

from time to time, to lay off the said territory into five districts for the election of the members of the legislative council of the territory aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the districts established by Governor Harrison, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, shall remain, as the lawfully authorised districts, for the election of members of the legislative council of said territory, and the house of representatives thereof shall have exercised the power vested in the body by the first section of this act.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

March 4, 1814 - Approved.

JAMES MADISON,

TRULY BRITISH ACCOUNT.

Boston, August 10.

MONTREAL HERALD EXTRA.

August 2,

We are authorised to announce to the public that accounts have reached H. Q. of another action having taken place on the Niagara frontier, most glorious to his majesty's arms, and terminating in the complete defeat of the enemy.

Lt. col. Tucker, with part of the garrison of Fort George, and 400 of the 80th regt. under Lt. col. Morrison,* moved on the enemy's camp† at Lewiston, on the evening of the 25th inst. drove them from it and brought away 100 tents, their baggage and provisions, without losing a man.

Major-Gen. Brown began on the same day to retire with his army from Queenstown towards Chippewa, and finding himself closely pressed by the advanced of the right division under maj. gen. Riall, consisting of 1500 men, exclusive of Indians attacked at 6 o'clock in the evening with his whole force this small body of troops, which maintained the unequal contest with the most determined and desperate bravery until 9—at this time being reinforced by the 103d regiment and a detachment from the royals and king's, not exceeding 1200 men, the conflict was continued with unabated spirit on both sides until past midnight, when the enemy were compelled to retreat precipitately, leaving vast numbers of their dead on the field, and several hundred prisoners, together with a 6 pounder, a 5 1/2 inch mortar & two tumbrils, in our possession.

Their loss in this obstinate and sanguinary contest is estimated at between 12 and 1500 men, whilst ours does not amount to half that number.

Lt. Gen. Drummond is slightly wounded in the neck; major-gen. Riall being severely wounded in the arm, was proceeding, attended by capt. Loring, to the van, when both unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. Lt. col. Morrison is slightly wounded.

The conduct of the troops, both regulars and militia, is spoken of in the highest terms of admiration, for their coolness and intrepidity in the most trying situations.

The enemy on the 27th had retired across the Chippewa towards Fort Erie, pursued by the militia and Indians having previously burnt Street's Mills, and destroyed the bridge over that river.

Reinforcements were rapidly advancing to the right division, and the left wing of Watteville's regt. would join about the 28th.

[The same handbill announces the arrival in the river of the 43 transports from Bordeaux mentioned in our paper of yesterday, with major-gens. Kempt and Robinson, and troops estimated at 9000.]

*The officer who engaged Gen. Wilkinson's Northern Army, in their descent of the St. Lawrence last fall.

†This was a corps of Militia commanded by Col. Swift.

From the N. Y. Columbian—Aug. 12.

BOMBARDMENT OF STONINGTON.

From our Correspondent, dated New-London, August 10.

ing of one 74, two frigates, a sloop, and a
got under way, and went to Stonington;
en arrived there, a flag was sent on shore
a communication notifying that one hour
was allotted for the women and children to
move, as at the expiration of said time the
en would be laid in ashes.

The citizens unwilling to fall a passive prey,
mediately sent an express to New-London; but
in the urgency of the case, no assistance could
be derived from the militia. A few citizens, how-
ever volunteered, who were of essential service.
The enemy commenced firing early in the morn-
ing, from the brig and barges, which was an-
swered on our part from 2 18's and one 3 pound-
er, which were the only cannon on our side.
With these they sustained the fire of the enemy
till 1 o'clock in the morning, when the firing
ceased, but was recommenced with additional
force at day-light, and returned with correspon-
dent spirit from our little battery. And notwith-
standing our guns were short of men and ammu-
nition, the enemy were willing to withdraw about
3 o'clock this forenoon. An attempt was made
by one of the frigates to relieve the smaller ves-
sels, but ineffectually, it is said in consequence of
her grounding. During the action rockets were
sent from the barges, and bombs from one of the
frigates, but no material injury was done by
them—one house only was fired, which was soon
extinguished. The houses and furniture were
much damaged. Three men were wounded, and
two horses killed.

Such are the tender mercies of the good-hear-
ed Sir Thomas Hardy, who has been termed
the "generous enemy," and who has professed
his abhorrence of the marauding system. The
damage done the enemy is not exactly ascertain-
ed; but it is known that the brigs have received
considerable damage in hull and rigging, and
that a number of shot struck the sloop of war
[Nimrod] and barges. And it is believed many
were killed and wounded.

So large a force in the Sound, has alarmed our
citizens, and some of them are removing their
goods and furniture; and a number of regiments
of militia are ordered out.

It is expected the attack on Stonington will be
renewed this evening; in which case from ad-
ditional preparations they would meet a warmer
reception.

Another Correspondent at New-London, says:
"Commodore Hardy sent in a flag to demand
a surrender of the fort and town, in half an hour
or he would destroy the town. The commander
of the little garrison returned answer to the com-
modore, that he would not give it up so long as
he had a man to fire a gun; *he had not got East-
port to deal with.*" They sent over at one or two
o'clock in the morning for ammunition, as they
had but a few rounds left."

The alarm at New-London was great as the
firing was in the night; the rockets and shells
plainly seen, and the militia all actively repairing
to their posts, expecting an attack on Saybrook,
and presume there has not been any, notwith-
standing the rumors of a visit from the enemy to
that post.

NEW-YORK, August, 14.

Depredations in Long-Island Sound.

On the 10th inst. two Vineyard boats, fitted
out as privateers by the enemy, captured off
Mill River, 3 sloops, one from New-Haven,
and one supposed to be from Connecticut river;
& being disguised, also two out of four vineyard
boats from New-Haven. These boats had been
down as far as Norwalk Islands.

The above is from this morning's Gazette.
A letter from New-Haven, written yesterday
(the 11th) says:

"I have this moment heard that there were 3
coasters taken yesterday off Mill river [Fair-
field] one of them supposed to be [the Packet
Polly] capt. Alling, [of this place.] They
were taken by a smack and a barge, which are
in company with two schooners, [the Liver-
pool Packet and Rolla] &c.

From the Plattsburgh Herald.

On Monday morning last a party of the enemy
attacked one of our advanced pickets, stationed
about one mile this side of the line, when a detach-
ment of our rifle corps advanced, and the enemy
retired somewhat precipitately. We understand
three or four of our men were wounded—The
loss of the enemy not known.

Our fleet continues near Chazy—that of the
enemy near Ash-Island.

sisting of one 74, two frigates, a sloop, and a brig, got under way, and went to Stonington; when arrived there, a flag was sent on shore with a communication notifying that one hour only was allotted for the women and children to remove, as at the expiration of said time the town would be laid in ashes.

The citizens unwilling to fall a passive prey, immediately sent an express to New-London; but from the urgency of the case, no assistance could be derived from the militia. A few citizens, however volunteered, who were of essential service. The enemy commenced firing early in the morning, from the brig and barges, which was answered on our part from 2 18's and one 3 pounder, which were the only cannon on our side. With these they sustained the fire of the enemy until 1 o'clock in the morning, when the firing ceased, but was recommenced with additional force at day-light, and returned with correspondent spirit from our little battery. And notwithstanding our guns were short of men and ammunition, the enemy were willing to withdraw about 10 o'clock this forenoon. An attempt was made by one of the frigates to relieve the smaller vessels, but ineffectually, it is said in consequence of her grounding. During the action rockets were sent from the barges, and bombs from one of the frigates, but no material injury was done by them—one house only was fired, which was soon extinguished. The houses and furniture were much damaged. Three men were wounded, and two horses killed.

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To 83

AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

See under



XXVIII.]

Freedom of the Press and Trial by Jury shall remain inviolate.

[No. 1356]

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FRIDAY