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

Machias, Sept. 13, 1814.

LIST of vessels captured and destroyed in the Penobscot, and of those left on the stocks, as near as I am able to ascertain:

Captured and brought away—2 ships, 1 brig, 6 schooners, 3 sloops.

Destroyed at Hamden—the Adams frigate, of 26 guns, eighteen-pounders, and 2 ships, one of them armed; burnt by the enemy.

At Bangor—1 ship, 1 brig, 3 schooners, and 1 sloop; burnt by us.

Lost since in our possession—a copper-bottomed brig, pierced for 18 guns, and the Decatur privateer, pierced for 16 guns. Note—the powder and wine captured at Hamden were put on board those vessels.

Left on the stocks at Bangor—2 ships, 2 brigs, and 2 schooners.

At Brewer—1 ship, 1 brig, and 1 schooner.

At Arrington—1 ship, 1 schooner, on the stocks.

Left at Hamden—1 ship, 1 hermaphrodite brig, and 2 schooners; also 1 brig and 1 schooner on the stocks.

Left at Fremkford on the stocks—1 schooner and some small craft.

To Rear-Admiral Griffith,

R. BARRIE.

*Return of Ordnance taken from the Enemy on the 3d day of September 1814.*

Taken at Hamden—23 iron eighteen-pounders, 2 iron twelve-pounders; 11 eighteen-pounders destroyed, 14 brought away.

Taken at Bangor and brought away—2 three-pounder brass guns, 1 iron three-pounder.

Total brought away—17.

Embarked—1 ammunition cart, 500 eighteen-pound shot, about 40 barrels of powder, and a quantity of wads, &c. &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT GASTEN,  
Lieutenant, Royal Artillery.

(A copy.)

ROBERT BARRIE.

Return of small arms not collected, supposed about one hundred. EDWARD GRIFFITH.

Printed by ROBERT GEORGE CLARKE, Cannon-Row, Parliament-Street.

[ Price One Shilling. ]