

versation, and made a report to the lieutenant commanding. He then sent word to us, that if we said any thing more about the clothes, he would put us in the fore-hold with the men. We expected to receive our clothes when we arrived in port, but I assure you, sir, nothing was ever restored. *Other rascally things occurred*, which our officers will, when they return, make know to the public, *disgraceful to a civilized nation*. If your request could have been made sooner, I should have felt gratified in making a fuller statement.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

WILLIAM BERRY.

Hon. L. Condit, Washington.

Another circumstance took place on board which entirely escaped my memory until this moment. Several of the officers had money taken from them which they received from the Chesapeake as prize money. Mr. Higginbotham, as nearly as I can recollect, had upwards of 130 dollars.

GEORGETOWN, July 30, 1813.

SIR—Having perused a letter of yours to Berry, requesting information respecting the treatment of the American officers and seamen of the late Chesapeake, I consider myself bound, sir, to lay before you what came under my knowledge. My having been wounded and remaining on board the Chesapeake, might not give me that scope for observation which others possessed; but I am sorry to say *many things transpired, disgraceful to the character of a brave enemy*. Whilst undressing myself in the steerage, after the Americans were driven below or had surrendered, and after resistance had ceased, I believe entirely, several muskets and pistols were at once pointed down the hatchway, and discharged in the direction of the cockpit; and as the steerage and cockpit were filled with wounded, in all probability some of them were killed outright. It was midshipman Hopewell, and not Livingston, who was so inhumanly treated, as described in the public prints. It has been the custom in our navy to take the side arms of officers (prisoners) but to restore them