Numb 16947. [ 2073 ]

# The London Gazette
## EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1814.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Downing-Street, October* 17, 1814.

CAPTAIN MACDOUGALL arrived early this morning with a Dispatch, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by Colonel Brook, of which the following is a Copy:—

*On board H. M. S. Tomant, Chesapeake,*
MY LORD, *Sept.* 17, 1814.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the division of troops under the command of Major-General Ross, effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th September, near North Point, on the left point of the Patapsco River, distant from Baltimore about thirteen miles, with the view of pushing a reconnoisance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town, and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and positions might be found to dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore lays through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back River, and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.

Three miles from North Point the enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour,) the troops advanced.

The enemy was actively employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch, and strengthening its front by a low abbatis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear-guard.

About two miles beyond this post our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant General Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal. He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his King and country.

Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession, one who whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command, who was not less beloved in his private, than enthusiastically admired in his public character, and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprize, and devotion to the service.

If ever it were permitted to a soldier, to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy privilege.

Thus it is, that the honour of addressing your Lordship, and the command of this army have devolved upon me; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gifts of fortune; and here I venture to solicit through your Lordship, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's consideration to the circumstances of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.

Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about six thousand men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry, were discovered posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and inlets of the Patapsco, and Back Rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position

I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade, under the command of Major Jones of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantrr under Major Gubbins, and the light companies of the army under Major Pringle of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the enemy's skirmishers with great loss on his main body. The 4th regiment under Major Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained unperceived a lodgement close upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins, consisting of the 44th regiment under Major Johnson, the marines of the fleet under Captain Robbins, and a detachment of seamen under Captain Money of the Trave, formed line along the enemy's front, while the left brigade under Colonel Paterson, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by Major Whitaker, the 2d battalion marines by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, and a detachment of marines by Major Lewis, remained in columns on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement.

In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than fifteen minutes, the enemy's force, being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair, from five to six hundred in killed and wounded, while at the most moderate computation, he is at least One Thousand *hors de combat*. The 5th regiment of militia in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated.

The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been dispossessed. Here I received a communication from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their stations as previously proposed.

At day-break on the 13th, the army again advanced, and at ten o'clock I occupied a favourable position eastward of Baltimore, distant about a mile and a half, and from whence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town.

Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of pallisaded redoubts, connected by a small breast-work; I have, however, reason to think that the defence to the northward and westward of the place, were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin Hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commands the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack. These works were defended, according to the best information which we could obtain, by about fifteen thousand men, with a large train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack, during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Captain M'Dougall, the bearer of these dispatches, will have the honour to point out to your Lordship those particular points of the line which I had proposed to act on.

During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed, that in consequence of the entrance to the harbour being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable.

Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your Lordship's instructions, it was agreed between the Vice-Admiral and myself, that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the heights.

Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of twenty vessels in different parts of the harbour, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding states, harrassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from any remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glacis in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours.

This tardy movement was partly caused by an expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of the entrenchments and follow us, but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night.

Having ascertained, at a late hour on the morning of the 15th, that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about two hundred prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your Lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, unanimity, and ardour, displayed by every description of force, whether naval, military, or marine, during the whole of these operations.

I am highly indebted to Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, Commander in Chief of the naval forces, for the active assistance and zealous co-operation which he was ready, upon every occasion, to afford me. A disposition conspicuous in every branch of the naval service, and which cannot fail to ensure success to every combined operation of this armament.

Captain Edward Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation, as do also Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ramsay, royal navy, for the steadiness and good order which they maintained in their several directions.

I feel every obligation to Rear-Admiral Cockburn, for the counsel and assistance which he afforded me, and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To Colonel Paterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column into action, I give my best thanks.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins deserved every approbation for the excellent order in which he led that part of the right brigade under his immediate command, while charging the enemy in line.

Major Jones, commanding the light brigade, merits my best acknowledgements, for the active and skilful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.

The distinguished gallantry of Captain De Bathe 95th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

To Major Faunce, 4th regiment, for the manner in which he gained and turned the enemy's left, as well as for the excellent discipline maintained in that regiment, every particular praise is due.

The exertions of Major Gubbins, commanding the 85th light infantry; and of Major Kenny, commanding the light companies, were highly commendable.

Captain Mitchell, commanding the royal artillery; Captain Carmichael, a meritorious officer of that corps; and Lieutenant Lawrence, of the marine artillery, are entitled to my best thanks; as is Captain Blanchard, commanding royal engineers, for the abilities he displayed in his particular branch of the service.

To Lieutenant Evans, 3d dragoons, Acting Deputy-Quarter-Master-General to this army, for the unremitting zeal, activity, and perfect intelligence which he evinced in the discharge of the various and difficult duties of his department, I feel warmly indebted; and I beg to solicit, through your Lordship, a promotion suitable to the high professional merits of this officer.

Captain M'Dougall, Aid-de-Camp to the late General Ross, (and who has acted as Assistant Adjutant-General, in the absence of Major Debbeig through indisposition,) is the bearer of these dispatches, and having been in the confidence of General Ross, as well as in mine, will be found perfectly capable of giving your Lordship any further information relative to the operation of this army which you may require; he is an officer of great merit and promise, and I beg to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ARTHUR BROOK, Col. commanding.

---

*Return of the Killed and Wounded in Action with the Enemy, near Baltimore, on the 12th of September 1814.*

General Staff—1 major-general, 2 horses, killed; 1 horse wounded.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

4th Regiment, 1st Batt.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 3 serjeants, 10 rank and file, wounded.

21st Regiment, 1st Batt.—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 77 rank and file, wounded.

44th Regiment, 1st Batt.—11 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 2 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 78 rank and file, wounded.

85th Light Infantry—3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 26 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Marines, 2d Batt.—4 rank and file killed; 10 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 3d Batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines from the ships attached to the 2d Battalion—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines under the command of Captain Robyns—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 general staff, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 serjeants, 229 rank and file, wounded.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded.*

*Killed.*

General Staff—Major-General Robert Ross.

21st Fusileers—Lieutenant Gracie.

*Wounded.*

21st Fusileers—Brevet Major Reuny, slightly; Lieutenant Leavocq, severely.

44th Regiment—Brevet Major Cruice, slightly; Captain Hamilton Greenshields, dangerously (since dead); Captain George Hill, Lieutenant Richard Cruice, Ensign James White, severely.

85th Light Infantry—Captains W. P. de Bathe and J. D. Hicks, Lieutenant G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines—Captain John Robyns, severely.

(Signed) HENRY DEBBIEG, Major, A. D. A. A. General.

---

*Admiralty-Office, October 17, 1814.*

CAPTAIN CROFTON, Acting Captain of His Majesty's ship the Royal Oak, arrived this morning at this Office with dispatches from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following are copies.

*His Majesty's Ship Tonnant, Chesapeake, September 17, 1814.*

SIR,

I REQUEST that you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the approaching equinoctial new moon rendering it unsafe to proceed immediately out of the Chesapeake with the combined expedition, to act upon the plans which had been concerted previous to the departure of the Iphigenia; Major-General Ross and myself resolved to occupy the intermediate time to advantage, by making a demonstration upon the city of Baltimore, which might be converted into a real attack, should circumstances appear to justify it; and as our arrangements were soon made, I proceeded up this river, and anchored off the mouth of

the Patapsco, on the 11th instant, where the frigates and smaller vessels entered at a convenient distance for landing the troops.

At an early hour the next morning, the disembarkation of the army was effected without opposition, having attached to it a brigade of six hundred seamen, under Captain Edward Crofton (late of the Leopard); the second battalion of marines; the marines of the squadron, and the colonial black marines. Rear-Admiral Cockburn accompanied the General, to advise and arrange as might be deemed necessary for our combined efforts.

So soon as the army moved forward, I hoisted my flag in the Surprise, and with the remainder of the frigates, bombs, sloops, and the rocket ship, passed further up the river, to render what co-operation could be found practicable.

While the bomb-vessels were working up, in order that we might open our fire upon the enemy's fort at day-break next morning, an account was brought to me, that Major-General Ross, when reconnoitring the enemy, had received a mortal wound by a musket ball, which closed his glorious career before he could be brought off to the ship.

It is a tribute due to the memory of this gallant and respected Officer, to pause in my relation, while I lament the loss that His Majesty's service and the army, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments, have sustained by his death. The unanimity, the zeal which he manifested on every occasion, while I had the honour of serving with him, gave life and ease to the most arduous undertakings. Too heedless of his personal security when in the field, his devotion to the care and honour of his army, has caused the termination of his valuable life. The Major-General has left a wife and family, for whom I am confident his grateful country will provide.

The skirmish which had deprived the army of its brave General was a prelude to a most decisive victory over the flower of the enemy's troops. Colonel Brook, on whom the command devolved, having pushed forward our force to within five miles of Baltimore, where the enemy, about six or seven thousand, had taken up an advanced position, strengthened by field-pieces, and where he had disposed himself, apparently with the intention of making a determined resistance, fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity, that he was obliged soon to give way, and fly in every direction, leaving on the field of battle a considerable number of killed and wounded, and two pieces of cannon.

For the particulars of this brilliant affair, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Rear-Admiral Cockburn's dispatch, transmitted herewith.

At day break the next morning, the bombs having taken their stations within shell range, supported by the Surprize, with the other frigates and sloops, opened their fire upon the fort that protected the entrance of the harbour, and I had now an opportunity of observing the strength and the preparations of the enemy.

The approach to the town on the land-side was defended by commanding heights, upon which was constructed a chain of redoubts connected by a breast-work, with a ditch in front, an extensive train of artillery, and a shew of force that was reported to be from fifteen to twenty thousand men.

The entrance by sea, within which the Town is retired nearly three miles, was entirely obstructed by a barrier of vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbour, defended inside by gun-boats, flanked on the right by a strong and regular fortification, and on the left by a battery of several heavy guns.

These preparations rendering it impracticable to afford any essential co-operation by sea, I considered that an attack on the enemy's strong position by the army only, with such disparity of force, though confident of success, might risk a greater loss than the possession of the town would compensate for, while holding in view the ulterior operations of this force in the contemplation of His Majesty's Government; and, therefore, as the primary object of our movement had been already fully accomplished, I communicated my observations to Colonel Brook, who coinciding with me in opinion, it was mutually agreed that we should withdraw.

The following morning the army began leisurely to retire; and so salutary was the effect produced on the enemy by the defeat he had experienced, that notwithstanding every opportunity was offered for his repeating the conflict, with an infinite superiority, our troops re-embarked without molestation, the ships of war dropped down as the army retired.

The result of this demonstration has been the defeat of the army of the enemy, the destruction, by themselves, of a quantity of shipping, the burning of an extensive rope-walk, and other public erections, the causing of them to remove their property from the city, and above all, the collecting and harassing of his armed inhabitants from the surrounding country; producing a total stagnation of their commerce, and heaping upon them considerable expences, at the same time effectually drawing off their attention and support from other important quarters.

It has been a source of the greatest gratification to me, the continuance of that unanimity existing between the two services, which I have before noticed to their Lordships; and I have reason to assure them, that the command of the army has fallen upon a most zealous and able Officer in Colonel Brook, who has followed up the system of cordiality that had been so beneficially adopted by his much-lamented chief.

Rear-Admiral Cockburn, to whom I had confided that part of the naval service which was connected with the army, evinced his usual zeal and ability, and executed his important trust to my entire satisfaction.

Rear-Admiral Malcolm, who regulated the collection, debarkation, and re-embarkation of the troops, and the supplies they required, has merited my best thanks for his indefatigable exertions; and I have to express my acknowledgments for the counsel and assistance which, in all our operations, I have received from Rear-Admiral Codrington, the Captain of the fleet.

The Captains of the squadron who were employed in the various duties afloat, were all emulous to promote the service in which they were engaged, and, with the officers acting under them, are entitled to my fullest approbation.

I beg leave to call the attention of their Lord-

ships to the report Rear-Admiral Cockburn has made of the meritorious and gallant conduct of the Naval Brigade; as well as to the accompanying letter from Colonel Brook, expressing his obligations to Captain Edward Crofton, who commanded, and Captains T. B. Sullivan, Rowland, Money, and Robert Ramsay, who had charge of divisions; and I have to recommend these officers, together with those who are particularly noticed by the Rear-Admiral, to their Lordships' favourable consideration.

Captain Robyns of the Royal Marines, who commanded the marines of the squadron on this occasion, and in the operations against Washington, being severely wounded, I beg leave to bring him to their Lordships recollection, as having been frequently noticed for his gallant conduct during the services on the Chesapeake, and to recommend him, with Lieutenant Sampson Marshall, of the Diadem, who is dangerously wounded, to their Lordships favour and protection.

First Lieutenant John Lawrence of the royal marine artillery, who commanded the rocket brigade, has again rendered essential service, and is highly spoken of by Colonel Brook.

Captain Edward Crofton, who will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, is competent to explain any further particulars; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' protection, as a most zealous and intelligent officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE,
Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief.

*To John Wilson Croker, Esq.*
*&c., &c., &c.*

---

*His Majesty's Ship Severn, in the Patapsco, 15th Sept.* 1814.

SIR,

IN furtherance of the instructions I had the honour to receive from you on the 11th instant, 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 his 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 leading to the abovementioned 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 guard, observed a division of the enemy posted at a turning of the road, extending into a wood on our left; a sharp fire 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, 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 lieutenant 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 report of this action, I know it is right I should confine my

self 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. Colonel Brook lost no time in reconnoitering those 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 Aid-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 Lieutenant 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 Aid-de-camp to myself. Captain Robyns, who commanded the Marines of the Fleet, and who was severely wounded during the engagement, I also beg to recommend to your favourable notice and consideration, as well as Lieutenant George C. Urmston, of the Albion, whom I placed in command of the smaller boats, to endeavour to keep up a communication between the army and navy, which he effected by 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 be deemed worthy of your approbation.

Captain 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 candour and justice did I not particularly point out, Sir, to you, the high opinion I entertain of the enterprize 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 honour to be, &c. &c.

GEORGE COCKBURN,
Rear-Admiral.

*Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Crchrane, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

---

*On board His Majesty's Ship, Tonnant, September 15, 1814.*

DEAR SIR,

I beg leave to be allowed to state to you, how much I feel indebted to Captain Crofton, commanding the brigade of sailors from His Majesty's ships under your command, as also to Captains 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 BROOKE,
Colonel Commanding.

*Vice-Admiral The Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

---

*A Return of Killed and Wounded belonging to the Navy, disembarked with the Army under Major-General Ross, September 12, 1814.*

Tonnant—1 petty officer, 5 seamen, 3 marines, wounded.

Albion—3 seamen killed; 1 petty officer, 8 seamen, 6 marines, wounded.

Ramillies—2 marines killed; 4 petty officers, 6 seamen, 4 marines, wounded.

Diadem—1 officer, 2 seamen, wounded.

Melpomene—1 petty officer killed.

Trave—1 seaman wounded.
Madagascar—1 marine killed; 1 marine wounded.
Royal Oak—1 marine wounded.

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

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

*Name of Petty Officer killed.*

MELPOMENE.

Mr. William (or Arthur) Edmonson, Clerk,

*Names of Officers wounded.*

TONNANT.

Captain Robyns, Royal Marines, severely.

DIADEM.

Lieutenant Sampson Marshall, severely.

*Names of Petty Officers wounded.*

TONNANT.

Mr. Charles Ogle, midshipman, severely.

ALBION.

John Billett, quarter-master, severely.

RAMILLIES.

Robert Walton (or Watton,) boatswain's-mate, severely.
Henry Bakewell, yeoman of the powder room, badly.
John Priekett, ship's corporal, slightly.

(Signed) G. COCKBURN, Rear-Admiral.

---

*Tonnant, in the Chesapeake, September 22, 1814.*

SIR,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, returns of the names and qualities of officers, seamen, and marines, killed, wounded, or missing, in the demonstration on Baltimore, between the 12th and 14th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ALEX. COCHRANE, Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief.

*John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

---

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Naval Brigade, commanded by Captain Edward Crofton, of His Majesty's Ship Royal Oak, and serving with the Army on Shore, under Major-General Ross, on the 12th September 1814.*

TONNANT.

*Killed.*

George Cochrane, supernumerary, belonging to Endymion.

*Wounded.*

Charles Ogle, midshipman, severely.
Matthew Hampsted, ordinary seaman, severely.
Daniel Ross, ordinary seaman, severely.
William Johnson, ordinary seaman, slightly.
James Macquire, ordinary seaman, severely.
John Wilson, ordinary seaman, slightly.
John Redmonds, ordinary seaman, slightly.

ROYAL OAK.

*Killed.*

James Bishop, able seaman.

ALBION.

*Killed.*

Charles Callaway, ordinary seaman.
John Norman, ordinary seaman.
William Cordroy, landman.

*Wounded.*

John Billch, quarter-master, severely.
Patrick Smith, ordinary seaman, severely.
James Howe, quarter-gunner, severely.
David Connell, ordinary seaman, severely.
William Powell, landman, severely.
Nicholas Scrieth, ordinary seaman, severely.
William Burgen, able seaman, severely.
Simon Shipherd, landman, slightly.
James Finney, landman, slightly.

RAMILLIES.

*Wounded.*

Robert Wotton, yeoman of the sheets, severely.
Isaac Simcox, ordinary seaman, severely.
Thomas Hays, able seaman, badly.
Henry Bakewell, yeoman of powder room, badly.
Edward Merryman, landman, slightly.
Thomas Hewson, ordinary seaman, badly.
Anthony Sigethie, landman, badly.
John M'Allister, captain foretop, badly.
John Hannah, trumpeter, slightly.
John Pricket, ship's corporal, slightly.
James Borthwick, ordinary seaman, slightly.
Henry Dent, ordinary seaman, slightly.

DIADEM.

*Wounded.*

Samuel Marshal, lieutenant, severely.
James Conner, ordinary seaman, badly.
John Moore, able seaman, slightly.

*Missing.*

William Graham, able seaman.

MELPOMENE.

*Killed.*

Arthur Edmondson, clerk.

TRAVE.

*Wounded.*

John Dine, able seaman, slightly.

*Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Naval Brigade serving on Shore.*

6 killed; 32 wounded; 1 missing.

---

*A Return of Killed and Wounded of the Marine Brigade, commanded by Captain Robyns, Royal Marines, of His Majesty's Ship Tonnant, and serving with the Army under Major-General Ross, 12th September 1814.*

TONNANT.

*Wounded.*

John Robyns, Captain, severely.
James Darbyshire, private, severely.
Thomas Cooper, private, severely.

ROYAL OAK.

*Wounded.*

Daniel Thomas, private, badly.

ALBION.

*Wounded.*

Robert Parsons, private, severely.
Andrew Dunn, private, severely.
Thomas Woodward, private, severely.
John Compton, private, slightly.
John Pratt, private, slightly.
George Fraser, private, slightly.

RAMILLIES.

Thomas Daw, private, died from fatigue.

*Wounded.*

John Brice, private, badly.
William Mellows, private, severely.
John Vaughan, corporal, severely.
Bryan Hughes, corporal, severely.
John Linigar, corporal, slightly.

Total—1 killed; 16 wounded.

---

*His Majesty's Ship Tonnant, Chesapeake, 12th September*, 1814.

SIR,

IN my dispatch of the 2d instant, recounting the success of our expedition against Washington, I acquainted you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the winds had been unfavourable for the return of the ships which were detached up the Potomac, under Captain J. A. Gordon of the Seahorse, to cooperate against the capital; but that I had heard of their having accomplished the destruction of Fort Washington. I have now the honour not only to confirm this report, but to transmit for their Lordships' information, a copy of Captain Gordon's detail of his proceedings, in which his further success has exceeded my most sanguine expectations; having forced the populous city of Alexandria to capitulate, and having brought down the river in triumph, through a series of obstacles and determined opposition, a fleet of twenty-one enemy's vessels. The difficulties which presented themselves to these ships in ascending the river, impeded by shoals and contrary winds, and the increased obstacles which the enemy had prepared against their return, with a confident hope of obstructing their descent, were only to be overcome by the most indefatigable exertions.

I trust, therefore, that the resolution and gallantry displayed by every one employed upon this service, which deserve my warmest applause, will be further honoured by the approbation of their Lordships.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ALEX. COCHRANE,
Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

*John Wilson Croker, Esq.*

---

*Seahorse, Chesapeake, September* 9, 1814.

SIR,

IN obedience to your orders, I proceeded into the River Potomac, with the ships named in the margin*, on the 17th of last month, but from being without pilots to assist us through that difficult part of the river called the Kettle-Bottoms, and from contrary winds we were unable to reach Fort Washington, until the evening of the 27th. Nor was this effected but by the severest labour. I believe each of the ships was not less than twenty different times a-ground, and each time we were obliged to haul off by main strength; and we were employed warping for five whole successive days, with the exception of a few hours, a distance of more than fifty miles.

The bomb-ships were placed on the evening of the 27th, and immediately began the bombardment of the Fort, it being my intention to attack it with the frigates at day-light the following morning. On the bursting of the first shell, the garrison were observed to retreat; but supposing some concealed design, I directed the fire to be continued. At eight o'clock, however, my doubts were removed by the explosion of the powder-magazine, which destroyed the inner buildings, and at day-light on the 28th we took possession. Besides the principal fort, which contained two fifty-two pounders, two thirty-two pounders, and eight twenty-four pounders, there was a battery on the beach of five eighteen pounders, a martello tower with two twelve-pounders and loop-holes for musquetry, and a battery in the rear of two twelve and six six-pound field-pieces. The whole of these guns were already spiked by the enemy, and their complete destruction, with their carriages also, was effected by the seamen and marines, sent on that service, in less than two hours. The populous city of Alexandria thus lost its only defence; and, having buoyed the channel, I deemed it better to postpone giving any answer to a proposal made to me for its capitulation until the following morning, when I was enabled to place the shipping in such a position as would ensure assent to the terms I had decided to enforce.

To this measure I attribute their ready acquiescence, as it removed that doubt of my determination to proceed, which had been raised in the minds of the inhabitants by our army having retired from Washington: this part of our proceedings will be further explained by the accompanying documents.

The Honourable Lieutenant Gordon of this ship, was sent on the evening of the 28th to prevent the escape of any of the vessels comprized in the capitulation, and the whole of those which were seaworthy, amounting to seventy-one in number, were fitted and loaded by the 31st.

Captain Baker, of the Fairy, bringing your orders of the 27th, having fought his way up the river past a battery of five guns and a large military force, confirmed the rumours, which had already reached me, of strong measures having been taken to oppose our return; and I therefore quitted Alexandria without waiting to destroy those remaining stores which we had not the means of bringing away.

Contrary winds again occasioned us the laborious task of warping the ships down the river, in which a day's delay took place, owing to the

* Seahorse, Euryalus, Devastation, Ætna, Meteor, Erebus, Anna Maria dispatch boat.

Devastation grounding. The enemy took advantage of this circumstance to attempt her destruction by three fire vessels, attended by five row boats; but their object was defeated by the promptitude and gallantry of Captain Alexander, who pushed off with his own boats, and being followed by those of the other ships, chased the boats of the enemy up to the town of Alexandria. The cool and steady conduct of Mr. John Moore, Midshipman of the Seahorse, in towing the nearest fire vessel on shore, whilst the others were removed from the power of doing mischief by the smaller boats of the Devastation, entitles him to my highest commendation.

The Meteor and the Fairy, assisted by the Anna Maria dispatch boat, a prize gun boat, and a boat belonging to the Euryalus, with a howitzer, had greatly impeded the progress of the enemy in their works, notwithstanding which, they were enabled to increase their battery to eleven guns, with a furnace for heating shot. On the 3d, the wind coming to the N. W. the Etna and the Erebus succeeded in getting down to their assistance, and the whole of us with the prizes, were assembled there on the 4th, except the Devastation, which, in spite of our utmost exertion in warping her, still remained five miles higher up the river. This was the moment when the enemy made his greatest efforts to effect our destruction.

The Erebus being judiciously placed by Captain Bartholomew in an admirable position for harassing the workmen employed in the trenches, was attacked by three field pieces, which did her considerable damage before they were beaten off. And, another attempt being made to destroy the Devastation with fire vessels, I sent the boats, under Captain Baker, to her assistance; nothing could exceed the alacrity with which Captain Baker went on this service, to which I attribute the immediate retreat of the boats and fire vessels. His loss, however, was considerable, owing to their having sought refuge under some guns in a narrow creek thickly wooded, from which it was impossible for him to dislodge them.

On the 5th at noon, the wind coming fair, and all my arrangements being made, the Seahorse and Euryalus anchored within short musket shot of the batteries, while the whole of the prizes passed betwixt us and the shoal; the Bombs, the Fairy, and Erebus, firing as they passed, and afterwards anchoring in a favourable position for facilitating by means of their force, the further removal of the frigates. At 3 p.m. having compleatly silenced the enemy's fire, the Seahourse and Euryalus cut their cables, and the whole of us proceeded to the next position taken up by the troops, where they had two batteries, mounting from fourteen to eighteen guns, on a range of cliffs of about a mile extent, under which we were of necessity obliged to pass very close. I did not intend to make the attack that evening, but the Erebus grounding within range, we were necessarily called into action. On this occasion the fire of the Fairy had the most decisive effect, as well as that of the Erebus, while the Bombs threw their shells with excellent precision, and the guns of the batteries thereby completely silenced by about eight o'clock.

At day-light on the 6th I made signal to weigh, and so satisfied were the whole of the parties opposed to us of their opposition being ineffectual, that they allowed us to pass without further molestation. I cannot close this detail of operations, comprising a period of twenty-three days, without begging leave to call your attention to the singular exertion of those, whom I had the honour to command, by which our success was effected. Our hammocks were down only two nights during the whole time; the many laborious duties which we had to perform were executed with a cheerfulness which I shall ever remember with pride, and which will ensure, I hope, to the whole of the detachments, your favourable estimation of their extraordinay zeal and abilities.

To Captain Napier I owe more obligations than I have words to express. The Euryalus lost her bowsprit, the head of her foremast, and the heads of all her topmasts, in a tornado which she encountered on the 25th, just as her sails were clued up, whilst we were passing the Flats of Maryland Point: and yet, after twelve hours work on her refittal, she was again under weigh, and advancing up the river. Captain Napier speaks highly of the conduct of Lieutenant Thomas Herbert on this as well as on every other of the many trying occasions which have called his abilities into action. His exertions were also particularly conspicuous in the prizes, many of which, already sunk by the enemy, were weighed, masted, hove down, caulked, rigged, and loaded, by our little squadron, during the three days which we remained at Alexandria.

It is diffieult to distinguish amongst officers who had a greater share of duty than often falls to the lot of any, and which each performed with the greatest credit to his professional character. I cannot omit to recommend to your notice the meritorious conduct of Captains Alexander, Bartholomew, Baker, and Kenah, the latter of whom led us through many of the difficulties of the navigation; and particularly to Captain Roberts, of the Meteor, who, besides undergoing the fatigues of the day, employed the night in coming the distance of ten miles to communicate and consult with me upon our further operations, preparatory to our passing the batteries.

So universally good was the conduct of all the officers, seamen, and marines of the detachment, that I cannot particularise with justice to the rest. But I owe it to the long tried experience I have had of Mr. Henry King, First, Lieutenant of the Seahorse, to point out to you, that such was his eagerness to take the part to which his abilities would have directed him on this occasion, that he even came out of his sick bed, to command at his quarters, whilst the ship was passing the batteries*; nor can I ever forget how materially the service is indebted to Mr. Alexander Louthain, the Master, for both finding and buoying the channel of a navigation, which no ship of similar draft of water had ever before passed with their guns and stores on board, and which, according to the report of a seaman now in this ship, was not accomplished by the President American frigate, even after taking her guns out, under a period of forty-two days.

* The two first guns pointed by Lieutenant King, disabled each a gun of the enemy.

Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded, and also of the vessels captured.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES A. GORDON, Captain.

*To Sir Alexander Cochrane, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

---

RESOLVED, that Charles Simms, Edward J. Lee, and Jonathan Swift, be a Committee, in case the British vessels pass the fort, or approach the town by land, and no sufficient force on our part to oppose them with any reasonable prospect of success, to carry a flag to the officer commanding the enemy's force about to attack the town, and procure the best terms for the safety of the houses and property of the town in their power.

The above Resolution passed the Council unanimously, the 24th August, 1814.

THOS. HERBERT, President.
WM. HEWTOR, Clerk.

---

In the Common Council of Alexandria.

THE following Order was unanimously concurred in by the Common Council of Alexandria, 28th August, 1814:—

The forts erected for the defence of the district having been blown up by our men, and abandoned without resistance, and the town of Alexandria having been left without troops or any means of defence against the hostile force now within sight, the Common Council of Alexandria have with reluctance been compelled, from a regard to the safety of the inhabitants, to authorise an arrangement with the enemy, by which it has been stipulated that, during their continuance before the town, they shall not be molested—no superior force having on this emergency appeared to defend or direct, the Common Council has considered itself authorised, from extreme necessity, to make the above stipulations; they consider it binding on themselves and the nation, and require a faithful observance of it from all the inhabitants of the town.

RESOLVED, that copies of the above resolution be transmitted to Brigadier-General Winder, of the 10th military district, and to Generals Young and Hungerford, with the request of the Common Council, that proper measures may be used to secure a strict observance of the public faith, which the Common Council has been compelled to pledge.

THOMAS HERBERT, President,
JOHN GIRD, Clerk pro-tem.

---

*His Majesty's Ship Seahorse, off Alexandria, Aug. 29, 1814.*

GENTLEMEN,

In consequence of a Deputation yesterday received from the City of Alexandria, requesting favourable terms for the safety of their 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 their dwelling-houses be entered, or the inhabitants molested in any manner whatever, if the following Articles are strictly complied with:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art. VII. Officers will be appointed to see that the Articles, No. II. III. IV. and V. 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 honour to be, &c.

JAMES A. GORDON, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Seahorse, and Senior Officer of His Majesty's Ships before Alexandria.

*To the Common Council of the Town of Alexandria.*

---

AT a meeting of the Common Council of Alexandria, on the 29th day of August, 1814.

The terms proposed to the Common Council by the Commander of the squadron of British ships now off Alexandria are acceded to.

THOS. HERBERT, President.

---

*List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ships employed in the Potowmac River, between the 1st and 5th September* 1814.

SEAHORSE.

*Wounded.*

James Sibborn, ordinary seaman, severely.
John Ridding, serjeant of marines, slightly.
Giles Hill, private marine, slightly.

EURYALUS

*Killed.*

John Hogan, able seaman.
Edward Dobson, ordinary seaman.
William Fair, able seaman.

*Wounded.*

Charles Napier, Esq. Captain, slightly.
John Allen, able seaman, slightly.

James Burgoyne, ordinary seaman, severely.
Lawrence Murry, able seaman, slightly.
John Jones (3), ordinary seaman, slightly.
James Kelly, ordinary seaman, slightly.
William Scott, ordinary seaman, severely.
Pat. Powis, quarter-master, dangerously.
John Bourman, private marine, dangerously.
Joseph Aldred, private marine, dangerously.

FAIRY.

*Killed.*

Charles Dickinson, second lieutenant.

*Wounded.*

Richard Smith, boatswain, badly.
Nicholas Clemandies, seaman, severely.
William Esden, corporal, badly.
Thmas Heart, seaman, badly.
James Farrell, seaman, severely.
Thomas Robinson, seaman, badly.

BREBUS.

*Killed.*

Michael Hubbert, seaman.

*Wounded.*

James Acklow seaman, badly.
John Pierce, seaman, badly.
D. Bartholomew, Esq. Captain, slightly.
John Wright, seaman, since dead.
John Mingay, negro (since dead).
Richard Poine, lieutenant, slightly.
A. Read, master's-mate slightly.
John Carroll, seaman, severely (doing well)
Thomas Baites, boy, severely (doing well).
William Elliot, boatswain, severely (doing well).
John Duffy, seaman, severely.
William Payne, seaman, severely.
John Sullivan, seaman, severely.
Patrick Bryan, seaman, slightly.
Wilson Parkinson, seaman, slightly.
Robert Ladd, private marine, slightly.

METEOR

*Wounded.*

Henry Hinckman, seaman, severely.
William Roberts, seaman, severely.

Total—7 killed; 35 wounded.

(Signed) JAMES A. GORDON, Captain.

---

*An Account of Vessels captured by the Squadron under the Command of James A. Gordon, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Seahorse, at the City of Alexandria and Fort Washington, on the River Potowmac, at Five o'Clock in the Morning of the 29th August* 1814.

A gun-boat, of 2 guns.
Schooner Elizabeth.
Brig Gilpin.
Sloop Harmony.
Schooner Wicomoco.
Ship William and John.
Ship Baltic Trader.
Ship Monsoon.
Brig Eldermon.
Schooner Dispatch.
Schooner Little Eliza.
A small vessel from Baltimore.
A small vessel from Washington.
Hermaphrodite brig, name unknown.
Fair Play schooner.
Schooner, name unknown.
Little Lady sloop.
William Eaton schooner.
Thames sloop.
Rebecca schooner.
Lloyd brig.
Ætna.

J. A. GORDON.

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

[ Price One Shilling and Sixpence. ]