

a young and dashing commander like Ross. Winder's statement as to his force is unhappily disproved by Dr. Smith, who gives a detailed list, which we subjoin :

"The army under General Winder," says doctor Smith, "consisted of:—

United States' dragoons .....	140
Maryland ditto .....	240
District of Columbia ditto .....	50
Virginia ditto .....	100
—	530
Regular infantry .....	500
Seamen and marines .....	600
—	1100
Stansbury's brigade of militia ...	1253
Sterrett's regiment, ditto.....	500
Baltimore artillery, ditto.....	150
Pinkney's battalion, ditto .....	150
—	2153
Smith's brigade, ditto .....	1070
Cramer's battalion, ditto.....	240
Waring's detachment, ditto.....	150
Maynard's ditto, ditto .....	150
—	1610
Beall's and Hood's regiment of do.	800
Volunteer corps .....	350
—	1150
Total at Bladensburg .....	6543
<i>At hand.</i>	
Young's brigade of militia .....	450
Minor's Virginia corps .....	600
—	1050
Grand Total .....	7503

General Wilkinson is very sarcastic in his account of Bladensburg. He says, "their President was in the field; every eye was turned upon the chief; every bosom throbbed with confidence, and every nerve was strung with valor. No doubts remained with the troops that in their chief magistrate they beheld their Commander-in-chief, who, like another Maurice, having, by his irresolution, exposed the country to the chances and accidents of a general engagement, had now come forward to repair the error by his activity in the field; determined to throw himself into the gap of danger, and not to survive the power of his country."

If General Wilkinson is severe on Mr. President Madison, he is equally plain

spoken with respect to the troops, and bears clear testimony as to the actual numbers of the British engaged. He says, "the American force they routed by about seven hundred and fifty rank and file of the 4th and 44th regiments."

The disparity of loss between the two armies is easily accounted for, as we find twenty-four pieces of artillery marked on General Wilkinson's diagram. These completely enfiladed the bridge, and were very destructive to the advancing columns. The American loss was trifling, as they seem, in common with the President, to have acted on the principle 'He that fights and runs away,' and so forth."

By the American estimate of public property destroyed at Washington, it would appear that full satisfaction was taken for the injuries committed at Newark and elsewhere. The estimate returned to Government was as follows:—

*American estimate of public property destroyed at Washington.*

The committee appointed by the American congress to inquire into the circumstances attending the capture of Washington, and the destruction consequent on that event, after giving a statement of the operations in the navy-yard, report the following estimate of the public property destroyed:—

	Dollars.
The capital, including all costs,	787,163
President's house,	234,334
Public offices,	93,613
	1,115,110

But the committee remark, as the walls of the capital and president's house are good, they suppose that the sum of 460,000 dollars will be sufficient to place the buildings in the situation they were in previous to their destruction.

The losses sustained in the navy-yard are thus estimated:—

	Dollars.
In moveable property,	417,745
In buildings and fixtures	91,425
	509,170