









THE
WEEKLY REGISTER.

CONTAINING

POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC, | ASTRONOMICAL, STATISTICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS, AND FACTS;

TOGETHER WITH

NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND A RECORD OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

=====
H. NILES, EDITOR.
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=====
Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.
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FROM MARCH TO SEPTEMBER, 1814.—VOL. VI.

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BALTIMORE:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE EDITOR,

At the Franklin Press,

SOUTH-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE.

TO REMEMBRANCE

OF THE

BALTIMORE MILITIA,

WHO MET, OR WITHSTOOD, THE CHOICEST TROOPS
OF THE FOE,

SEPTEMBER 13, 1814,

And died in defence of their altars and fire sides, their
"wives and their little ones;"

WHOSE GALLANT HEARTS SHIELDED THE VIRGIN FROM POLLUTION, AND THE
MATRON FROM INSULT;

Who preserved this City from plunder and conflagration

AND

ALL THE MURDERING BUSINESS OF WAR,

WAGED BY A

NEW RACE OF GOTHS,

OUTRAGING THE ORDINANCES OF GOD, AND THE LAWS OF HUMANITY:

THIS VOLUME OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER

IS REVERENTIALLY DEDICATED,

BY THE EDITOR.

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NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 131.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

CONDITIONS OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

The WEEKLY REGISTER is published at Baltimore every Saturday, at \$5 per annum, payable in advance; making two heavy volumes a year, of between 4 and 500 pages each. It is packed with great care and sent off by the mails of the day, safely, to the most distant post-offices in the United States. The work began September 7, 1811; the second volume, March 7, 1812; the third, September 5; the fourth, March 6, 1813; the fifth, September 4; the sixth commences this day. New subscribers may be furnished from the first number, or from any of the volumes, by paying for the volumes required, with the current year in advance. The safety of the mail is guaranteed, so as to preserve the files of subscribers (except in Louisiana and some parts of the Mississippi territory) and missing numbers are liberally furnished, without charge, in all cases, to a reasonable extent. A supplement will speedily be published for the fifth, or last volume, for which those desiring to have it will pay one dollar extra. *Subscribers must begin and end with a volume. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR SHOULD BE POST-PAID; and especially those of GENTLEMEN who request favors.*

Editorial retrospect and remarks.

The editor looks back on his labors of the last six months, with a consciousness that he did all that his judgment or ability allowed, to requite the great patronage bestowed: this feeling of honest pride, acquired by patient industry, is amply supported by the continually increasing subscriptions of the most distinguished citizens of the United States, of either [American] party.

Two things designed to have been inserted in the last volume were postponed, not neglected: 1, an U. S. army and navy list; and 2, a collection of statistical facts and remarks to shew the madness of faction. Just at the time when the names of the officers in the army and navy *officially* appeared, so many promotions took place, and so many new dispositions were made, that we thought it best to suspend a publication of the list in the hope of obtaining one more perfect and settled. Towards the other, which promises to be a work of considerable labor, some progress was made; but the want of certain documents, which it was hoped would have appeared some months ago, has prevented a conclusion. We shall shew, so "that he who runs may read," that the "commerce," about which some persons clamor so much, must needs be an insignificant thing, without an intercourse with those states, they (the foolish men of the east) are pleased to call *anti-commercial*.

It is, indeed, a painful duty to notice the late disgraceful proceedings and movements in the state of *Massachusetts*. We have not to reprehend a few factious printers, "writers," smugglers or *British* agents, only; but the *legislative* body of that important member of the confederacy. LIVE THE CONSTITUTION! is the first and the last article of my politics; the "alpha and omega" of the peace, liberty and safety of my country; and if, in exposing or

condemning those that would destroy it, or weaken its bonds, I offend any,—let them be offended. I have no part, interest or feeling; nay, hardly *charity*, for the *British* *antifederal* faction alluded to.

Perhaps, it is one of the most serious misfortunes suffered by the people of the United States, as *politicians*, that rather than fairly disavow and abandon THE PARTY to which by accident, through interest, or even by reason and reflection they may have attached themselves, too many, indirectly, support and encourage others in a course of proceeding which they, as individuals, seriously deprecate and condemn. I do not pretend to say that either of our two great parties is clear of this censure; but there is a portion of one of them, under the comely garb of *federalism*, to whom it applies with full force. Let me ask those who really are "federalists," who honestly and sincerely receive WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, as the rule and guide of their political faith, how it is possible they can act with the faction at Boston—a faction that daily flies in the face of the most solemn precepts of the illustrious dead? Washington charged us always to speak of the union of the states with reverence: He most pointedly directed us to "srown indignantly upon the first dawning of an attempt to alienate one portion of the union from the rest, or enfeeble the sacred ties that now link its various parts." He directed us to suppose a dissolution of the union as impossible as to avoid death;—with the view, that while a looking to the latter, as certainty, might excite us to the improvement of our lives in our duty to GOD—the former should lead us, by social, intellectual and commercial intercourse, by roads, bridges and canals and other permanent works, to "strengthen the bonds that made us one people," and quiet the haggard spirit of jealousy that a foreign influence might introduce to divert the resources and check the prosperity of the republic. Little did that great man believe that in ten or fifteen years after his death, men in Boston, the "cradle of the revolution," should coldly sit down and calculate a separation of the states. Less did he suppose that in the legislature of *Massachusetts*, the expediency of that diabolical measure should become a question of debate! Much less did he believe that the faction which proposed, supported and encouraged such notions, would fasten upon his name, and cloak their baseness with his virtues. Unmanly hypocrites! thus to abuse the memory of the dead; and, as far as in you lies, to ascribe to the deceased a depravity that he would have looked into annihilation! The best of you—the most exalted and distinguished of all the clan, would never have dared, hypothetically, to have spoken of a dissolution of the union, in the presence of Washington, no more than (if the comparison may be allowed, and with a feeling reverence it is offered) an *atheist* would have attempted to reason with him on the existence a SUPREME BEING. He would have said to you, "That is a subject on which I never converse; for I would not have it supposed to be possible;" or he would have turned out

* I am fully warranted in ascribing those words to the supposed occasion, by every line of the *Farewell Address*—read it over carefully.

his heel, and left you with ineffable contempt. Is it believed, then, that those persons are "federalist" or "Washingtonians"?—As my soul lives, they are not.—They are of that description of beings, who it is said would

"Rather reign in Hell than live in Heaven,"
hateful as sin and dark and gloomy as night.

It must, however, be acknowledged, that it requires great magnanimity and no small degree of firmness to shake off and abandon a party with which we have generally acted; and hence it is, that a desperate and contemptible few Caesar-like men who have passed the *Rubicon*, lead on the many, step by step, to strange extremes. The idea of being called an apostate; of being denominated a coward, for having gone so far, and refusing to go a little further, "paralyzes the will," and has a wonderfully powerful effect upon the mind of most men. *Faction* knows the force of this feeling, and in all ages has craftily applied it to its purposes. It is the machinery, the *fascinum* on which honest hearts are moved to vicious deeds—even to the loss of life. If proof of the force of this remark be required, call to mind the case of *Hamilton* and *Burr*. The former was the chief of a great party, respected for his talents and beloved for many virtues—the latter a desperado; one of that character typically said to look up "to a halter or a throne" as his destiny.—*Burr* challenged *Hamilton*; he accepted, and went out to fight, solemnly protesting against the barbarous custom. He was killed. His sense of the duty he owed to God, to himself, to his family, to the law and society, were all swallowed up in the fear that he might be called a coward. I beseech my readers to pause on this; for, in reflecting upon it, we find clarity for the many led on by the few, and see the impropriety of general censures. Reason will resume her empire; "*magna est veritas, et precebetur*"—let us hold the mirror up to folly and expose vice; but always be ready to cherish and encourage virtuous principles. I never did suppose, I cannot believe, that the body of the people of the two great political parties of the U. States, or of either of them, are traitors to independence; whatever opinion I may hold of those who have seized the reins in several states.

But we have some distinguished instances of that magnanimity and firmness spoken of. What shall we say of the venerable *John Adams*, and of his learned and accomplished son, *John Quincy Adams*?—of that intelligent and high minded orator, *William Loughton Smith*, now deceased?—of the respectable and wealthy *William Gray*, and the enlightened *Oliver Wolcott*?—of the inestimable *William Plumer* and the polished *William Pinkney*?—the nervous and powerful *Samuel Dexter* and [I believe I may venture to add] the thorough-going, but honest, *James A. Bayard*?—and thousands in the less conspicuous walks of life have emulated, equalled if not excelled, these illustrious examples (see note A.) Our naval heroes are, also, most remarkable instances of the kind. The gallant *Decatur's* toast, "FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSMENT," unsophisticated and in itself, embraces the whole business of the war; and is the opposite of every thing that "*faction*" would give up. Such is the universal sentiment of our invincible and invaluable seamen. They hate "*blue-lights*" and traitors.

I do not pretend to say, or insinuate, that these gentlemen have changed their principles; but they

† The name of this gentleman is not introduced thoughtlessly. I have reasons for what I say. He will never sign a treaty with *Great Britain* that shall give her the right to search American ships for men, or blockade whole coasts by pieces of paper.

have so far withdrawn themselves from the practices of one party, as to receive the confidence of the other.

The high tone of the anti-federal, or *British* gazettes at *Boston*, and some other towns in *Massachusetts*, for several months past, led us to expect a storm on the meeting of the legislature. The right and expediency of separating from the union had been freely discussed and decidedly advocated, by the ablest writers on the *British* side; and every effort of genius and of falsehood had been exerted to prepare the public mind for rebellion against the U. States and alliance with *England*, as its natural consequence. The most barefaced lies and outrageous misrepresentations, were diligently used to excite state jealousies and partial sympathies; all that was base and detestable was ascribed to our own government; all that was religious [gracious heaven!] and magnanimous attached to the enemy—a character that no more belongs to him than to the tiger who, of his own savage propensity, having gorged himself to the full, yet nestles in the bowels and blood of his victim, insatiate of murder and delighting in death. Truth stood in the back ground, mourning at the degeneracy of the times, and patriotism seemed appalled with the force and fervor of treason. But there was a redeeming spirit in the people.

Such were the circumstances under which the legislature convened. The governor's speech was not calculated to still the wicked passions that had been stirred up; respect for the office forbids that I should speak of it as it deserves.—It has been inserted in the REGISTER, and the people have judged it. The replies of the two houses went much further than his excellency had done; they appear as if drafted for the chief purpose of provoking civil war. In the debates upon these, the most disgraceful sentiments were avowed: it was proposed, or talked of, to open custom houses to clear out vessels in opposition to the laws of the land; that they should negotiate a loan, and raise an army of 30,000 men to resist, "to the shedding of blood," the constitutional authorities; and one honest fellow fairly declared that he was ready to change the constitution of the United States for that of *Great Britain*, "monarchy and all," &c. &c. Be it noted, that they who said these things were, (as members of the general court of *Massachusetts*) sworn, duly sworn, of their own free will and accord, to support the constitution of the United States. To crown the climax and render the ignominy complete, it is stated, that some of these speeches were clapped, as in a play house, by a crowd of smugglers and other *British* agents in the gallery! But, when the froth and foam had spent itself; when one of the most distinguished of the faction had fainted through the excess of his inward workings, truth and patriotism, putting forth their hand like *Paul*, came forward, and made the guilty tremble. The "federalists" drew back; and the minority urged on the "wordy war" with a power of eloquence and strength of talent that no one expected. They goaded the faction with a lash of scorpions, and put to scorn their empty menaces. Terror seized the leaders; they were afraid to go forward and ashamed to recede; so they compromised with dishonor in the enactment of several pitiful laws and many furious resolutions, [see B. and C.] Speaking of them, while they were halting between the two opinions, the *Boston Patriot* had the following happy paragraph, which is quoted with pleasure, to giving a finish to this part of our essay:—

"Turn which way they will, this British faction cannot escape disgrace. To tread back their steps by omitting to strike, after five years threatening and bullying, will sink them to the lowest depths of contempt. To advance and commit the overt act,

WILL SEAL THEIR DOOM FOREVER! Independent of the rigors of the law, to use the forcible language of FISHER AMES, "Scorn would smite, and blast, and wither, like lightning, the knaves that thus mislead and abuse a virtuous and unsuspecting people."

The meanness that marked the proceedings of these infuriated men, has been unrivalled except by the depravity of their political character. One of their topics was, like *Benedict Arnold*, to charge others with being under the influence of *France*, while they themselves eulogized the *enemy of their country!* Weak minded men!—did they expect to blind the people to their attachments, by attributing to the innocent a like offence? Thus, sometimes, a culprit by crying "stop thief," may have saved himself; but more generally the reverse, as in the present instance, has been the case. To fill the clamor and cheat the public feeling, they manufactured petitions and remonstrances, as in a mill by wholesale, breathing blood and slaughter, and sent them to the (falsely called) leaders of their "peace party" in many of the little towns of the state; where, by any sort of chicanery, they might assume the form of a document, and be "returned from whence they came," as the "VOICE OF THE FLOMMERY!" For a sample of this part of the machinery, see note D. But sometimes, with all their cunning and address, they failed. [See E.] For more than a week, three or four newspapers in *Boston* were employed to inform the fishermen how badly they were off; to convince them that they were actually starving! The honest fellows had not supposed their condition was quite so desperate; but, as "every body said it," they felt their own ribs, and, mayhap, began to think they were not quite so fat as they used to be. Well, being thus duly and truly prepared, the next business was to initiate them into a part of the plan. They were waited upon, by some very generous and feeling gentlemen, with a remonstrance ready drawn up, and forty-two of them were induced to sign it—this was presented in triumph to the legislature of *Massachusetts*, and called "THE VOICE OF THE FISHERMEN!"† If the persons who took so much pains to get these signatures, had proceeded to *Marblehead*

†The wretched shifts of the faction, in regard to this "remonstrance" from the fishermen, must be further exposed. They were grossly cheated out of their signatures by men in whom they confided. On discovering the extent of the deception, thirty-seven of them addressed the following to the president of the United States—

To his excellency, James Madison, president of the United States.

The petition of the subscribers, fishermen of *Boston* and its vicinity, humbly sheweth, That many of them have, inadvertently and without due reflection, signed a petition to the legislature of *Massachusetts*, praying for relief from the restrictions imposed upon them by the "act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States." They have since learnt, that therein they were most grossly imposed upon and deceived by designing individuals. For, had the legislature granted their prayer, and any one man availed himself of the circumstance, it would have involved this state, and perhaps the nation, in civil war; it would have raised the state standard against that of the union, and brought upon us all the horror of civil commotion: consequences which they now contemplate with horror, and deprecate as the greatest of evils. They ask no indulgence incompatible with the great national objects contemplated by the embargo law. They trust it would be wholly superfluous to describe their necessities, or those of their

and *Lynn*, they might, with half the trouble, have obtained the names of *one thousand fishermen* to a petition that they (the petition-makers) should be transported to *Italy*; as will be experimentally shewn if ever the faction goes from talking to doing. Again, a quantity of specie had been detained at *New York*, see volume Y. page 380. No great injury had resulted, nor was a loss to be apprehended. But the thing was managed so, that the bank should apply to the legislature for relief and protection; several hard resolves were passed, which the governor was directed to communicate to the president of the United States. [Note F.] The bank could as well have done this; and the effect, as to the restoration of the money, would have been the same; but the purpose was to make a noise—*one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in specie*, which the people of *Massachusetts* were to be "robbed" of, was a weighty item in the general uproar. Thus they went on, foaming and fretting until they wound themselves up with the filaments of their own disgrace, and sunk into nothing. *Vox et præterea nihil.*

It is, however, an act of justice to the impotency of this faction to make the record, that even when the paroxysm was at its height, no one feared for the health of *Massachusetts*. Many believed and hoped, that these violent spasms were the shakings of a disease that had long infected the body politic; and, if it were not so, there was a remedy at hand that would have been applied at a moment's warning, with surest efficacy. I mean in the physical strength of the people of the state, which is sound and wholesome.

As, in the statistical tables I design to expose the hollowness of the pretension of certain men at *Boston* (and in some of the little towns, of 4 or 500 souls each) as being the guardians of commerce, this simple fact is stated for the present: In the year 1800 (a term selected as one of the greatest commercial activity) the mighty trading town of *Boston* exported \$2,544,503 worth of domestic produce and manufacture, one third of which, by a reasonable calculation, was received from the *Chesapeake*; while, in the same period, the anti-commercial city of *Baltimore* sent off to the like ports and places, the value of about three millions and a quarter. It is admitted however, that *Boston* had a greater tonnage than *Baltimore*, but a large portion of it was employed in coasting to supply the foreign trade, and a part of the latter was of the kind that *Holland*, to her everlasting infamy, pursued, even to the trampling of the cross at *Japan*. I mean the "carrying trade," a branch of commerce, that, though it may have enriched a few, has advantaged the agricultural interest in a very remote degree, if in any; been prejudicial to the manufacturing; and more than all, the

families; they are doubtless well known to your excellency. All they ask for is liberty to proceed with their empty vessels and necessary fishing apparatus under such restrictions and limitations as your excellency shall judge expedient, to the fishing ground in *Boston Bay*, for the purpose of fishing for the *Boston market*.

If they had not, heretofore, (except in the instance alluded to) demeaned themselves as good citizens, quietly and peaceably pursuing their innocent and necessary avocation; if they had not rigidly obeyed the laws, uniformly respected the constituted authorities of their country, and been constantly attached to the union of the states; they would not now appear before the father of the American people. But confidently appeal to the officers of the customs, and all those citizens who have witnessed their conduct for its uniformity in the above recited particulars.

Fruitful source of our collisions with Europe, and of the present war. Look at the memorial of these traders to congress in 1806, and contrast it with their conduct now! The inconsistency and want of honesty, is shameful. But the very spirit of this trade is so completely Dutch—so mean and grovelling, that, though the war may have originated in the stand taken to protect it, it would "sell powder to the enemy," (as the Dutch merchants did) that he might crush it, if money were to be made by it.—Such is the patriotism of these "friends of commerce." It may be just, notwithstanding, to say, that it is rather the lawyers than the merchants of New-England, that raised the great clamor for "trade!"

I am well aware that for making these remarks some men will denounce me a partizan. "Speak of me as I am" and report me fairly. I AM A PARTIZAN IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTION. I am a "federalist," for I have reprehended the antifederal conduct of the faction. I am a "Washingtonian," for I have followed his great precept, and "frowned indignantly" upon the enemies of union. I am a "republican," hoping and trusting that our glorious institutions may prevail and flourish, in defiance of the secret service money of princes, and the intrigues of ambition, when kingdoms and principalities shall be wrapt in general ruin. Let the policy or impolicy of the measures of government be questioned as they may—it is right they should be, because, if evil, there is a simple and sure remedy, in the freedom of suffrage, to change the course of proceeding; but I beseech all who love their country, never to suffer the propriety of dissolving the union to be a subject of argument.

I have only to add, that too much has been done to conciliate this British faction. I have always considered every attempt to please them like the sacrifices of certain indian nations to propitiate the good will of the evil spirit. I am proud of the ground that was taken; nothing has been conceded—every thing they attempted has failed, by the good sense of the people; and they, of "big swelling words," are put up "as objects for scorn to point her slowly moving finger at."

Believing that this sheet may be preserved long after the head that dictates its contents shall be cold, I subscribe this article with with my name, that my children and friends may refer to it, and be assured of my federal principles.

Baltimore, March, 1814.

H. NILES.

(A)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

Having perused in your paper of this day, an extract from "the Yankee," under the head of "Synopsis of speeches in the Massachusetts legislature"—and having also read in the same paper a piece dated Boston, Jan. 28, under the head of "grand rebel caucus," I feel myself as a federalist who fought the revolutionary battles of my country, imperiously called on to disavow the infamous principles advocated in those speeches, and by that caucus.

No member of the Massachusetts legislature, or of the Boston caucus, who advocates the existence of British influence, or who is willing to rebel against the government or constitution of his own country, deserves to be dignified with the name of federalist. As a true member of the genuine old Washington school, I abhor such men, and detest their principles, and do hereby most solemnly protest against both. As to the present war which is complained of, I will add—that whether I might have approved the declaration of it or not, is immaterial; it is sufficient

that it has been constitutionally declared by the government—that circumstance renders it the duty of every real federalist to exert all the means in his power to prosecute the present war with vigor and effect—I rejoice that in the just prosecution of this war, two of my boys, as members of the company of Petersburg Volunteers, have already fought the battles of their country, and old as I am, permit me, Mr. editor, to assure you, that in this war, even I shall again be prepared whenever the occasion may require it, to render to my beloved country every service which may be in my power.

W. BENTLEY,
a Virginia federalist.

Feb. 10th, 1814.

Colonel Bentley, says the editor of the Enquirer, who addressed the above, served as an officer through the revolutionary war—afterwards was called from the ranks to the command of the regiment of militia in Powhatan—was also elected from the same county six years successively a member of the legislature—afterwards was [unsolicited] appointed by president Adams commandant of a regiment.

(B.)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

An act declaratory of the true intent and meaning of an act entitled "An act to provide for the safe-keeping of all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States in the several goals within this commonwealth."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That nothing contained in an act entitled "An act to provide for the safe-keeping all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, in the several goals within this commonwealth," shall be so construed as to authorise the keepers of the said goals to take custody of, and keep within said goals, any prisoners committed by any other authority than the judicial authority of the United States.

And whereas several prisoners of war have been committed to goals within this commonwealth, under the executive authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the keepers of the said goals are hereby authorised and required to discharge from said goals all such prisoners of war, after the expiration of thirty days from the passing of this act, unless they shall sooner be discharged by the authority of the United States.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN PHILIPS,

President of the Senate.

Feb. 7th, 1814—Approved,

CALEB STRONG.

(C.)

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives, February 4, 1814.

The memorial of the town of Deerfield, and several other towns, against the existing war and embargo—Read and committed to Messrs. Lloyd, of Boston, Mills, of Northampton, and Howard, of Newburyport, with such as the hon. senate may join, to consider and report.—Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker

In Senate, Feb. 4, 1814.

Read and concurred, and the hon. Messrs. White and Allen are joined.

JOHN PHILIPS, President.

THE committee of both houses, to whom were referred the memorials and remonstrances from the

towns of Deerfield, Gerry, Newbedford, Northampton, Southampton, Westhampton, Newbury, Newburyport, Northyarmouth, Hatfield, Brookfield, Buckstown, Machias, Castine, Brunswick, Hadley, Athol, Goldsborough, South-Hadley, Ellsworth, Brewster, Goshen, Ipswich, Rowley, Belfast, Whatelev, Warwick, Belchertown, Dartmouth, Chesterfield, Ashfield, Wendell, Shelburne, New-Salem and Beverly, together with the petition of sundry inhabitants of the towns of Plymouth and Penobscot, and the report of the committee of the hon. house on the petition of sundry fishermen, inhabitants of Boston, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave respectfully to report—

That there exists in all parts of the commonwealth, a fear, and in many parts a settled belief, that the course of foreign and domestic policy pursued by the government of the United States for several years past, has its foundation in a deliberate intention to impair, if not to destroy that free spirit and exercise of commerce, which, aided by the habits, manners, and institutions of our ancestors, and the blessings of Divine Providence, have been the principle source of the freedom, wealth and general prosperity of this recently happy and flourishing people.

That this belief appears to be not more the result of the late measures of government, which are complained of as oppressive, in their nature, and repugnant to the principles of the national compact, than of an intelligent survey of the general system introduced by the late, and pursued by the present administration, in opposition to the declared wishes, and frequent remonstrances of this section of the union, which seems to be the devoted victim of visionary and destructive experiments. The people, in

their numerous memorials from all quarters of the commonwealth, appear to despair of obtaining redress from that government, which was established "TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE." They see, that the voice of the New-England states, whose interests are common, is lost in the national councils; that the spirit of accommodation and regard to mutual safety and advantage, which produced the constitution and governed its early administration, have been sacrificed to the bitterness of party, and to the aggrandizement of one section of the union, at the expense of another.

These opinions are not confined to the maritime borders of the state, whose interests are more immediately affected, and whose inhabitants have daily before their eyes perishing ships, deserted warehouses, and starving mechanics and labourers; but are loudly responded from the interior, where the people generously sympathize in the present distress of their brethren upon the seacoast, and wisely foresee in their ruin their own approaching wretchedness.

Various are the forms, in which these sentiments and feelings have been expressed to the legislature; but the tone and spirit, in all, are the same. They all discover an ardent attachment to the union of these states, as the true source of security and happiness to all, and a reverence for the national constitution, as calculated in its spirit and principles to insure that union, and establish that happiness; but they are all stamped with the melancholy conviction, that the basis of that union has been destroyed by a practical neglect of its principles; and that the durability of that constitution has been endangered by a perversion and abuse of its powers. Many of the memorialists have called to mind the times and circumstances which led to the adoption of the national constitution, and the motives which prevailed upon them, or upon their fathers to consent to it. They remember that they had a state constitution, founded upon the principles of civil liberty, and calculated to enforce them; that they enjoyed this freedom of the seas, of external and internal commerce; that they were subject to no restraint, but for the common good; that their enterprize was unshackled, and that their rulers were devoted to their happiness, or immediately replaced by those who were. That they then had no fear of being interrupted in their navigation, or their fisheries, of being oppressed by intolerable exactions, or of being tauntingly directed to the forest, as the proper scene of their industry and enterprize. But they were told, and they believed, that these privileges, though great, were transient; that the conflicting interests of the other states would produce embarrassments to their commerce; that the jealousy and cupidity of foreign nations rendered a more perfect union necessary for their defence; and that a national government would alone secure them against domestic dissensions.

Believing all this the memorialists say, they cheerfully surrendered a portion of the sovereignty of the state, and committed it to hands, which they trusted would always use it for the great purposes, for which it was demanded. And it was so used for the first twelve years of its administration: its principles were developed, and found to be benign. Commerce, the life of Massachusetts, flourished under its auspices; wealth accumulated in our cities, and diffused itself over the country. Every farm in the commonwealth trebled its value—and owed this value to the freedom, extension and security of commerce, under the constitution, administered according to the principles of Washington. This constitution then became the object of love veneration and hope, to the memorialists. They call it for the

* It may gratify a laudable curiosity to be informed of the population of these towns. The amount of those enumerated below is	58,303
Of Belfast, Brewster and Ellsworth—	
(supposed)	4,000
Sundry inhabitants of Plymouth and Penobscot, say	500
The "fishermen of Boston"	42
But of these 37 have recanted	37
Amount carried out for the "voice of the fishermen"—	5

Grand total population— 62,805

The items are taken from *Morse*, for I have not the census of 1810 at hand; but it is presumed the population has not increased—the whole population of Massachusetts is 700,745, and petitions in the name of one eleventh of the people were smuggled to the legislature.

The amount of those supposed to have remonstrated, is about half equal to the population of the cities of New-York or Philadelphia, and about one fourth more than the population of Baltimore. What an uproar can a few talking men make!

Deerfield	1878	Goldsborough	359
Gerry	802	South Hadley	801
Newbedford	4,361	Goshen	734
Northampton	2,190	Ipswich	3,103
Southampton	983	Rowley	1,447
Westhampton	750	Whately	773
Newbury	4,074	Warwick	1,33
Newburyport	3,047	Belchertown	1,878
North Yarmouth	2,600	Dartmouth	2,600
Hatfield	809	Chicesterfield	2,046
Brookfield	3,284	Ashfield	1,741
Buckstown	624	Wendell	737
Machias	1,014	Shelburne	776
Castine	669	New Salem	1,049
Brunswick	1,809	Beverly	3,881
Hadley	1,073		
Athol	954		
			58,303

blessings it had given: venerated it for the security it afforded to those blessings: and hoped and believed, that into whose hands soever it should fall, its sacred principles would perpetuate its privileges to posterity. It was thus that the union became the rallying word against all discontents and jealousies, and that the people saw with apparent indifference, the power pass from the hands of those who loved, to those who dreaded the principles of Washington; being assured it was to the constitution, and not to those who administered it, that they were indebted for their multiplied blessings. But they soon saw, that the same compact which had raised them to such an eminence of property, might, in the hands of its enemies reduce them to despondency and distress. A system, at first cautiously developed, and gradually put in practice, but since boldly and rapidly hastening to its execution, has dissolved the fair fabric of their hope and expectations; and has brought their minds to the melancholy conviction, that with the best frame of government which the world ever saw, they and their children are doomed to see and to feel abuses, privations and oppressions, which the worst governments have scarcely ever inflicted without being overthrown.

The memorialists have then enumerated the causes which have brought them to this unhappy conviction. They have seen a power grow up in the southern and western sections of the union, by the admission and multiplication of states, not contemplated by the parties to the constitution, and not warranted by its principles; and they foresee an almost infinite progression in this system of creation, which threatens eventually to reduce the voice of New-England, once powerful and effectual in the national councils, to the feeble expression of colonial complaints, unattended to and disregarded.

They have seen this strange and spurious power become the mere organ of executive decrees, and ready to register every edict, which issues from the nominal head of the republic, with as much alacrity as the obsequious parliaments of an unrestrained despot. They have seen at first an ill-concealed, but at last an open and undisguised jealousy of the wealth and power of the commercial states, operating in continual efforts to embarrass and destroy that commerce; which is their life and support.— They have seen this spirit exhibit itself, in fomenting and enlarging subjects of dispute actually arising between rival nations, especially in a state of almost universal war, in difficulties thrown in the way of adjustment with the greatest commercial nation on the globe; in deceptive pretences to conciliate; in the adoption of the system of exclusion maintained by her great enemy, and in submitting to the numerous injuries and contumelies of that great enemy. They have seen it also, in the various measures of restriction, practised towards our own people, in non-intercourse and non-importation acts, in an embargo, apparently intended to be perpetual, and abandoned only when the distress of the people manifested itself in violence, against this self-destroying system. But above all, they have seen in a war, which for its actual causes, circumstances and consequences, cannot be paralleled in the history of any nation, which has not been given up to the councils of weak and profligate rulers.

The memorialists see in this deplorable descent from national greatness, a determination to harass and annihilate that spirit of commerce, which has ever been the handmaid of civil and religious liberty, and to break the free spirit of this people, by depriving them of their usual employments, and thus forcing the sons of commerce to populate and enrich the western wilderness, for the benefit of those

whose avarice has contributed largely to the war; now desolating the country. But the memorialists have not stopped in their complaints at this most unhappy and disastrous war; nor at those miseries which, in the unprepared state in which it was waged were its legitimate effects. But they complain also of the war waged upon themselves, upon the very people whose blood and treasure are to be wasted against the declared enemy of the nation. They had hoped, from a view of the conduct of most nations at war, that the privations and misfortunes incident to such a state, would be compensated by increased protection from their own government; that, if the usual outlets of commerce were shut, new ones would be opened; that the trade with neutral nations would be indulged and encouraged; that the means would be supplied them by a provident government to meet the exactions and contributions, necessary to defray an enormous and continually increasing expense. Instead of this, they find that, in proportion as the demands of government multiply, the means of complying with them are cut off, until their *shore fishery* and coasting trade, the poor remnant which had been left them of their once flourishing commerce, are prohibited by an act more unfeeling and odious than the Boston port bill, which roused the colonies into independence.

This act is denounced by all the memorialists in the warmest and most energetic language, as a gross and palpable violation of the principles of the constitution; and they express decidedly their opinion that it cannot be submitted to without a pusillanimous surrender of those rights and liberties which their ancestors brought to these shores, which they fought and bled to maintain, and which, we, their descendants, ought to be ready to defend at the same expense and hazard, or forfeit the character of freemen.

With such a display of grievances, sufferings and apprehensions before them couched in terms of affecting eloquence, and breathing a spirit of firmness and resolution to procure by some means competent relief, your committee cannot but be forcibly impressed. They believe in the existence of those grievances, and in the causes to which they have been ascribed. They believe that this war, so fertile in calamities, and so threatening in its consequences, has been waged with the worst possible views and carried on in the worst possible manner; forming a union of wickedness and weakness, which defies for a parallel the annals of the world. We believe also, that its worst effects are yet to come; that loan upon loan, tax upon tax, and exaction upon exaction, must be imposed until the comforts of the present and the hopes of the rising generation are destroyed. An impoverished people, will be an enslaved people. An army of sixty thousand men become veteran by the time the war is ended, may be the instrument, as in former times, of destroying even the forms of liberty; and will be as easy to establish a president for *life*, by their arms, as it has been for *four years* by intrigue. We tremble for the liberties of our country! We think it the duty of the present generation to stand between the next and despotism.

The committee are of opinion that the late act laying an embargo is unconstitutional, and void in divers of its provisions: not upon the narrow ground that the constitution has expressly prohibited such acts, but upon the more broad and liberal ground that the people never gave a power to congress to enact them.

A direct prohibition would have weakened the argument against them, because it would have indi-

tated an apprehension, that such power might be usurped.

A power to regulate commerce is abused when employed to destroy it; and a manifest and voluntary abuse of power sanctions the right of resistance, as much as a direct and palpable usurpation. The sovereignty reserved to the states, was reserved to protect the citizens from acts of violence by the United States, as well as for purposes of domestic regulation. We spurn the idea that the free, sovereign and independent state of Massachusetts is reduced to a mere municipal corporation, without power to protect its people, and to defend them from oppression, from whatever quarter it comes. Whenever the national compact is violated, and the citizens of this state are oppressed by cruel and unauthorized law, this legislature is bound to interpose its power, and wrest from the oppressor his victim.

This is the spirit of our union, and thus has it been explained by the very man, who now sets at defiance all the principles of his early political life.

The question, then, is not a question of power or right with this legislature, but of TIME AND EXPEDIENCY. The committee have deemed it to be their duty to still their feelings of indignation at the strides of despotism, which are visible under the guise of liberty, and the forms of law, that they may dispassionately consider the various modes of relief, which have been suggested by some, or all of the memorialists, and report to the legislature the result of their deliberations. Three courses have been suggested by the memorialists.

1. That the legislature should remonstrate to congress against the general course of its measures, and particularly against the embargo act.

2. That laws should be passed, tending directly to secure the citizens of this commonwealth in their persons, and property and rights; and providing punishments for all such as should violate them.

3. That delegates should immediately be appointed by the legislature to meet delegates from such other states as shall elect any, for the purpose of devising proper measures to procure the united efforts of the commercial states, to obtain such amendments or explanations of the constitution, as will secure them from future evils.

With respect to the first, the committee cannot recommend it.

It has been again and again resorted to, and with no other effect than to increase the evils complained of; and to subject to unjust reproaches and insinuations, a body, which ought never to be a suppliant to any power on earth.

With respect to the second, as far as it relates to acts of violence in the seizure of persons and property on land, without the formalities required by the constitution of this state, we believe that the provisions of our state and national constitutions, as well as the great principles of the common law are so plain, that no act of the legislature can afford any additional security. And as to the prohibition of our fisheries and coasting trade, the committee cannot, at this distressing juncture, recommend a remedy to be relied on so inadequate as would be afforded by the enactment of penal laws.

On the subject of a convention, the committee observe, that they entertain no doubt of the right of the legislature to invite other states to a convention, and to join it themselves, for the great purposes of consulting for the general good, and of procuring amendments to the constitution, whenever they find that the practical construction given to it by the rulers, for the time being, is contrary to its true spirit and injurious to their immediate constituents. We know of no surer or better way to prevent that

hostility to the union, the result of oppression, which will eventually terminate in its downfall, than for the wise and good, of those states, which deem themselves oppressed, to assemble with delegated authority, and to propose, urge, and even insist upon such explicit declarations of power, or restriction, as will prevent the most hardy from any future attempts to oppress, under the color of the constitution. This was the mode proposed by Mr. Madison in answer to objections made, as to the tendency of the general government, to usurp upon that of the states. And though he at a former period led the legislature of Virginia into an opposition, without any justifiable cause; yet it may be supposed that he and all others who understand the principles of our concurrent sovereignty, will acknowledge the fitness and propriety of their asserting rights, which no people can ever relinquish.

But although the committee are convinced of the right, all think the legislature ought to vindicate it, of acting in concert with other states, in order to produce a powerful, and if possible an irresistible claim for such alterations, as will tend to preserve the union, and restore violated privileges, yet they have considered that there are reasons which render it inexpedient at the present moment to exercise this power. Some of these reasons your committee would suggest, that the memorialists may know that their pressing appeals are not postponed from any insensibility to them on the part of the legislature. The committee would here express their hope, that the people of this commonwealth, injured and oppressed as they have been, will as far as possible restrain their feelings of indignation, and patiently wait for the effectual interposition of the state government for their relief; and the committee doubt not that the real friends of peace will continue conscientiously to refrain from affording any voluntary aid or encouragement to this most disastrous war.

The committee entertain no doubt that the sentiments and feelings expressed in the numerous memorials and remonstrances, which have been committed to them, are the genuine voice of a vast majority of the citizens of this commonwealth. But the representatives who are soon to be returned for the next general court, will come from the people, still more fully possessed of their views and wishes as to the all-important subject of obtaining by further compact engrafted into the present constitution, a permanent security against future abuses of power, and of seeking effectual redress for the grievances and oppressions now endured. They will also assemble, better acquainted with the wishes and disposition of other states, suffering alike with this, to act in co-operation for these essential objects. In addition to this, some among our constituents indulge a hope of success from the negotiation recently entered into for the proffered purpose of restoring peace to our distracted and divided country.

Anxiously desiring peace, they are disposed to allow the government some time longer to prove its sincerity, and to retrace its steps; but the committee are constrained to say, that for themselves they can have no belief that peace is approaching. They do not see it in the vast armaments which are preparing, the vast expence accruing, the demands for Canada made in one quarter, and for Florida in another. They do not see it in the late appointment of envoys, one of whom was the most prominent author and adviser of the war, and the other a submissive agent in producing it. They do not see it in the more recent addition of a man to the mission who was supposed to be the secret controller of the former mission, and vested with powers to impede its pacific course. But above all the committee are in-

credulous on the subject of peace, because no armistice is agreed on or proposed; for they conceive it impossible, that any man at the head of a government, would devote to certain destruction, thousands of his innocent fellow beings, driven into the ranks by want and distress of his own creating, if he believed this terrible sacrifice would be fruitless, and that before their blood had become cold, a peace would be declared.

The return of peace would undoubtedly relieve the people from many of the burthens which they now suffer; but it is not to be forgotten, how the war was produced, how it has been conducted, how long its baleful consequences will continue, and how easily such evils may be again brought upon us, unless an effectual security be provided. Without war experience has shown us, our commerce may be destroyed. Indeed there is now little hope that it will ever be restored, unless the people of Massachusetts and the other commercial states shall exert their united efforts in bringing back the constitution to its first principles.

Under these impressions the committee beg leave to conclude by recommending the adoption of the following resolutions. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the committee,

D. A. WHITE, *Chairman.*

Resolved, That the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," passed by the congress of the United States on the 16th of December, 1813, contains provisions not warranted by the constitution of the United States, and violating the rights of the people of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of the state of Massachusetts, have enjoyed, from its earliest settlement, the right of navigating from port to port within its limits and of fishing on its coasts; that the free exercise and enjoyment of these rights are essential to the comfort and subsistence of a numerous class of its citizens; that the power of prohibiting to its citizens the exercise of these rights was never delegated to the general government; and that all laws passed by that government, intended to have such an effect, are therefore unconstitutional and void.

Resolved, That the people of this commonwealth, "have a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of their persons, houses, papers, and all their possessions;" that all laws rendering liable to seizure the property of a citizen at the discretion of an individual, without warrant from a magistrate, issued on a complaint, supported on oath or affirmation, under the pretence that such property is "apparently on its way towards the territory of a foreign nation or the vicinity thereof," are arbitrary in their nature, tyrannical in their exercise, and subversive of the first principles of civil liberty.

Resolved, That the people of this commonwealth, "have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws;" and that all attempts to prohibit them in the enjoyment of this right, by agents acting under executive instructions only, and armed with military force, are destructive of their freedom and altogether repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That as the well grounded complaints of the people constitute a continued claim upon the government, until their grievances are redressed, the several memorials and remonstrances referred to the committee aforesaid, be delivered to his excellency the governor, with request that he or his successor in office would cause the same to be laid before the

next general court at an early day in their first session.

In the house of representatives, Feb. 18, 1814.—
Read and accepted.

Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker.*

(D)

Proceedings had at the town of NEWBURY, January 31, 1814.—(EXTRACTS.)

"We have seen with regret and astonishment, the appointment of two commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain (after accepting an overture from that nation to treat) who it is well known, were strenuous advocates for the present war and those extravagant pretensions to national rights set up by our government, which, if persisted in, all hopes of peace must be abandoned.

"In this alarming state of things we can no longer be silent. When our unquestionable rights are invaded, we will not sit down and coldly calculate what it may cost us to defend them. We will not barter the liberties of our children for slavish repose, nor surrender our birth-right, *but with our lives.*

"We remember the resistance of our fathers to oppressions, *which dwindle into insignificance when compared with those which we are called on to endure.* The right "which we have received from God, we will never yield to man." We call upon our state legislature to protect us in the enjoyment of those privileges, to assert which our fathers died; and to defend which we profess ourselves *READY TO RESIST UNTO BLOOD.* We pray your honorable body to adopt measures immediately to secure to us especially our undoubted right of trade within our state.

"We are ourselves ready to aid you in securing it to us, to the utmost of our power, "*peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must,*" and we pledge to you the sacrifice of our LIVES and PROPERTY in support of whatever measures, the dignity and liberties of this free, sovereign and independent state, may seem to your wisdom to demand.

SILAS LITTLE, *Moderator.*

EZRA HALE, *Town clerk.*"

(E)

Proceedings of Lincolnville.

At a legal town meeting* of the inhabitants of Lincolnshire, convened the 9th day of Feb. A. D. 1814, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning the president of the United States, or the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, on the subject relative to a repeal or amendment of the embargo law; after due consideration, and the sense of the meeting being taken, it was voted to choose captain Josiah Stetson, moderator, by a large majority, and to choose a committee of five to draught resolutions; and the following gentlemen were chosen, viz: Philip Ulmer, Esq. Nathaniel Milliken, captain James Mahoney, Mr. John Mahoney, and major Jacob Ulmer, who drew up the following resolutions, which were accepted by the town by a large majority and ordered to be published.

"*Resolved,* That this town has full confidence in the administrators of our present republican government; that we rest in full assurance that they have wisdom and energy to support the rights and independence of the free and enlightened people of these United States. Engaged in a war urged upon us by a proud, haughty, and tyrannical nation, we feel it our indispensable duty to use our utmost endeavors

* The meeting was called at the request of twelve faction men.

to support it in the most vigorous manner, until we can obtain a permanent and honorable peace; a peace which shall secure to us those sacred rights which were obtained by the patriots of '76—rights which we are determined never to sacrifice to the pride of Britain, or relinquish to the vain prattlers of their deluded allies in the legislature of Massachusetts: Therefore, we do not hesitate to raise our hands in support of the war until it shall terminate in such a peace.

Resolved, That we view the late message of the chief magistrate of this commonwealth to the senate and house of representatives, as breathing a spirit of dissolution of the union, and rebellion against the general government, rather than a spirit of union, peace and harmony, among a free, enlightened people; which ought to be the chief study and greatest delight of a man worthy to fill such a station.

Resolved, That we neither fear the threats, nor regard the flatteries of the songs of confusion and discord, sung by a rebellious party in the legislature of this state.

Resolved, That a large majority of this town will, at the risk of their lives and property, use all lawful means to support the laws and constitution of the United States; and will hold in utter contempt those who may endeavor to evade the same; and such as do, we will do our utmost endeavors to bring to condign punishment.

(Signed) JOSIAH STETSON, *Moderator*.

Attest—JACOB ULMER, *clerk pro. tem.*

(F.)

Detention of specie at New-York.

The following is a copy of the message of his excellency the governor communicated to the legislature:

Gentlemen of the Senate and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

Agreeably to the request of the legislature in their resolve of the 27th of January last, I transmitted to the president of the United States a copy of the said resolution, together with the evidence in support of the complaint of the memorialists, and of the abuse that was committed; and at the same time addressed a letter to the president, expressive of the sensibility of the legislature on that occasion, and its reliance that the collector would be compelled immediately to restore the money unjustly seized and detained; and that the president would be pleased to remove the said collector from his said office.

I have this morning received from the president an answer to the letter abovementioned, which will be laid before you by the secretary.

CALEB STRONG.

Council Chamber, Feb. 14, 1814.

Copy of the President's answer to the letter from governor Strong.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1814.

Sir—I have duly received your communication, bearing date Jan. 18, on the subject of a sum of money seized and detained from the hands of an agent of a bank in Boston, by a custom-house officer of the city of New York, and requesting that orders may be given for the restoration of the money, and that the officer may be removed from his office.

As the course of proceeding marked out by the law, for the parties complaining is sufficiently understood, it remains only to assure your excellency that the case will receive whatever interposition may be necessary and proper, in their behalf, from the executive authority of the United States.

The case, as it relates to the responsible officer,

will be duly inquired into, with a view to ascertain the circumstances on which the seizure and detention in question were grounded, and by which his conduct therein ought to be tested.

Accept assurances of my consideration and respect.

JAMES MADISON.

Letter from Mr. Dexter.

From the Boston Palladium.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The delicate propriety established by usage, in our country, forbids that a man, standing as a candidate for office, should address the electors. If the subscriber had consented to being placed in that situation, this rule would bind him to silence.— Though he answered while at home, that he was not a candidate for office, republican newspapers in the vicinity of the seat government, where he now is, have published an opposite statement.

This singular state of things seems to require an explanation. In performing this duty, he may dissent from some favorite doctrines and measures of men high in influence and respectability in both the political parties that now divide the country. Candid men will not attribute this to any indirect or unworthy motive; the others, when their intellectual optics are stimulated by passion, or darkened by prejudice, will see some mischievous purpose in a mere attempt to be understood in his own conduct, and to explain his objections to that of others.

Hopeless indeed would be an effort to acquire influence by pursuing a course offensive to the leaders of both parties that convulse the nation. Such active spirits have both power and inclination to diminish any man in public estimation who opposes the projects of their ambition, while the native *inertia* of real patriotism prevents support from those quiet citizens who agree with him in opinion.

The principal subjects, on which politicians at present divide, are the system of restriction on our commerce, and the war with Great Britain. On the former, the writer differs radically from the party called republican, and he chuses they should know it. At the same time he is utterly unable to reconcile some of the leading measures of federalists, as to the latter, with the fundamental principles of civil society, and the indispensable duty of every citizen in all countries, but especially in the American republic, to hold sacred the union of his country. It is the opinion, probably, that has produced the singular fact of his being nominated for the first office in the commonwealth by a political party to which he does not belong.

The objections against the restrictive system which have governed his decision on it, shall be briefly stated, without stopping to offer arguments to prove them. He believes,

- 1st. That it overleaps the bounds of constitutional power.
- 2dly. That it is impossible to execute it.
- 3dly. That the attempt to do so corrupts us, by destroying the correct habits of our merchants, and rendering perjury familiar.
- 4thly. That it would be ineffectual to coerce foreign nations, if executed.
- 5thly. That it is unjust and oppressive to the commercial part of the community, as it destroys invaluable interests which the government is bound to protect.
- 6thly. That it completely sacrifices our only considerable source of revenue, and reduces us to depend on a meagre supply from internal taxation, or to accumulate an enormous public debt by loans.

procured on hard terms, which government has no adequate funds to reimburse.

7thly. That it aims a fatal blow at our unexampled progress in wealth and general improvement.

If these objections be well founded, none will deny that they are sufficient. The proof of them would be too elaborate for the present occasion. A wise policy would not have resorted to an untried theory so ruinous and inadequate for redress of the serious aggressions we have suffered from the belligerent powers of Europe, in full view of the success which had crowned more magnanimous efforts. WASHINGTON, by making firm and temperate remonstrance against the first unequivocal important violation of our national rights, induced Great Britain to make compensation; and during the administration of ADAMS, the pride of France was humbled by an appeal to arms.

This is the only mode which the experience of nations points out to guard against injury and insult accumulating by submission until the patient suffering country be annihilated or enslaved.

On the other hand, when the government were "kicked into a war," the writer did not feel himself at liberty to practise indiscriminate opposition, to paralyze the public energy by degrading the resources and magnanimity of our country, and exaggerating those of Britain, to justify the public enemy in measures that admitted of no excuse, and thus diminish the chance for a speedy and honorable peace, and endanger the union of the states. It is a fundamental law of every civil society, that when a question is settled by the constituted authority, every individual is bound to respect the decision.—The momentous question, whether war was just and necessary, has been thus settled. Peace can only be restored by a treaty to which Great Britain shall assent, and reasonable terms are not to be obtained from her by proving to the world that we are unable or unwilling to maintain our rights by the sword.—The privilege of every citizen to examine the conduct of rulers is unquestionable, though in speaking to his country he may be overheard by her enemies. But this right, like every other, may be abused. What good effect is to be expected from creating division when engaged in war with a powerful nation that has not yet explicitly shown that she is willing to agree to reasonable terms of peace? Why make publications and speeches to prove that we are absolved from allegiance to the national government, and hint that an attempt to divide the empire might be justified? But the writer goes further; he has never doubted that the British orders in council, when actually enforced, were a flagrant violation of our rights and national honor, and consequently a just cause of declaring war. As to the best time of performing this painful duty, and the best manner of conducting the war, he has differed from the government, but surely they are competent to decide on these points, and private opinion, though it be decently expressed, is bound to submit. On such occasions, regret for the refractory principle in our nature, which scatters through nations the misery, crimes and desolation of war, will rend the bosom of the benevolent man; but if he be also magnanimous and just, this will not tempt him to violate his duty, or repine at the arrangement of Heaven. The history of civil society proves that it is a terrible necessity, and man must submit to his destiny. Still greater evils are produced by pusillanimous shrinking from conformity to the mysterious law of his present condition.

The ferocious contest that would be the effect of attempting to skulk from a participation of the burdens of war, by severing the Union, would not be

the greatest calamity.—Yet fierce would be the conflict of enraged partizans, embittered by personal animosity and rivalry, organized under different governments about equal in number, and viewing each other as traitors.

In Massachusetts during the revolutionary war, an overwhelming majority silenced opposition, and prevented mutual havoc, but in other parts of the country, where parties were more nearly equal, neighbors often shot each other in their houses, or instantly hanged their prisoners. Divided as New-England now is, such would probably be its warfare. Intermittent hostility between neighboring rival nations, would be the consequence of accomplishing such a severance. Foreign faction would convulse each of them; for a weak state can no more maintain its rights against powerful nations, without foreign support, than a feeble man can defend himself among giants, without laws to protect him. The question would ever be, which powerful nation shall be our ally? Great Britain and France would each have a strong faction, but patriotism would be unknown.—The energy of the state would be exhausted in chusing its master.—This slavery would be aggravated by despotism at home, for constant wars would require great armies and resistless power in rulers, and these have ever been fatal to liberty.

If the question be asked, what is to be done when we conscientiously believe that a ruinous course of measures is pursued by our national rulers, and the dearest rights and interests of a great part of the union disregarded and sacrificed; the answer is, examine the conduct and expose the errors of government without preaching sedition. Give liberal support to their measures when right, that you may be credited when you show that they are wrong. Indiscriminate opposition raises no presumption against them, but it demonstrates that the minority are in fault. Truth is powerful and will command success, but error naturally tends to destruction. In every system, perfect enough to be capable of continued existence, a *vis medicatrix* exists that will restore it if not prevented by improper management. Quackery may prolong disease, and even destroy the political as well as the natural body. It is not difficult to point to the intrinsic principle of convalescence in our body politic; and to shew that the redemption of New-England is not only possible, but probable. The natural shape and division of political party would be very different from that which now exists. The eastern and southern Atlantic states are made for each other. A man and woman might as reasonably quarrel on account of the differences in their formation. New-England would soon be restored from nihilism in the political system, if improper expedients for sudden relief were abandoned. Something may be done to accelerate its progress; but reproach and invective aggravate the raging of passion, and confirm prejudices which are already inveterate. Magnanimous moderation, candid discussion, and experience of the utopian projects, would do much to convince a majority of the community, that commerce is entitled to protection; that it is too valuable to the public to be sacrificed; that it is contradictory and unreasonable for the government to render great expenditures necessary by a declaration of war, and at the same time dry up the only productive source of revenue; to ask for a loan of twenty-five millions, and at the same moment destroy the confidence of the commercial parts of the country, where only capital stock exists; to lay taxes sufficient to produce popular odium, but the product of which will be inadequate to relieve the public necessity; and to prosecute at an enormous expense, a useless and hopeless invasion, without

men or money, or credit, and with a disgusted people. The resources and energy of a powerful nation ought not to be wasted in the wilderness, but thrown on the element where our wrongs were inflicted, and our brave countrymen have already repeatedly triumphed. They are adequate to teaching our enemies to imitate the justice of Jupiter, while they affect to scatter his thunderbolts.

SAMUEL DEXTER.

Washington, February 14, 1814.

This letter has given rise to many remarks in the newspapers, and no little abuse of Mr. Dexter. It seems agreed that he will stand as a candidate, and it is likely he will be elected. The following notice of the letter (to shew the opinion held of it by the faction) is copied from the leading Boston paper:

"The letter of the hon. Mr. Dexter is precisely such a paper as we should have expected, from the opinions which he has maintained for the last eighteen months, and from the growing favor which the Democrats have exhibited towards him.

"No men know their interest, or sound more correctly and thoroughly their partizans before they promote them to office, better than the democratic party.

"Mr. Dexter, it would seem, suits them exactly. We judge this from the ardor with which they support him. We shall hereafter shew that they are not mistaken in their calculations.

"The principles advanced in his letter will paralyze the efforts of New-England, and promote all the views of administration as effectually, as if he did not profess an opposition to them in some minor points.

"Of what consequence is it to New-England, that Mr. Dexter is opposed to the embargo, if he is in favor of the war and of taxes, of loans and calling out the militia, when we know that Kentucky and all the southern states declare that the embargo is the favorite measure?

"They will easily pardon Mr. Dexter a theoretical difference, if he practically supports their measures and denounces the federalists, as being 'ACTIVE SPIRITS and AMBITIOUS MEN.'"

Legislature of New-Jersey.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by both houses of the legislature on Saturday the 12th ultimo—in council, without debate; in the house, after a violent opposition:

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

We, the representatives of the state of New-Jersey, in council and general assembly convened, in order to prevent any misrepresentations a former legislature may have made to the government or people of the United States, relative to the principles and opinions of our constituents, deem it a duty to express our sentiments respecting our national concerns—Therefore,

Resolved, That peace, on terms of equity and reciprocity, is at all times, the desire of the people of this state, as well as of the United States, and that war ought only to be resorted to when all other means of redressing our grievances or maintaining our rights, have proved ineffectual.

Resolved, That Great Britain, having long continued to heap insult upon aggression—attempting to excite disunion of the states—refusing satisfaction for past wrongs, or to guarantee against future injuries, has fully justified our government in having recourse to arms.

Resolved, That this legislature regards, with contempt and abhorrence, the ravings of an infuriated

faction, either as issuing from a legislative body, a maniac governor, or discontented or ambitious demagogues; that the friends of our country and government may rest assured, the people of this state will meet internal insurrection with the same promptitude they will the invasion of a cruel, vindictive, and savage foe.

Resolved, That this legislature view, with regret and disapprobation, the conduct of those of our representatives in both houses of congress, who, in attempting to thwart the measures of government, paralyze the energetic prosecution of the war, and retard the speedy return of honorable peace.

Resolved, That whilst we approve the prompt acceptance of our government to renew the negotiations of peace on an offer made by Great Britain, we repose an entire confidence in the wisdom, firmness and virtue of the executive and general government, and fear not to put to the hazard of war all that man holds dear, in defence of the inestimable blessings of liberty and independence.

Council Chamber, February 12, 1814.

By order of council,

WM. S. PENNINGTON, President.

House of assembly, Feb. 12, 1814.

Read and concurred in. By order of the house.

EPHRAIM BATEMAN, Speaker.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNER to GENERAL WINDER. This gentleman, detained in Canada, as one of the hostages selected by the British government in the system of retaliation: that the United States had found it necessary to adopt, was permitted to return hither on his parole for 60 days, and is understood to have brought some propositions to our government, the nature of which has not transpired. About to return to captivity, he was invited to a splendid entertainment prepared at *Barney's Inn*, on Monday last. The mayor, *Edward Johnson*, Esq. presided, assisted by Judge *Nicholson*, and the venerable *James H. McCulloch*, Esq. Among the invited guests were several officers of the army and navy. After dinner the following, among other, toasts were drank. *Our country—the president of the United States—the vice president—*

*The brave who have fallen in battle—*Canonized in the hearts of their countrymen.

*The brave who have survived—*What meed of praise is due to him who sacrificed the brightest prospects of fortune and the joys of domestic life, for the toils and dangers of flood and field?

As this toast pointed at general Winder too directly to be misunderstood, the company rose and greeted it with three cheers.

Judge Nicholson then proposed as a volunteer—

The health of our fellow townsman, brigadier general **WINDER**—May he soon be restored to that career of glory from which he was untimely snatched by one of those accidents which no human foresight can prevent.

This toast was also received with heartfelt pleasure, and greeted with nine cheers.

General Winder immediately rose and said—"The emotions which this scene, and more particularly the last toast, had excited in his breast, were too powerful to permit him to express in any adequate language the strong sensibility with which he received from his fellow townsmen those marks of friendship and confidence towards him. He could only say, if an opportunity should again be afforded him, (which he ardently prayed might be soon) he should exert all his industry and such powers as he had,

to justify the kind expectations which had been indulgently entertained by his friends."

After repeated bursts of applause the following toasts were given:—

Our citizens in captivity—May they feel that their country estimates them, not by success or disaster, but has honors for the sufferer as well as triumphs for the victor.

The memory of Washington—The author of the declaration of independence—The mission to Gottenburg, &c. &c.

"The seamen of the United States—May the hand that impresses them be broken, and he that subscribes to their oppression be its victim."

VOLENTIERS.

By brigadier-general Winder—Lawrence—He has taught us how to conquer and how to die.

By the president of the day—The sons of Maryland, found with honor to themselves wherever the enemy appears, from Canada to the shores of Chili.

By J. H. McCulloch, vice president—Our brethren of the west—Were we to withhold our praise, the stones in the streets would cry aloud.

By J. H. Nicholson, vice president—Our brethren in the east—May they recollect the time when we were brethren indeed.

By major Armistead, 3d regt. of artillery—Our officers and soldiers in captivity—An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

Here general Winder arose and said, "He was satisfied that the very short time which was allowed him to remain with his family, would be a sufficient apology for his retiring so early from this flattering scene—The last toast," said he, "will remind you of the state to which I am about to return, and that my country may ere long be called upon to carry into effect for me, the principle contained in that toast. In any extremity which may arrive, the sympathy which has been so warmly and so promptly evinced towards me, by so many of my respectable fellow-citizens, will form one among the many strong incentives to fortitude—and will, I trust, assist me in supporting myself in the bitterest moments as becomes a soldier."

The general then retired, and the sensations of the company can be better conceived than described.

Judge Nicholson afterwards proposed—*The American Regulus returning to the modern Carthage.*

TRADE.—A boat loaded with mutton and shoes, bound from Connecticut river to the blockading squadron off New London, was taken at Lyme, about 15 days ago. The traders made their escape.

ANTI-COMMERCIAL.—In the "Star" of Feb. 2, (says the Long Island paper) we gave credit to a party from Sag Harbor, for rescuing some cattle from the enemy at Oysterpond Point; we are since informed that this patriotic act was performed by captain Frederick King, who has so lightly offended the British (and their friends on shore) that he is obliged to leave his residence for his personal safety.

RECRUITING.—We hear from all quarters of the brilliant success that has attended the recruiting service, under the new law; and believe as many men as are desired will be obtained, by the time that we shall want them.

VIRGINIA MILITIA.—Return for the year 1813—
 Infantry, including officers 68,330
 Cavalry, do. do. 5,217
 Artillery 2,254

Total strength 75,801

BALTIMORE VESSELS.—Three of our schooners, with valuable cargoes, arrived at New York, on the 23d ult.

"FRENCH CONSCRIPTION."—The trial of certain

persons at Philadelphia, by a court-martial, for refusing militia duty, is called "the entering wedge of a horrible French conscription!"

A NICE ARTICLE.—The following neat volunteer was given at com. Perry's dinner in Philadelphia.

Com. PERRY, the hero and merchant, who defeated "the royal navy," and deposited the balance, "a kind of mercantile military," in the banks of Erie.

CLAY AND RUSSEL took their departure from New York, in the corvette John Adams, captain Angus, on the 23d ult. We wish them a pleasant voyage and a successful mission.

CUSTOM HOUSE entries at Philadelphia, from the 18th to the 25th of February—Iron, 14758 bars, and 121 bundles, from Stockholm—Goat skins 540, merchandize 4 cases, coffee 300 bags and 3 barrels, sugar 350 hlds. 8 tierces and 326 barrels; with several less important articles, from St. Bartholomewus Abstract from merchandize entered at the customhouse of the port of Newport, from January 31st, to February 4th inclusive, viz.

2550 boxes, 112 hlds. 43 tierces, and 220 bbls Sugars; 616 hlds. 64 tierces, and 60 bbls. Molasses; 812 bags (102, 160 lbs.) coffee; 40 bags pimento; 2166 goat skins; 404 hides; 187 quintals pig copper; segars, a quantity.

THE POTTOWATOMIES.—The chief Black Partridge, and 10 of the warriors of the Pottowatomie indians, arrived at St. Louis about the 8th of January, to solicit and make terms of peace. Governor Clark held a council with them. They appeared very humble; and of their own accord offered six of their number as hostages for the good behaviour of the tribe, who were retained.

MILITARY.

From the north we have nothing particular except what follows. The troops lately at French mills, had been marched to Sacketts' Harbor and part to Plattsburg, with all their stores, &c. Whatever buildings had been erected were destroyed. The Boston Chronicle of the 28th February, says—"We understand by a gentleman who arrived in this town last evening from Burlington, that a party of British troops, consisting of about 2000, under the command of colonel Scott, lately crossed over to French Mills, and from thence proceeded to Malone, and Chateaugay Four Corners; but apprehending an attack from the American army at Plattsburg. they precipitately retreated in the midst of a violent storm of snow and hail, on Sunday evening, 20th instant, towards Goteau de Lac. They enquired with much earnestness about Forsyth's regiment, and appeared to owe them a particular enmity.

About 60 regulars had deserted from them and were with the American army at Plattsburg. They were principally Irish, and stated that one half the regiment to which they belonged would desert, should opportunity offer. The gentleman from whom we procured the above intelligence, was made prisoner by this partisan corps, but having a previous parole in his pocket was released. He had sent an express to general Wilkinson, apprising him of the movements of the enemy.

The British officers, prisoners of war, ordered from Burlington to Cheshire, Mass. have all, except two, violated their parole of honor, and deserted to Canada. They were, however, arrested and confined in Montreal prison, by the enemy.

The senate of New-York have passed a bill, with liberal provisions, to raise 4000 state troops to serve one year.

THE CREEKS.—A body of excellent men 1020 strong, has marched from South Carolina against the Creeks. They are chiefly volunteers.

BRITISH PLOT.—*Chillicothe, (O.) Feb. 15.*—On Friday last, information which could be depended on, was received by colonel John B. Campbell, commanding the United States troops in this state, that the British prisoners encamped in this neighborhood, had laid a plan to rescue their officers from the custody of the marshal; and with them, to force their way into Canada. From what we have been able to learn, it appears that a correspondence had been kept up between the officers and the men, ever since the last confinement of the former, in which it had been decided that the latter should rise upon their guard in the night, seize their arms, and after releasing their officers, to set fire to the town, and then proceed to some part of the British dominions. This attempt, desperate as it may appear, might probably have been carried into execution, had it not been for the timely interposition of Providence.—Two of the British officers, lieuts. Stokoe and Purvis, disclosed their intention, under an injunction of secrecy, to a gentleman of this town, who, being a federalist, they considered as a common friend.—This gentleman, however, having collected all the necessary information, acquainted colonel Campbell therewith, who, with the concurrence of governor Meigs, gave immediate orders to put the British officers in irons; the prisoners' guard was doubled; the militia were called out, and remained on duty the whole night; and every precaution taken to avert the impending danger. These vigorous measures had the desired effect. Order was quickly restored; and the hopes of the prisoners soon vanished. Since the discovery of the plot, the British officers have freely acknowledged it; and say that they gave information thereof to one of our fellow citizens, because they knew that if the attempt was made its consequences would have proved most fatal to themselves. Much credit is certainly due to colonel Campbell for his zeal and activity on this occasion.

Yesterday afternoon, the British officers who were in confinement here, were sent to Frankfort, (Ky.) under a strong escort.

BRITISH COMPLIMENT.—*London, Dec. 14.*—"Sir Philip Broke is to be honored with a gold medal to be worn with his full uniform for the capture of the Chesapeake."

The above mark of distinction, says the Post, conferred on the officer who succeeded, only after a desperate battle, in capturing an American frigate of equal force, and loss of her commander in the beginning of the engagement, impliedly but unavoidably contains the highest compliment to the superior bravery of the American navy.—Is it any where recorded in English history, that a similar mark of distinction in a similar case, was ever conferred on an English commander for achieving such a victory over a frigate of France, Spain or any other nation? No.

PATRUSANO, Feb. 18.

A letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in this place, dated 5th Feb. 1814, says—"A scouting party of our men have just returned from the river Thames, and have brought in eight prisoners, among them is the famous Francis Bawby. I understand he has this day been examined by the commanding officer, and the excuse he makes is, that he was on his way to see his family; but it is well known that he was at the burning of Buffalo, as Mr. McComb who is here now, saw him there; and it is also well known, that he has been acting deputy quarter master general to the British troops: this is a clear proof to me that he is in advance of the army to procure the necessary provisions. We expect an attack, but are prepared to meet it."

NAVAL.

An additional enemy force has appeared off the Delaware.

The U. S. sloop of war FROLIC, captain Bainbridge, has sailed from Boston; and the U. S. brig Syren, lieutenant Parker, from Salem. The former is spoken of in the highest terms of approbation.

The following U. S. vessels are at sea—the frigates Constitution, 44; Essex 32; Adams 26; Frolic 13; Syren 14; Enterprize 14; Rattlesnake 14.

The Peacock sloop of war, 18, is also ready for sea at New York; she is thought to be the fastest sailing vessel in our navy, and her appearance on the water is spoken of as beautiful beyond description.

A valuable brig was captured by the Fox, of Salem, in her late cruise and manned and ordered for the United States. Two days after the privateer had left her, she was fallen in with by two French frigates; captain Damerell, the prize master, supposing them to be English, hoisted a Swedish flag. But the French commodore sent a boat on board ordering the officer to set fire to her immediately, as there were three other vessels in sight; which was done under the belief that she was a Swedish vessel. When the prize master and his crew were carried on board, and the matter was duly represented, the commodore expressed his regret for what had happened, and told the prize-master that the next vessel he took should be given him in compensation for the brig destroyed. On the same day the frigates captured the Portuguese brig Prince Regent, from New Haven, bound to Cayenne, with a cargo of flour, lumber, &c. and according to promise, she was given up to captain D. and crew for reasons as before stated. The Prince Regent being short of water, captain Damerell put into St. Barts, where he found the owner of the vessel, who immediately claimed her of the governor, and she was ordered to be delivered up to him, which was complied with.

Copy of a letter from commodore Rodgers to the secretary of the navy.

United States frigate President,
Sandy Hook bay, Feb. 19, 1814.

SIR—I have to acquaint you that I arrived at my present anchorage last evening at 5 o'clock, after a cruise of 75 days, and now have the honor to detail to you the particulars.

In pursuance of your directions, I sailed from Providence the 5th December; and although I expected to have run the gauntlet through the enemy's squadron that was reported to be cruising between Block Island and Gayhead for the purpose of intercepting the President, I had the good luck to avoid them. The day after leaving Providence, I re-captured the American schooner Comet, of and bound to New York with a cargo of cotton from Savannah, which had been captured by the Ramilies and Loire, and in their possession about 48 hours. In a few hours after re-capturing the Comet, a sail was discovered to eastward, which I felt inclined to avoid, from the circumstance of the weather being hazy, and knowing that I was in the neighborhood of an enemy's squadron; from an advantage of wind she was enabled, however to gain our lee beam at a distance of 3 or 4 miles, owing to which I was induced to shorten sail, with the intention of offering her battle in the morning, should nothing else be in sight, and she not be a ship of the line. The weather becoming more obscure at 2 o'clock, prevented our seeing her until day-light, when she stood from us to the N. E. although the President was hoove to to let her come up. From this date until the 25th, we did not see a single sail, except the Recovery (a brig belonging and bound to Penobscot, from St. Bartholomews in ballast) until after reaching the

long. 35 and lat. 19, being carried that far eastward by a severe S. W. gale, accompanied by such a heavy sea, as to render heaving too impracticable without infinite risk, when two large sails were discovered standing to the northward, and to which I gave chase, believing, as well from the situation in which they were first discovered, as the manifest disposition they afterwards shewed to avoid a separation, that one was a frigate and the other an Indiaman under her convoy; in this I was mistaken, for on a nearer approach I could discover the headmost was a frigate with 7 ports abaft her gangway, and the other a ship of equal or little inferior force; on discovering their decided superiority, and supposing them to be the enemy's ships, I endeavored during the succeeding night to separate them by steering different courses and occasionally shewing a light: but was unable to succeed, for the headmost at one time was so near that she fired a shot over us, whilst her consort was but a few hundred yards astern of her.

I now directed our course to be altered, made sail, and continued the remainder of the night to shew them a light occasionally, but to no effect, as at day-light they were discovered to be in a situation to unite their force. After this I shaped a course to reach a position to windward of Barbadoes, on a parallel of longitude with Cayenne, and did not meet another vessel 'till the 30th, when falling in with a Portuguese brig, and receiving information that she had been boarded 36 hours before by two British store ships bound to the West Indies with 300 troops on board, I crowded sail to the westward in the hope of overtaking them; in this I was again disappointed, and after a pursuit of four days, hauled further southward to gain the latitude of Barbadoes; and in that situation on the 5th of January, captured the British merchant ship *Wanderer*, of 7 guns and 16 men, from London bound to Jamaica, partly loaded with plantation stores, and after taking from her such light articles as were of most value sunk her. In the same position on the 7th, I fell in with the British merchant ship *Prince George*, in the character of a cartel with prisoners, which with four other British vessels had been captured by two French 44 gun frigates, the *Medusa* and *Nymph*, the same ships I had fallen in with 14 days before. On board of the *Prince George* I sent the prisoners captured in the *Wanderer* to Barbadoes on parole. On the 9th of January, while still to windward of Barbadoes, I captured the ship *Edward* of 6 guns and 8 men, from London bound to Lagaira, in ballast—which vessel I also sunk. Having learnt from the master of the *Edward* as well as those of the *Wanderer* and *Prince George*, that they had been separated in the bay of Biscay from their convoy, consisting of the *Queen 74*, two frigates and two sloops of war, I was induced, owing to a belief that the convoy was still to the eastward, to remain to windward of Barbadoes until the 16th January; when finding they must have passed, I changed my ground and ran off Cayenne, and from thence down the coast of Surinam, Berbice and Demerara, through between Tobago and Grenada; thence through the Carribean sea, along the south east side of Portorico, through the Mona Passage, down the north side of Jamaica and other leeward islands, without meeting a single vessel of the enemy, or any other than 4 Spanish drogers and one Swedish ship, until I got near the Manilla Reef; near which, after capturing and sinking the British schooner *Jonathan*, loaded with rum and dry goods, (the most valuable part of which I took on board) I hauled over for the Florida shore and struck soundings off St. Augustine, and from thence run on soundings as far as Charleston, pass-

ing within 4 or 5 miles of Columbia island, and as near to Savannah as the weather and depth of water would allow, without meeting a single vessel except a Spanish ship from the Havana, bound to Spain, but steering for Savannah, in consequence of having sprung a leak.

Arriving off Charleston, (which was on the 11th inst.) I stretched close in with the bar, and made the private signal of the day to two schooners lying in Rebellion Roads, and which from their appearance I believed to be public vessels. After remaining all day off the bar with colors hoisted and the before mentioned signal displayed, without being able to communicate with the schooners, I stood to the northward, and at 7 o'clock the next morning discovered and chased a ship to the southward, which after pursuing 8 or 9 miles, led me to a second sail, (a brig under her topsails, with her top-gallant-masts housed and flying-jib-boom rigged in) and from thence to the discovery of a third sail, represented from the mast head to be a large frigate; on discovering the third sail, added to the manoeuvres of the first and second, I was induced to believe them a part of an enemy's squadron, and accordingly hauled up and stood for the former, to ascertain her character; and after making her from the deck, perceived she was a frigate as reported. I now tacked and shortened sail, believing that towards night I might be enabled to cut off the ship (which was either a small frigate or a large sloop of war) and brig, from the third or largest sail, at this time nine or ten miles to windward; in this, however, I was not able to effect my purpose, owing to the weather sail (being sunset and dark) bearing down for the others.—Judging now from the manoeuvres that after dark they would chase, I stood to the eastward under short sail; believing that in the morning I might find them in some disorder; at day light, however, owing to the haziness of the weather, they were not to be seen; consequently, I wore and stood back to the westward to make them again, and in a few minutes discovered two (one on the lee, the other on the weather bow) to which I gave chase, but after chasing them half an hour, the weather becoming more clear and two large ships suddenly making their appearance (one on the weather and the other on the lee beam) I changed my course to the eastward; when the four immediately crowded sail in pursuit; but owing to the weather, assisted by the enemy's manner of chasing, I was enabled to get clear of them without difficulty in a few hours.—From this I pursued a course on soundings (except in doubling Cape Hatteras) to 18 fathom water off the Delaware, where, in a fog, I fell in with a large vessel, apparently a man of war. Shortened sail to topsails and cleared ship for action, but she suddenly disappearing and in a few minutes she, or some other vessel near, being heard to fire signal guns, I stood on to the northward, from a belief I was near another squadron. From the Delaware I saw nothing until I made Sandy Hook, when I again fell in with another of the enemy's squadrons, and by some unaccountable cause was permitted to enter the bay, although in the presence of a decidedly superior force; after having been obliged to remain outside seven hours and a half waiting for the tide.

I am, &c.

JOHN RODGERS;

Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec'y of the Navy.

Banks of Columbia.

The following is a summary of the "statement of the incorporated banks within the district of Columbia," laid before the house of representatives

by the secretary of the treasury, pursuant to a resolve of that body, Feb. 21, 1815.

Banks	7
Capital authorized by law	4,000,000
— actually paid in	3,171,955
*Notes in circulation	1,982,968
*Due to other banks	1,312,302
Deposits, discount and interest received, &c.	2,508,506
Bills and notes discounted	4,940,019
Stock of the United States	899,446
Treasury notes	417,300
*Notes of other banks	747,293
*Due from other banks	1,067,228
Specie	665,001
Real estate, expenses paid, &c.	229,533

* It is probable that a considerable part of these items may be due to or from, or held by, each other.

Comparative Statement

OF THE POPULATION AND LAND FORCE OF DIFFERENT STATES AT PRESENT ENGAGED IN THE WAR.

Names of the States.	Population.	Land Force.	Remarks.
Empire of Great Britain	16,531,000	306,760	or about 1 in 54
Russia	4,218,000	560,000	75
Austria	20,216,000	320,000	63
Kingdom of Prussia	4,848,777	250,000	20
Sweden	2,326,000	45,000	44
Spain	10,396,000	100,000	104
Portugal	3,550,000	30,000	118
Sicily	1,650,000	10,000	165
Duchy of Warsaw	3,774,462	30,000	126
Total.	115,601,339	1,651,760	64
Deduct for troops indispos- able (inexpedient on Fran- cise) from			
Great-Britain	190,000		
Russia	260,000		
Austria	100,000		
Prussia	50,000	560,000	
Remain	105,601,339	1,091,760	
Empire of France (includ- ing all the new depart- ments)	42,316,000	590,000	1 in 7
Kingdom of Italy	6,719,000	40,000	16
Kingdom of Naples	4,064,000	16,000	31
Republic of Switzerland	1,638,000	15,000	10
Confederation of the Rhine	13,560,120	100,000	11
Kingdom of Denmark	2,509,000	74,000	3
* United States of America	6,880,000	20,000	32
Countries not included in the above			
Part of the county of Kat- zenbuchen	19,000		
Principality of Erfurth	6,300		
Illyrian Provinces	110,000		
Total.	78,385,050	874,000	50
Deduct for troops indispos- able from France			
		190,000	
Remain,	78,385,050	684,000	
Balance in favor of the allies	27,206,289	407,760	

It is mentioned as a remarkable event, that within these three weeks there has been more new accounts opened at the bank of England, than there has been for the four preceding years principally by foreigners. [London paper.]

Proceedings of Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, February 28.—Jonathan Roberts, elected a senator from Pennsylvania, appeared and took his seat.

The bill providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi ter-

* According to the English notation the United States are at war with the allies! What stuff! But the table is interesting.

Ed. Reg.

ritory (the Yazoo claimants) was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

For the bill—Messrs. Bibb of Ky, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, German, Giles, Gilman, Gore, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Lambert, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Taylor, Varnum, Wells—4.

Against the bill—Messrs. Bibb of Geo. Chase, Gaillard, Lacombe, Roberts, Tait, Turner, Worthington—8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 24.—After the usual minor business, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the loan bill. Mr. Cheves (the speaker) took the floor, and supported the bill in a speech of two hours and a half. He was followed by Mr. Baylies (of Ms.) on the opposite side. Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 25.—The loan bill was taken up—Mr. Wright spoke in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Calhoun on the same side.

Saturday, Feb. 26.—The usual minor matters being disposed of—The house proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Eppes on the 24th inst. for the appointment of an additional standing committee, to be called a committee for public expenditures.

Mr. Eppes explained his object in submitting his resolution; stating that the duties contemplated to be assigned to this committee would fully occupy it during the session, and was necessary to relieve the committee of ways and means from much of the business at present referred to it, and which it was unable properly to consider, &c.

The resolution was then passed without opposition; and, on motion of Mr. Eppes, the committee of ways and means was discharged from the consideration of such duties as are embraced by the resolution, and the same referred to the committee for public expenditures.

The discussion on the loan bill was then resumed. Mr. Pickering spoke three hours against the loan and the war, &c. Adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 28.—Mr. Gourdin of S. C. presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of S. C. praying the aid and patronage of congress in opening an inland water communication from the Chesapeake bay to St. Mary's river in Georgia—Referred.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Jonathan Roberts, (of Penn.) a member of the house, resigning his seat in consequence of having been elected a member of the senate.

The loan bill was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Pickering finished his speech, and Mr. Lowndes took the floor and spoke about three quarters of an hour. Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 1.—After a good deal of business not necessary at this time to notice, the loan bill came before a committee of the whole—Mr. Pickering craved permission to make a few remarks explanatory of or in addition to what he said before, when Mr. Lowndes took the floor and finished his speech. He was followed by Mr. Eppes; when Mr. Pitkin having spoken half an hour—the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, March 2.—Mr. Wright offered a motion to suspend the embargo law during the impending negotiations for peace. He thought it might lessen asperities and then lead to a restoration of peace, &c.—the matter was promptly taken up, and the house refused even to consider the resolution.—The votes were—for consideration,

YEA9—Messrs. Baylies of Mass. Bayly of Va. Bagelow, Bradbury, Buckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Cilley, Cooper, Cox, Calhoun, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Dewey, Duvall, Ely, Gaston, Geddes, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hopkins of N. Y. Howell, Huffy, Hunsford, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Macon, McKee, Miller, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Pickering, Bibb L. Post, Potter, John Read, Wm. Reed, Richardson, Ripley, Robertson, Rugless, Sherwood, Shipperd, Smith of N. Y. Stamford, Spotswood, Stuart, Surges, Taggart, Tal-

wadge, Thosapson, Vose, Ward of Mass. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wood, Wright.—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Alston, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bowen Brasley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell Constock, Conrad, Crighton, Cuthbert, Davis of Pennsylvania, Denoyelles, Earle, Eppes, Farrow, Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Ingersoll, Ing-ham, Irwin, Jackson of Va. Kennedy, Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lyle, McCoy, McLean, Moore, Murfree, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickins, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Penn. Rich, Sevier, Seybert, Skinner, Smith of Penn. Smith of Va. Tammhill, Telfair, Troup, Udree, Ward of N. J. Whitehill, Williams, Yungy.—66.

The loan bill was then taken up—on the question "shall the bill pass?"—Mr. Stanford spoke against, and Mr. Fisk, of Vt. in favor of the bill—A motion for the *previous question* was lost by a small majority, and Mr. Nelson of Va. rose to speak in favor of the bill; on his giving way for the purpose, the house adjourned.

THE CHRONICLE.

British Subsidies.—The British chancellor of the exchequer, in calling for the ways and means for carrying on the war, stated the following subsidies would be paid to foreign powers in 1814:

For Russia and Prussia	2,500,000
For Austria	1,000,000
For Spain	2,000,000
For Portugal	2,000,000
For Sweden	1,000,000
For Sicily	400,000
For future application	1,500,000

10,400,000

The house of delegates of Virginia have postponed to the next session the proposition of the state of Tennessee to abridge the period of service of the United States' senators.

The civil war yet rages between the rival parties of *Petion* and *Christophe*, the sable chieftains of *St. Domingo*.

Jonathan Roberts, esq. is elected, by the legislature of Pennsylvania, senator of the United States, in the room of *Michael Leib*, esq. resigned.

A *Swedish* vessel has arrived at Savannah from *Gottenburg*; 85 days. The captain informs that the king of Sweden was dead; *Bernadotte* then becomes king.—That he was informed Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard has gone to *Stockholm*. He brings letters for Mrs. Gallatin and Mrs. Bayard. This vessel has a cargo of dry goods and was bound to *Amelia* island, but put into *Savannah* in *distress*—Another *Swedish* vessel, laden and bound as aforesaid, has also arrived at *Georgetown*, S. C. in *distress*. The latter was detained by *lieut. Monk*, of the U. S. schooner *Young Boxer*.

Baxter's Machinery.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John C. Baxter to a person in the city of Washington.

"My machines are much improved since this time four years, the period I embarked at Philadelphia for the county of Lunenburg. Experience has contributed much, and I believe they are now in such a state, that they can with safety be received into any family in America either for domestic economy or for profit. The price is very considerably raised in consequence of the improvements, but more in consequence of the rise of every thing necessary that composes the machines. One necessary article is only requisite to be mentioned as a criterion. Cards that were 45 cents a foot three years ago, are now 90, and orders must be given for them four months in advance to secure the article.

A machine of six spindles for spinning only, is

\$100 in Philadelphia. Ditto of twelve spindles is \$150. Ditto of twelve spinning spindles, and six doubling and twisting thread for sewing work, at one and the same time, \$200. A machine with twelve spindles spinning, twelve doubling and twisting, \$250. A machine with twelve spindles spinning, twelve doubling and twisting and six spindles baling (the small balls the ladies use, commonly sold for from 3-100 to 12-000 each, according to their size and fineness) \$ 300. A machine with twenty-four spindles spinning, and twelve spindles doubling and twisting, or six doubling and twisting and six baling, \$350. These machines can be easily turned, the two first by children of from five to ten years of age, the other by girls of from ten to twenty. The machines occupy an area of twenty-eight inches square, the six the same size of the one in the patent office, which is about twenty-two inches square; the child that attends them has nothing of consequence to do except turning a crank, taking off the full and putting on the empty bobbins, mending a thread when it breaks, which very seldom happens.

Those machines moderately worked will clear their expenses in one year, besides accomplishing more than double the work the girl working them can accomplish in the same time before, by hand spinning.

A carding machine of the *first quality and the same size*, will cost \$200 This machine will card ten pounds of cotton in twelve hours fit for any size yarn under what is called in Virginia seven-yard thread. A roving frame or machine that will rove the same quantity for the same fineness, 50 dollars. If the thread (yarn) is wanted finer, the cotton must be better and *put twice* through the carding, and three or four times through the roving machine.

The carding, roving and spinning machines are distinct and separate machines: the first (carding) worked by a girl or woman and fed by a child; the second (roving) worked by a child, the third worked by a child or girl.

The weight of a carding machine will be about 150 lbs. roving 50 lbs. and spinning from 50 to 150 lbs. according to the number of spindles and kind of work they do.

I have spun upon a six spindle machine six pounds of four yard thread from sun to sun in the month of July, 1812.

The most satisfactory description of my machines is to work or see them worked. Mr. Clay, the speaker of the house of representatives, saw one of my machines at work in Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago; they have been approved of by almost every one that has in my hearing given an opinion of them. When they have been calumniated, it has always been by the "Friends of Britain in America," who still adhere to lord Chatham's doctrine, "don't let America make a hob-nail for herself."

POSTSCRIPT.

The loan bill passed the house of representatives on Thursday last 97 to 55—yeas and nays will be recorded hereafter. It was decided by calling for the previous question (95 to 53)—or it might have been *debated* until this time next year. But the debate has, perhaps, been the most interesting and ingenious that has lately occurred; which we design to take full notice of.

* * * The report on the failure of the campaign will be commenced next week, and by the aid of a supplement or supplements, completed forthwith, in as compact a body as possible. The price of the pamphlet, containing these documents, is *one dollar*; they will cost the readers of the REGISTER about *fifteen cents*.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 1, VOL. VI.

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

This supplement is chiefly published to present the readers of the REGISTER, in a compact manner, a large portion of the highly interesting documents lately laid before the house of representatives by the president of the United States. Until they are completed, many articles must be postponed.

Message from the President

Of the United States, transmitting a letter from the secretary of war, accompanied with sundry documents; in obedience to a resolution of the 31st of December last, requesting such information as may tend to explain the causes of the failure of the arms of the United States on the Northern Frontier.

To the house of representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the secretary of war, complying with their resolution of the 31st of December last.

January 31st, 1814. JAMES MADISON.

War department, January 25, 1814.

Sir—In compliance with the resolution of the house of representatives of the 31st of December last, requesting such information, (not improper to be communicated) as may tend to explain the causes of the failure of the arms of the United States, on the northern frontier, I have the honor to submit the following documents, and to offer to you, sir, the assurance of the very high respect with which I am

Your most obedient, and very humble servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The President.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND MAJOR GENERAL DEARBORN, &c.

Note presented to the cabinet on the 8th February, 1815, by the secretary of war.

The enemy's force at Montreal and its dependencies has been stated at 16,000 effectives. It more probably does not exceed 10 or 12,000. The militia part of it may amount to one sixth of the whole. Is it probable that we shall be able to open the campaign on lake Champlain with a force competent to meet and dislodge this army before the 15th of May? I put the question on this date, because it is not to be doubted but that the enemy will then be reinforced, and, of course that new relations in point of strength will be established between us. Our present regular force on both sides of lake Champlain does not exceed 2,400 men. The addition made to it must necessarily consist of recruits, who, for a time, will not be better than militia; and when we consider that the recruiting service is but beginning, and that we now approach the middle of February, the conclusion is, I think, safe, that we cannot move in this direction and that early (say 1st of May,) with effect.

It then remains to choose between a course of entire inaction, because incompetent to the main attack, or one having a secondary but still an important object: such would be the reduction of that part of Upper Canada lying between the town of Prescott, on the St. Lawrence and lake Erie, including the towns of Kingston and York, and the forts, George and Erie. On this line of frontier the enemy have,

At Prescott,	300
At Kingston,	600
At George, and Erie, &c.	1,200

Making a total (of regular troops) of 2,100
Kingston and Prescott, and the destruction of the British ships at the former, would present the first object: York and the frigates said to be building there, the second; George and Erie the third.

The force to be employed on this service should not be less than 6,000 effective regular troops, because in this first enterprise of a second campaign nothing must, if possible, be left to chance.

The time for giving execution to this plan is clearly indicated by the following facts:

1st. The river St. Lawrence is not open to the purposes of navigation before the 15th of May: And

2d. Lake Ontario is free from all obstructions arising from ice by the 1st day of April.

Under these circumstances we shall have six weeks for the expedition before it be possible for Sir George Prevost to give it any disturbance.

Should this outline be approved, the details for the service can be made and expedited in forty-eight hours.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to major general Dearborn, dated

War department, February 10, 1813.

"I have the president's orders to communicate to you as expeditiously as possible, the outline of a campaign which you will immediately institute and pursue against Upper Canada:

"1st. 4,000 troops will be assembled at Sackett's Harbor.

"2d. 3,000 will be brought together at Buffalo and its vicinity.

"3d. The former of these corps will be embarked and transported under convoy of the fleet to Kingston, where they will be landed. Kingston, its garrison, and the British ships wintering; in the harbor of that place, will be its first object; its second object will be York, (the capital of Upper Canada,) the stores collected and the two frigates building there. Its third object, forts George and Erie, and their dependencies. In the attainment of this last, there will be a co-operation between the two corps. The composition of these will be as follows:

1st. Bloomfield's brigade,	1,436
2d. Chandler's ditto,	1,014
3d. Philadelphia detachment,	400
4th. Baltimore ditto,	300
5th. Carlisle ditto,	200
6th. Greenbush ditto,	400
7th. Sackett's Harbor ditto,	250

4,030

8th. Several corps at Buffalo under the command of colonel Porter and the recruits belonging thereto,

3,000

Total, 7,030

"The time for executing the enterprise will be governed by the opening of lake Ontario, which usually takes place about the first of April.

"The adjutant general has orders to put the most southern detachments in march as expeditiously as possible. The two brigades on lake Champlain you will move so as to give them full time to reach their place of destination by the 25th of March. The route by Elizabeth will, I think, be the shortest and best. They will be replaced by some new raised regiments from the east.

"You will put into your movements as much privacy as may be compatible with their execution. They may be masked by reports that Sackett's Harbor is in danger, and that the principal effort will be made on the Niagara in co-operation with general Harrison. As the route to Sackett's Harbor and to Niagara is for a considerable distance the same, it may be well to intimate, even in orders, that the latter is the destination of the two brigades now at lake Champlain."

Albany February, 18, 1813.

SIR—Your despatches of the 10th were received last evening. Nothing shall be omitted on my part in endeavoring to carry into effect the expedition proposed.

I fear the very large magazines of provisions on lake Champlain will be unsafe unless a considerable part is removed at some distance from the store, or a considerable force is assembled at Burlington and vicinity by the time the two brigades shall move. Another motive for having a large force on that lake, will be, that of preventing the enemy from sending almost his whole force from Lower Canada to Kingston, as soon as our intentions shall be so far known as to afford satisfactory evidence of our intentions in relation to the conquest of Upper Canada; and unless an imposing force shall menace Lower Canada, the enemy's whole force may be concentrated in Upper Canada, and require as large a force to operate against them as would be necessary to operate towards Montreal. It may be advisable to draw out a body of New-Hampshire militia to serve for a short time in Vermont. You will judge of the expediency of such a measure; but I do not believe that there will be a sufficient body of new raised troops in season for taking the place of the two brigades.

I this day received a letter from colonel Porter, in which he informs me that general Winchester had arrived at Niagara, with such of his troops as had escaped the tomahawk, and that they were crossing over on parole; he states that at the close of the action every man who by wounds or other causes were unable to march were indiscriminately put to death. Such outrageous conduct will require serious attention, especially when British troops are concerned in the action. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Honorable John Armstrong, secretary of war.

War department, February 24, 1813.

SIR—Before I left New York, and till very recently since my arrival here, I was informed, through various channels, that a winter or spring attack upon Kingston was not practicable, on account of the snow, which generally lays to the depth of two, and sometimes of three feet, over all that northern region during those seasons. Hence it is, that in the plan recently communicated, it was thought safest and best to make the attack by a combination of naval and military means, and to approach our object, not by directly crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice, but by setting out from Sackett's Harbor, in concert with, and under convoy of the fleet. Later information differs from that on which this plan was founded; and the fortunate issue of major Forsyth's last expedition shews, that small enterprises at least, may be successfully executed at the present season. The advices given in your

letter of the instant, has a bearing also on the same point and to the same effect. If the enemy be really weak at Kingston and approachable by land and ice, Pike (who will be a brigadier in a day or two) may be put into motion from lake Champlain, by the Chateaugue route, (in sleighs) and with the two brigades, cross the St. Lawrence where it may be thought best, destroy the armed ships and seize and hold Kingston until you can join him with the other corps destined for the future objects of the expedition; and if pressed by Prevost, before such junction can be effected, he may withdraw himself to Sackett's Harbor, or other place of security on our side of the line. This would be much the shorter road to the object, and perhaps the safer one, as the St. Lawrence is now every where well bridged, and offers no obstruction to either attack or retreat. Such a movement will, no doubt, be soon known to Prevost, and cannot but disquiet him. The dilemma it presents, will be serious. Either he must give up his western posts, or to save them, he must carry himself in force, and promptly, to Upper Canada. In the latter case he will be embarrassed for subsistence. His convoys of provision will be open to our attacks, on a line of nearly one hundred miles, and his position at Montreal much weakened. Another decided advantage will be, to let us into the secret of his real strength. If he be able to make heavy detachments to cover, or to recover Kingston, and to protect his supplies, and after all maintain himself at Montreal and on lake Champlain, he is stronger than I imagined, or than any well authenticated reports make him to be.

With regard to our magazines, my belief is, that we have nothing to fear; because, as stated above, Prevost's attention must be given to the western posts and to our movements against them. He will not dare to advance southwardly while a heavy corps is operating on his flank and menacing his line of communication. But on the other supposition, they (the magazines) may be easily secured; 1st, by taking them to Willsborough; or 2d, to Burlington; or 3d, by a militia call, to protect them where they are. Orders are given for the march of the eastern volunteers, excepting Ulmer's regiment and two companies of axe men, sent to open the route to the Chamdiere.

The southern detachments will be much stronger than I had supposed. That from Philadelphia will mount up nearly to 1000 effectives. With great respect, dear general, I am yours faithfully,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General Dearborn.

Head quarters, Albany, February 25, 1813.

SIR—I this day received by express from colonel Macomb, the inclosed account from major Forsyth. His known zeal for a small partizan warfare, has induced me to give him repeated caution against such measures, on his part, as would probably produce such retaliating strokes as he would be unable to resist; but I fear my advice has not been as fully attended to as could have been wished. He is an excellent officer, and under suitable circumstances would be of important service.

I have requested the governor to order general Brown out with three or four hundred of such militia as he can soonest assemble, to join Forsyth; and I have ordered colonel Pike, with four hundred of his command, to proceed in sleighs by what it is considered the shortest and best route, to the neighborhood of Ogdensburg, or to Sackett's Harbor. On his arrival at Potsdam, or Canton or Russel, he will be able to communicate with Brown or Forsyth, or both, and act with them, as circumstances may require.

The affair at Ogdensburg will be a fair excuse for moving troops in that direction; and by this move-

ment it will be ascertained whether the same route will be the best in future: the distance by that route from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor, is but little more than one half of what it would be by the route proposed, and I am assured by a gentleman, whom I can confide in, that there will be no difficulty by that route.

Chauncey has not yet returned from New York. I am satisfied that *if he had arrived as soon as I had expected him, we might have made a stroke at Kingston on the ice, but his presence was necessary for having the aid of the seamen and marines.*

From a letter received this day from colonel Porter at Niagara, it appears that the enemy were preparing to strike at Black Rock.

I can give him no assistance.

I am sir, with respect and esteem, your obedient humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Honorable John Armstrong, secretary of war.

February, 22, 1813.

Sir—I have only time to inform that the enemy, with a very superior force, succeeded in taking Ogdensburg this morning about nine o'clock. They had about two men to our one, exclusive of Indians. Numbers of the enemy are dead on the field. Not more than twenty of our men killed and wounded; lieutenant Beard is among the latter.

I have made a saving retreat of about eight or nine miles. I could not get all the wounded off.

We have killed two of the enemy to one of ours killed by them. We want ammunition and some provisions sent on to us, also sleighs for the wounded.

If you can send me *three hundred men all shall be re taken, and Prescott too, or I will lose my life in the attempt.* I shall write you more particularly to-day.

Yours, with due respect,

BENJAMIN FORSYTH,

capt. rifle reg. commanding.

Col. Macomb Sackett's Harbor.

Extract of a letter from major general Dearborn to the secretary of war, dated.

Albany, February 26, 1813.

"Having received information that sir George Prevost was moving towards Upper Canada with considerable force, but not such as can be fully relied on, I have, however, ordered 400 more of Pike's command to follow the first detachment without delay."

Head Quarters, Sackett's Harbor, March 3, 1813.

Sir—Having been informed that sir George Prevost had adjourned the legislature at Quebec, assigning as the motive that his majesty's service required his presence in Upper Canada, and having received certain information of his passing Montreal and having arrived at Kingston, I set out immediately for this place, having ordered the force at Greenbush, and part of colonel Pike's command in sleighs, for this place. I arrived here in fifty-two hours. I am now satisfied, from such information as is entitled to full credit, that a force has been collected from Quebec, Montreal and Upper Canada, of from six to eight thousand men, at Kingston, and that we may expect an attack within forty-eight hours and perhaps sooner.

The militia have been called in and every effort will, I trust, be made to defend the post: but, I fear neither the troops from Greenbush nor Plattsburgh will arrive in season to afford their aid. I have sent expresses to have them hurried on.

Commodore Chauncey has not arrived; he will be here to-morrow. The armed vessels have not been placed in the positions intended by the commodore.

Our total force may be estimated at nearly three thousand of all descriptions,

Sir George Prevost is represented to be determined to effect his object at all events, and will undoubtedly make every effort in his power for the purpose.

We shall, I trust, give him a warm reception; but, if his force is such as is expected and should make an attack before our troops arrive from Greenbush and Plattsburgh at Sackett's Harbor, the result may at least be doubtful.

I have the honor, sir, to be, with the highest respect and consideration, your obedient humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Honorable John Armstrong, secretary of war.

Sackett's Harbor, March 9, 1813.

Sir—I have not yet had the honor of a visit from sir G. Prevost. His whole force is concentrated at Kingston, probably amounting to six or seven thousand; about three thousand of them regular troops. The ice is good and we expect him every day, and every measure for preventing a surprise is in constant activity. The troops from Greenbush (upwards of 400) have arrived. I have heard nothing from Pike. he should have been here yesterday. I have sent three expresses to meet him; neither has returned. I have suspicions of the express employed by the quarter master general to convey the orders to Pike: the earliest measures were taken for conveying a duplicate of his orders. I hope to hear from him to-day. His arrival with 800 good troops would be very important at this time. The enemy are apprized of his movement.

I begin to entertain some doubts whether sir George will venture to attack us; but shall not relax in being prepared to give him a decent reception.

I should feel easier if Pike should arrive in season.

I am in want of officers of experience. My whole force, exclusive of seamen and marines, who will be confined to the vessels and have no share in the action until my force shall be worsted, amounts to nearly 3000, exclusive of 450 militia at Brownville, and on the road leading from Kingston by land. Within two or three days I may have 300 more militia from Rome and Utica.

The ice will not probably be passable more than from six to ten days longer; it is not usually passable after the 15th of March. This unexpected movement of the enemy will effectually oppose the movements contemplated on our part, and I shall not think it advisable to order general Chandler to move at present. As soon as the fall of this place shall be decided, we shall be able to determine on other measures. If we hold this place we will command the lake, and be able to act in concert with the troops at Niagara, while Chandler's brigade, with such other troops as may assemble in Vermont, may induce a return of a considerable part of those troops that have left Lower Canada.

When I ordered Pike to move I directed general Chandler to have the provision at Plattsburgh moved to Burlington. There was but a small proportion of our magazines at Plattsburgh; they are principally at Burlington and White Hall.

Yours with respect and esteem,

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong.

Extract of a letter from major general Dearborn to the secretary at war, dated

March 14, 1813.

"From the most recent and probable information I have obtained, I am induced to believe that sir George Prevost has concluded that it is too late to attack this place. He undoubtedly meditated a coup de-main against the shipping here. All the apprehension is now at Kingston. Sir George has visited York and Niagara, and returned to Montreal. Se-

eral bodies of troops have lately passed up from Montreal; but such precautions have been taken to prevent their number being ascertained, as to render it impossible to form any accurate opinion of their forces, or even to imagine very nearly what they amount to. From various sources I am perfectly satisfied, that they are not in sufficient force to venture an attack on this place, knowing as they do that we have collected a fine body of troops from Greenbush and Plattsburgh, and that the militia have been called in. We are probably just strong enough on each side to defend, but not in sufficient force to hazard an offensive movement. The difference of attacking and being attacked, as it regards the contiguous posts of Kingston and Sackett's Harbor, cannot be estimated at less than three or four thousand men, arising from the circumstance of militia acting merely on the defensive. I have ordered general Chandler with the 9th, 21st and 25th regiments to march for this place; Clark's regiment and a company of artillery to be left at Burlington for the present, where the regiment will be filled in a few weeks. I have ordered the recruits for the three regiments that will march for this place to be sent to Greenbush, and colonel Larned is ordered there to receive them with Bachus's dismounted dragoons and other detachments from Pittsfield."

Extract of a letter from major-general Dearborn to the secretary of war dated,

Sackett's Harbor, March 16th, 1813.

"It was yesterday unanimously determined in a council of the principal officers, including commodore Chauncey, that we ought not, under existing circumstances, to make an attempt on Kingston, before the naval force can act. The harbors in this lake will not probably be open so as to admit of the vessels being moved until about the 15th of April."

Extract of a letter from major-general Dearborn to the secretary at war, without date; proposing to pass by Kingston, and attack York, &c.

"To take or destroy the armed vessels at York, will give us the complete command of the lake.—Commodore Chauncey can take with him ten or twelve hundred troops, to be commanded by Pike; take York, from thence proceed to Niagara, and attack fort George, by land and water, while the troops at Buffalo cross over and carry forts Erie and Chippewa; and join those at fort George; and then collect our whole force for an attack on Kingston. After the most mature deliberation, the above was considered by commodore Chauncey and myself as the most certain of ultimate success."

Extract of a letter from the secretary at war, to major-general Dearborn, dated,

War department, March 29, 1813.

"Your despatches of the 11th and 14th instant, from Sackett's Harbor, and one of the 22d, from Albany, have been received. The correspondence between you and major Murray, in relation to an exchange of prisoners, has been referred to the department of state. The alteration in the plan of campaign, so as to make Kingston the last object, instead of making it the first, would appear to be necessary, or at least proper; but the force assigned to the attack of the upper posts, is believed to be too small.

"Accident may prevent a co-operation of the corps of Buffalo. That sent from Sackett's Harbor should have in itself the power of reducing forts George and Erie, and holding in check the militia who may be sent to support them. The ships can give little aid in the business, except merely in covering the landing. Double the number you purpose sending, would not be too many. Various consid-

erations recommend the employment of a large and decisive force, and none, that I can think of, dissuade from it. If our first step in the campaign, and in the quarter from which most is expected, should fail, the disgrace of our arms will be complete.—The public will lose all confidence in us, and we shall even cease to have any in ourselves. The party who first opens a campaign, has many advantages over his antagonist, all of which, however, are the result of his being able to carry his whole force against a part of the enemy's. Washington carried his whole force against the Hessians in New-Jersey, and beating them, recovered that moral strength, that self-confidence, which he had lost by many preceding disasters. We are now in that state of prostration that he was in, after he crossed the Delaware; but like him, we may soon get on our legs again, if we are able to give some hard blows at the opening of the campaign. In this we cannot fail, provided the force we employ against his western posts be sufficiently heavy. They must stand or fall by their own strength. They are perfectly isolated and out of the reach of reinforcements: send therefore a force that shall overwhelm them—that shall leave nothing to chance. If I had not another motive, I would carry my whole strength, merely that their first service should be a successful one. The good effects of this will be felt throughout the campaign.

"I have hastened to give you these thoughts, under a full conviction of their usefulness; and shall only add, that there is no drawback upon this policy. When the fleet and army are gone, we have nothing at Sackett's Harbor to guard, nor will the place present an object to the enemy.

"How then would it read, that we had lost our object on the Niagara, while we had another brigade at Sackett's Harbor doing nothing?"

Extract of a letter from major-general Dearborn to the secretary at war, dated

Albany, April 5, 1813.

"I have this day been honored with your letter of the 29th ultimo. As troops cannot with safety be transported from Sackett's Harbor to York or Niagara in *batteaux* or flat bottomed boats, I must depend on commodore Chauncey's armed vessels, with one or two other sloops, for the transportation of our troops, and was considered doubtful whether more than twelve hundred men could be so conveyed, which number I considered amply sufficient for the two first objects contemplated; but as many as can be transported with safety shall be sent. The co-operation of the troops under gen. Lewis may be relied on. Boyd and Winder are with him, and nothing but outrageous gales of wind can prevent success.

"The troops from Maryland and Pennsylvania arrived last evening. They, with the other detachments at Greenbush, will proceed towards lake Ontario within two or three days. As soon as practicable, after sending off the troops, I shall move westward."

War department, April 19, 1813.

STR—Taking for granted that general Prevost has not been able, or willing, to reinforce Malden, Erie and George, and that he has assembled at Kingston a force of six or eight thousand men, (as stated by you) we must conclude that he means to hazard his more western posts, shorten his line of defence, and place his right flank on lake Ontario.

This arrangement is no doubt, in consequence of our preparations at Sackett's Harbor. These gave him reason to fear that we meant to cut his line of communication at that point, which, so long as he has a hope of keeping the command of the lakes, is one of infinite importance to his views.

The danger, however, now is, that in the event of the success of our present expedition, he may lose this hope, abandon Kingston and concentrate his forces at Montreal.

This event is in my opinion, as probable, as to render necessary a communication of the views of the president, in relation to the movements on your part, (which shall be subsequent to those now making) on two suppositions:

1st. That the enemy will keep his ground at Kingston; and

2d. That he will abandon that ground and withdraw from Montreal.

On the first supposition there is no difficulty in either selecting our object or the means of pursuing it. We ought to destroy the communication between Kingston and Montreal, by interposing a competent force between the two, and assailing the former by a joint operation of military and naval means.

Local circumstances favor this project. A few armed boats on lake St. Francis, stops all intercourse by water; in which case, cannon, military stores and articles of subsistence in *bulk*, cannot be conveyed between Montreal and Kingston.

From lake Ontario to Ogdensburg we command the navigation of the St. Lawrence by our armed vessels, and under their protection, our army can be passed over and established on the Canada side at the point deemed most proper for attack.

On the other supposition, that the British garrison is withdrawn from Kingston to Montreal, the old question of approaching him by lake Champlain, or by the St. Lawrence, recurs, and ought now to be settled, so that there should be no unnecessary pause in our operations at a later and more momentous period of the campaign.

The circumstances in favor of the St. Lawrence route, are these:

1st. Our force is now upon it.

2d. It furnishes a conveyance by water the whole distance.

3d. The enemy is not fortified on the St. Lawrence side, and has on it no strong out-posts, which must be forced, in order to secure our flanks and rear; while engaged in the main attack; and

4th. By approaching his *flank*, (as this route enables you to do) instead of his *front*, we compel him to change his position, in which case, he must do one of four things; either he must occupy the north side of the river and give up the south, or he must occupy the south side and give up the north, or he must confine himself to the island and give up both sides; or lastly, he must occupy both sides, and in this case expose himself to be beaten in detail.

None of these advantages are to be found in approaching him by the other route. Our troops are not upon it; we cannot move by water; his out posts are fortified, and must be carried by assault, his front is the only assailable point, and that is covered by the St. Lawrence; our attack must be made exactly where he wishes it to be made; all his arrangements and defences are, of course, in full operation, nor is he compelled to disturb them in the smallest degree. In a word, we must fight him on *his* previous dispositions and plans, and not on any of *our own*.

These reasons are deemed conclusive for preferring the route of the St. Lawrence, and your measures (subsequent to your present expedition) will therefore, be conformed to this view of the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major general Dearborn

Extract of a letter from major-general Dearborn to the secretary at war, dated

Sackett's Harbor, April 23, 1813.

"The troops embarked yesterday. Every vessel is crowded with as many men as possible; the total number 1600, of the best men. I trust we shall sail within one or two hours. If the sails for a new vessel arrive within a day or two, and a small sloop from Oswego, which ought to have been here five days since, 150 more men will go in them. The ice did not move out until the 19th; I arrived on the 20th."

Head-Quarters, York, Upper Canada, April 28, 1813.

Sir—After a detention of some days, by adverse winds, we arrived here yesterday morning, and at 8 o'clock commenced landing our troops about three miles westward of the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high and in an unfavorable direction for our boats, which prevented the troops landing at a clear field (the ancient site of the French fort Tarento.) The unfavorable wind prevented as many of the armed vessels from taking such positions as would as effectually cover our landing as they otherwise would have done; but every thing that could be done was effected. Our riflemen under major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from indians and other troops. General Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near where the wind obliged our troops to land, consisting of about 700 regulars and militia, and 100 indians. Major Forsyth was supported, as promptly as possible, with other troops; but the contest was sharp and severe for near half an hour. The enemy was repulsed by a far less number than their own, and as soon as general Pike landed with 7 or 800 men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works; and as soon as the whole of the troops had landed and formed on the clear ground intended for the first landing, they advanced through a thick wood to the open ground near the enemy's works, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving on in columns towards the main works; when the head of the columns was within about sixty rods of the enemy, a tremendous explosion occurred from a large magazine prepared for the purpose, which discharged such immense quantities of stone as to produce a most unfortunate effect on our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of our killed and wounded, but our loss by the explosion must, I fear, exceed one hundred; and among them I have to lament the loss of the brave and excellent officer brigadier-general Pike, who received such a contusion from a large stone as terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt. Previous to the explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regular troops, which did not retire early enough to avoid the shock; it is said that upwards of forty of them were destroyed. General Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time, all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on. As soon as I was informed of general Pike's being wounded, I went on shore. I had been induced to confide the immediate command of the troops in action to general Pike from a conviction that he fully expected it, and would be much mortified at being deprived of the honor, which he highly appreciated. Every movement was under my view. Our troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, especially those who were first engaged, under circumstances that would have tried the firmness of veterans. Our

loss in the action in the morning and in carrying the first battery, was not great, probably about 50 killed and wounded; among them were a full proportion of officers; and although the enemy had a decided advantage in point of numbers and position at the commencement, their loss was greater than ours, particularly in officers.

It was with the greatest exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind directly ahead; but as soon as they got in contact with the batteries a tremendous cannonade commenced from 24 and 32 pounders, and was kept up without intermission under a heavy fire from two batteries until the enemy's batteries were carried or blown up by the explosion, which undoubtedly had a powerful effect on the enemy. I am under the greatest obligations to commodore Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner that could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for deliberate, sound judgment, bravery and industry.—The government could not have made a more fortunate selection for the important trust he holds. Unfortunately, the enemy's armed ship the "Prince Regent" left this place for Kingston four days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks, and nearly planked up, with a large store of naval stores, were set on fire by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. There are no vessels fit for use in the harbor. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remained. We shall not possess the means of transporting the prisoners from this place, and must of course leave them on parole. I hope we shall so far complete the necessary measures at this place in the course of this day as to be able to sail to-morrow for Niagara, by which route I send this by a small vessel, with notice to general Lewis of our approach.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

Head-quarters, Niagara, May 3, 1813.

SIR—I arrived at this place last evening with commodore Chauncey in his fast sailing schooner, the *Lady of the Lake*; we left the fleet with the troops on board in York road. The wind has been so unfavorable as to render it impracticable to come to this place with any prospect of effecting a landing.

I have had a conference with generals Lewis, Boyd and Winder, at which commodore Chauncey was present. I did not find the preparations at this place as complete as could have been expected; but as soon as the wind will permit, we shall make a descent. Commodore Chauncey has returned to the fleet, and will sail for this place as soon as he shall judge the wind favorable for crossing and landing the troops. In the mean time we shall be preparing to act in concert. General Boyd will take command of the brigade lately commanded by general Pike. We find the weather on this lake at this season of the year, such as to render naval operations extremely tedious and uncertain, especially when we have to debark troops on the shore of the lake, where there are no harbors. Westerly winds are necessary; we have none but easterly. I have no doubt of ultimate success, unless harrassed and dispersed by the elements.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded. You will observe the loss was very small excepting that produced by the explosion. As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, the loss of the enemy amounted from ninety to one hundred killed, two hundred wounded and upwards of three hundred prisoners. I have not been able to ascertain precisely the number of the militia put on their parole; I presume it

could not be less than five hundred. There was an immense depot of naval and military stores. York was the principal depot for Niagara and Detroit, and notwithstanding the immense amount which was destroyed by them, we found more than we could bring off. General Sheaffe's baggage and papers fell into my hands. These papers are a valuable acquisition: I have not had time for a full examination of them. A scalp was found in the executive and legislative chamber, suspended near the speaker's chair, in company with the mace and other emblems of royalty. I intend sending it to you with a correct account of the facts relative to the place and situation in which it was found.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y at War.

Head-quarters, Niagara, May 13, 1813.

SIR—Commodore Chauncey with the fleet and troops arrived here on the evening of the 8th, and in the course of the night the troops were debarked in a very sickly and depressed state. A large proportion of the officers and men were sickly and debilitated. It was deemed expedient to give them time to recruit their health and spirits, and in the mean time for the fleet to return to Sackett's Harbor, and take on board one thousand additional troops;—and orders were despatched to Utica, Rome and Oswego, to have the troops at those places forwarded here in boats from Oswego. Backus's corps of light dragoons, about four hundred, principally dismounted, and five hundred of the 11th regiment from Burlington, have been ordered to Sackett's Harbor. These, with three hundred volunteers, and a full company of artillery, are to form a garrison at that place.—Additional cannon will be mounted. General Brown of the militia has been requested to hold three or four hundred men of the immediate vicinity, in readiness to aid the garrison, in the event of any attack. My intention is to collect the main body of the troops at this place, and as soon as commodore Chauncey returns, and the forces from Oswego arrive, to commence operations in as spirited and effectual a manner as practicable. This change in the proposed system of operations, has been rendered necessary by a long series of the most unfortunate winds and weather that could have occurred at this season, and such as could not have been contemplated.

Colonel Scott reached this yesterday in boats from Oswego, with three hundred men. He was seven days wind bound in different places, and narrowly escaped the loss of his boats and men. I had expected him on the 3d. I had almost given him up for lost.

General Harrison is invested; and presuming on the uncertainty of events, I shall make calculation of a reinforcement to the enemy of British and Indians from Detroit. We shall be prepared for them; and I shall consider a concentration of their force rather as a fortunate circumstance than otherwise.

I observed in a former letter, that on my arrival here on the evening of the 2d, the preparation for an immediate co-operation, were not as complete as could have been expected. General Lewis was at 14 miles distance. Winder, with his command, was at Black Rock. The boats had not been transported from Schlosser; not one of the scows completed; the heavy guns and mortars not placed in the batteries; two 18 and two 12 pounders not mounted; but with all these defects we should have made an attack on the 4th or 5th, if the fleet had arrived with the troops in health, on the 3d, as was expected.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully,
your obedient and humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y at War.

Head-quarters, Fort George, Upper Canada, May 27, 1813.

Sir—The light troops under the command of col. Scott and major Forsyth landed this morning at 9 o'clock. Major-general Lewis's division, with colonel Porter's command of light artillery, supported them. General Boyd's brigade landed immediately after the light troops, and generals Winder and Chandler followed in quick succession. The landing was warmly and obstinately disputed by the British forces; but the coolness and intrepidity of our troops soon compelled them to give ground in every direction. General Chandler with the reserve (composed of his brigade and colonel Macomb's artillery) covered the whole. Commodore Chauncey had made the most judicious arrangements for silencing the enemy's batteries near the point of landing. The army is under the greatest obligation to that able naval commander, for his indefatigable exertions, in co-operation in all its important movements, and especially in its operations this day. Our batteries succeeded in rendering fort George untenable; and when the enemy had been beaten from his position, and found it necessary to re-enter it, after firing a few guns, and setting fire to the magazines, which soon exploded, moved off rapidly by different routes. Our light troops pursued them several miles. The troops having been under arms from one o'clock in the morning, were too much exhausted for any further pursuit. We are now in possession of fort George and its immediate dependencies; to-morrow we shall proceed further on. The behavior of our troops, both officers and men, entitles them to the highest praise; and the difference in our loss with that of the enemy, when we consider the advantages his position afforded him, is astonishing. We had seventeen killed and forty-five wounded. The enemy had ninety killed and one hundred and sixty wounded, of the regular troops. We have taken one hundred prisoners, exclusive of the wounded. Colonel Meyers of the 49th, was wounded and taken prisoner. Of our's only one commissioned officer was killed, lieutenant Hobart, of the light artillery. Inclosed is the report of major-general Lewis.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y at War.

On the field, one o'clock, 27th May, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Fort George and its dependencies are ours. The enemy, beaten at all points, has blown up his magazines and retired. It is impossible at this moment to say any thing of individual gallantry. There was no man who did not perform his duty in a manner which did honor to himself and his country. Scott and Forsyth's commands, supported by Boyd's and Winder's brigades, sustained the brunt of the action. Our loss is trifling—perhaps not more than twenty killed, and twice that number wounded. The enemy left in the hospital one hundred and twenty-four, and I sent several on board the fleet. We have also made about one hundred prisoners of the regular forces.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

MORGAN LEWIS.

Major-general Dearborn,

Commander-in-chief of the northern army.

Head-Quarters, Fort George, May 29, 1813.

Sir—General Lewis was ordered to march yesterday morning with Chandler and Winder's brigades, the light artillery, dragoons, light infantry and riflemen, in pursuit of the enemy by way of Queen's

town. I had received satisfactory information that the enemy had made a stand on the mountain, at a place called the Beaver Dams, where he had a deposit of provisions and stores, and that he had been joined by three hundred regulars from Kingston, landed from small vessels, near the head of the lake. I had ascertained that he was calling in the militia, and had presumed that he would confide in the strength of his position and venture an action, by which an opportunity would be afforded to cut off his retreat.

I have been disappointed. Although the troops from fort Erie and Chippewa had joined the main body at the Beaver Dams, he broke up yesterday precipitately; continued his route along the mountain, and will reach the head of the lake by that route. Lieutenant-colonel Preston took possession of fort Erie and its dependencies last evening. The fort had been abandoned and the magazines blown up. I have ordered general Lewis to return without delay to this place, and if the winds favor us, we may yet cut off the enemy's retreat at York: but unfortunately we have plenty of rain but no wind; it may, however, change for the better in a few hours. I shall afford commodore Chauncey every facility in my power in his preparations for commanding lake Erie. He is very anxious to return to Sackett's Harbor; for until his other ship is fitted, it is not certain that he can continue in the command of lake Ontario. I was the last evening honored with your despatches of the 15th instant. I have taken measures in relation to the twenty-three prisoners who are to be put in close confinement.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. general John Armstrong, secretary of war.

Extract of a letter from major-general Dearborn to the secretary of war, dated

Newark, Upper Canada, June 4, 1813.

"Chandler and Winder are in pursuit of the enemy, who has halted about fifty-five miles from here. I am still very feeble and gain strength but slowly."

Head-Quarters, Fort George, June 6, 1813.

Sir—I have received an express from the head of the lake this evening, with the intelligence that our troops were attacked at two o'clock this morning, by the whole British force and Indians, and by some strange fatality, though our loss in numbers was small, and the enemy was completely routed and driven from the field, both brigadier-generals Chandler and Winder were taken prisoners. They had advanced to ascertain the situation of a company of artillery where the attack commenced. General Chandler had his horse shot under him and was bruised by the fall. General Vincent, their commander, is supposed to have been killed. Colonel Clark was mortally wounded and fell into our hands, with sixty prisoners of the 49th. The command devolved on colonel Burn, who has retired to the Forty-mile Creek. If either of the general officers had remained in command, the enemy would have been pursued and cut up; or, if colonel Burn had been an officer of infantry. The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, must exceed two hundred and fifty. The enemy sent in a flag next morning, with a request to bury their dead. Generals Lewis and Boyd set off immediately to join the advanced army. I never so severely felt the want of health as at present, at a time when my services might, perhaps, be most useful. I hope general Hampton will repair here as soon as possible.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. general John Armstrong,

secretary of war.

June 8, 1814.

There was a mistake in the arrival of the express mail. Since writing the above the enemy's fleet has passed, consisting of two large ships and four heavy schooners. I have consequently deemed it prudent to concentrate the forces at this point.

H. D.

Head-Quarters, Fort George, June 8, 1814.

Sir—I have been honored with your letters of the 26th and 27th ult. and a duplicate of one of the 19th of April. My ill state of health renders it extremely painful to attend to the current duties; and unless my health improves soon, I fear I shall be compelled to retire to some place, where my mind may be more at ease, for a short time. Colonel Macomb proceeded with two hundred men, with the commodore, to Sackett's Harbor. Lieutenant-colonel Ripley, has also gone, by the way of Oswego, to the Harbor, with his regiment, where he will be joined by several hundred recruits. He took charge of the provisions to Oswego. The commodore will not probably venture out until his new ship fit for sea. The enemy has now the command of the lake, and as long as that is the case, any offensive operations below this must be suspended. I had intended placing a small garrison at fort Erie, and a stronger one at fort George; but as you have directed otherwise, I shall select fort George as guarding the only harbor on the southern shore of the lake. Detroit will be the safest harbor on lake Erie. I have by the request of commodore Chauncey, detached 200 men to aid captain Perry in removing his armed vessels from Black Rock to Presque Isle. Commodore Chauncey is unwilling to approach Malden, unless he can have a reinforcement to general Harrison, of our regulars. As my command does not extend to Malden, I ask your directions on this subject. The commodore is anxious that his fleet on lake Erie should proceed with troops to Michilimackinac and St. Joseph, as soon as the business shall be decided at Detroit. On taking possession of this place, the inhabitants came in in numbers, and gave their paroles. I have promised them protection. A large majority are friendly to the United States, and fixed in their hatred against the government of Great Britain. If they should generally be made prisoners of war, and taken from their families, it would have a most unfavorable effect upon our military operations in the provinces. The whole country would be driven to a state of desperation, and satisfy them, beyond a doubt, that we had no intention of holding the provinces. The same effect would be produced on the Indians, who are now principally quiet, for fear of losing their valuable tract of land on Grand river. I had authorized the civil magistrates to combine in the due exercise of their functions, and cannot, with propriety, revoke this authority, unless specially directed.

The whole of our troops, officers and men, in the action of the 27th discovered a degree of ardor and readiness for action, which evinced a determination to do honor to themselves and country. The animating example set by colonel Scott and general Boyd, in landing and repulsing the enemy, deserves particular mention. I am greatly indebted to colonel Porter, major Armistead and captain Totten, for their judicious arrangements and skilful execution in demolishing the enemy's fort and batteries, and to the officers of the artillery generally, who had the direction of the guns.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

*Hon. general John Armstrong,
secretary of war.*

*Extract of a letter from major-general Morgan Lewis,
to the secretary of war, dated*

Niagara, June 14, 1814.

"You will perceive by the enclosed copy of orders, marked 1, that general Dearborn, from indisposition, has resigned the command, not only of the Niagara army, but of the district. I have doubts whether he will ever again be fit for service. He has been repeatedly in a state of convalescence; but relapses on the least agitation of mind.

"In my last, I mentioned the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of our two brigadiers, Chandler and Winder. The particulars are detailed in the report of colonel Burns, marked 2, which he gives from the best information he could collect. His corps lay a considerable distance from the scene of active operation, as you will perceive by the enclosed diagram. The light corps spoken of, were captain Hindman's, Nicholson's and Biddle's companies of the 2nd artillery, serving as infantry. These three gentlemen, and captain Archer and Towson of the same regiment; and Leonard of the light artillery, are soldiers who would honour any service. Their gallantry and that of their companies were equally conspicuous on this occasion, as in the affair of the 27th ult. A view of general Chandler's encampment will be sufficient to show, that his disaster was owing to its arrangement: its centre being its weakest point, and that being discovered by the enemy in the evening, received the combined attack of his whole force, and his line was completely cut. It is said, though I cannot vouch for its truth, that general Winder saw this, and remonstrated against it. The gallantry of the 5th, 25th and part of the 23d and light troops, saved the army: of the 5th, it is said, that when the day broke, not a man was missing; and that a part of the 23d, under major Armstrong, was found sustaining its left flank. Their fire was irresistible, and the enemy was compelled to give way. *Could he have been pressed the next morning, his destruction was inevitable.* He was dispersed in every direction, and even his commanding general was missing without his hat or horse. I understand he was found the next evening almost famished, at a distance of four miles from the scene of action.

"Lieutenant M'Chesney's gallantry recovered a piece of artillery and prevented the capture of others: He merits promotion for it.

"On the evening of the 6th of June, I received the order No. 4, and joined the army at 5 in the afternoon of the 7th. I found it at the Forty-mile Creek, ten miles in the rear of the ground, on which it had been attacked, encamped on a plain, of about a mile in width, with its right flank on the lake, and its left on the creek, which skirts the base of a perpendicular mountain of considerable height. On my route, I received No. 5 and 6. enclosed.

"At 6 in the evening the hostile fleet hove in sight, though its character could not be ascertained with precision. We lay on our arms all night. At dawn of day struck our tents, and descried the hostile squadron abreast of us about a mile from the shore. Our boats which transported the principal part of our baggage and camp equipage, lay on the beach; it was a dead calm; and about six, the enemy towed in a large schooner, which opened her fire on our boats. As soon as she stood for the shore, her object being evident, I ordered down Archer's and Towson's companies with four pieces of artillery, to resist her attempts. I at the same time sent captain Totten, of the engineers, (a most valuable officer) to construct a temporary furnace for heating shot, which was prepared and in operation in less than thirty minutes. Her fire was returned with vivacity and effect (excelled by no artillery in the universe) which

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 132.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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CONTINUED FROM SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 1.

soon compelled her to retire. A party of savages now made their appearance on the brow of the mountain (which being perfectly bald, exhibited them to view) and commenced a fire on our camp. I ordered colonel Christie to dislodge them, who entered on the service with alacrity, but found himself anticipated by lieutenant Eldridge, the adjutant of the regiment, who, with a promptness and gallantry highly honorable to that young officer, had already gained the summit of the mountain, with a party of volunteers, and routed the Barbarian allies of the defender of the Christian faith. This young man merits the notice of government.

"These little affairs cost us not a man. Sir James L. Yoo being disappointed of a tragedy, next determined in true dramatic style, to amuse us with a farce. An officer with a flag was sent to me from his ship advising me, that as I was invested with savages on my rear, a fleet in my front, and a powerful army on my flank, he and the officers commanding his Britannic majesty's land forces, thought it a duty to demand a surrender of my army. I answered that the message was too ridiculous to merit a reply. No. 7. was delivered to me at about 6 this morning. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, the few waggons we had, being loaded, first with sick, and next with ammunition, &c. the residue of camp equipage and baggage was put in the boats, and a detachment of two hundred men of the 6th regiment detailed to protect them. Orders were prepared to be given them to defend the boats, and if assailed by any of the enemy's small vessels, to carry them by boarding. By some irregularity, which I have not been able to discover, the boats put off without the detachments, in consequence probably by the stillness of the morning. When they had progressed about three miles, a breeze sprung up, and an armed schooner overhauled them. Those who were enterprising kept on and escaped, others ran to the shore and deserted their boats. We lost twelve of the number, principally containing the baggage of the officers and men.

"At ten I put the army in motion on our return to this place. The savages and incorporated militia hung on our flanks and rear throughout the march, and picked up a few stragglers. On our retiring the British army advanced, and now occupies the ground we left."

LETTERS REFERRED TO BY GENERAL LEWIS.

Head quarters, Nassau, June 9, 1814.

Dear general—You will please to proceed with as little delay as may be, and take command of the advanced army. Brigadier generals Boyd and Swartwout, and colonel Scott, will accompany you. I have ordered an additional escort of light artillery to be equipped as cavalry to attend you. You will attack the enemy as soon as practicable; your lines will ensure success; every possible effort should be made for preventing the enemy's escape.

May success and glory attend you.

Yours with esteem,
H. DEARBORN.
Major general Lewis.

Nassau, June 9, 1814.

Dear general—A ship having appeared this morning steering towards the head of the Lake, which is

undoubtedly one of the enemy's ships; others are appearing; you will please to return with the troops to this place as soon as possible.

H. DEARBORN.

P. S. The object of the enemy's fleet must be intended to cover the retreat of their troops or to bring on a reinforcement.

H. D.

Major general Lewis.

June 9, 1814.

It is possible the fleet in sight may be our own; a few hours will probably enable you to determine and act accordingly.

H. DEARBORN.

General Lewis.

Dear general—I am induced to suspect that the enemy's fleet have an intention on this place. Two small schooners have been examining the shore very minutely for three or four hours this afternoon. They have gone on towards the head of the lake, and their ships appear to have taken the same course; they may take on board additional troops near the head of the lake and be here before you reach this place. You will please to send Milton's detachment and 500 of Chandler's brigade, and colonel Burr's light dragoons with all possible despatch; they ought if possible, to be here some time to-morrow forenoon. You will follow with the remainder of the troops as soon as practicable. It will be necessary to take care that your boats are not taken or lost. General Swartwout and colonel Scott should return as soon as they can.

Yours with esteem,

H. DEARBORN.

General Lewis.

ORDERS.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Head quarters, Fort George, June 10, 1814.

By reason of the temporary indisposition of major general Dearborn, the command of the troops on this frontier and of the ninth military department of the United States, devolves on the major general Lewis. All persons concerned are notified accordingly.

By command,

W. SCOTT, *adjutant general.*

Extract of a letter from colonel James Burr, 2d light dragoons, to major general Dearborn.

"In the afternoon of the 5th our advanced guard, consisting of the light infantry, under the command of captain Handman, Biddle, and Nicholas, a part of the rifle corps under captain Lytle, and a detachment of the 2d dragoons under captain Selden, commenced a sharp skirmish with the advance of the enemy, said to be a detachment of the 40th regiment, which soon retreated, covered by a thick woods, having, however, several wounded on both sides, and one dragoon horse killed. In the evening our advance returned behind Brody Creek, where the army took a position for the night. The light infantry, and part of the rifle corps on the right of the 26th regiment, formed the right wing. The smelters, under captains Towson and L. Leonard, the 50th, 15th, 23d, and some militia men, the left wing, and the cavalry in the rear. A strong picket guard was posted some distance in front, also strong flank and rear guards in such manner as to surround the whole encampment with entrenchments—The troops lay under arms without any covering. Our numbers in the field did not exceed one thousand. Three hundred effective of the 15th and 23d regiments were engaged.

camped on the borders of the lake, about three miles distant, for the protection of the boats. The enemy forced our picket and attacked us about two o'clock in the morning (which was very dark) with their army and Indians, expecting, no doubt, to throw us into confusion. Their views were, in this instance, however, completely frustrated, and when the day dawned, none were to be seen except their killed and wounded, who covered the field of battle. The attack began on our right, and was gallantly repelled by the fire of the light troops and 25th regiment, commanded by major Smith. In a few minutes it became general along the whole line, and was nobly returned by the artillery of the centre, commanded by captains Towson and L. Leonard, and again by the troops of the left wing, viz. the 5th, under lieutenant colonel Milton, the 23d, commanded by major Armstrong, and the 16th. The fire continued with little intermission for one hour, during which time the enemy attempted, by frequent charges to break our line, but without effect, being obliged to give way by the well directed fire of our brave troops.

The 13th and 14th regiments (which had been detached the preceding evening) were active in making prisoners, and advanced with much ardor to the field in hopes of sharing with the gallant 5th and 25th, 23d and light troops, the glory of another combat. But the unfortunate capture of brigadier generals Chandler and Winder, who were taken in the action unknown to any part of the army and hurried into the enemy's lines, prevented the future operations from being carried into effect with the promptitude which would assuredly have taken place had either of those officers been present to command.

You will be surprised to find our loss so small—that of the enemy exceeds ours much; they lost killed about sixty, many wounded, and upwards of seventy prisoners, all regulars and principally of the 49th regiment. Several of their officers were killed, wounded and missing. A flag was sent by colonel Hervey, asking permission to make inquiries for them; also to be allowed to send a surgeon to attend their own wounded, which I readily granted. On the return of day-light I found the command devolved on me, and being at a loss what steps to pursue in the unpleasant dilemma, occasioned by the capture of our generals; finding the ammunition of many of the troops nearly expended, I had recourse to a council of the field officers present, of whom a majority coincided in opinion with me that we ought to retire to our former position at the Forty-mile Creek, where we could be supplied with ammunition and provisions, and either advance or remain until further orders. Every aid was afforded by the staff. The assistant adjutant general major Johnson, and brigade majors Jones and Wartenby exerted themselves in rendering all the assistance in their power.

The army on this occasion has proved its firmness and bravery, by keeping its position in a night attack, in which the yells of the Indians mingled with the roaring of cannon and musketry were calculated to intimidate. The enemy charged repeatedly, and so dark was the night that our army could not distinguish friend from foe; in one of those they succeeded in carrying off a six-pounder, a howitzer and a caisson to the mortification of our brave artillery. I presume it was on that occasion also that we lost our generals who were distinctly heard encouraging our men to fight. The squadron of dragoons remained formed and steady at their post, but could not act on account of the darkness of the night, and the thickness of the adjacent woods. Much credit is due to the troops generally, but too much praise cannot be said of the conduct of the 5th and 25th regiments.

Montreal, June 18, 1817.

Sir—I deem it my duty to improve the earliest opportunity possible, to give you a more detailed account of the affair of the 6th instant, near Stony Creek, than I have before had it in my power to do.

On the morning of the 5th I arrived at Forty-mile Creek. The detachment under general Winder was then under marching orders for Stony creek. After a short halt the whole marched for that place, and arrived there between five and six o'clock P. M., at which place a small picket of the enemy was posted, but retired on our approach. The advanced guard pursued, and soon fell in with a picket of about 100 strong, under colonel Williams. A skirmish ensued, I hastened the main body. Williams retreated and our advance pursued. The pursuit was continued rather longer than I could have wished, but returned to their proper position in the line of march, not far from sun-set. I had ordered the 13th and 14th, who were in the rear, to take a position for the night near the mouth of the creek, to cover the boats, (should they arrive) which would be on the route which I intended to pursue the next morning, and a favorable position presenting itself, I enveloped with the residue of the troops, excepting captain Archer's company of artillery, which accompanied the 13th and 14th on the spot where we had halted, with an advanced picket from half to three quarters of a mile in front, with express orders for them to keep out constantly a patrol. A right and left flank guard and a rear guard were also posted. I gave positive orders for the troops to lay on their arms. Contrary to my orders fires were kindled; but there are doubts whether this operated for or against us, as the fires of the 25th, which were in front, and by my orders had been abandoned, enabled to see a part of the enemy, while the fires on our left enabled the enemy to see our line. On the whole, I think it operated against us. I did expect the enemy would attack us that night, if he intended to fight; but perhaps this was not expected by all. I had my horse confined near me, and directed that the harness should not be taken from the artillery horses. I directed where and how the line should be formed, in case of attack. About an hour before day light, on the morning of the 6th, the alarm was given. I was instantly up, and the 25th, which lay near me, was almost as instantly formed, as well as the 5th and 23d, which was on the left, under the immediate eye of general Winder. Owing to the neglect of the front picket, or some other cause, the British officers say, that they were not hailed, or an alarm given, until they were within three hundred yards of our line. The extreme darkness prevented us from seeing or knowing at what point they intended to attack us, until an attack was made on our right. A well directed fire was opened upon them from the 25th and from nearly the whole line. After a few minutes I heard several muskets in our rear, in the direction of the rear guard, and then expected that the enemy had gained our rear by some path unknown to me, and were about to attack us in rear. I instantly ordered colonel Milton, with the 5th, to form in our rear near the woods, to meet with such circumstances as might take place, knowing that I could call him to any other point, if necessary, at any moment. I had observed, that the artillery was not covered, and directed general Winder to cause the 23d to be formed so far to the right, that their right should cover the artillery. At this moment I heard a new burst of fire from the enemy's left on our right, and not able to see any thing which took place, I set out full speed towards the right, to take measures to prevent my right flank from being turned, which I expected was the object of the enemy. I had proceeded but a few

wards, before my horse fell under me, by which fall I received a serious injury. Here was a time when I have no recollection of what passed, but I presume it was not long. As soon as I recovered I recollected what my object was, and made my way to the right, and gave major Smith such directions as I thought proper, to prevent his right from being turned by surprise. I was then returning towards the centre, and when near the artillery, heard men, who, by the noise, appeared to be in confusion, it being the point at which I expected the 23d to be formed. I expected it was that regiment. I approached them, and as soon as I was near enough, I saw a body of men, who I thought to be the 23d, in rear of the artillery, broken. I hobbled in amongst them, and began to rally them, and directed them to form; but I soon found my mistake; it was the British 49th, who had pushed forward to the head of their column and gained the rear of the artillery. I was immediately disarmed and conveyed down the column to its rear. It was not yet day, and the extreme darkness of the night, to which was added the smoke of the fire, put it totally out of our power to see the situation of the enemy. This was all that saved their columns from sure and total destruction, of which some of their officers are aware. After seeing the situation of the column as I passed, I did hope and expect that general Winder, on the first dawn of light, would see their situation, and bring colonel Milton with the 5th, (who I had still kept in reserve until I could have day-light to discern their situation) to attack this column, which I am sure, he would have done to advantage; but, to my mortification, I soon learned that he had fallen into the same mistake with myself; and by endeavoring to learn what was taking place in the centre, he was also taken, as well as major Van De Venter. To the extreme darkness of the night, the enemy's knowledge of his intended point of attack, and our not knowing at what point to expect him, must be attributed his partial success, and not to a want of strength or bravery in our troops, who, generally, behaved remarkably well under all the circumstances; and however unfortunate the event, as it relates to myself, I only ask that all the circumstances may be taken into consideration, in making up your opinion upon the conduct of general Winder and myself in this affair, which I am sure you will do, and I flatter myself you will see no cause of censure. I regret that my decrepid situation, and the rapidity with which we have been brought to this place, has put it out of my power to give you a detailed account of the affair earlier. I am now able to walk some with the aid of a cane, and I hope I shall continue to recover.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

JOHN CHANDLER, brigadier general.

Major general Dearborn.

Head quarters, Fort George, June 12th.

Sir—As the general is unable to write, I am directed by him to inform you, that in addition to the debility and fever he has been afflicted with, he has within the last twenty-four hours experienced a violent spasmodic attack on his breast, which has obliged him to relinquish business altogether, and the command is given over to major general Lewis, who will in future make the necessary communications to the department of war. The British fleet still rides triumphant in this section of the lake.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect and consideration, your obedient and humble servant,

SAMUEL S. CONNER,

A. D. C. to general Dearborn.

Hon. general John Armstrong,
Secretary of war.

Extract of a letter from the secretary at war to major general Dearborn, dated

War department, June 9, 1813.

"Your letters of the 6th and 8th inst. have been received. There is, indeed, some strange fatality attending our efforts. I cannot disguise from you the surprise occasioned by the two escapes of a beaten enemy; first on the 27th ultimo, and again on the 1st instant. Battles are not gained when an inferior and broken enemy is not destroyed. Nothing is done, while any thing that might have been done, is omitted. This maxim is as old as the profession of arms, and in no walk of life applies with as much force as in that of a soldier.

"Should Proctor have retired from Malden, and been able to effect a junction with Vincent's corps at the head of the lake, it has been done for one of two purposes; either to dispute with you the possession of the Peninsula, or more securely to effect their general retreat to Kingston. The latter is the more probable conjecture of the two, and is strengthened by the appearance of Yeoo on the upper part of the lake, and by the position which Vincent has taken there."

EXTRACT.

Head quarters, Fort George, June 29, 1813.

Sir—I have been so reduced in strength as to be incapable of any command. Brigadier general Boyd is the only general officer present, and from resignations, sickness, and other contingencies, the number of regimental officers present fit for duty are far below what the service requires. A considerable portion of our army being composed of new recruits, and the weather having been extremely unfavorable to health, the sick have become so numerous, in addition to the wounded, as to reduce the effective force far below what could have been contemplated; but if the weather should become favorable, which ought to be expected, a great part of the sick will probably be fit for duty in a short time. The enemy have been reinforced at the head of the lake with about 500 men of the 104th regiment. A vessel carrying ammunition and other provisions of war bound to the head of the lake, was captured four days since by one of commodore Chauncey's schooners, from which I conclude, that the enemy will endeavor to keep up such a force at or near the head of the lake, as to prevent any part of our force in this quarter from joining or proceeding to Sackett's Harbor for the purpose of attacking Kingston; and such is the state of the roads in this flat country, in consequence of continual rains, as to render any operations against the enemy extremely difficult without the aid of a fleet for the transportation of provision, ammunition and other necessary supplies. The enemy would probably retreat on our approach and keep out of our reach, being covered by one or more armed vessels, which remains on this part of the lake. The whole of these embarrassments have resulted from a temporary loss of the command of the lake. The enemy has availed himself of the advantage and forwarded reinforcements and supplies."

Extract of a letter from the secretary at war to major general Dearborn, dated

War department, July 1, 1813.

"The leisure you now have offers a fine opportunity for the adjutants and inspectors general to attend to their particular duties. Some of the parties of which you speak from the enemy, may practice a trick on those who follow them. These last ought to be very circumspect. Chauncey will, I hope, soon re-appear on the lake. A battle will then decide which of us shall be victor for the campaign. I am afraid that we have all along acted on a belief, very pleasing, but ill founded, viz. that we were ahead

of the enemy as to naval means and naval preparation on the lakes. Are we sure that our calculations with regard to Lake Erie have been better than those with regard to Lake Ontario? A week or two will decide this question."

Head quarters, Fort George, June 25, 1813.

Sir—I have the mortification of informing you of an unfortunate and unaccountable event, which occurred yesterday. On the 23d, at evening, lieutenant colonel Bessler with 570 men, infantry, artillery, cavalry, and riflemen, in due proportion, was ordered to march, by the way of Queenstown, to a place called the Beaver Dam, on the high ground about eight or nine miles from Queenstown, to attack and disperse a body of the enemy collected there for the purpose of procuring provisions, and harassing those inhabitants who are considered friendly to the United States; their force was from the most direct information, composed of one company of the 104th regiment, above 80 strong; from 150 to 200 militia, and from 50 to 60 Indians. At eight o'clock yesterday morning, when within about two miles of the Beaver Dam, our detachment was attacked from an unexpected quarter, but soon drove the enemy some distance into the woods, and then retired to a clear field, and sent an express for a reinforcement, saying he would maintain his position until reinforced.

A reinforcement of three hundred men marched immediately under the command of colonel Chrystie, but on arriving at Queenstown, colonel Chrystie received authentic information that lieutenant colonel Bessler with his command had surrendered to the enemy, and the reinforcement returned to camp. A man who belonged to a small corps of mounted volunteer riflemen, came in this morning, who states that the enemy surrounded our detachment in the woods, and towards 12 o'clock commenced a general attack; that our troops fought more than two hours, and the artillery had expended the whole of its ammunition and then surrendered, and at the time of the surrender the informant made his escape. Why he should have been deemed proper to remain several hours in a position surrounded with woods without either risking a decisive action, or effecting a retreat, remains to be accounted for, as well as the project of waiting for a reinforcement from a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles.

No information has been received of the killed or wounded. The enemy's fleet has again arrived in our neighborhood.

With respect and esteem, I am, sir, your humble servant,
H. DEARBORN.

Lieut. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

War department, July 6, 1813.

Sir—I have the president's orders to express to you his decision, that you retire from the command of district No. 9, and of the troops within the same, until your health be re-established, and until farther orders.

I have the honor to be, sir, with very great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major gen. Henry Dearborn.

Correspondence between the secretary of war and brigadier general Boyd.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to brigadier general Boyd, dated

War department, July 30, 1813.

"The restriction put upon you with regard to the enemy, was but commensurate with their command of the lake. So long as they had wings and you had only feet; so long as they could be transported, supplied and reinforced, by water and at will, common

sense, as well as military principles, put you in the defensive. These circumstances changed, the reason of the rule changes with them; and it now becomes your business, in concert with the fleet, to harass and destroy the enemy, wherever you can find him. Of the competency of your force there can be no doubt, provided your estimate of his be but tolerably correct."

War department, July 30, 1813.

Sir—I have this moment received information that fort Meigs is again attacked, and by a considerable regular force. This must have been drawn from De Rottenbergs's corps. His late insubordination in pushing his small attacks to the very outline of your works, has been intended to mark the weakness produced by this detachment. If (as you say) you can beat him, do it without delay; and remember, that if you beat, you must destroy him. There is no excuse for a general who permits a beaten enemy to escape and to rally. These remarks grow out of some recent events in your quarter, and require no explanation. It is the president's wish that you should communicate fully and freely with brigadier general Williams. It is only by this kind of intercourse that the efforts of all can be united in promoting the public good.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient, humble servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Brigadier general Boyd,
Fort George.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general John P. Boyd to the secretary of war, dated

Head-quarters, Fort George, July 27, 1813.

"I had the honor to address you last on the 24th instant. On the 22d instant, general Lewis and commodore Chauncey were advised by me that from intelligence received from major Chapin and deserter, most of the enemy's captured ordnance and their principal depot of ammunition, stores, &c. are at the head of the lake. It was suggested that a small force might surprise, take, destroy, or bring them off, if part of the fleet might be allowed to assist in moving our troops.

Yesterday the Lady of the Lake brought me a letter from commodore Chauncey, stating that he approved of the enterprise and would go himself with his fleet to the head of the lake, and requested guides, information, &c. I have deemed it proper to detail a number of troops under the command of colonel Scott, which will embark on board the Lady of the Lake, with directions to join the squadron, which is believed to be now somewhere near Little York."

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Boyd to the secretary of war, dated

Fort George, July 31, 1813.

"I had the honor to address you on the 27th inst. Agreeably to the plan therein suggested, commodore Chauncey arrived here on the 28th instant and received on board the fleet a body of men under the command of colonel Scott. Light and contrary winds retard their progress up the lake, but ere this the attack has probably been made on the head of the lake. No information has as yet been received.

"The enemy has lately kept his indians so constantly scouring the woods of our vicinity, that we gain no deserters nor intelligence of his movements."

Colonel Scott's Report.

Fort George, August 2, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to report, that in obedience to your orders I proceeded on board the fleet with the detachment of troops under my command, destined to act against the enemy's post at the head of Little lake, or Burlington bay; in sight of which place I arrived late in the evening of the 30th ultimo, the

fleet having been greatly delayed by the almost constant calm which has prevailed since we sail'd.

This delay of forty-eight hours, after our destination became obvious to the enemy, enabled him to anticipate our arrival by a reinforcement of 200 men from the nearest posts on this side of the lake, of which we were early apprized. Nevertheless, commodore Chauncey, with my concurrence, thought it advisable to land the detachment from the army, together with about 250 marines and seamen from the fleet, (making a total force of about 500 men) the better to enable us to ascertain the exact force and position of the enemy's camp. The landing was made on the neck of land which nearly cuts off the Little lake from Lake Ontario. From this point we could plainly discover the enemy's position in Burlington heights, surrounded on three sides by a creek, and in front by an entrenchment and a battery of seven pieces of cannon. The Little lake or bay is between those two points, six or seven miles across.

Perceiving the strength of the enemy's position, and learning from the inhabitants, that the force on the heights, independent of the reinforcement above mentioned, was nearly equal to our own, the commanders determined not to risk an attack, especially as our boats would have been greatly annoyed in the ascent towards the head of the bay, by a small schro of the enemy's, having on board our 18 pound carronade. The channel connecting the two lakes did not afford water for the passage of either of our schooners. In the above opinion I fully concurred with the commander. It may be added, that the enemy received a further reinforcement of 400 men the same evening by land from Kingston.

On our return to this harbor the fleet put into York, at which place we burnt the barracks and public stores, and brought off one piece of ordnance, (24 pounder) eleven batteaux, and about 400 barrels of flour and hard bread. The barracks and stores had been repaired since the 27th May. Thirty or forty sick and wounded in hospital, were paroled, and four prisoners (regulars) brought off. There had been no garrison at the place for the few days previous.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. SCOTT, *Col. com. detachment.*

Brigadier-general Boyd, commanding, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general John P. Boyd to the secretary of war, dated

Head-quarters, Fort George, U. C. August 8, 1812.

"By Tuesday's mail I had the honor to receive your commands of the 29th instant, and yesterday a number of letters enclosed, which were delivered as directed.

"Conceiving myself at liberty to act offensively on the arrival of the fleet, an expedition was immediately concerted against the enemy, and resolved on by commodore Chauncey. One thousand was to embark on board the fleet, under the command of brigadier-general Williams, to land at the head of the lake.—The army at this place was to move in two columns against the enemy's front, while general Williams ascended his rear and cut off his retreat. Yesterday morning, the time when the troops were to have embarked, the enemy's fleet was discovered off this place.

"Commodore Chauncey weighed anchor, approached him, and by every indication, that a battle or position would ensue, offered to engage."

Head-quarters, Fort George, August 12, 1812.

Sir—I had the honor to address you the 10th inst. Unavoidable winds continued to thwart the wishes of commodore Chauncey to bring the enemy to action, and about the 14th instant he was so unfortunate as to

lose, in a squall, two small schooners, which upset. On the night of the 10th a severe cannonade was heard on the lake, which we ascertained in the morning, resulted in the loss of two of our smallest schooners. Undiscouraged by these slight diversions, commodore Chauncey is still in pursuit of the enemy, resolved to bring him to a general engagement. These circumstances have necessarily delayed the attack upon the enemy, which was contemplated in my last letter. General Porter is assembling a body of volunteers and indians at Buffalo, with a view to co-operate in this enterprise. He will probably join us soon. Any thing which can be done without the co-operation of the fleet, shall be attempted. To attack the enemy, without being able to cut off his retreat, would be only beating, without capturing him.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN P. BOYD, *Brig. Gen. Com.*

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

Head-quarters, Fort George, August 15, 1812.

Sir—I had the honor to address you on the 12th instant.—Since which time nothing of importance has occurred. Commodore Chauncey has left this part of the lake, and the enemy have now so far the ascendancy as to render the proposed enterprise against his land force impracticable. Yesterday General Porter arrived at this place with a body of volunteers and indians, which had been previously assembled at Buffalo. In the event of such an attack as was contemplated, this force would be of infinite service. At present they can only be employed to harass the enemy.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN P. BOYD, *Brig. Gen. Com.*

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

Letters from the secretary at war to major-general Lewis, commanding at Sackett's Harbor.

Extracts of a letter from the secretary of war to major-general Lewis, dated

War Department, July 9, 1812.

"An order was expedited to general Dearborn yesterday, permitting him to retire from the command of the army and district. Another was sent to Boyd forbidding him to engage in any affair with the enemy that could be avoided, and subjecting him to the orders of major-general Hampton and of yourself. This last (for Hampton is now the oldest officer in the district) was intended to meet the contingency suggested in my last letter, viz. that if we retained the command of the lake, and were tired under the guns of Kingston, at that moment of superiority must not be lost, and that losing down Boyd's division a blow might be struck at that place. To favor this enterprise, orders will be sent to general Hampton to push his head-quarters to the position held by our army the last campaign on Lake Champlain; and a requisition for ten thousand militia from the states of New York and Vermont, in reinforcement of this part of the plan, will be forwarded."

"The moment Chauncey goes out our stores along the south shore of the lake should be firmly laid down to the harbor, and in that case your small party (consisting of regular troops) drawn into your own body."

War Department, July 9, 1812.

Sir—It is not merely possible, but possible, that the British fleet in Lake Ontario may, upon the fitting out the General Policy, refuse a battle and take shelter under the guns of Kingston until they are well supplied with stores to them the superiority. A question of much importance arises on this supposed state of things. What will be the best possible employment

of our force during the period we may be able to command the lake? Shall we reinforce the troops at fort George from Sackett's Harbor and cut off Vinny, or shall we bring from fort George the mass of the army there, and uniting them to your present command, attack the enemy at Kingston? If the latter part of the alternative be adopted, two things must be done. A heavy body of militia should be assembled at Ogdensburg to draw to that point the enemy's attention, and general Hampton should move rapidly and in force against Montreal. Our assembled force at Sackett's Harbor would amount to seven thousand men, independently of the naval means. The enemy's land force at Kingston is about four thousand. Could a successful attack be made here, the fate of the campaign is decided—perhaps that of the war. The object is great; but in proportion as it is so, the means of effecting it ought to be well considered. From the sketches I have been able to procure of Kingston and its vicinity, I have no doubt but that the attack should be made on the works which cover the battery on Navy Point.—These grained, town, battery, and harbor are all at your discretion. Beware of dividing your attack. Confine it to a single point, but let that point be a commanding one.

Believe me, general, very respectfully and faithfully yours,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major-general Lewis, Sackett's Harbor.

Correspondence between the secretary of war and major general Harrison.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to major general William H. Harrison, dated

War department, March 5, 1813.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 11th and 20th ultimo.

"The suspension of your movement in advance, appears to have been necessary; but though this may be the case, your demonstrations against Malden should not cease. These you will make in such way as shall be best calculated to keep up the enemy's alarm for the safety of that post, and of the ships of war wintering there. You will be more able to appreciate the value of this policy when I state, that we shall very soon be in motion on the Niagara and St. Lawrence.

"You did well in stopping the march of the two regiments from Ohio. To have added to your force so long as your object is restricted to the maintenance of your present position, would have been a very useless expenditure of both public spirit and public money.

"As your campaign is now at an end, and yet nearly approached to that which is coming, it may be proper to communicate to you the president's views in relation to your subsequent movements.

"It would appear that Malden can only be successfully approached by the route you are now upon, at two seasons of the year—mid-winter and mid-summer. The former is gone, and to wait for the latter would be hardly less disastrous than defeat itself. What remains for us to do is to keep our present ground till the lake opens, and then to approach our object by water, and under convoy of the vessels of war building at Presque Isle. These will be afloat and ready to operate by the middle of May. By the same time boats for the transportation of the troops, a train of artillery, baggage, &c. may be constructed. Cleveland is believed to be the place best fitted for this purpose. It will also be made the depot of the troops to be employed on the expedition, which will be the 24th regiment now at Massac; and three of the 29 new regiments provi-

ded by an act of the session of congress which closed yesterday. Two of these will be raised in the state of Ohio, and the third in that of Kentucky.

"Whatever these troops may fall short of the number and strength contemplated by the laws under which they shall be raised, must necessarily be made up from militia and volunteers; whence will arise the necessity of strictly attending to the progress of enlistments, so that in the event of their failure, which may be readily foreseen, time may be left for resorting to the other expedient."

War department, March 7, 1813.

SIR—Your letter of the 18th of February was, from some cause, delayed much beyond the usual course of the mail, and even some days after the receipt of your despatch of the 20th.

You will find by my letter of the 5th instant, the plan prescribed for your part of the ensuing campaign; and to prevent any ill effect arising from its miscarriage, a second copy is herewith inclosed. It is probable that colonels M'Arthur and Cass will both be promoted to the rank of brigadier, and will be assigned to the command of the two brigades intended to form your division of the army. In the enumeration of corps making parts of this division, I did not mention the two regiments of the line, the 17th and 19th, parts of which are already with you. The filling up of these would be an important service, and you are requested to promote it. If you are at ease with regard to the safety of your present post, against the attacks of the enemy, and have secured to yourself the means of subsisting it, there can be no motive for either reinforcing it by new drafts from the militia, or retiring from it. If, on the other hand, your force should be so reduced as to make your stay perilous, without a further reinforcement you may employ the two regiments raised in Ohio, or so many of them as may be necessary to your object. If again, the policy of adding to your force be forbidden, by the difficulty of subsisting it, and there arises a combination of both facts, viz: a want of force to maintain your present position, and a want of means to subsist a larger one, in that case, and in that alone, you will retire to the frontier settlements, and interpose the wilderness between you and the enemy.

These directions have not grown out of any suggestions to be found in your letters, but have been produced by a circumspection which it is always proper to extend beyond the mere limits of existing circumstances.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*Major general William H. Harrison,
Franklinton, Ohio.*

War department, March 9, 1813.

SIR—The government have the intention of building a number of boats on lake Erie, for the purpose of transporting troops on that lake. Cleveland is the point farthest west, where any portion of these can be made with sufficient expedition. If the whole could be made there the better. These boats will be of the kind known by the name of Schenectady boats, narrow, and sharp ahead, and flat-bottomed. They will carry from forty to fifty men each, with their baggage; arms and accoutrements, and provision for the voyage. It is proposed to commit the superintendence of this service to you, and to bestow upon you, pro hac vice, the staff appointment of deputy quarter master general. If workmen cannot be found at Cleveland and other places on the lake, you will take them from Pittsburg. Such materials as you may want, other than those produced by the country itself, you will provide at Pittsburg.

and have sent on without delay. Funds, for this purpose, will be put under your control, and you will be careful to make reports weekly of your progress.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Captain Jessup, Washington.

Extract of a letter from major general William H. Harrison to the secretary of war, dated

Head quarters, Chillicothe, March 17, 1813.

"The known candor of your character is a sufficient security for my receiving your pardon for the liberty I take in making objections to the plan of operations communicated in your letter of the 5th instant. If there is a positive certainty of our getting the command of lake Erie, and having a regular force of three thousand five hundred, or even three thousand well disciplined men, the proposed plan of setting out from Cleveland, and landing on the northern shore, below Maumee, would perhaps be the one by which that place and its dependencies could be most easily reduced. I am unacquainted with the extent of the preparations that are making to obtain the naval superiority upon lake Erie; but should they fail and the troops be assembled at Cleveland, it would be difficult to get again upon the proper track for making the attack round the head of the lake. The attempt to cross the lake from Cleveland should not be made with any other than well disciplined troops. A comparatively smaller number of men of this description could effect the object, and for those the means of conveyance might be obtained; but the means of transporting such an army as would be required of militia, or undisciplined regulars, could not be procured. I can see no reason why Cleveland should be preferred as the point of embarkation for the troops, or the deposit for provisions and stores. These are already accumulated at the rapids of Miami, or in situations to be easily sent thither to an amount nearly equal to the consumption of a protracted campaign. Although the expense and difficulty of transporting the provisions, artillery and stores for an army, round the head of the lake, would be very considerable, the lake being possessed by our ships, and the heavy baggage taken in boats along its margin, the troops would find no difficulty in the land route. The force contemplated in your letter is, in my opinion, not sufficient to secure success. Admitting that the whole should be raised by the time pointed out, they would be very little superior to militia; the officers having, with scarcely an exception, to learn their duty before they could instruct their men; we have, therefore, no alternative but to make up by numbers the deficiency in discipline.

"I am well aware of the intolerable expense which attends the employment of a large militia force.— We are now, however, in a situation to avoid those errors, which made that of the last campaign so peculiarly heavy. Our supplies are procured, and so deposited that the period for the march of the army from the advanced posts can be ascertained to an hour, and of course the troops need not be called out until the moment they are to act. Experience has convinced me that militia are more efficient in the early than in the latter part of their service.— Upon the whole, it is my decided opinion that the rapids of Miami should be the point of rendezvous for the troops, as well as the principal depot. Indeed it must necessarily be the first deposit—the provisions for the army be so placed that they can be taken to the lake in no other way. The artillery and a considerably supply of ammunition are already there. Boats and perogues have been built in consid-

derable numbers on the Anglaize and St. Mary's rivers; and every exertion is now making to increase them, intended for the double purpose of taking down the provisions to the rapids, and for coasting the lake with the baggage of the army in its advance. I had calculated upon being able partially to use this mode of transportation, even if the enemy should continue their naval superiority on the lake; but, with this advantage on our side, the whole baggage of the army could be safely and expeditiously carried along the coast in the boats and perogues, which could be taken into the strait to transport the army to the Canada shore.

"As I have before observed, the army, unincumbered with heavy baggage, would find no difficulty in marching round the lake at any season, but what the enemy would create, and we have the means of subsisting a force that would be irresistible.

"The objections to proceeding this way, stated in my letter to colonel Monroe, arose from the time that would be necessary to construct boats after we should have arrived at the strait; but this objection is entirely obviated by our obtaining the command of the lake, as the boats and perogues built upon the Miami will answer the purpose. With regard to the quantum of force, my opinion is, that not only the regular troops, designated in your letter, but a large auxiliary corps of militia should be employed. The only objection arises from the expensiveness of troops of that description. This, however, could not be an object, considering the very short time that it would be necessary to employ them. Let the moment for the commencement of the march from the rapids be fixed, and the militia might be taken to that point, proceed and accomplish the object, and return home in two months.

"Amongst the reasons which makes it necessary to employ a large force, I am sorry to mention the dismay and disinclination to the service which appears to prevail in the western country; numbers must give that confidence which ought to be produced by conscious valor and intrepidity, which never existed in any army in a superior degree, than amongst the greater part of the militia which were with me through the winter. The new draughts from this state are entirely of another character, and are not to be depended upon. I have no doubt, however, but a sufficient number of good men can be procured and should they be allowed to serve on horseback, Kentucky would furnish some regiments that would not be inferior to those that fought at the river Raisin, and they were, in my opinion, superior to any militia that ever took the field in modern times. Eight troops of cavalry have been formed in Kentucky, to offer me their service; and several of them were intended for twelve months volunteers. Governor Shelby has some thoughts of taking the field in person—a number of good men will follow him. He thinks that an address from me to the people of the state would produce a good effect: I have strong objections to those addresses, but will nevertheless have recourse to one, should other means fail of bringing forward a sufficient force.

"Every exertion shall in the mean time be used to forward the recruiting service: for a few weeks I think that my services would be more useful in that than any other employment."

War Department, April 4, 1813.

Sir—Your despatch of the 17th ultimo, from Chillicothe, has been received, and I hasten to communicate to you the views of the president, in relation to the next campaign, and the injunctions growing out of these, with regard to the employment of the militia, &c.

Our first object is to get a command of the lakes.

Means to accomplish this object have been taken, and we have the fullest assurance, that by the 1st day of June it will be accomplished.

This fact assumed, there can be no longer a doubt by what means or by what route the division of the army assigned to you, ought to approach Malden. A passage by *water* will carry you directly to the fortress you would attack without impairing your strength by fatigue, or diminishing it by battle. A passage by *land* will, on the other hand, call for great efforts, and expose you to great losses, which if they do not destroy, will at least cripple you.—The former will be easy, safe, and economical; the latter difficult, dangerous and enormously expensive.

On the other supposition, that we fail to obtain the command of the lake a new question will arise: whether the campaign shall take an offensive or defensive character? Be this question determined as it may, the utmost extent which can be given to the force employed will be seven thousand effectives.

Various reasons determine this point. The enemy have never had in the field, for the defence of Malden, more than two thousand men. Their number has no doubt been hitherto limited by their means of subsistence, and this cause is not likely to suffer any very material change in their favor during the ensuing campaign. More than seven thousand men, therefore, would be unnecessary on our part. Again: to maintain a greater number, would be impracticable, in the present state of the treasury.

It now remains only to signify to you, clearly and distinctly, the kind of force the government mean hereafter to employ in offensive operations, if it can be obtained.

When the legislature, at their last session, adopted the measure of augmenting the army to fifty-two regiments of the line, it was expressly in the view of superceding hereafter the necessity of employing militia, except in moments of actual invasion. In obedience to this policy, the president assigned to the 8th military district of the United States, four of these new regiments, which, if filled, and super-added to the two regiments of the line, now in that district, and the 24th in march for it, will give a total of seven regiments, or seven thousand men. This number forbids the belief, that any employment of militia drafts will be necessary, when it shall have been collected. Till, however, this be done, or at least till time be given for the experiment, so many militia only are to be called out, as shall be necessary for the defence of your posts on the Miami, and of your depots of provision on the lake. And should the recruiting service go on less fortunately in the patriotic states of Kentucky and Ohio, than in other parts of the union, you are in that case, and in that case only, authorised to call out *so many militia drafts as will make good the deficiency*; and organizing these under the rules already prescribed, await the further orders of the president in your camp at the Rapids.

To these orders I have to add, that you will regard it as your duty to keep this department regularly and frequently informed of the actual condition of the troops under your command; as well in regard to equipment and supplies of provision and ammunition, as to number, discipline and health; and that your weekly and monthly reports shall include also the state of the ordnance and quarters master's departments, noting particularly the number of horses and oxen employed by both. You will readily perceive the necessity for giving this order, when I state, that no return of any description from your division of the army has ever been received at the adjutant-general's office. Your proportion of the

new staff has been given to you. Captain Adams has been appointed assistant-adjutant-general, and Mr. Bartlett deputy quarter-master general of your division. The brigadier-generals M^r Arthur and Cass are employed in superintending the recruiting service. A letter from the latter gives reason to believe, that this will go on well in the state of Ohio.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major-general Harrison,
Com. the 8th military district, U. S.

Extract of a letter from major-general Harrison to the secretary of war, dated

Head-Quarters, Camp Meigs, April 21, 1813.

"The plan for future operations, as laid down in your letter of the 4th, is no doubt the best that could have been devised in the event of the promised naval success, and a prosperous issue to the recruiting business. My measures will therefore be entirely directed to the prosecution of the campaign in that way.

"There is nothing to be feared as to the ulterior operations of the campaign.

"I shall cause the movements of the enemy to be narrowly watched; but in the event of their landing at Lower Sandusky, that post cannot be saved. I will direct it, in such an event, to be evacuated. The stores there are not of much consequence, excepting about 500 stand of arms, which I will cause to be removed as soon as the roads are practicable—at present it is impossible."

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to major-general William H. Harrison, dated

War Department, May 8, 1813.

"Your letters of the 21st and 25th ultimo have been received. I never meant that you, or your artillery, or stores for the campaign, now collected at fort Meigs, should be brought back to Cleveland for embarkation. My intention was, that the boats built there should move along the coast in the wake of the fleet to Sandusky, or to the very foot of the rapids, if that were practicable and expedient, taking in on the route what was wanted. The boats building and built by major Jesup are not decked, but strong and high sided, and very competent to the navigation of the lake, particularly between the chain of islands and the west shore."

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to major-general William H. Harrison, dated

War Department, May 21, 1813.

"Your future requisitions for ordnance stores will be governed by the quantity on hand at fort Meigs and Franklinton, and by the number and calibres of the pieces you propose to take with you against Malden. Your whole train, if I am well informed, amounts to thirty-five pieces, of which nine are eighteen pounders.

"The 24th regiment was, on the 10th instant, at Lexington, (Kentucky) on their way to Cleveland. You will give it any other point of rendezvous you may think proper, and adopt such means to assemble the other parts of your division as will be most advisable. On this head, I would but suggest that the arrangement which shall best mask your real design and most impress the enemy with a belief that your march to Malden will be by land, will be the best.

"Clothing for the 26th, 27th and 28th regiments has been forwarded from Philadelphia.

"The last accounts of the boats preparing by major Jesup were favorable. That officer will necessarily report to you and take your orders."

Proceedings of Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 7—Mr. Bibb, of Geo. submitted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate such information as he may possess, calculated to show what has been the practice of Great Britain concerning her native subjects naturalized in other countries and taken in arms against her; also what is the general practice of the nation of Europe relative to the naturalization or employment in war of the native subjects of each other.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate such information as he may possess, calculated to show under what circumstances, and on what grounds, Great Britain has been in the practice of refusing to discharge native citizens of the United States, impressed into her service.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate such information as he may possess, calculated to show what has been the conduct of Great Britain relative to American men on board her ships of war, and since the commencement of war with the United States.

Wednesday, March 9.—The resolutions submitted by Mr. Bibb, of Geo. on Monday, were this day called up, and after being amended by the addition of the following resolution, on motion of Mr. King, were adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate such information as he may possess of the cases with their circumstances, in which any civilized nation has punished its native subjects taken in arms against her, and for which punishment retaliation has been inflicted by the nation to whose service they were taken.

The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. Gore on the 23d ultimo.

The President of the United States having by the constitution "power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate no such vacancy can happen in any office not before full.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the office of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, had not been filled at any time after the declaration of war upon the eighth day of June, A. D. 1812, and before the late recess of the Senate upon the third day of March last, when the same was not full.

Resolved, That the granting of commissions to Albert Gallatin, John Q. Adams, and James A. Bayard, to be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of peace with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during the late recess of the Senate, as in the president's message to the Senate of the 26th day of May last, is stated to have been done, was not, in the opinion of the Senate, authorized by the constitution, inasmuch as a vacancy in that office did not happen during such recess of the Senate, and as the Senate had not advised and consented to their appointment.

Resolved, That with the Senate venient authority and dignity of the office of President of the United States, and will, at all times, as a high and essential power in the constitution, exert themselves to maintain and preserve undiminished the whole executive authority thereby established, they were it the trust confided to themselves, as well as to the State, their constituents, to protect the power over appointments to office, which the constitution has placed that body. From these considerations, joined to the conviction that the rights of the Senate have been infringed by an important act, to the validity of which the advice and consent of the Senate were essential, the Senate find themselves called upon by their duty to the State, and in support of the constitution, respectively to protest, and they do hereby solemnly protest against the commissioning as aforesaid, of Albert Gallatin, John Q. Adams, and James A. Bayard, as an act not authorized by the constitution, and in the performance of which the power of the Senate has been disregarded.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 3.—The usual minor matters being disposed of, the consideration of the loan bill was resumed. Mr. Nelson spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Greaville against it. The latter caused much agitation and was called to order by the speaker for his personalities, for which he made the required explanation. Several motions were made, but the house determined to have the previous question put—yeas 91.

The previous question was then put in the following form, viz: "shall the main question now be put?" and decided to the affirmative by the following vote—For the previous question 25—Against 11 53.

The main question on the passage of the bill was decided by the following votes:

YEAS—Messrs Alexander, Alston, Archer, Avery, Beal, Barnett, B. all, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Clark, Comstock, Conrad, Crawford, Creighton, Crouch, Cothbert, Davis of Pa. Demings, De-la, Donahoe, Earl, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Frazier, Fish of Va. Fish of N. Y. Farney, Forstner, Franklin, Gosdwin, Goodwin, Griffin, Grundy, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Huntington, Ingersoll, Ingleson, Irwin, Irving, Jackson of Va. Johnson of Va. Kennedy, Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kitchin, King of N. C. L. Flint's Lowndes, Lyle, Mason, McCoy, McKee, McKim, McLan, Montgomery, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Thomas, Piper, Plaster, Rhea of Penn. Rhea of Tenn. Rich, Ringgold, Root, Robertson, Sag, S. ybert, Skinner, Smith of Penn. Smith of N. Y. Stanfield, Taylor, Tolfair, Tramp, Ure, Ward of N. J. Whitehill, Williams, Wilson of Penn. Wood, Wright, Yancey—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Balies of Mass. Bayly of Va. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckinridge, Brigham, Caperton, Chapman, Child, Culpepper, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Dancy, Lee, Gaston, Gales, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hopkins of N. Y. Jackson of R. I. Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lanier, Miles, Mollo, Mosely, Markel, Oakley, Pennington, Pickens, Polk, Potter, John Reed, Wm. Reed, Ruggles, Sibley, Sherwood, Shipper, Smith of N. Y. Stanfield, Strong, Tamm, Talbot, Yuse, Ward of Mass. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter—56.

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And the house adjourned at sun set.

Friday, March 4.—On motion of Mr. Eppes, the bill making appropriations to support the military establishment of the United States for the year 1814, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon of N. C. in the chair, the blanks therein being filled with the following sums:

For the pay of the army and militia	8,505,710
Forage to officers	24,457
Subsistence	4,377,470
Camp and field equipage	460,000
Medical and Hospital department	35,000
Bounties and premiums	2,540,000
Clothing	400,000
Quartermaster's department	3,810,000
Ordnance stores, &c. &c.	70,000
Fortifications	500,000
Contingencies	730,000
Indian department	45,000

Thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the bill to support the navy of the United States for the year 1814, then passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, and the blanks therein were filled with the following sums:

For the pay and subsistence of the officers and pay of the seamen	1,500,000
Provisions	1,500,000
Stores, &c.	1,500,000
Repairs of vessels	1,500,000
Ordnance &c.	1,500,000
Contingent expenses	1,500,000
Navy yards, &c.	1,500,000
Pay, &c. of Marine corps	1,500,000
Clothing for same	1,500,000
Military stores for same	1,500,000
Contingent expenses of ditto	1,500,000

The bill having been then amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A report from a joint committee of the Senate and house of representatives was concurred in, fixing the adjournment of Congress on the 11th of April.

The house, on motion of Mr. Lowndes, of S. C. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford of N. C. in the chair, on three several bills referred to said committee of the whole, viz: the bill from the Senate authorising the building certain floating batteries; the bill from the Senate giving a bounty for prisoners brought into port by private armed vessels; and the bill reported by the naval committee of this house, authorizing the president to cause to be built or purchased a certain number of vessels to carry not less than 16 nor more than 20 guns.

No objection was made to either of the two first of these bills—on the last mentioned it appeared to

explanation, that of the vessels of war ordered to be built, two of the sloops were ready for sea; three nearly ready and the other in forwardness; and that the large vessels were considerably progressed in. On the suggestion of Mr. McKim, it was agreed to alter the bill so as to include vessels from eight to twenty guns, as might be thought best fitted for the service. The bills were ordered to a third reading without opposition.

On the question of passing the bill authorising the building of one or more floating batteries to a third reading, some debate arose.

Mr. Past, of N. Y. did not see why the experiment need be tested on so large a scale as by the appropriation of \$500,000. Mr. McKim commended the plan, and Mr. Smith, of N. Y. who had inspected the model of the floating battery very particularly, rose, as he said, with reluctance, to oppose his opinion to that which appeared to be entertained by those gentlemen (federalists) with whom he generally acted. He said that the perfect efficiency of this model had been proved to him. If necessary to the defence of our waters, as he believed it to be, the expense ought to be no objection; his only objection to the present appropriation was, that it was not double as much.

He spoke of the opinion of commodore Bainbridge, with whom he conversed when at Boston last summer, of the complete protection such a floating battery would afford to the harbor of Boston. The plan which this bill proposed to carry into effect, was, he said, perhaps the most perfect thing of the kind ever proposed to any government; the men would be perfectly protected, and the steam engine by which it would be impelled would be entirely out of reach of the enemy. If set on fire by red-hot shot, the fire could be instantly extinguished by water from the engine; and that the same engine would keep boarders at a distance by the facility with which hot water could be ejected on them in almost any quantity, &c. &c.

Mr. Lowndes said indeed it was an experiment, but so was every useful invention when first put into use. The true question was, is it an experiment which there is reason to believe may be beneficial to the country? He believed it was, from the evidence which appeared in its favor. It was moreover strongly recommended by the secretary of the navy, in a letter which he desired should not be made public, that the measure now proposed should be adopted. The bill therefore had the sanction not only of several of the most distinguished naval officers, of the naval committee of this house, but also of the executive authority.

The question on ordering the bill to a third reading was determined by yeas and nays:—For the bill 32—against it 44.

So the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

Saturday, March 5.—The engrossed bill to authorise the president to cause to be built or purchased such vessels as are therein described, (not more than twenty vessels, carrying not less than eight, nor more than twenty-two guns) was read a third time and passed.

After some debate on the bill from the senate allowing one hundred dollars bounty for each prisoner of war, brought into port and delivered to the proper officers, by our letters of marque and privateers, it was passed—yeas 83; nays 55. It appeared by the remarks of the gentlemen that the balance for exchange was about 2000 against us; occasioned chiefly by the vile conduct of the enemy in making prisoners of war of those they had impressed.

The bill from the senate to authorise the president to cause to be built, equipped and employed one or

more floating batteries for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States, was a third time read and passed. [These batteries are to be built on Fulton's plan, see vol. 5, page 365.]

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States was read a third time and passed without debate by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Archer, Avery, Bard, Barnet, Bayly, Beal, Bigelow, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Caperton, Caldwell, Callhoun, Chappell, Clark, Comstock, Conard, Cooper, Cox, Crawford, Crighton, Crouch, Culpepper, Gauthier, Davis, Devoyle, Desha, Duvall, Earle, Eppes, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of Va. Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Geddes, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouk, Hawes, Hopkins of N. Y. Hungerford, Ingersoll, Inglish, Irwin, Irving, Jackson, Johnson of Va. Kennedy, Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, King of Mass. King of N. C. Lafferte, Lawlis, Lovett, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, McCoy, McKim, McLean, Miller, Mottli, Montague, Moore, Mosely, Murfree, Marshall, Newton, Parker, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Plimant, Post, J. Read, W. Read, Rhett, of Penn. Rhett of Tenn. Rich, Rigley, Ringgold, Rusk, Robertson, Ruggles, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Skinner, Smith of Va. Stanford, Stuart, Sturgis, Tauchib, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Vose, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. J. White, Whitehall, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson, Winter, Wood Wright, Yancey—121.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Brigham, Champion, Ely, Huffy, Kent of N. Y. Potter, Thompson, Wheaton—9.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1814, was read a third time.

Mr. Ward of Ms. was opposed to the bill and Mr. Macon spoke at length in support of it—at a late hour it passed.—Yeas 82; nays 38.

Monday, March 7.—Many private petitions were presented and referred; and several reports on such petitions made.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between two or more states, which was twice read and committed.

The annual appropriation bill for the support of government, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford of N. C. in the chair, and the blanks having been filled with the various appropriations for the civil list, &c. was reported to the house. The question on one of the items of appropriation was, on motion of Mr. Bigelow, taken by yeas and nays, viz. on the appropriation of 50,000 dollars for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. On concurrence with the committee of the whole on this article of the bill, the votes stood, For concurrence 69—Against it 52.—The other appropriations were permitted to pass without opposition; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, March 8.—Mr. Grundy from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred so much of the president's message at the commencement of the session, as relates to these matters, reported the following bill:

A Bill authorizing the use of the ports and harbors of the United States by foreign vessels of war.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States may allow to any foreign power or powers, or their subjects, as the case may be, in amity with the United States, to fit out, arm, and equip for war, public and private ships, to dispose of their prizes, and procure supplies in the ports and harbors of the United States, so far as will be consistent with the obligations of the United States to other powers in amity with the United States.—*Provided however,* that no privilege allowed in any such case, shall be continued after it shall be known that a like privilege is not allowed to American armed ships, public and private, in the ports and markets of the foreign power, to which, or the subjects of which, the privilege aforesaid may be allowed in the American ports and harbors.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to take adequate bonds with sufficient sureties, of the owners of such privateers, and to adopt such other regulations to secure the due performance of the foregoing provision, whenever, in his judgment circumstances may require it.

The bill was twice read and referred to a select committee of the whole.

Mr. Ingersoll reported a bill respecting the post-office establishment—it has four sections. 1—Provides the post-masters of the distributing post-offices, and in all the incorporated cities of the U. States, shall be appointed by the president with the advice of the senate. 2—That the post-masters shall return quarter-yearly, to the post-master-general, a general account of receipts and expenditures, shewing the number of clerks employed, with the amount of their compensation, which shall be returned quarter-yearly by the post-master-general to the secretary of the treasury. 3—That no contingent fund shall be left at the disposal of the post-master-general—but his accounts to be settled quarter-yearly at the treasury department. 4—Abolishes the privilege of *franking* to post-masters; but instead thereof they shall be allowed to defray out of the public funds in their hands, all letters they may send on the business of the post-office establishment. The bill was twice read and committed.

YAZOO CLAIMS.—The bill from the senate for compensating certain claimants to lands in the Mississippi territory, was taken up, and, having been once read, the question was stated, shall the bill be read a second time?

A motion was made to lay the same on the table, but, at the earnest suggestion of Mr. Fisk of Vt. and Mr. Lattimore of Mississippi, was withdrawn.

Mr. Troup, in this early stage of the business, made a motion to *reject* the bill, and supported it in a very able speech. Mr. Wright wished the bill to take the regular course, and opposed Mr. T. in a speech of some length. Mr. Lattimore, (delegate from the Miss. Ter.) spoke in favor of the passage of the bill, to quit the possessions of many people he represented. Mr. Fisk of Vt. was against the rejection. He wished it to be clearly decided. Mr. Ingersoll, unprepared to decide on the question, wished the bill to lie on the table—disagreed to; ayes 60, nays 81. Mr. Grosvenor hoped the bill would take the usual course, without saying whether he was for or against it. Mr. Fisk, of N. Y. made the same avowal. He thought the proceeding would not be respectful to the other branch of the legislature.—The house adjourned without a decision.

Wednesday, March 9.—The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday—the Yazoo claims. After some remarks from Messrs. Oakley, Troup, Pitkin and Murfree, the question to reject the bill was put and lost, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alton, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Conrad, Crawford, Cutler, Davis of Penn., Duany, Hea, Debra, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farlow, Ferry, Frankin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grindy, Hall, Hawes, Hunterford, Ingersoll, Ingham, Johnson, Kerr, Kennedy, Kerr, Lefferts, Lyle, Macon, McCoy, McKim, Moore, N. Iron, Newton, Orinby, Piper, Plazante, Ren of Penn., Ross, Smith of Penn., Stanford, Tanehill, Telfair, Troup, Udree, White, 56.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayles of Mass., Bayly of Va., Bigelow, Boyd, Bradley, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Champion, Gibbs, Clark, Coates, Cooper, Cox, Crenshaw, Culp, Phipps, Dawsonport, Davis of Mass., Dewey, Ely, Findly, Fisk of Vt., Fisk of N. Y., Furness, Gaston, Goolber, Grovesnor, Hale, Harris, Huffy, Irving, Jackson of R., L. Jackson of Virg., Kent of N. Y., Kent of Md., Kilbourne, King of Mass., King of N. C., Law, Lewis, Lovell, Lowndes, McKee, Miller, Moffitt, Mumfery, Mundy, Murfree, Markell, Oakley, Parker, Pickering, Pickens, Pitkin, Post, Potter, John Ross, Wm. Ross, Rich, Richardson, Ridges, Robertson, Rungles, Senter, Sizewald, Shepherd, Skinner, Smith of N. H., Smith of N. Y., Smith of Va., Stewart, Stuart, Spruce, Tappert, Tallentire, Taylor, Thompson, Vane, Ward of Mass., Ward of N. J., Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilson, Williams, Wilson of Mass., Wilson of Penn., Wither, Wood, Wright, Yates, 92.

The bill was then read a second time by its title.

It was then moved and carried that the bill be referred to a select committee; and finally, with the following instructions: ayes 75, nays 63.

Resolved, That the committee in which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled "an act for the indemnification of certain claimants to lands in the Mississippi territory," be and is directed to re-

port the evidence of the authority vested in the agents now attending to compromise the claims set up by the respective claimants; and that the committee be further instructed to ascertain, if practicable, and report to the house—the amount of money actually paid by bona fide third purchasers for grants or titles they may hold under the original grant; also from which of the original companies the present claimants derive title, and the amount of money withdrawn by any of the original grantees or persons claiming under them or their agent or agents from the treasury of Georgia.

[From the vote to reject the bill on its very introduction, there is little probability that it will be passed.]

British Veracity.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Having lately seen in the British Naval Chronicle for May last, a publication signed Thomas Cooke Jones, surgeon of H. B. M. late ship Java; in which accusations of ill treatment towards the British wounded prisoners, while on board the U. S. frigate Constitution, under the command of commodore Bainbridge, are brought forward: I conceive it my duty, least silence should be construed in an acknowledgement of its correctness, to expose some of the falsehoods composing that statement.

After introducing himself with considerable egotism, and much parade of professional skill, he makes the following observations.

"Their (the British wounded) removal to the Constitution, the deprivations they there experienced as to food, and the repeated disturbances they suffered by being carried below, and kept there for several hours three different times on the report of an enemy heaving in sight: when these, I say, are considered, and the results contrasted with those of the American wounded, four of whom who lost their limbs, died when I was on board, were laid in cots, placed in the most healthy part of the ship, provided with every little luxury from competent and attentive nurses, and not allowed to be removed when ours were thrust into the hold with the other prisoners, the hatches at once shutting out light and fresh air, and this too in the latitude of St. Salvador, the recovery of our seamen appears as miraculous as it has already proved happy; and truly evinced both resignation and courage, in patiently submitting without a complaint to the cruelties of their situation, and firmly contending with every obstacle which chance or oppression could present or inflict.

"The Americans seemed very desirous not to allow any of our officers to witness the nature of their wounded, or compute their number. I ordered one of my assistants, Mr. Capponi, to attend, when their assistant went round, and he enumerated 46 who were unable to stir from their cots, independent of those who had received what they called "*slight hurts*." Commodore Bainbridge was severely wounded in the right thigh, and four of their amputations perished under my own inspection.

"I have noticed these facts that your readers may be convinced of the falsity of their official dispatches, and authorise their being received with some degree of scepticism.

"I sent my assistant, with most of the wounded men, in the evening, and remained myself in the Java till within a few minutes of her being set on fire: one poor fellow only remained, who had received a musket ball, which entered the right orbit, and remained imbedded in the brain, he was in *artificially* *paralytic*, and I begged the American lieutenant to let me stay with him undisturbed for a few minutes, as I expected his immediate dissolution. This Yankee son of humanity proposed assisting him into eternity—I instantly dragged him into the hold, and he expired alongside the Constitution."

It is not true that there was any distinction made between the British and American wounded. They were slung promiscuously together on the *gun deck*, and every thing which humanity could dictate that the ship afforded, was provided for their comfort and convenience. The ship was cleared for action but once during the time they were on board; that was when the Hornet lay in sight, and as soon as her character could be ascertained, all the wounded, British and American, were brought on the gun-deck together.—Captain Lambert and Mr. Waldo, were the only wounded persons not removed to the *birth deck*, on this occasion; the former was left till the last moment from principles of delicacy as well as humanity. Every exertion was made to land the prisoners at St. Salvador as soon as possible, that they might be "provided with every little luxury from competent and attentive nurses," that our men of course could not receive on board.

It is equally false that we had 45 men wounded. "Slight hurts" and all others, included, there were *twenty five only*. Why request his assistant to attend for the purpose of counting them, when Dr. Jones himself, or any other officer on board, could have enumerated them if he chose, an hundred times a day?

The doctor says, *four* of our amputations perished under his own inspection. We had but five amputations altogether; four of them are now receiving pensions from their country, and may be seen almost any day about the navy yard in Charlestown; and the fifth died of a malignant fever, north of the equator, *one month after the action*. It is a fact, susceptible of the clearest and most positive proofs, that *not one of our men died* during the time the doctor was on board the Constitution, nor, until some time after we left St. Salvador!

"This yankee son of humanity proposed assisting him into eternity, &c." No man who knows lieutenant Hoffman, will hesitate to pronounce Dr. J. an infamous calumniator. He (H. H.) is as remarkable for goodness of heart, for humane and tender feelings, for gentlemanly and correct conduct, as Dr. J. now is for his capacity to assert base and unqualified falsehoods. Lieutenant (then midshipman) German,* who was present when this man was removed from the Java, and whose word no one will question, asserts, that no such observation was made; on the contrary, that he (Mr. G.) by the orders of lieutenant H. repeatedly solicited Dr. J. to visit the man then spoken of, and endeavor if possible to relieve him; but that he neglected ever to see him until they were ready to leave the ship, when he was removed into the boat at the doctor's request. If the doctor's charge had been founded in truth, would he not have reported Mr. H. immediately on his arrival at the Constitution? The ward room officers of the Constitution will recollect to have heard Dr. Jones frequently spoken of during the cruise, as an inhuman monster for his conduct to this same unfortunate sailor.

I leave the punishment due his prescription for calling in question the "official dispatch," (after having fabricated himself such a tissue of assertions, without even a coloring of truth,) to the first officer of the Constitution who may have the good fortune of an opportunity to take him by the nose.

When the officers of the Java left the Constitution at St. Salvador, they expressed the warmest gratitude for the humane and generous treatment they had experienced; nor, was this contemptible hypocrite sparing of his acknowledgments on that occasion. After having suffered every thing from the

officers of the Constitution that "oppression could inflict," why come forward then and offer thanks for kind and handsome treatment? (See letters of general Hissop and others.)

To complete the climax of false assertions relative to that action, one of the Lieutenants of the Java, in a letter to the Editor of the Naval Chronicle for June, asserts, that I am "an Irishman by birth, and was lately an assistant surgeon in the British navy! The truth is, I was born in the state of Maryland, and have never been on the ocean except in the service of my country. I pledge myself to substantiate by the most respectable testimony, should it be necessary, every thing that I have here stated.

I challenge the British to produce a solitary instance where they have given a faithful and candid relation of their actions with us, since the declaration of the present war. They have of late, established for themselves, a kind of national character, that trust, none will envy them the possession of; they have proved, that although they may not *always* be able to conquer in battle; they can *prevail*, reform or mistake with as much ease as any nation on earth.

AMOS A EVANS,

Late surgeon of the U. S. frigate Constitution.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEDICAL BOARD is now sitting at the city of Washington, by order of the secretary of war, on Saturday last, under the presidency of the inspector-general, colonel Nicoll, and composed of the following members, viz. Dr. Tilton, physician and surgeon-general, Drs. Martin and Thomas, hospital surgeons, and Drs. Hays, Watkins, and Mercer, regimental surgeons. Dr. Watkins has been appointed to act as recorder to the board. We understand (says the *National Intelligencer*) that the object of convening this board, is a complete organization of the medical staff of the army; that they will take into consideration all matters relating to that department, and devise such regulations as may tend to increase the respectability of the medical staff, and promote the good of the service.

SURETY. Goods to the value of \$10,000 were lately seized at Buxton, Maine—bound to *Easton*. A brig called a *Portuguese*, but owned in *Boston*, has been seized at Cocks-pur Roads, south of Savannah, by one of the U. S. barges. Goods to a considerable amount had been landed. The prize is valued at 20 or \$30,000, and we are more pleased at the capture of this enemy in disguise, than of two honest Englishmen. No wonder that the "friends of commerce" cry out when such things happen so frequently.

"HEAD MONEY." A London paper of November 21, says—"The prince regent has agreed to the claims of the Indian warriors, in regard to head money, for prisoners of war brought in by them, with a view to restrain the Indians from murdering such Americans as may be taken by them in the war in Canada. The terms were proposed to government by a board, of which major-general Vincent was president, which assembled at Kingston, on the 30th August.

INDIAN COUNCIL. Fifty or sixty Indians, about twenty of whom were chiefs, of the *Shawanooc*, *Wyanidots*, *Senecas*, *Amiamies*, *Potawatamies*, *Ottawas* and *Kickapoo* tribes assembled in council at *Darton*, O. where they were to have been met by major-general *Harrison*, but indisposition prevented his attendance. Mr. *Johnson*, Indian agent, proceeded to the ultimate object of the meeting—which was to settle a peace, &c.

* Son of the Hon. Mr. German, of the U. S. Senate.

under lieutenant Wright, until one o'clock, P. M. The column under Brown and Macomb separated about twelve miles from the Mills; the latter pursuing the route to Chateaugay, and the former taking the road to Sackett's Harbor. The general led that night with the rear guard nine miles from the Mills; Brown marched to Malone, six leagues, without halt; and Macomb encamped about fourteen and a half miles from the Mills—the snow being on an average, two feet to inches deep. On the 14th, general Wilkinson pushed forward Macomb's column for this place, and himself lay at Chateaugay, with a detachment of 1200 men, under colonel Bissell, to prevent his war from insult. On the morning of the 15th, understanding the enemy had made no movement from the shore of Canada, the general left the command of the rear column with colonel Bissell, the first officer of his grade in the army, and, being much indisposed by previous exposure and fatigue, came on to this place. The next day brigadier general Macomb arrived with his column, and was ordered to move, the succeeding morning, with about 1500 men, into quarters at Burlington. On the 16th, colonel Bissell marched into town with his column, bringing up every straggler, and took quarters here, which had been prepared for him.

On Saturday, the nineteenth, the enemy at Cornwall and the Coteau de Lac, hearing, (by the agency of their loyal subjects scattered over this country) that our troops had marched from Chateaugay on the fifteenth, and had arrived here, ventured to cross the St. Lawrence, with a motley tribe of regulars, provincials, and a detachment of the devil's own—some many militia, and their brethren, a band of savages. This martial body amused themselves at French Mills until one o'clock, P. M. and then marched with eight pieces of artillery, and two cart loads of congrue rockets. At the fork of the roads, eleven miles from the mills, a detachment was sent off to Malone, and the main body passed on to Chateaugay, where it arrived about four o'clock in the morning of the twentieth. Here, it is reported, a scene of plunder began, which greatly distressed several of the inhabitants; and every particle of beef, pork or flour, with every drop of whiskey, which could be found, was seized on as public property, and carried away. By this gleaming, without discrimination between the individual and the public, it is believed that the enemy carried off between one hundred and fifty and two hundred barrels of all sorts of provisions, good and bad, public and private.

Owing to the precaution of the enemy, or the defection of the people in the quarter invaded, the intelligence of this invasion was not known here before twelve o'clock on Monday the twenty-first; and it was then reported that the enemy, from two thousand to three thousand strong, with eight pieces of artillery and a body of dragoons and Indians, had encamped the night before a Chante, three miles east of Chateaugay, on their way to this place. General Wilkinson instantly mounted his horse, ordered the troops under arms, and at 5 o'clock three thousand men marched in two columns to meet the foe, under colonels Bissell and Purdy, with seven pieces of artillery. The general followed half an hour after, and at 9 o'clock, P. M. had reached Robinson's (ten miles) with the head of the front column, when he was met by advice, that the enemy had commenced their retreat from Chateaugay at four o'clock the preceding morning, and moved off under such sensibilities as to induce them to cut down the bridges which our troops had left for their passage. The detachment was of consequence reminded to their quarters—the enemy being forty miles ahead of them, and the pursuit of course vain. About eleven o'clock on Monday the twenty-first, the front of the enemy was met about eleven miles from the mills, and their rear about eighteen miles.

In this innocent enterprise, the poor inhabitants on the roads have been pillaged of their all, and the enemy have lost more than one hundred regular troops by desertion; fifty have reached this place, and it is reported a large number took the road by Malone to Sackett's Harbor. Thus, without firing a gun, the enemy have gained a loss; and thus may they fare on all their plundering expeditions. Colonel Scott, of the 13th regiment, and lieutenant colonel Morrison of the 89th, it is said commanded. If the virtue or enterprise of a single individual, could have waded the intelligence to this place, on the day the enemy crossed the St. Lawrence, and had he adventured as far as he did, very few of the detachment would have ever got back, unless by exchange.

NAVAL.

The enemy force now in the *Chesapeake* under ruffian Cuckburn, consists of two 74's, 2 frigates, 2 brigs and a schooner. They have done very little business lately.

A New York paper says—"Captain Darby Allen, of the British navy, has made a rude attack on commodore Rodgers, in a British paper and concludes in the following manner:—"And that commodore Rodgers may not altogether condemn the humble name of Darby Allen, he may be assured that the writer of this letter is of equal rank to himself in a much smaller ship than the President, but would be very happy to have an opportunity of making himself better known to him."

Well—well; we hope that capt. *Darby Allen* may be gratified, for we should like to see what sort of a man this *Darby Allen* is.

The *Moss privateer* of New York, after being 11 times chased on her cruise, was driven ashore on Rockaway beach (N. J.) by a 74 and a frigate. A-

bout 40 of the crew made their escape with \$16,000 in cash; but 30 of her company were taken. She had on board 43 prisoners who were re-taken.

Extract of a letter from captain John H. Dent, to the secretary of the navy, dated

"CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Feb. 21, 1814.

"The Alligator has been refitted and will sail in the morning to cruise on the coast and inlets between Stono and fort Royal. The enemy continue on the coast, but have not committed any depredations, or sent their boats in, since the attack on the Alligator. One of their large cutters engaged in that action has been picked up, on North Edisto, very much injured. I've sent her to be brought here. Also an officer and one seaman have been found and buried, the former with his arm shot off and a musket shot wound.

"The saucy President."—Extract of a letter dated Feb. 22, inside the Light, Sandy Hook, from an Officer of the Frigate President, to his friend in Providence.

"Situations in which we have been placed this cruise, will, I think, add lustre to the well established character of Com. Rodgers.

"After passing the light, saw several sail, one large sail to the windward—backed our maintop-sail and cleared ship for action. The strange sail came down within gun shot hauled her wind on the larboard tack. We continued with our maintop-sail to the mast three hours, and seeing no probability of the 74 gun ship's bearing down to engage the President gave her a shot to windward and hoisted our colours—when she bore up for us reluctantly—when within half gun shot, backed his maintop-sail. At this moment all hands were called to muster aft; and the Commodore said a few, but impressive words; though it was unnecessary—for what other stimulant could true Americans want, than fighting gloriously in sight of their native shore, where hundreds were assembled to witness the engagement? Wore ship to engage, but at this moment the cutter being discovered off, backed again to take in the pilot; and the British 74, (strange as it must appear) making sail to the southward and eastward; orders were given to haul aboard the fore and main tacks, to run in, there being then in sight from our deck, a frigate and a gun-brig.

"The commander of the 74 had it in his power for 5 hours to bring us at any moment, to an engagement; our main-top-sail to the mast during that time."

MORE TREASON.—From the Boston Yankee.

Abijah Bigelow, Jacob Bigelow, and Mr. J. W. Jenkins, of the town of Barre, (Worcester county) were yesterday examined before the honorable judge Davis on a charge of traitorously giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and assisting in the escape of certain British prisoners, lately confined in Worcester goal. The evidence was numerous—and as follows:

Mr. Underwood testified, that seven British prisoners came to his house on the morning of the 13th January, and demanded breakfast, which he gave them, and received a five dollar bill in payment.—The prisoners enquired "for the BIGELOWS, of Barre, for Marshal Bigelow and for Jacob Bigelow." Mr. Underwood stated that he had heard of Mr. Prince's proclamation after the prisoners breakfasted at his house—he went himself in pursuit of them on the road to Barre, and saw four of them taken at Bigelow's house.

Mr. Oliver Brooks, deputy sheriff of Barre, testified—That Mr. Adams asked him to serve a search-warrant on Jacob Bigelow—he refused to do it at that late hour—At 8 o'clock Mr. Brooks said he went

to Bigelow's house, and asked *Jacob Bigelow* if it was probable the other three prisoners would be taken—Bigelow replied, "that they were safe—and the other four might be released through my means." Bigelow also said, "they were under an obligation not to tell where they were—if it had not been for the d—d guard that came after them, they would have had them away sleek." He gave the deputy sheriff the watch word, "all's well," and went to Hunt's house, where the four prisoners were that had been taken. *Jacob Bigelow* offered him \$100 each for every one of them he could get clear out of the house. *Jenkins* said he would guarantee the money. He went into the house and found the guard, 13 in number, and told them what Bigelow and *Jenkins* had offered him to assist in their escape—that during the time he was in Hunt's house, Bigelow and *Jenkins* were waiting outside with sleighs to carry off the prisoners.

Joseph Dale examined—He testified that *Jacob Bigelow* had acknowledged to him, that he had aided and assisted the prisoners' escape from Worcester and that he had received a thousand dollars for it—that he would do it again. Next morning he told him the same, when he arrested *Jacob Bigelow*, on the marshal's proclamation, and carried him to Worcester—that Mr. Hurd the gaoler refused to receive him, after which he was arrested himself by Bigelow.

Archibald Fobes, Esq. examined—testified that he was at the taking of the prisoners at squire Bigelow's house—that he heard *Jacob Bigelow* say at Hunt's tavern, 26th January, after Dale's affair, that he did aid and assist in the escape of the British prisoners, and received a thousand dollars and would do so again.

Mr. *Haughton*, of Barre, examined—testified that he was at Bigelow's house, 15th January at 8 o'clock in the evening, that he was requested to go there and look after the British prisoners. *Jacob Bigelow* said he would use all the means in his power to transport the British prisoners out of the United States—that Bigelow told him it was improper for him to be there—both of the Bigelows told him so.

Doctor *Walker* examined—Testified that one of the prisoners, major *Valette*, was brought into his house, and delivered to him a pair of pistols marked A. B. [which were here brought into court and identified.] He said he gave the pistols into the care of Mr. Lovel, of Worcester, one of the men that carried the prisoners to Worcester gaol, that he knew Mr. Bigelow well—he had two sons who had resided in Canada, occasionally, for several years back.

Mr. *Hurd*, the gaoler of Worcester, testified, that *Jacob Bigelow* had been in the gaol with the prisoners three weeks before their escape—and a second time, ten days before their escape—and a third time, on the Monday preceding the Wednesday they effected their escape.

The counsel for the prisoners, Mr. Francis Blake and Mr. Prescott, contended that there was no existing statute law that provided for the punishment of the offence described in the warrant. Much time was taken up by the counsel to convince the court that their position were correct. They were ably replied to by the district attorney who contended that even if the crime committed by the prisoners was not described by any statute, yet nevertheless it would come under the description of a misdemeanor, and cited *Coledge's* case of a forcible arrest of a vessel legally captured—and although the offence was not described in the statute, the court had decided it to be a misdemeanor. The judge, after an examination that took up the whole day, discharged *Wajah Bigelow*, and ordered *Jacob Bigelow*,

his son, to be recognized in 2000 dollars, with two sureties in 1000 each, to appear at the district court to be holden in May next.

The above mentioned Mr. *Jenkins* did not appear in court, having made his escape to Canada.

AIDING PRISONERS OF WAR.

From *Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger*.—Richard *Welch* stood indicted for unlawfully, wilfully, and feloniously aiding and assisting Gaspard Henry Van Tilborg, and others, then being alien enemies of his majesty, and prisoners of war, on parole at Andover, to escape from his majesty's dominions. Gaspard Henry Van Tilborg stated, that he is a native of Brussels; that in the month of November last, he was a prisoner of war, on parole at Andover. On the 1st of October, about 7 in the evening, he left Andover, in company with seven other officers and on turning on a cross-road, they were met by two men, named Lodge and Culleford, who were furnished with two horses and some provisions. They accompanied these men about six miles, when, on the signal of a whistle, the prisoner came up with three other horses, whereupon witness and the other fugitives, with Lodge and Culleford, mounted two on each horse, and proceeded by cross-roads towards Ringwood, the prisoner at the bar attending on foot as their guide. They arrived at Ringwood about five o'clock the next morning, but not choosing to go into town, were conducted to a neighbouring wood by Welsh and Lodge, where they remained until three o'clock, at which time Welsh and Lodge brought them bread, cheese, beer and rum; and, having again left them returned about eight o'clock in the evening, with Culleford and the horses: they then proceeded towards Christ Church, in the same manner as before, Welsh still attending on foot. They reached Christ Church about 3 o'clock in the morning; when Culleford took away the horses; Welsh and Lodge conducted them to the coast. Welsh then went to look out for a boat, but not finding any, the officers again retreated to a wood hard by, where provisions were brought them by Culleford and Lodge. After remaining there until the 12th of October, a boat was engaged and they embarked for Cherbourg; but the wind proving contrary, they were obliged to return, having been several hours at sea. The officers had given Lodge and Culleford 32*l.* and bargained to give them 600 guineas more when they should reach the French coast. The truth of this statement was supported by a variety of other evidence. The jury reported a verdict of guilty—*Fourteen years transportation.*

Orders in Council.

Every *Englishman* in the United States said that the orders in council were repealed. Great men in Congress had also declared the fact; and we ourselves, from the effrontery of many, were led to believe that they had been *suspended*, though we never thought they were repealed, or that their principle was, in any manner, abandoned. The following articles from late London papers, place this matter in a very clear light. On which the "*Enquirer*" observes,—"*How is this!*—We had supposed, that the once famous Orders in Council had become a dead letter in the British maritime code, in consequence of the repealing order of 1812. But we are surprised to find the lion is not dead, but only sleepeth—and may again pounce upon our trade, unless we stipulate against it in our treaty of peace. We see in the English papers in our possession three Orders in Council from the Prince Regent; one on the 30th November last, declaring that as the province of East Prussia, the duchy of Bremen, &c. were no longer under the dominion of

France, the blockade of that part of the coast of Germany, which was instituted by the orders in council of the 26th of April, 1809, &c. shall be discontinued, with the exception of such ports only as may still be occupied by the troops of the enemy. The two others are dated the 11th December, and they respectively make similar provisions, as to the ports of the United Provinces, and as the coast between Trieste and the southern extremity of Dalmatia.

From the late London papers.

NOTICE RELATIVE TO BLOCKADE.

Foreign office, Nov. 27.—The Prince Regent has caused it to be notified to the ministers of friendly powers at this court, that in consequence of information which had been received that the provinces of East Friesland, the state of Kijpanssen, the duchy of Oldenburg; and the duchy of Bremen, were no longer under the dominion of France, his royal highness was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to direct that the blockade of that part of the coast of Germany, comprehended within the above description (which was instituted in virtue of his majesty's orders in council of the 26th April, 1809, and of the 17th of May, 1809; or of any other orders in council, instruction or notification,) should be discontinued; with the exception of such posts as may still be occupied by the troops of the enemy.

NOTICE OF BLOCKADE RAISED.

Foreign office, Dec. 11.—The prince regent has caused it to be notified to the ministers of friendly powers resident at this court, that, in consequence of the re-establishment of the ancient relations of peace and amity between H. M. and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, he has been pleased to direct that the blockade of all the ports and places of the said United Provinces (except such ports or places as may be still in the possession or under the control of France) shall be forthwith raised, and that all ships and vessels belonging to the said United Provinces shall have free admission into the ports of his majesty's dominions, and shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of states in amity with his majesty and be allowed to carry on any trade now lawfully carried on in neutral ships.

His royal highness has also caused it to be notified to the same ministers, that, as it appears by the latest advices from the coast of the Adriatic, that the coast between Trieste and the southern extremity of Dalmatia, inclusively, is, for the most part, no longer under the dominion of France, he has been pleased to direct that the blockade of that extent of coast should be discontinued, with the exception of such ports and places as may still be occupied by the troops of the enemy.

THE CHRONICLE.

The legislature of Massachusetts closed its winter session on the 29th ultimo.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By a vessel that has arrived at New York from France, with a very valuable cargo, we have Paris dates to about the 20th of Jan. The failure of the mail from New York, yesterday, has prevented the details, (if any there are) from reaching us in time for this number. But by a summary of the news, furnished by the supercargo of the vessel, it seems the state of affairs had not assumed any decisive character.

The English armies are thus noticed. The duke of Tarento, with 44,000 men, marching towards Holland. The duke of Ragusa at Mayence with 50,000. The prince of Eckmühl, (cut off by the Swedes) near Rastenburg with 30,000. The duke of Belino at Strasburg with 33,000. Count Bertram

at Cassel, with 30,000. The duke of Valmy at Metz, with 10,000. General Repp at Dantzic with 15,000. Marshal Suchet at Barcelona with 35,000. Marshal Soult, near Bayonne with 65,000, and daily receiving reinforcements. The viceroy at Verona, with 50,000. The king of Naples, said to be marching with 30,000. It is also understood that the late conscription will soon be completed. Other bodies of troops at Luxemburg, Cologne, Antwerp, &c. If these statements be true, the military power of France is nearly as great as ever it was.

The following matters are mentioned—the combined armies had violated the neutrality of the Swiss cantons, and entered their country with 200,000 men, supposed to be destined for Italy. In a battle between the viceroy and the Austrians on the Adige, the latter were beaten with loss. Soult and Wellington fought on the 12th and 13th of Dec. Neither appear to have gained any thing but hard knocks." Two commissioners have left Paris to meet the congress at *Manheim*; but a Paris article of Jan. 13, says—"After having themselves fixed the basis of peace, and after they had been accepted by the emperor, the allied powers have refused to sign them, a circumstance unparalleled in the history of nations."

Another of the 31st December, informs us that deputations from the legislative body and the council of state, appointed to examine the documents relative to the proposals of the allied powers, had firmly represented and insisted that more liberal terms should be offered. This, perhaps, is a flimsie of *Napoleon*, feeling himself getting strong again, to revoke his acceptance of the preliminaries—but then, it is also said that *Ferdinand* was about to leave Paris to re-assume the government of Spain. On the whole, we cannot form an opinion. The chief facts, as we have them, are stated.

Wellington's army is much weakened by desertion. It was thought in *London* that he would not hold his position much longer.

There has been a change in the French ministry which it is said, has delayed the expected arrangement of our own affairs.

POSTSCRIPT.

Copy of a letter from *lieut. Creighton*, commanding the United States brig *Rattlesnake*, to the secretary of the navy.

U. S. Brig *Rattlesnake*, at sea, 21st Feb. 1814.

Sir—Having this moment brought to an American privateer after a long and anxious chase of thirteen hours, I avail myself of the opportunity she affords of giving you the earliest information of the vessels under my command. I have sent in two neutrals which I trust you will approve of, when I have time to make known to you particulars respecting them—the first, a brig, had on board a British officer and nine men, which I now have in charge. Off Cape Francois on the 7th instant, I captured and destroyed an English brig with a cargo of coffee. We have been chased by a frigate and a line of battle ship, both of which the *Rattlesnake* avoided by her superior sailing, and the *Enterprise* by her usual good fortune; in the first instance we separated, but joined company again five days after. I pray you, sir, to pardon my not being more communicative, as the commander of the privateer is extremely anxious to make sail in pursuit of a large convoy, in all one hundred sail, that left Havanna eight days since—I hope to give account of them myself.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN O. CREIGHTON

The Hon. War. Secy. of the navy.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NO. 3 OF VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 133.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

The Supplement for vol. V.

Has been put to press. The want of returns from a very great majority (say four-fifths) of the agents, rendered it impossible to ascertain the number of those who had subscribed for it; and the editor was compelled to commence it, (that it might be published in season), on calculation. The number printing is about 900 short of the regular quantity of the REGISTER. This is the simple truth of the matter. Those who want it, whose names have not yet reached us, will see the necessity of a speedy application.

OF THE MAILS.

The editor receives many loud complaints of the detention of the REGISTER. The *National Intelligencer* says much on this grievance; but the editors of that paper may receive consolation on being informed, that their paper frequently reaches its destination a week or ten days before ours, of the same date. It is useless to complain. The state of the roads is such to the southward and westward, in the winter season, and the bulk and weight of the mails sometimes so great, that, I believe, the whole cannot be got on in due time. We recommend that homely virtue, patience, to our subscribers; and for ourselves desire, only "neighbor's fare." We do all we can to deserve it.

It is pleasant, however, amid the general clamor against the mails, to bear this honorable testimony. A distinguished gentleman in the interior of Louisiana, thus writes to me:

"Accept, sir, the assurance of my most sincere thanks for your attention, for certainly by no ordinary care would my numbers have come every week for more than a year, a route of upwards of fifteen hundred miles, and not *one missing*."

☞ The title pages and index for the 5th vol. partially accompanies this number. A very unpleasant incident prevented us from supplying the whole of our readers with it; but they shall be duly furnished next week.

The Army and Navy.

The 4th volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER was dedicated to the memory of PIKE and LAWRENCE; and the 5th is, in like manner, offered as a tribute of respect for the services of COVINGTON and BURNOWS.

It is deeply to be regretted that the public feeling (nobly excited, indeed, by the gallantry of our tars) seems to have annihilated public justice, in the odious and unwarrantable distinctions drawn between the officers of the army and navy. It might have been expected that in the congress of the United States, at least, as in the high chancery of honor, equal rewards would have been bestowed on all equally worthy. But it has not been so. While the most honorable (but richly deserved) testimonies of the approbation of their country, were liberally conferred on the officers of the navy for the splendid discharge of their duties, *Pike, Covington* and *Smith*, with many others, were suffered to descend to the tomb unregarded; and the deeds of several who had the good fortune to survive, were passed over as of no account. Why was this? Have

men of generous minds been deceived by the intrigues of the enemy, and craftily led into measures to disgrace the officers of the army, and increase the many difficulties they have to encounter (from the want of military knowledge and experience) by disheartening them, in shamefully neglecting or wilfully refusing the well-earned praise?

"What manner of a man" was *Pike, Covington* or *Smith*? Who were better men; who fell more gloriously? Who were better skilled in their duty, or more zealous to perform it? Was there any man of the army or navy of the United States, more important to his country than *Pike*? He was throughout a soldier. Had we a braver man than *Covington*? He was a favorite of *Wayne*; and had been tried on several occasions. "He fell where he fought—at the head of his men." Who was more interesting than the youthful lieutenant *Smith*, of the artillery?—he was one of the most accomplished young men of his age—he had received the best military education his country afforded, and had profited by it to the utmost. I have heard of astonishing instances of his skill; and, at *Williamsburg*, he served his cannon "with the same coolness as if he had been at a parade of review."

I rejoice, most heartily rejoice, at the feats of our navy, however immoral or irreligious it may be; and would confer on the heroes that performed them yet greater and more solid marks of respect than they have received—but I would treat the soldiers who deserve as well of their country, in the same way. I would not be made a tool of to depress (negatively in form, but absolutely in fact) the spirit of the army, and encourage an indifference that must lead to defeat and disgrace. These are among the reasons that induce me to give to each class of brave men the same, but the highest mark of respect in my power.

Proceedings of Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 14.—Several bills were received and passed to the second reading.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1814, was read the third time as amended by the senate, and passed, by yeas and nays as follows:

For the bill.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, of Ky., Bibb, of Geo., Bledsoe, Brown, Chase, Condit, Frothingham, Gaillard, German, Howell, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varian, Worthington—24.

Against the bill.—Messrs. Duggett, Dana, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Morse, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason—10.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1814, was read the third time, and passed by a unanimous vote.

After spending some time on the consideration of the bill authorising a loan of twenty-five millions, the senate adjourned.

Wednesday, March 16.—The senate then resumed the consideration of the loan bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following sketch of the Yazoo claims' bill, is extracted from the *National Intelligencer*.—The bill provides that all claimants under the act of Georgia, passed in January, 1795, shall be allowed until the

first Monday in August next to deposit, in the office of secretary of state of the United States, a sufficient legal release and transfer to the United States of their claims to the land, and of their right to the monies subsequently withdrawn from the treasury of Georgia by the original grantees and their owners, and a power to sue for the recovery of such money. That the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of state and the attorney general of the United States, shall be a board, to meet in the city of Washington on the said 1st Monday in August, to determine on the sufficiency of the release so deposited, and on the merits of all conflicting claims to said land, of the meeting of which board three months public notice shall be previously given. That to the companies or persons respectively, whose claims shall be thus allowed, the president shall cause to be issued certificates of stock, bearing no interest, payable out of the first proceeds of sales of public lands in the Mississippi territory, after the payment of the money due to Georgia and the expences of surveying the land shall have been satisfied—such stock not to exceed in amount the following sums, in the whole to the persons designated below, viz. To the persons claiming in the name of or under the

Upper Mississippi company	350,000
Tennessee Company	600,000
Georgia Mississippi Company	1,550,000
Georgia Company	2,250,000
Citizens' Rights	250,000

Making an aggregate of five millions of dollars. The certificates thus issued are to be receivable in part payment for public lands sold after their date, in the proportion of ninety-five dollars in every hundred, the remaining five being paid in money. The balance of the purchase money paid into the treasury of Georgia, and remaining there, to be set over and paid by the said commissioners to the state of Georgia in part payment of the sum due to her by the United States. Suits to be instituted against all persons who have fraudently withdrawn any part of the purchase money, in such manner as the board of commissioners shall think most effectual to compel them to refund the same. If the persons claiming under the act or pretended act of the legislature of Georgia before recited, shall neglect or refuse to accept of the compromise hereby authorised, the United States are declared to be exonerated and discharged from such claims, which are forever barred; and no evidence of any such claim shall thereafter be admitted to be used in any court whatever against any grant derived from the United States. This abstract embraces all the leading provisions of the bill.

The following gentlemen compose the select committee in the house of representatives to whom the bill was referred. Messrs. Oakley, of N. Y. Troup, of Geo. Wright, of Md. Fisk, of Vt. Robertson, of Lou. Clarke, of Ky. and Ingersoll, of Penn.

Thursday, March 10.—Several private petitions were read and referred.

Mr. *Seybert* stated that many persons in the United States were in the habit of melting our copper coins, in consequence of the price that the material was now selling at. He stated that for the years 1810, 11, 12 and 13, the value of the cents and half cents coined at the mint, was equal to \$23,090—and concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the copper coins of the United States.

The motion was agreed to.

The remainder of the day was chiefly occupied on a motion offered by Mr. Fisk, of N. Y. to discharge the committee of ways and means from the further

consideration of the bill to establish a *National Bank*, and refer the same to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill to establish that bank with provisions for branches.—The motion was lost. In the course of the observations upon it, Mr. *Eppes* took occasion to say that he was opposed to such an establishment.

Friday, March 11.—The house was busily engaged in transacting a variety of the minor business that occurs to engage the attention of Congress; but nothing was done that it appears necessary for us to notice, except the passing of a bill to allow *Mary Cheever* a pension of \$100 per annum.

Saturday, March 12.—Several bills for local purposes or the relief of individuals, were passed.

The house in committee of the whole, spent some time on the bill for the better organizing, pay and supply of the army.

Monday, March 14.—Mr. Wood of Mass. from a select committee on that subject, reported a bill granting pensions to the officers and seamen serving on board the Revenue Cutters in certain cases.—Twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate.

The bill for the better organizing, paying and supplying the army of the United States, as amended by the House, was read a third time, passed and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. *Gaston* after some introductory remarks, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal so much as may be in force of the several provisions of an act entitled "An act to interdict commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

The question was stated "will the house now proceed to consider these resolutions?" And Mr. *Grundy* of Ten. having required the Yeas and Nays thereon, the question was decided as follows:

For consideration	58
Against it	86

So the house refused now to consider the said resolutions.

Tuesday, March 15.—Mr. *Lowndes*, of S. C. from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the navy of the United States. [This bill authorises the president to fix the pay to be allowed to the petty officers, midshipmen and seamen, and that the president be authorised to make an addition not exceeding ——— per cent. to the pay of those engaged in particularly hard and disadvantageous service.] Twice read and committed.

Mr. *L.* also made a report unfavorable to the petition of J. A. Chevaile agent for Mad. *Beaumarchais*.

Mr. *Oakley*, of N. Y. from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate for a compromise of the Yazoo claims, delivered in a report favorable thereto.

The report having been read, was, together with the bill from the senate, referred to a committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

The report is as follows—

The committee to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory,"

REPORT:

That they have had the subject of the said bill under their consideration, and are of opinion, that it is expedient for the government of the United States to enter into a compromise with the persons claiming lands in the Mississippi territory, under or by virtue of the act of the legislature of Georgia, of the 7th January 1795. The reasons for this opinion do not rest on the strict legality of the title of these claimants to the lands in question—though the committee cannot forbear remarking that that title appears to have all the sanction which can be derived from a solemn decision of the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws—they are grounded on considerations connected with the permanent interests of the United States, as they relate to the Mississippi territory; with the quiet and speedy settlement of that territory; with the more easy extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands contained in it; with the security against all future Indian wars in that quarter, which the settlement of the territory must afford; with the extensive navigation connecting parts of the western states with the ocean, which must be opened when the population of the territory shall be adequate to such an object—and with the strength and safety which such a population must confer on the Louisiana frontier.

It may in addition be remarked that there are equitable considerations connected with the present claims, which in the opinion of the committee strongly recommend them to the favor of congress. Although the original act of the state of Georgia might have been procured by fraudulent and corrupt means, it satisfactorily appears to the committee, as far as their enquiries have been extended, that the present claimants, or those under whom they hold, were *bona fide* purchasers of the immediate grantees of Georgia, without notice of any fraud or corruption in the original grant. The committee refer, on this head, to the papers annexed to this report, marked from A. to L. inclusive.

As to the terms of the compromise which it may be expedient to make, the committee have considered those contained in the bill from the senate as effectual and practicable, and at the same time as eligible, as ought to be required under the circumstances of the case. They have accordingly directed their chairman to report the said bill without amendment.

The committee have had under consideration the resolution adopted by the house on the 9th inst.

As to the "authority vested in the agents, now attending to compromise the claims set up by the respective claimants," the committee have procured all the information within their reach. They have examined various documents and papers, some of them very voluminous, consisting of conveyances, powers of attorney, letters, &c. They have also received from the respective agents written representations, of the extent of their powers and authority, and of their readiness to accede to the terms of compromise contained in the bill from the Senate. These representations are annexed to this report.

The committee did not consider it necessary to report to the House the various documents exhibited to them by the respective agents in support of these representations. Such a procedure was supposed not to come necessarily within the purview of the resolution of the House, and would have incumbered this report with a mass of papers. The committee will remark, generally, that the authority of

the agents appears to be very extensive, and that in the course of their enquiries on this head, they have discovered no reason to believe that any one of the claimants will refuse to accede to the proposed compromise.

As to the "amount of money actually paid by *bona fide* third purchasers for grants or titles they may hold under the original grant," the annexed papers afford all the information which the committee have found it "practicable" to obtain. These papers show to a great extent the prices at which "*bona fide* third purchasers" contracted for the lands in question—and which were paid in negotiable and endorsed notes and other securities. But the committee consider it impracticable to ascertain to any extent "the amount of money actually paid," without devoting to the enquiry more time and attention than any committee could bestow on it, during any session of Congress; as it would lead to an examination of all the private transactions of the numerous individuals now interested in these claims, which might be connected with the purchases and sales of the lands in question, and with the notes and other securities, given in consequence of those purchases and sales.

As to that part of the resolution which instructs the committee to enquire "from which of the original companies the present claimants derive title, and the amount of money withdrawn by any of the original grantees or persons claiming under them or their agent or agents from the treasury of Georgia," the committee also refer to the annexed papers, and to a document accompanying the report of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of an act of congress entitled "an act for the amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and authorising the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory," which document is contained in a volume, from page 147 to page 153, inclusive, printed by order of congress on the 18th day of December, 1809.

The committee also take the liberty to refer to the volume abovementioned, as containing much useful information in relation to the acts and proceedings of the state of Georgia and of the United States, connected with the subject under consideration. In the same volume will also be found the report of the commissioners abovementioned, and various documents accompanying the same, showing, among other things, the evidence of the fraud and corruption connected with the original grant of these lands by the state of Georgia.

All which is respectfully submitted to the house.

Thursday was agreed upon for the consideration of the subject.

In explanation of some remarks on the report—

Mr. Stanford, of N. C. said he did state, the other day, and he now affirmed and could prove the fact, that certain books which had been printed, containing the evidence of the Yazoo fraud, had been gutted of their contents, he had seen them, and the fact had been on a former session urged on the floor, as a reason for reprinting them. He had also stated, merely as presumption, that they had been so mutilated by some interested person.

Other numbers, however, implied that complete copies might be had. The house then went into the consideration of a bill to raise a committee to enquire whether any retrenchment, &c. might be practicable and expedient in the navy department, as submitted by Mr. W. Reed. The resolution was agreed to.

Wednesday, March 16.—Nothing of importance done. The business was frequently interrupted for want of a quorum; the members leaving the house to listen to a debate in the senate on the loan bill.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COM. RODGERS. This gallant veteran—the supremely hated of the enemies of his country, was invited to and partook of a splendid dinner at *Tammany hall*, New York, on the 7th inst. The company was very numerous, and many who applied could not obtain tickets. Above three hundred gentlemen were accommodated, of whom a very unusual number were American ship masters. The naval officers on the station were also invited, and the entertainment was conducted in a brilliant style. The toasts amounted to this—*An honorable and safe peace, or war forever.* The commodore's toast was, in fact, the substance of those that preceded it, as follows—

“Peace—if it can be obtained without the sacrifice of national honor, or the abandonment of maritime rights; otherwise, war, until peace shall be secured, without the sacrifice of either, 18 cheers.”

After the commodore had retired the president gave,

“Commodore Rodgers—The zealous patriot, and the brave commander—he has three times traversed the ocean, and thus proved, that the flag of his country is its own protection. 18 cheers.

[The following lines (says the Columbian) hastily committed to paper on that day, were sung by one of the company during the entertainment.]

THE WARRIOR'S RETURN.

An impromptu on the return of commodore Rodgers to New-York, in the frigate President, after offering battle to a British ship of the line.

O, strike up the harp to the warrior returning,
From the toils and the tempests of ocean's rough wave—
The hearts of his brethren, with gratitude burning,
Shall beat to the numbers which welcome the brave.

Then here's to the heroes, high-sounding in story,
Who're gallantly met, and have conquer'd the foe;
And Rodgers, brave Rodgers, coeval in glory,
Who's "ready, and steady," to give him a blow.

O'er the furthestmost seas his broad banners were waving,
Like an eagle in air, thrice he swept o'er the flood,
The fleets of proud Britain with vigilance heaving;
And his deeds—who shall say they're not noble and good?

The wounds he receiv'd, for his country contending,
The hardships endur'd—shall they e'er be forgot?
The slanderous tongues, 'gainst his fair fame offending,
And the hands that deface—may they wither and rot!

For freemen will cherish the rough sons of Ocean,
Who've no party plea when a foe may assail—
But undauntedly fly to the scene of commotion,
To fight for their rights, till they die or prevail.

In the bosom of Rodgers, did fear ever mingle
With the mild dove of PEACE or the Eagle of WAR?
Dare the enemy meet, with force equal and single?
No! but flies from the roar of his thunder afar!

Columbians! one cause, and one soul, and one spirit,
Inspires all your sons who contend on the wave;
And prejudice ne'er shall eclipse real merit,
Nor fortune forever coquette with the brave!

Then join the glad song, worth and valor commending,
Fain the flame which in each patriot bosom should burn,
And all honest hearts, in true sympathy blending,
Unite in a toast to the warrior's return!

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Among the very important decisions made during the term of the Supreme Court, (says the *National Intelligencer*) is one announced on Saturday last in the case of the *Venus*, which decides the principle that an American citizen who has removed to England in time of peace, and resided there with the *animus manendi*, and was carrying on trade and commerce there as a merchant, on the breaking out of a war, is to be considered as an enemy, and his property, invested with his hostile character, is subject to capture on the high seas, though the property might have been shipped before a knowledge of the war.

On this opinion, we learn, the Court was divided, Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Livingston having

dissented from the decision, and Judge Johnson having declined deciding on a point on which he had not time to make an opinion. We propose to publish the opinions delivered on this question, as well as on the important case of the British licence.

COL. PEARCE, of the 16th U. S. infantry, a distinguished officer, was invited to a public dinner at *Harrisburg*, on the 28th ult. at which were present the governor of Pennsylvania, and a large part of the members of the legislature. The toasts were sound and patriotic. Gov. Snyder's volunteer was—“the happiness of the human kind.”

FLOREY'S VICTORIES, over the allies of England, have been honorably noticed at *Savannah*, under direction of the city police.

MONEY RESTORED.—A New-York paper says, that the collector of that port had received “peremptory orders” to deliver up the specie belonging to the *Boston* banks, detained on a suspicion that a violation of the embargo was designed.

BLOCKADE.—A Spanish vessel that arrived at Newport on the 7th inst. has the following endorsement on her register:—“Pursuant to an order from Sir J. B. WARREN, admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief, &c. &c. these are to certify, that I have boarded the Spanish brig *St. Pio*, and warned of all the ports in the United States of America being under a state of blockade, except Newport and Boston. Given under my hand on board H. M. ship *Narcissus*, off the Delaware, March 2d, 1814—J. R. LUMLEY, Capt.

VALUABLE ARRIVALS. The ship *Barclay*, with 1800 bbls. and the *Charles* with 1700 bbls. of oil, have arrived at Newbedford and Nantucket from the Pacific ocean.

COMMERCE. A late *Boston* paper says—“The Swedish consul general at Washington, has written to the vice consul in this town, under the date of the 2d inst. stating to him that the secretary of the treasury would issue orders immediately to the collectors throughout the United States, to permit neutral vessels arriving in any port of the United States (other than their destined port) in distress, for want of provisions, or by contrary winds, to proceed to the nearest seaport, provided they do not break bulk, and that neutral vessels now at the Vineyard will be permitted to proceed to New-Bedford.”

SUGGELING is very actively followed in Vermont. But the vigilance of the officers of the United States and the frequent seizures made, may check the procedure. The villains go armed to protect their “trade.”

BRITISH PRISONERS. The cartel ship *Bostwick*, lately sailed from Salem for Halifax with 260 British prisoners—160 of them were Germans of De Wauville's regiment. The latter manifested a general disposition to desert, and about 20 of them are said to have escaped.

PUBLIC PRISONERS. In consequence of the late proceedings in *Massachusetts*, (see the act page 4,) Governor Snyder sent the message that follows to the legislature of *Pennsylvania*, who acted upon the business immediately, and with but some 6 or 7 in the minority, instantly complied with the request of the government:

To the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

There is not by any existing law vested in the executive an authority such as is requisite to a compliance, on his part, with the request of the secretary of state of the United States, of the letter conveying which a copy is herewith transmitted to each branch of the legislature. Its importance will insure it an immediate attention by a general assembly, that has already given proofs of its zeal to pro-

mote, by every just and honorable mean, the great object for which the nation is contending.

SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburg, March 1, 1814.

[COPY.]

Department of State, Feb. 23, 1814.

SIR—The conduct of the enemy, in seizing and transporting to Great Britain for trial, as traitors, under the claim of perpetual allegiance to the British sovereign, certain American prisoners of war, having compelled the government of the United States to resort to a just and indispensable measure of retaliation, and certain British prisoners having been with that view taken into close custody, as hostages for the safety of the American prisoners thus seized and transported, the president requests that you would authorise them to be received and confined in the penitentiary at Philadelphia, whither they will be conducted without delay, and placed under the general superintendance of John Smith, Esq. the marshal of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your obedient humble servant,

JAS. MONROE.

*His excellency Simon Snyder, governor
of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

FROM BERMUDA we learn that all sorts of provisions were very scarce and high there, "except flour," which was eighteen dollars per barrel. "Supplies for the Navy were also very scarce." About 500 American prisoners remained there, infamously used. An intelligent gentleman recently from Bermuda observes:—

"The treatment the unfortunate American prisoners receive on board the prison ship at Bermuda, calls for the attention of government. The bread, meat, flour, and peas, are of the worst kind, and the quantity that is barely enough for four is given to six, six to nine. While I was on board, several American seamen came from the squadron, who had given themselves up as prisoners of war, and now are waiting their exchange. One American seaman had been flogged through the fleet for refusing to do duty, and was determined to die rather than serve them any longer. A petition was drawn up by several American officers to the admiral, for the release of American seamen on board the ships of the squadron, whom they saw and knew. The answer to this petition was not received when I left—The only drink allowed the prisoners is half a pint of dirty cocoa per man in the morning, and rain water sometimes plenty, at other times must beg for it. The ship is called the Ardent, a 64; the lower deck guns are taken away, and iron gratings are fixed in the ports, with two small hatchways cut through the spardeck to go up and down. From sun rise to sun set, we were allowed to go on the upper decks.—At night only one at a time is permitted to go up. There were 300 prisoners on board when I left the ship. Some were sick; and, if suffered to remain there in summer, many no doubt will die."

It is also stated, that a number of troops, said to amount to 4000 had arrived there from England. But several of the ships of the convoy had been destroyed by two French frigates, who also took and sunk the 64. There were at Bermuda "many white washed Americans of all colors"—the vile smugglers who make so much noise for "commerce." Ruffian Cockburn left Bermuda with a determination to destroy *New London*; but, it seems, he "magnanimously" changed his mind when he arrived off that port, thinking it might not be a *Havre-de-Grace* business. They have about 700 stolen Negroes at

Bermuda; a number of the young and active had been impressed into the service. They appear badly treated. The whole account, which is of great length, and corroborated by other testimony, is disgraceful to the British name, if it is not beyond disgrace.

THE EMBASSY.—The following, said to be a letter from Washington, dated Feb. 21, first appeared in the *Boston Gazette*, and is called "interesting"—we copy it to preserve a sample of the stuff that floats in the newspapers:

"After the arrival of the Bramble, and before the nomination of Clay, the President sent for him and observed, there is a proposal from the British government to negotiate, and we must have peace. You have driven me into this war, what can you do to help me out of it? And it was finally concluded that with a view to conciliate the southern and western people to peace, that Clay was to go to Gottenburg and make a treaty in which no mention was made about the right of impressment, but enter into the best arrangement they could about the practice. Clay was to stand and bluster about it at first, but eventually agree to the treaty with the other commissioners. In the mean time the warlike attitude was to be kept up and preparations made as if for a vigorous campaign. Clay gave this information himself gratuitously—and I have it from a gentleman upon whom I can place the greatest reliance, and have not the least doubt of the fact."

INDIAN COUNCIL.—The following is the substance of the propositions made by Mr. J. Johnson, agent for the United States to the chiefs of the Shawanoes, Wayandots, Senecas, Miamies, Pottawatomies, Ottaways and Kickapoos, convened in council on the 6th inst. at Dayton, (O.)

My Brothers, chiefs of the different tribes, I address you in the name of your Great Father, the President; I stand in his shoes, and the words which I speak unto you are his words. You well know it was your Father's wish that you should remain quiet and take no part in the present war. You were warned to shut your ears against evil counsellors—but war had scarcely began, when we found you at Chicago butchering a handful of men after they had surrendered, an act which none would be guilty of but such as were fit to wear petticoats. Shortly after you besieged Fort Wayne, but your Father was now aware of your treachery, he sent his armies and you were beaten and driven off. At all the battles which took place since that time, we find you assisting the British until they were beaten at the river Thames, and you were thrown on your backs. Your Father's war chief took you by the hand, raised you up, and told you to live.—As war is your trade and you cannot live quiet and take no part in it, your Father is compelled by necessity and not choice, to put the tomahawk in your hands. And the terms on which I offer you peace are, you must receive the tomahawk from my hands, and when you are told, you must strike.—Our enemies must be your enemies, and from this henceforth you must consider yourselves in service, and hold yourselves in readiness to go on a war expedition at the call of any commanding officer on the lines; also, you must take and deliver up any British agents that may come among you, to the commanding officer of the nearest post to you. If you do not, you will be considered as enemies and treated as such; but if you are faithful you shall be well paid for your services—(not in empty promises and bad money, as the British have paid you) but in silver, at the rate of 75 cent per day for every day you are in service. Your women and children shall be kept at the different posts, protected, fed

and clothed at the public expense: Your land boundaries shall stand as they are—I refer you to the Shawanese and Wyandots, they can tell you whether the Americans fulfil their promises or not.

[The regular reply of the chiefs has not been received. But it is understood they have fully accepted the terms, and will act against the "*Bulwark*," their late ally.]

ERROR OF GOLD.—From the *Boston Patriot*.—It is a notorious fact, that there is at this moment, a traffic carried on between the United States and Canada, more destructive to our national interest than an evasion of the embargo, or even partially supplying the enemy with provisions, as its effects are so much more extensive. We mean the taking from this country an immense quantity of GOLD to Canada; and receiving therefor British government bills. It is well known that thousands of pounds sterling are daily offered on the exchange; and such is the demand at this moment for gold, that it will bring upwards of 4 per cent. advance, for the purpose of the above-mentioned traffic. Would it not be well for our government to take it into serious consideration, and would not the British find it difficult to furnish supplies and to pay their troops, was it not for this intercourse?

SACKETT'S HARBOR AND ERIE.—The *New York* papers of the 14th have the following paragraphs respecting these posts.

Sackett's Harbor. We have seen a letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated the 1st inst. stating, that during the winter, the crews of the U. S. vessels at that place had constructed two forts, under the direction of captain Crane, who was left in command during the absence of commodore Chauncey, and that they would have defended the place had it been attacked. Much credit is therefore due to the naval commanders, officers and crews, for their readiness to plough the land as well as the ocean, in defence of their country's rights.

Erie, Feb. 28.—We are under no apprehension of attack here this winter. The season is so far advanced, and the lake so open, that to attempt it on the ice, or in boats, would be the height of folly in them; and if they intend to march from Buffalo to this place, the brave Pennsylvania militia will give them a warm reception, before they can possibly get at us.

Our new block-house on the Peninsula is finished. It is an octagon, and mounts eight guns, and is completely adequate for the defence of the fleet.

New York volunteers.—From the *Albany Argus*.—The volunteer bill, reported in assembly as substitute for that which passed the senate, passed the assembly on Wednesday, by a majority of six votes; without amendment.

The Chesapeake bay.—The enemy move about occasionally; but effect little as yet. An active course of operations, such as burning farm houses and stealing sheep, with more serious outrages on the persons of individuals, may be expected from ruffian Cockburn, who has the command.

MORE BLUE LIGHTS.—Language fails to express the indignation that rushes through the blood, on seeing articles like the following. We trust yet, though late, justice may reward the infamous hirelings of the "*MISTRESS OF THE SEA*," that pensions wretched knaves to assist her to blockade two frigates and a sloop of war! The nation that blockaded all Europe, is in league with traitors to manage three small vessels!—Pshaw!—'tis too disgusting—too abominable to think of.

New-York, March 15.—We have conversed with a gentleman who left New-London on Saturday last—he informed us, that on Tuesday evening preceding,

there was, at that place, a considerable storm of snow and rain; and the appearance of the weather being favorable for our squadron to put to sea, commodore Decatur issued an order, requiring all his officers on shore to repair, without delay, on board their respective vessels. Shortly after BLUE LIGHTS were thrown up, like rockets, from Long Point, and distinctly seen by the officers at Fort Trumbull, and by the officers and men on board the look-out boats. The gentleman from whom we receive this information plainly saw the lights, and states, that they were answered by three heavy guns from the ships of the enemy, at intervals of about ten minutes; that he was further informed, by an officer from Fort Trumbull, that the lights were continued during the whole night. [Nat. Adv.]

MILITARY.

Daniel Bissel, colonel of the 5th infantry, *Edmund P. Gaines*, colonel of the 25th infantry, and *Winfield Scott*, colonel of the 2nd artillery, have been respectively promoted by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, to the rank of brigadier generals in the service of the United States.

It is stated that the British troops at St. Johns, St. Andrews, &c. have been marched to Canada.

A letter to the editor of the *Albany Argus*, dated Sackett's Harbor, says—"the enemy lost, in their late excursion into this state, 300 and odd men by desertion. This fact is placed beyond a doubt."—Our letter confirms the destruction of the boats at the French Mills, and the capture of 200 bbls. of provisions by the enemy; and intimates that the latter might and ought to have been prevented.

Carlisle, March 4th. On Wednesday afternoon, marched from this town, the quota of troops under the requisition of the United States government, and the orders of governor Snyder, of 501, the complement from Cumberland county. Their appearance was truly martial, and their spirits animating. *They were all volunteers.* Stout, hardy and better looking troops have not passed through this place on any occasion.

The same day arrived about 120 U. S. cavalry, belonging to captain Littlejohn's command.

The *Easton*, (Pa.) paper says, that more than one hundred men had been enlisted in that borough since November last.

NEW-YORK, March 15.—Extract of a letter from *Vergennes, (Vt.)* dated March 8.—"There are some movements in our army—three regiments left Burlington the 6th inst. for the north. There is building here a sloop of war, of 26 guns, and 6 galleys to carry two large guns, which the commodore of this place thinks will be sufficient for the command of the lake. The enemy are building at St. John's 12 galleys to carry two guns each, and likewise one brig of 20 guns, and one schooner of 18 guns. The two vessels at the isle au Noix are in great forwardness. The brig will have long 24 pounders.

NAVAL.

A British vessel laden with sugar, a prize to the *Comet*, of Baltimore, being short of provisions, lately put into Porto Rico for a supply. But the governor seized and gave her up to the English claimant.

The president of the United States (says the *Charleston "Times"*) has been pleased to appoint sailing-master *Bassett*, a lieutenant in the navy for his gallant conduct in repelling the attack made by six of the enemy's boats on the U. S. schooner *Alligator*, under his command, in Stono river, on the night of the 29th January last.

The British have forwarded a considerable number of seamen for *Kingston*. The fight on lake *Ontario*, at the opening of the season, and a general battle there must be, will probably be one of the

most obstinate recorded in the annals of the world. We, however, look to the result with confidence and hope. The flag that bears "*Free trade and sailors' rights,*" must wave triumphant.

The privateer *Diomede*, Crowninshield, has arrived at Salem, after a short cruise, in which she captured and manned six enemy vessels. She brought in 35 prisoners.

It is said the British are building on lake Champlain a vessel to carry 30 guns.

New-York, March 16. The privateer schooner, *Viper*, captain D. Dithurbide, of this port, sailed from Charleston on the 24th February, on a cruise, and arrived at Newbedford on Friday last, having made three prizes, viz:

1. The British ship *Victory*, burthen 300 tons, mounting 12 guns, and having 13 men, from Jamaica for Liverpool, laden with 484 bales of cotton, 140 tons of logwood, 170 tierces and 280 bags coffee, 16 zeroons of indigo, (12 of which she brought in,) 8 casks white lead, and 3 casks castor oil. She is a new vessel, coppered to the bends, and cost thirteen thousand pounds sterling.

2. British schooner *Nelson*, of Halifax, from St. Thomas, with 50 puncheons rum.

3. Spanish schr. *Rosa*, from Bermuda, with 84 hhds. 17 tierces, and 74 bbls. sugar—with British license.

The vessels were all ordered in.

Capt. D. also brought in 14 prisoners.

BRITAIN "who ruled the main"—who claimed dominion of the winds and seas—is compelled to pension vile traitors to fight *Decatur's* squadron! Unmanly poltroons. But it is possible they may save some of their ships and a great deal of their honor, if their vile coalition with the "well inclined," shall keep our little squadron in port, which we now believe will be accomplished by British courage and American patriotism. PAR NOBILE FRATRUM! See "Blue Rights" above.

Copy of a letter from commodore Lewis, commanding at New-York, to the secretary of the navy, dated

New-York, March 8, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on Saturday last the enemy drove a schooner on shore, loaded with coals, and despatched his barges to take possession of her; a detachment of men from the flotilla, with a small field-piece, drove them off, and took possession and launched the vessel and brought her safe into port. I have the honor, &c.

J. LEWIS.

Extract of a letter from midshipman T. H. Anlick, prize-master of the British privateer schooner Mars, captured by the U. S. brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Wilmington, N. C. March 7, 1814.

"I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at this place last evening, in the prize schooner *Mars*, late an English privateer, of Nassau, N. P. captured on the 23d ult. by the U. S. brigs *Rattlesnake* and *Enterprize*. The *Mars* is an American built vessel, copper bottomed and copper fastenel, sails remarkably well. About the 20th spoke an American privateer, which gave us information of a large English convoy seen lying too off the Havana eight days previous. We made all sail in pursuit of the convoy, when on the 23d fell in with the *Mars*, and the same day captured a small English schooner from Nassau, N. P. loaded with salt, which we were about to destroy, when the signal to chase was made. It had however not been done when I lost sight of them."

Extract of a letter from captain Charles Gordon to the secretary of the navy, dated

Constellation, off Crany Island, March 10, 1814.

"I have to report to you the loss of one of my

midshipmen, (Mr. William C. Hall.) He was quite young, and the smallest on board; but a youth of great promise, who had so much interested himself with the officers and crew, that his loss has spread a momentary gloom over the ship. He fell from the mizen topmast head to the quarter-deck, yesterday evening, while we were in the act of sending down top-gallant yards, and expired instantly.

He had been much accustomed to going aloft, and had gone up to the mast head, on that occasion, (as he said to the captain of the top) to observe how they unrigged the yard; having hold of the top-gallant shroud, the yard must have struck him in cutting.

He will be buried in the church yard at Norfolk this day at noon, with the ceremonies due to his grade. He is from Queen Ann county, eastern shore of Maryland; no parents, and an only sister living. His family is known to governor Wright, the representative in congress from that district."

Norwich, (Con.) March 9. Commodore *Decatur's* squadron has dropped down the Thames three or four miles. The squadron now lies about a mile and an half from New-London harbor.

The blockading squadron consists of the *Victorious* and *La Hogue*, a frigate, and one or two smaller vessels.

§§—We have a very valuable list of prizes, but propose to insert them on the last Saturdays of each month, hereafter.

THE CHRONICLE.

Severity of English Law.—Among the unfortunate persons lately executed at Lancaster, England, for rioting, was Hannah Smith, a married woman, with eight children, who was convicted of taking 2lbs. of butter from a cart, and forcing the owner to sell it for 1s. per lb. being 3d. less than he demanded.

Naples, Dec. 26.—Yesterday at five o'clock in the evening, we have seen the commencement of one of the most violent eruptions of which the history of Vesuvius gives any account. Happily this phenomenon, which presented a dreadful spectacle, has not done any considerable damage.—The explosion began by a shower of heavy volcanic matter, which has been followed by a violent eruption of lava. This inflammable matter, parting itself into two torrents sunk below the ancient lava towards *Forre-Grego*. At ten o'clock in the evening the first torrent stopped; but the second continued its progress towards *Bosco-Reale* and *Bosco Tre-Casse*.

British 64 destroyed. Capt. Blackler, arrived at an eastern port, informs that a British 64, armed *en suite*, with 1200 tons of provisions, had been captured and destroyed by two French frigates, probably *La Nympe* and *La Clorinde*, which, by accounts from Bermuda, were left engaged with a 64, convoy of a fleet, 10 sail of which they had captured.

Joseph H. HARRIS, is elected a representative in the Congress of the United States, from the state of Kentucky, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry Clay.

The expenditures of France in 1813 amounted to three hundred millions of dollars, and the estimated expense of 1814 was 360,000,000 of dollars!

The banking bill has at length passed the legislature of Pennsylvania, and only wants the signature of the governor to become a law.—By this bill the Mechanics bank, the Commercial bank, and the bank of the Northern Liberties, in the city and county of Philadelphia, the Farmers bank of Lancaster, the York bank, the Chambersburg bank, and the

Pittsburgh manufacturing company, are permitted to continue their operations—but the present stockholders are not allowed to subscribe for any additional stock in any of the said banks, until after the sixth day of the opening of the books of the same. This bill creates about 40 new banks!

British Statistics.

The following table, exhibiting a concise and striking view of the internal condition of England, is extracted from a British paper of 16th October last.

A TABLE

Exhibiting at one view the depreciation of our currency, the disproportion between the advance made in the price of labor and the fall which has taken place in the value of money; with its consequent progressive pauperism, from the revolution of 1688 to the year 1812.

Years.	Price of bread.	Value of the pound in quarter loaves.	Average money wages of husbandry labor.	Bread wages in quar- ter loaves.	Poor rates.	Number of Paupers.
1687	3d	80	6s.	24	£665,362	563,964
1776	6½	37	8	15	1,523,163	695,177
1785	6	40	8	16	1,943,649	818,851
1792	7	34	9	15	2,645,520	955,326
1803	10	24	10	12	4,113,164	1,039,716
1811	12	20	12	12	5,922,954	1,247,659
1812	20	12	15	9	16,453,656	2,079,432

Public Documents

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 32.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to major-general Harrison, dated

War Department, July 14, 1813.

“Orders have been sent to captain Perry to communicate to you the naval movements, and to concert with you the necessary co-operations.

“Of the militia, you are authorised to take what in your judgment will be necessary. Such of the Kentucky militia as are in service would be better than a new draught. There is (of Pennsylvania militia) one regiment at Erie, armed, equipped, &c. These are subject to your command.”

War Department, August 5, 1813.

SIR—The best interpretation of the late movements of the enemy in your quarter is, that De Rotenburg has detached to the aid of Proctor between four and five hundred men, and that with these he is attempting to save Malden by attacking fort Meigs. If this conjecture be well founded, it suggests the true policy on our part, provided the flotilla was over the bar. Go directly to Malden and leave Mr. Proctor to amuse himself with fort Meigs. There is no objection to your appointing the serjeants to other offices pro tempore. Captain Butler has been appointed major of the 32d regiment and lieutenant M'Gee captain in the 42d.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major-general Harrison.

Extract of a letter from major-general William H. Harrison to the secretary at war, dated

Head Quarters, Seneca town, August 22, 1813.

“I am exerting every nerve to complete my preparations for crossing the lake, as soon as I am reinforced by two thousand of the Kentucky militia.— That number is indispensable, from the sickly state of the regular troops, of whom I shall think myself fortunate to take with me two-fifths of the aggregate amount.”

Extract of a letter from major-general Harrison to the secretary of war, dated

Head Quarters, Seneca town, August 29, 1813.

“I shall be able to embark some day between the 10th and 15th proximo, with upwards of 2000 regular troops, and 3000 militia. Every exertion has been, and is continued to be made, to prepare for the contemplated offensive operations; but as we could not navigate the lake until our flotilla came up, nor accumulate at any point on its margin, the stores that were at Upper Sandusky and fort Winchester, during Proctor's late invasion, it will take the time I have mentioned before the embarkation can be effected. It might be facilitated by moving the troops that are here immediately to the lake, and then waiting for the Kentucky militia. But so extremely unhealthy is the whole of the southern shore, from Huron to the river Raisin, that the most fatal effects would follow the keeping the troops upon it, even for a few days. You can form a correct estimate of the dreadful effects of the immense body of stagnant water, with which the vicinity of the lake abounds, from the state of the troops at Lower Sandusky. Upwards of ninety are this morning reported on the sick list, out of about two hundred and twenty. Those at fort Meigs are not much better.”

Extract of a letter from major-general William H. Harrison to the secretary of war, dated.

Head-quarters, Bass Island, September 22, 1813.

“The greater part of the troops are here with me, and the whole will, I believe, be up by twelve o'clock. I shall proceed as far as the Middle Sister in the course of to-night and to-morrow, and in the following night get so near the enemy's coast as to land two or three miles below Malden by eight o'clock in the morning. These prospects may, however, be retarded by adverse winds. Commodore Perry gives me every assistance in his power, but his crews were so much cut up in the late action, that he cannot navigate his vessels without the aid of my men.”

War Department, Sackett's Harbor, Sept. 22, 1813.

SIR—Information has reached me through various but unofficial channels, that commodore Perry had captured the whole of the British fleet on lake Erie. If this be true, it is matter of much personal and public congratulation. It enables you to make sure of Malden, and as a subsequent measure, to carry your main body down the lake, and by throwing yourself into De Rotenburg's rear, to compel him to quit his new positions before fort George. After general Wilkinson shall have left that place, there will be found on the two sides of the Niagara, a force amounting to three thousand men, who will be subjected to your orders. By giving this new direction to your operations, you will readily perceive of how much more importance it is, in the opinion of the executive, to be able to expel the enemy from the country lying between the two lakes Erie and Ontario, than to pursue the indians into their woody and distant recesses. A few days will put us in motion from this point.

Accept my best wishes, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General Harrison.

Head-quarters, Amherstburgh, Sept. 27, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that I landed the army under my command about three miles below this place, at three o'clock this evening, without opposition, and took possession of the town in an hour after. General Proctor has retreated to Sandwich with his regular troops and indians, having previously burned the fort, navy yard, barracks, and public store houses. The two latter were very extensive, covering several acres of ground. I will pursue the enemy to-morrow, although there is no probability of overtaking him, as he has upwards of 1,000 horses, and we have not one in the army. I shall think myself fortunate to be able to collect a sufficiency to mount the general officers. It is supposed here that general Proctor intends to establish himself upon the river French, forty miles from Malden.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

John Armstrong, Esq. Sec'y of War.

Extract of a letter from major-general William H. Harrison to the secretary of war, dated
Head-quarters, near Moravia town, on the river
Thames, 80 miles from Detroit, October 5, 1813.

"I have the honor to inform you, that by the blessing of Providence, the army under my command has this evening obtained a complete victory over the combined indian and British forces under the command of general Proctor. I believe that nearly the whole of the enemy's regulars are taken or killed; amongst the former are all the superior officers, excepting general Proctor. My mounted men are now in pursuit of him. Our loss is very trifling."

Extracts of a letter from major-general Harrison to the secretary of war, dated

Head-quarters, Detroit, October 16, 1813.

"A detachment of the army, under the command of brigadier-general M'Arthur, has been for some days waiting at this place for the necessary provisions to proceed to lake Michigan. I am sorry to inform you, however, that from the effects of a violent storm, there is now no prospect of accomplishing that desirable object, the reduction of Michilimackinac, this season. It is with the greatest regret I inform you, that it is almost reduced to a certainty, that two of our schooners have been lost on lake Erie, the Chippewa and Ohio; the former loaded with the baggage of the troops from Bass island, the latter with flour and salt provisions from Cleveland."

"Upon a consultation with the two brigadiers and commodore Perry and captain Elliot, it was unanimously determined, that the season is too far advanced to attempt an expedition to Maccinac, if it were not commenced in two or three days, and there was no hope of the supplies being obtained in that time."

"It is generally believed here, that general Proctor despatched an order to the commanding officer at Maccinac to destroy the post and retreat by the way of Grand river. At any rate, it is not a matter of much importance to have that place in our possession during the winter, cut off as it is from a communication with the rest of the world."

Sackett's Harbor, October 20, 1813.

Sir—The enemy's corps before fort George broke up their cantonments on the 9th, and marched rapidly for Burlington bay, which he reached on the 11th. By taking this route he may intend to reinforce Proctor on the river French, or Kingston, at the head of the St. Lawrence. He was apprized of the abandonment of Malden on the 5th.

We are perhaps too remote to profit by each others suggestions; but it does not appear to me that

Sandwich is the point at which Proctor will stop, if you pursue him. From Point aux Pins, on lake Erie, there is a good road to Chatham, on the Thames, the distance not more than twenty-four miles. Were this gained, and travelled back to Sandwich, the enemy's means of subsistence might be destroyed, and himself compelled to surrender. But of the practicability of this, you are the best judge. My opinion is suggested by the map.

The first division of this army sailed two days ago. The second and reserve follow to-day.

Yours with great respect,

J. ARMSTRONG,

Major-general Harrison.

Extract of a letter from major-general Harrison to the secretary of war, dated

Head-quarters, Erie, Pa. October 22, 1813.

"Soon after my letter to you of the 16th instant was written, I was informed that a special messenger, with despatches from you, had left Bass island in the schooner Chippewa, which had been driven from the mouth of the Detroit river in a violent storm; and from the circumstance of a quantity of baggage belonging to the officers, which was known to have been on board, being found on the lake shore, she was believed to have been lost. As I had nearly completed the arrangement for a suspension of hostilities with the indians, although I had no information as to the movement of the army on lake Ontario, I determined to embark general M'Arthur's brigade and the battalion of the United States riflemen, and proceed with them down the lake until I could receive some certain information of the movements of the army under general Wilkinson, and what was expected from me. I arrived here this morning with commodore Perry in the Ariel, having left the remainder of the fleet at Bass island. It is probable they will be here this evening, when we shall immediately proceed to Buffaloe."

Extract of a letter from major-general Harrison to the secretary of war, dated

Head-quarters, Buffaloe, N. Y. October 24, 1813.

"I have this moment landed at this place, from on board the schooner Ariel, which is one of seven vessels, with which I left Detroit, having on board the greater part of M'Arthur's brigade, and the detachment of the United States' rifle regiment, under col. Smith. The other vessels are all, I believe, in sight, and will be up in a short time. The aggregate number of troops with me, is about thirteen hundred, but not more than one thousand fit for duty.— Before this reaches you, you will no doubt be informed of the loss of your messenger, captain Brown, with the despatches that were entrusted with him. Not having received your directions, and being entirely ignorant of the state of our military operations in this quarter, I was much at a loss to know how to proceed; but believing that general Cass with his brigade would be able to secure Detroit and our adjacent conquests, after having concluded an armistice with the greater part of the hostile tribes, I concluded that I could not do better than to move down the lake with the remaining part of the troops. A part of M'Arthur's brigade is still at the Bass islands, where they were left for the want of the means of conveyance; and a considerable portion of their baggage was also left from the same cause. Means, however, have been taken to collect and bring them on.

"I shall move down the troops immediately to fort George, where I shall await your orders, unless an opportunity should previously occur of striking at the enemy. The information I have received here of the situation and movements of the enemy on the head of lake Ontario, is vague and contradictory."

War Department, Wilna, October 30, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 5th and of the 24th instant.

The despatch by captain Brown, and which with him was lost in lake Erie, suggested, as an ulterior movement, the coming down to the Niagara river, and putting yourself on the right and rear of De Rotenberg's position before fort George; while general McClure, with his brigade of militia, volunteers and indians, should approach them in front. The enemy seems to have been aware of this, or of some similar movement, as he began his retreat on the 9th and did not stop until he had gained the head of Burlington bay, where I understand, by report, he yet is. This is his last strong hold in the peninsula.—Routed from this, he must surrender or make his way down lake Ontario to Kingston. His force is estimated at twelve or fifteen hundred effectives.—The capture or destruction of this corps would be a glorious finale to your campaign. Our operations in this quarter are but beginning, at a time when they ought to have ended.

I shall go on slowly towards Utica, where I may have the pleasure of seeing adjutant-general Gaines

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major-general Harrison.

Extract of a letter from the secretary at war to general Harrison, dated

Boonsville, November 3, 1813.

"I have fortunately met colonel Gaines on the way to his regiment. The deputy pay-master shall have orders to attend to the brigade you have brought with you. Captain Butler will act as your assistant adjutant-general, and shall receive an appointment as such. The officers of the several corps composing your division (as well those at fort George as of general Cass's brigade,) not indispensable to the command of the troops now in the field, should be immediately despatched on the recruiting service. I need not invoke your attention to a subject so important to the early and successful opening of the next campaign, and to the extent and character of your particular command. Will the whole of Cass's brigade be wanted to the westward? In the event of a peace with the savages a less force would be sufficient; and, to hasten and secure this event, the present moment and present impressions must be seized. Of the warriors, suing for peace, one or more should be sent by the nearest route, and by the most expeditious mode, to the Creek nation. The story of their defeat by you, and subsequent abandonment by the British, communicated by themselves, would probably have a decided effect on their red-brethren of the south, and save us the trouble and expense of beating them into a sense of their own interest.—When I wrote to you from Wilna, it was doubtful whether our attack would be made directly upon Kingston or upon Montreal. Reasons exist for preferring the latter course, and have probably determined general Wilkinson to go down the St. Lawrence. In this case, the enemy will have at Kingston, besides his fleet, a garrison of twelve or fourteen hundred men. Had we not a corps in the neighborhood, these might do mischief, and even render insecure the winter station of our fleet. To prevent this it is deemed advisable to draw together at Sackett's Harbor a considerable military force. There are now at that post between four and five hundred men of all descriptions—sick, convalescent and effective. Colonel Scott's detachment (about 700) are on their march thither, and it is barely possible that colonel Randolph's (not arriving in time to move with the army) may be there also. This does not exceed three hundred and fifty. McArthur's brigade added

to these will make a force entirely competent to our object. To bring this brigade down the lake you must have the aid of the fleet, which will be readily given by commodore Chauncey. On this point I shall write to him and suggest a communication with you in relation to it

"This new disposition will render necessary the employment of so many of the militia and volunteers, now in service under general McClure, as you may deem competent to the safe keeping of forts George and Niagara and their dependencies."

Headquarters, Newark, November 16, 1813.

Sir—Commodore Chauncey with the fleet arrived here yesterday morning, and informed me that he was ready to receive the troops to convey them down the lake; and that the season was so far advanced, rendering the navigation dangerous to the smaller vessels, that it was desirable they should be embarked as expeditiously as possible. As a very small part of the militia and volunteers had arrived, and the situation of Sackett's Harbor appearing to me to require immediate reinforcement, I did not think proper to take upon myself the responsibility of postponing the departure of the troops for the lower part of the lake, conformably to the directions contained in your letter of the 3d instant.

"The information I received yesterday from two respectable citizens that were taken near to fort Meigs in June last, and who made their escape in an open boat from Burlington, confirms me in the propriety of sending them off. These men state, the troops were hurrying to Kingston from York as fast as possible. The regulars going down in boats and the militia bring the latter back."

The troops are now all embarked and are under the command of colonel Smith, who is an officer in whose capacity and bravery the greatest reliance may be placed.

I shall set out this evening for the seat of government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your humble servant,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Hon. John Armstrong, Esq. Sec'y of War.

Correspondence with governor Shelby, in relation to the north western campaign.

Frankfort, August 1, 1813.

Sir—A few days ago I was honored with a letter from general Harrison, under date of the 20th ultimo, by his aid-de-camp, major Trimble. In it he says, that "he had just received a letter from the secretary at war authorising him to call from the neighboring states such numbers of militia as he might deem requisite for the ensuing operations against Upper Canada." In pursuance of that power, he has made a requisition on the government of Kentucky, for reinforcements, and has referred me to major Trimble for information, &c. &c. and has in warm terms solicited my taking the field in person. Much delay would have been the inevitable consequence of ordering out the militia as *infantry* in the ordinary mode, by draft. As *mounted volunteers*, a competent force can, I feel confident, be easily raised. I have, therefore, appointed the 31st of this month, at Newport, in this state, for a general rendezvous of mounted volunteers.

I have the honor of enclosing, for the information of the president, a copy of my address to the militia of this state on the occasion.

The prospect of acting effectually against Upper Canada will, I have no doubt, call forth a large force to our standard, and they will be immediately marched to the head-quarters of the north-western army, in such bodies as will best facilitate their movements.

when there they can act as foot or mounted, as circumstances may require.

I shall take great pleasure to hear from the president on this subject previous to my departure from this place, and I request the favor of you to lay this letter immediately before him for his consideration, and that you will be pleased to apprise me of the result by the earliest conveyance.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

The hon. the secretary of war.

Red Hook, North River, August 21, 1813.

SIR—I had the honor of receiving your excellency's letter, of the 1st of August by the southern mail of yesterday, and of learning from the war office that a copy had been forwarded to the president for his consideration and orders. These will be communicated to your excellency as promptly as possible. I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His excellency, the governor of Kentucky.

NOTE.—It is understood that it was not till the receipt of the above at the war office, for transmission to Kentucky, that governor Shelby's letter was sent to the president.

War Office, September 27, 1813.

SIR—In the absence of the secretary of war, I have the honor to inform your excellency, that the president has been pleased to approve your arrangements, in substituting volunteers for the detached militia required by general Harrison.

The term of service for the detachment under your excellency, must depend on the arrangements of the commanding general, to whom you are referred for the necessary information relative to their duty, and the points where your troops will be expected to operate.

It will be proper for your excellency to keep up a correspondence with general Harrison. This is rendered the more necessary, as the several requisitions which have been made by him for volunteers and militia have not been accurately reported to the war office; and it is possible he may find it advisable to discharge a part of your force before they reach the frontier.

In the present critical period of the campaign, it seems advisable to submit all further arrangements to general Harrison, under the instructions he has received from the president through the secretary of war.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient humble servant,

DANL. PARKER, C. C.

War Department.

*His excellency Isaac Shelby,
governor of Kentucky.*

Correspondence between the secretary of war and major-general Hampton.

September 1, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Prevost has gone up to the head of the lake; Yeo has followed him. The object is either to attack Boyd, or to draw Wilkinson to the west, and spin out the campaign, without either giving or receiving blows of decided character. In either case, his [Prevost's] rear is manifestly neglected, and we must not lose the advantage he presents for attacking it. Wilkinson has gone on to fort George to baffle Prevost, (if the former be his object) and to bring off the army, should the other be manifestly his intention. If Chauncey beat Yeo, sir George's case will be desperate. This is the pivot on which the issue of the campaign turns. I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Camp Near Burlington, September 7, 1813.

SIR—Your letter of the 1st instant came to hand, by express, the last evening. My disposition for a movement had been shaped to meet the arrangement communicated in my letter of the 31st ultimo; but I called together the heads of departments this morning to know how far it would be practicable to anticipate that which you had indicated in your despatch of the 29th, and it was found impracticable.

Learned's regiment has not arrived. The ordnance and fixed ammunition belonging to the artillery were only to leave Albany on the 5th, and the latter for the infantry is not yet on its way, notwithstanding my order to major Bumford, as early as the 12th or 15th of August; and without it I shall be fifty rounds a man short, having now less than fifty, including those in the cartridge boxes. But what is worse than all, the quarter-master-general's arrangements, for the land transportation, is shaped to the 20th and cannot be met at an earlier day.

A descent by water, and direct attack on the Isle aux Noix, is out of the question. It is a place of immense strength, and cannot be approached, but by a decided superiority of naval strength. This commodore McDonough does not pretend to assume in the narrow waters. He has this morning been explicitly consulted upon that point. Our approach must be by the plains of Acadia. I had directed a monthly return to be inclosed. Our strength will be less than 4,000 effectives. Lane and Leonard's regiments have come on, with rumps and measles upon them, and totally destitute of the least instruction. Too much must not be expected from us. All accounts concur in representing the force of the enemy at more than 5,000, exclusive of three battalions of incorporated militia (twelve months men) stationed at the Cedars and Cascades, some distance up the St. Lawrence. If any have gone to Kingston, they have been detached from these points. These battalions consist of 400 men each.

I shall expect information from you respecting the state of things above, but shall not wait a moment for it after I am ready.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. HAMPTON.

Honorable John Armstrong, secretary of war.

Sackett's Harbor, September 13, 1813.

SIR—Your letter of the 7th inst. has been received. Chauncey probably fought a battle on the 11th instant. A heavy cannonade was distinctly heard at this place for several hours, and a boat from Great Sodus states, that an engagement between the fleets took place off *Presque Isle* on the northern shore of the lake. (*Presque Isle* is nearly opposite to Great Sodus.) We are anxiously looking for the result. Had Chauncey been beaten, or so crippled as to make it necessary for him to go into port, we should have seen him here before to-day. His absence and his silence, give us, therefore, an assurance that whatever may have been the issue of the battle, it has not disabled him from covering the intended movement of the troops.

Our information differs widely from yours as to the strength of the enemy at Montreal and its dependencies. A deserter from a British detachment of 300 men, moving from Montreal to Kingston, and who left them near the head of the rapids, came to this post the day before yesterday. He states that the whole regular force near Montreal does not exceed one thousand effectives, and that but three hundred invalids have been left at Quebec. This agrees with information received through other channels less direct, and perhaps less correct than yours.

From general Wilkinson I have not heard a syllable since his arrival at fort George, which was on the 4th instant. He must now be on the point of moving.

The 10th and 32d regiments are in march for Plattsburg. The latter was destined for this place, but learning that it could not leave Philadelphia before the 12th, I have given to it the shorter march and nearer scene of action.

It is much to be regretted that our naval means on Lake Champlain should have fallen so far short of their object. To our operations an ascendancy in the narrow parts of the lake is of infinite moment. A well chosen position on the plains is the alternative of most promise. It may keep the different corps of the enemy in the state of separation.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major-general Hampton.

Head-Quarters, Cumberland Head, September 15, 1813.

SIR—I have got my forces nearly concentrated at this point; and, with McDonough's aid have put a stopper on the lake which ensures tranquility while my preparations are going on. All now depends on the quarter-master-general, and I believe he will surmount every obstacle. I shall soon be ready.

I am, &c.

WADE HAMPTON.

Secretary of war.

Sackett's Harbor, September 19, 1813.

DEAR GENERAL—Chauncey has chased Yeo round the lake and obliged him to take shelter in Kingston. The commodore has now gone up to fort George to bring down the troops. We are ready at this point to embark. It may, perhaps, be the 30th before our forces will be assembled and in motion. Your movements may of course be somewhat delayed—say to the 25th or 26th.

It is believed in Kingston that sir George Prevost is about going to Quebec. Will he not stop at Montreal?

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General Hampton.

Head Quarters at Little Chazy, September 22, 1813.

SIR—At 6 o'clock, p. m. on the 19th, I dropped down with the army from Cumberland Head for the shore near this place, and landed at 12 o'clock at night, and an hour after had the light corps of the army in motion against the advanced posts of the enemy. Snelling's command against a post a little over the line, on the lake shore, and Hamilton's against Odletown. The blow was to have been struck at the dawn, and the corps were to unite at the latter place, twelve miles distant. Both corps were misled by their guides. Snelling finding himself out of his way for the first point, pushed for the second, and as Hamilton had taken a circuit to get below it, Snelling arrived first and fell upon the picquet in a house, which he killed or took, except two or three, and the main body escaped.

Hamilton arrived soon after; the army joined them a little after nine. A few desperate indians continued to lurk about the distant bushes, and frequently crawled up and fired upon our sentries during the day and the succeeding night.

One was killed upon his post in the dark, and two or three others wounded. They were frequently drove off and the thickets scoured, but they continued to hover round as long as we staid. The army had on their backs five days provisions, and my intention was to push through the wood, remove all obstructions, and repair the roads for our supplies, artillery, baggage, &c. which was to follow; but an

insurmountable difficulty occurred which at once defied all human exertion. The drought had been uncommon, and I had some doubts of the practicability of procuring water for the troops, horses and teams; but the points of Odletown, La Cole, and the river La Cadia were represented to me as a sure resource.

The troops, however, soon dried up the wells and springs of Odletown, and the beds of La Cole and La Cadia are represented, from authority not to be questioned, to be dry. The troops began to suffer extremely, and the few cavalry and artillery horses that arrived were obliged to be sent back to Champlain, a distance of four miles, for water. The difficulty began to produce effects the most to be dreaded.

It was not a time to hesitate: the general staff and commanding officers of corps were called together, and there was but one voice.

The *Chataugy* route was adopted. It was circuitous, but afforded water, and was practicable in less time, all obstructions in the other considered.

The army fell back in the afternoon of the 21st and encamped at Champlain. The Chataugy road takes off near this place, and the army will advance on it seven miles this afternoon. The baggage is now advancing on it. I hope to arrive at Chataugy on the evening of the 24th. I can from thence join you at any point you may advise on the St. Lawrence. My object is *Cognawauga*, opposite to La Chine, about forty miles from Chataugy and ten from Montreal. I have my guides and information I can rely upon. This position will present three points. If I do not hear from you I can take either or hold fast; as circumstances shall indicate.

My first movement was unexpected to the enemy; must draw him into some confusion, and will pass as a feint so soon as he hears of my route to Chataugy. My force is less numerous than I expected. It is raw and of a description that will be forever falling off. All I can say is, it shall have all the capacity I can give it.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. HAMPTON.

P. S. Since writing I find all the corps cannot leave this ground before the morning, and that it will be the 25th before we reach Chataugy. W. H.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

Sackett's Harbor, Sept. 25, 1813.

SIR—Your letter of the 23d instant, was delivered to me last night. Commodore Chauncey left this place on the 18th, in the intention of running up to fort George, and covering the transportation of the troops from that point to this. On the 21st he had not arrived there; the effect, as I suppose, of adverse winds. This circumstance will necessarily bring after it a delay in the execution of our joint operations, and will indicate the propriety of your not advancing beyond Malone or the *Four Corners*, until you have advice of our movement. The distance from this place to Malone is about 130 miles. An express can reach you in 30 hours, and will, of course, enable you to gain the village of *Cognawauga* as early as may be proper. You will give such direction to the militia corps assembling or assembled at Plattsburg, as you may think most advisable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major-general Hampton.

Head-Quarters, Pomeroy's,
13 miles from Chataugy, September, 25, 1813.

SIR—I had this morning, at 3 o'clock, the honor to receive your letter of the 19th, and finding so much time on my hands, the idea has occurred, that

a greater advantage may arise from a closer view of our means, and the clearest possible concert and understanding in their application. Of every matter and thing relating to mine, colonel Atkinson will give you as full an idea, as if you had been with me for the last five days. When you shall have reflected fully upon them, my arrangements and ideas, your indications can be made with more precision and confidence.

The perfect *readiness* of the troops, with the exception of not a single platoon, has been a source of much solicitude to the best informed among us. This solicitude has not been removed by the first experiment. Every thing was done, to be sure, that ought to have been done; but not in that *style* which the example of a Snelling, a Hamilton, &c. ought to have inspired in the movements of even the light corps. We want a little more mercury in the ranks at least. Can you not let me have the 1st dragoons, and one more veteran battalion? At all events let me have Hane and Haig, that I may have their local as well as constitutional ardor. But the great object of this letter is, a full and distinct view and understanding on both sides. All I need say is, that whatever part shall be assigned me in the general plan, shall be executed to the utmost extent of my ability and power.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant.

WADE HAMPTON.

Hon. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to major-general Hampton, dated

War Department, September 28, 1813.

"The position you have taken is better calculated to keep up the enemy's doubts with regard to your real point of attack than any other. *Hold it fast till we approach you.* In the present state of the campaign we ought to run no risks by *separate* attacks when *combined ones*, are practicable and sure. Had you been able to have broken down the head of their defences and seized the bank of the St. John's at the rapids, you would have bothered his knighthip considerably; but, on the whole, the western movement is to be preferred; because in it there is *safety and concert*, and in the mean time, enough to render his attention to different points necessary, and of course to keep his forces in a state of division.

"The moment the enemy left the upper parts of the Chesapeake, I ordered Pickens with his battalion of the 10th to join you. A battalion of 32d had similar orders."

Head-Quarters, Chataugy, October 4, 1813.

Dear Sir—No change of importance in my affairs has occurred since my last, by colonel Atkinson; but, as there are several of minor consideration, I have judged that a detailed view of them might be of some use, at the moment of your arranging with the commanding general the main course of the proposed operations.

The road to Plattsburgh will be completed to-day, and is a perfect *turnpike*. The artillery, consisting of 8 six-pounders, 1 twelve, and 1 howitzer, tolerably appointed and found, is arrived. I have but a small stock of provisions on hand, but have the most pointed assurance from colonel Thomas, the quarter-master general, that a supply of sixty days of bread and flour will arrive at once, in the course of three or four days. I have only from forty to fifty rounds of musket cartridges with me, but this convoy will make the supply an *hundred*, and give to the artillery all it requires in reserve. The supply of salted provisions will not exceed a fourth of the proportion of flour; but we have, and can have, an unlimited supply of good beef cattle.

Brigadier general Parker is at Plattsburgh hastening my supplies, and presiding over some arrangements that were thought necessary. I have directed the commencement of a *petty war*, or invasion of the lines, at and near lake Champlain, by Colonel Clark, who has some volunteers, and brigadier general Fasset, (our colonel) who has at my instance called out his brigade of militia. The latter, I understand, turn out but badly, but they will make together, I suppose, from 600 to 1000 men. There has been inculcated by the artifices of the British, a shameful and corrupt neutrality on the lines, for the purposes of gain. I have directed these officers to break the truce. And should other means fail, to act the part of the mischievous urchin, who, to get two peaceable *tabbies* at "*making the fur fly*," hold them up together by the tail. To be serious, it is really time each individual should take his side, and that traitors to either, should meet their due reward. What I am aiming at, however, is tranquility on the road, by kicking up a dust on the lines. It will also create a division at a proper point. Of Hopkins' militia, but about 250 have arrived, and not more than 50 or 60 of them have consented to pass the line. Such as refused, general Parker was authorized to keep on the lines below, and to excite all the *alarm* he could with them and the Vermonters. The change of habit has produced more sickness among my raw soldiers than I expected. I believe the number has accumulated at this place to 300; and, I am afraid will increase. The enemy is in considerable force about 12 or 14 miles distant. He made an attack on one of my outposts with 300 or 400 regulars, and as many Indians, on the afternoon of the first instant, but he fell into bad hands. He found Snelling well posted with his own and Wood's corps. The attack was made with Indians, and the regulars lay in ambush. But Snelling dashed upon them with such rapidity upon their flanks, that they all skampered away together. Lieutenant Nash, of the 33d regiment, and one man was killed, and one wounded. If the Indians lost any they carried them off.

The Indians still hover about us and shoot at our sentries. The St. Regis people are poor d—ls.

I have written in much haste, and have neither time for correction nor copying. You must take it for better for worse. I will only entreat you to regard it in any other light rather than that of an official communication. You may, however, no less rely upon all the information it conveys.

I am, sir, very respectfully and truly,

Your most obedient servant,

W. HAMPTON.

The hon. John Armstrong.

Head-Quarters, Chataugy, October 12, 1813.

Dear Sir—My solicitude to know your progress, and the real state of the *grand army*, is extreme. It is perhaps not less *necessary* for both, that I should be constantly informed. Implicit faith, cordiality, and concert ought to unite our efforts. These have formed the basis of our exertions so far, and promises, more than our numbers, the result so much desired. I have no reference to individuals; but to the *heart* of every man. The point and movement of our junction is all important; and that, and not the moment of my departure from hence, ought to be indicated; because I ought to be the best judge of the *time necessary* to surmount the obstacles in the way. Between this and *Chawawaga* much work on the road is necessary, and I ought to advance upon it two or three days earlier than might be judged necessary upon a smooth and solid road. By *seizing* and holding strong positions in my front, the work will progress in my rear without interrupting

risk, until I arrive within a striking distance. You have said "hold fast," and it might be considered precipitate to advance before I hear, at least, that the *Rubicon* is passed above. These are points for your consideration, and those with you who guide the general movement. You have not sent me the 200 mounted dragoons. Their presence, on ground, the possession of which I do not despair of gaining, added to a force of 4,000 effective infantry, and a well appointed *train*, ought to inspire you with some reliance upon our army, new as it is. High pretensions have been avoided; but the moment has arrived when it is perhaps necessary for us to be estimated at as much as we are worth.

The 10th is at hand, and is included in the estimate. It is believed the militia may serve for escorts to what must follow us.

Colonel Clark is carrying on his small war on the lines with all the effect contemplated. The enemy's motley force have every where nearly disappeared. He is concentrating, no doubt, on points in my way, or on the river.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

W. HAMP TON.

*The hon. General Armstrong,
Secretary at War.*

We have had an intelligent deserter of the regiment of Canadian fencibles. He states the enemy's force near us at 3,000; but when put to the detail, gave it as follows:

13th regiment—two flank companies and part of a battalion,	300
Muron's French regiment, two-flank companies,	200
Canadian fencibles, colonel Robertson,	150
Colonel Shaburry's command, voltiguers and Indians and some fencibles,	700
Two battalions incorporated militia,	756
<hr/>	
The whole commanded by col. Williams,	2,100

Sir George had gone along to Montreal.—He brought down thirty-six boats and about 600 troops, included in the above.

Sackett's Harbor, October 16, 1813.

Dear general—Your favor of the 12th ultimo has been handed to me by major Parker. The Niagara frontier has been slow in its movements. It has at length reached Henderson's harbor, and moves this day to Grenadier island, whither the division here is moving also. From this point (Grenadier island,) we take our departure either for Kingston or for Montreal. The enemy broke up his positions before fort George on the 9th, burned his surplus stores, arms, &c. and moved rapidly for Burlington bay, which he reached on the 11th instant. Advices from the bay of Canti state, that he is coming down to Kingston, and that his sick and convalescent, to the number of 1200, had already arrived there. He will bring with him about 1,500 effectives, and thanks to the storm and our snail-like movements down the lake, they will be there before we can reach it. The *manœuvre* intended is lost, so far as regards Kingston. What we now do against that place must be done by hard blows and at some risk. The importance of the object may, however, justify the means. In the other case, (an immediate descent of the St. Lawrence) the army will make its way to the isle Perrot, whence we shall immediately open a communication with you. Under these circumstances you will approach the *moult* of the *Chateaugay* or other

point which shall better favor our junction, and hold the enemy in check. Your known vigilance and skill make it unnecessary to suggest any measure of precaution against the enterprises of the enemy while you remain within stroke of him. The dragoons will pass the St. Lawrence near the Coteau de lac.

Yours, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major-general Hampton.

Head-quarters, Four Corners, Nov. 1, 1813.

SIR—On the morning of the 21st ultimo the army commenced its movement down the Chateaugay, for the purpose of placing itself in a situation which would enable it to fulfil its parts of the proposed combined operations on the St. Lawrence.

An extensive wood of eleven of twelve miles in front, blocked up with felled timber, and covered by the Indians and light troops of the enemy, was a serious impediment to the arduous task of opening a road for the artillery and stores. Brigadier general Izard with the light troops and one regiment of the line, was detached early in the morning to turn these impediments in flank, and to seize on the more open country below, while the army, preceded by a strong working party, advanced, on a more circuitous but practicable route for a road. The measure, as will be seen by the report of brigadier general Izard, which I have the honor to inclose, completely succeeded, and the main body of the army reached the advanced position on the evening of the 22d.—The 23d and 24th were employed in completing the road and getting up the artillery and stores.

I had arranged, at my departure, under the direction of major Parker, a line of communication as far up the St. Lawrence as Ogdensburg, for the purpose of hastening to me the earliest notice of the progress of our army down. I had surmounted twenty-four miles of the most difficult part of the route, and had in advance, of me seven miles of open country, but at the end of that distance commenced a wood of some miles in extent, which had been formed into an entire abatis and filled by a succession of wooden breastworks, the rear most of which were supplied with ordnance. In front of these defences were placed the Indian force and light corps of the enemy, and in the rear all of his disposable force. As the extent of this force depended upon his sense of danger on the St. Lawrence, it was a cause of regret that all communication from yourself or major Parker seemed to be at an end. As it was, however, believed that the enemy was hourly adding to his strength in this position, if free from the apprehension of danger from above, an effort was judged necessary to dislodge him, and if it succeeded, we should be in possession of a position which we could hold as long as any doubts remained of what was passing above, and of the real part to be assigned us.

Our guides assured us of a shoal and practicable fording place, opposite the lower flank of the enemy's defences, and that the wood on the opposite side of the river, a distance of seven or eight miles, was practicable for the passage of the troops. Colonel Purdy with the light corps, and a strong body of infantry of the line, was detached at an early hour of the night of the 25th to gain this ford by the morning, and to commence his attack in rear, and that was to be the signal for the army to fall on in front, and it was believed the pass might be carried before the enemy's distant troops could be brought forward to its support.

I had returned to my quarters from Purdy's column about 9 o'clock at night, when I found a Mr. Bald-

win, of the quarter master general's department, who put in my hands an open paper containing instructions to him from the quarter master general, respecting the building of huts for the army in the Chateaugay, below the line. This paper sunk my hopes, and raised serious doubts of receiving that efficacious support which had been anticipated. I would have recalled the column, but it was in motion, and the darkness of the night rendered it impracticable. I could only go forward. The army was put in motion on the morning of the 26th, leaving its baggage, &c. on the ground of encampment.

On advancing near the enemy, it was found that the column on the opposite side was not as far advanced as had been anticipated. The guides had misled it, and finally failed in finding the ford. We could not communicate with it, but only awaited the attack below. About 2 o'clock the firing commenced, and our troops advanced rapidly to the attack. The enemy's light troops commenced a sharp fire, but brigadier general Izard advanced with his brigade, drove him every where behind his defences and silenced the fire in his front. This brigade would have pushed forward as far as courage, skill and perseverance could have carried it; but on advancing, it was found that the firing had commenced on the opposite side, and the ford had not been gained.

The enemy retired behind his defences, but a renewal of his attack was expected, and their troops remained some time in their position to meet it. The troops on the opposite side were excessively fatigued. The enterprise had failed in its main point, and colonel Purdy was ordered to withdraw his column to a shoal four or five miles above, and cross over. The day was spent, and general Izard was ordered to withdraw his brigade to a position three miles in the rear, to which place the baggage had been ordered forward.

The slowness and order with which general Izard retired with his brigade, could but have inspired the enemy with respect. They presumed not to venture a shot at him during his movement; but the unguardedness of some part of Purdy's command exposed him to a rear attack from the Indians, which was repeated after dark, and exposed him to some loss.—These attacks were always repelled, and must have cost the enemy as many lives as we lost. Our entire loss of killed, wounded and missing, does not exceed fifty. In its new position within three miles of the enemy's post, the army encamped on the night of the 26th, and remained until 12 o'clock of the 28th. All the deserters, of whom there were four, having concurred in the information that sir George Prevost, with three other general officers, had arrived with the whole of his disposable force, and lay in the rear of these defences, and a letter from major Parker (by express received in the evening of the 26th) having informed me that no movements of our army down the St. Lawrence had been heard of at Ogdensburg, and for some distance above; the following questions were submitted to the commanding officers of brigades, regiments and corps, and the heads of the general Staff, in a council convened for the purpose: "Is it advisable, under existing circumstances, to renew the attack on the enemy's position, and if not, what position is it advisable for the army to take, until it can receive advices of the advance of the grand army down the St. Lawrence?" The opinion of the council was expressed in the following words:

"It is the unanimous opinion of this council, that it is necessary, for the preservation of this army and the fulfilment of the ostensible views of the govern-

ment, that we immediately return by orderly marches to such a position (Chateaugay) as will secure our communications with the United States, either to retire into winter quarters or to be ready to strike below." In pursuance of this opinion the army has returned by slow marches to this place, and now awaits the order of the government. Its condition will be stated by the bearer, colonel King, who can give you, upon every point, more full and perfect information, than could be contained in a written detail.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,

W. HAMPTON.

The hon. John Armstrong,
secretary of war.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
District No. 9, seven miles above Ogdensburg,
November 6, 1813—in the evening.

SIR—I address you at the special instance of the secretary of war, who by bad roads, worse weather, and ill health, was diverted from meeting me near this place, and determined to tread back his steps to Washington from Antwerp on the 29th ultimo.

I am destined to, and determined on the attack of Montreal, if not prevented by some act of God; and to give security to the enterprise, the division under your command must co-operate with the corps under my immediate orders. The point of rendezvous is the circumstance of greatest interest to the issue of this operation, and the distance which separates us, and my ignorance of the practicability of the direct or devious roads or routes on which you must march, make it necessary that your own judgment should determine that point. To assist you in forming the soundest determination and to take the most prompt and effectual measures, I can only inform you of my intentions and situation in one or two respects of first importance. I shall pass Prescott to-night, because the stage of the season will not allow me three days to take it; shall cross the cavalry at Hambleton, which will not require a day, and shall then press forward and break down every obstruction to the confluence of this river with Grand river, there to cross to the Isle Perrot, and with my scows to bridge the narrow inner channel, and thus obtain foothold on Montreal island, at about twenty miles from the city; after which, our artillery, bayonets and swords must secure our triumph or provide us honorable graves. Inclosed you have a memorandum of my field and battering train, pretty well found in fixed ammunition, which may enable you to dismiss your own, but we are deficient in loose powder and musket cartridges, and therefore hope you may be abundantly found. On the subject of provisions, I wish I could give as favorable information; our whole stock of bread may be consumed at about 15 days, and our meat at 20. In speaking on this subject to the secretary of war, he informed me that ample magazines were laid up on lake Champlain, and therefore I must request you to order forward two or three months supply by the safest route in a direction to the proposed scene of action. I have submitted the state of our provisions to my general officers, who unanimously agree that it should not prevent the progress of the expedition: and they also agree in opinion, that if you are not in force to face the enemy you should meet us at St. Regis, or its vicinity.

I shall expect to hear from, if not to see you, at that place on the 9th or 10th instant,

And have the honor to be respectfully, &c.

JAS. WILKINSON.

To major-general W. Hampton, &c.

P. S. I was preparing an express when I should have despatched to-morrow but for the fortunate call of colonel King.

A copy,
JOHN HOOMES, Aid-de-camp.

Head-Quarters, Four Corners, November 8, 1813.

SIR—I had the honor to receive, at a late hour last evening, by colonel King, your communication of the 6th, and was deeply impressed with the sense of responsibility it imposed of deciding upon the means of our co-operation.

The idea suggested as the opinion of your officers, effecting the junction at St. Regis, was most pleasing, as being the most immediate, until I came to the disclosure of the amount of your supplies of provision. Colonel Atkinson will explain the reasons that would have rendered it impossible for me to have brought more than each man could have carried upon his back; and, when I reflected that, in throwing myself upon your scanty means, I should be weakening you in your most vulnerable point, I did not hesitate to adopt the opinion, after consulting the general and principal officers, that by throwing myself back on my main depot, where all the means of transportation had gone, and falling upon the enemy's flank, and straining every effort to open a communication from Plattsburgh to Cognawaga, or any other point you may indicate on the St. Lawrence, I should more effectually contribute to your success than by the junction at St. Regis.

The way is, in many places, blockaded and abated, and the road impracticable for wheels during winter; but by the employment of pack-horses, if I am not overpowered, I hope to be able to prevent your starving.

I have ascertained and witnessed the plan of the enemy is to burn and consume every thing in our advance.

My troops and other means will be described to you by colonel Atkinson. Besides their rawness, and sickness, they have endured fatigues equal to a winter campaign in the late snows and bad weather, and are sadly dispirited and fallen off; but, upon this subject I must refer you to colonel Atkinson.

With these means, what can be accomplished by human exertion, I will attempt, with a mind devoted to the general objects of the campaign.

W. HAMPTON.

A copy,
JOHN HOOMES, Aid-de-camp.

To major-general Wilkinson.

Head-Quarters, Plattsburg, November 12, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter I have received from general Wilkinson, and of my reply. The forage at Chateaugy had been nearly consumed before the expedition down the river; and in return of the army, enough only could be found to subsist the horses and teams two or three days. All accounts concurred in the report, that general Wilkinson had not commenced his operations against Kingston, and that no descent down the river was intended. Hence, the necessity for sending off the cavalry, artillery, and provision teams to Plattsburg for subsistence; and hence also, the impossibility of a junction at St. Regis with more provisions than must have been consumed on the march to that place. General Wilkinson had no spare transportation for us; and the junction would have reduced the stock of provisions to eight or ten days for the whole. The alternative was adopted under the impression of *absolute necessity*.

The army has approached on this route to the road leading to Chazy, a few miles from the lines, where I shall join it to-night. I can only repeat what

I said in my letter to general Wilkinson, "that what can be accomplished by human exertion shall be attempted to meet the objects of the campaign." But I should be un candid not to own, that many circumstances are unpropitious. The force is dropping off by fatigue and sickness to a most alarming extent. My returns yesterday, report the effectives at little more than half their original state at Chateaugy; and, which is more discouraging, the officers with a few honorable exceptions, are sunk as low as the soldiers, and endure hardship and privation as badly. In a word, since the shew, produced by clothing, movements, &c. has worn off, all have assumed their native *rawness*. Fatigue and suffering from the weather have deprived them of that spirit, which constituted my best hopes. What confidence can the best officer (and I have a few surpassed by none) feel under such circumstances? It is painful to hold up to you this picture, but it is but too faithfully drawn.

The quarter-master-general has been ordered to procure on hire 400 waggons, and I shall attempt to open a communication on the direct route from the town of Champlain. Success, under the circumstances I have mentioned, must depend upon the efforts and force opposed to me. The *demonstration*, however, can but produce a partial good.

On the route I took, the enemy burnt and consumed every thing before him, and this I understand to be his general plan. If the same course precede the advance of general Wilkinson, and my feeble force should be foiled, the consequences are much to be dreaded. But the Rubicon is now passed, and all that remains is to push for the capitol.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. HAMPTON.

General John Armstrong,
secretary of war.

Extract of a letter from major-general Hampton to the secretary of war, dated

Chazy, November 15, 1813.

"I have the honor to enclose you the copy of a letter I received the last evening from general Wilkinson, by colonel Atkinson, whom I had sent to him for the purpose of settling the plan of our proposed joint operations. Of the consistency of this letter with that of the 6th instant, and my answer, or of the insinuation it contains, I shall say nothing. Upon so plain a case, and an attempt so unworthy the occasion, common sense will afford every explanation I could wish. I shall make the necessary arrangements for placing the troops in winter quarters, and commence my journey to the southward."

Head-Quarters, Near Cornwall, (U. C.) November 12, 1813.

SIR—I this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant by colonel Atkinson, and want language to express my sorrow for your determination not to join the division under your command with the troops under my immediate orders.

As such resolution defeats the grand objects of the campaign in this quarter, which, before the receipt of your letter, were thought to be completely within our power, no suspicion being entertained that you would decline the junction directed, it will oblige us to take post at the French Mills, on Salmon river, or in their vicinity, for the winter.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

J. WILKINSON

Major General Hampton.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 4 of VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 134.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Public Documents

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 56.

Correspondence between the secretary of war and major-general Wilkinson.

Submitted to the president by the secretary of war, on the 23d July, and communicated to general Wilkinson on the 5th of August, 1813.

The time at which we have reason to expect an ascendancy on lake Ontario has arrived. If our hopes on that head be fulfilled, though but for a short period, we must avail ourselves of the circumstance, to give to the campaign a new and increased activity.

For this purpose our forces on the Ontario should be concentrated, because neither section of them, as they are now divided, is competent to any great object.

The point of concentration is more doubtful :

1st. If at fort George, our utmost success can but give us the command of the peninsula, which if general Harrison succeeds against Malden, will be of diminished interest, both to us and to the enemy: to us, because Malden will more completely cover our western frontier and control the savages than forts George and Erie: to the enemy, because Malden lost, our inroad upon the peninsula, will but have the effect of shortening, not of dividing, the enemy's line of operations; in a word, success at this point will not give to the campaign a character of *decisive advantage*.

2d. If on the other hand, we make Sackett's Harbor the point of concentration, Kingston may become the object of our attack, which by the way, will but be returning to the original plan of campaign, prescribed to general Dearborn. This place is of much importance to the enemy, and will no doubt be defended by him with great obstinacy, and with all the resources which can be safely drawn from other points. That it may be taken by a joint application of our naval and military means, is not however to be questioned. The enclosed diagram will show the number and character of the enemy's defences. His batteries on No. 1, cannot be sustained but by his fleet. These carried, he is open to a descent at No. 2 and 3. If he divides his force between both, we oppose one half of his strength with the whole of ours. If he concentrates at No. 2, we seize No. 3, and command both the town and the shipping. If he concentrates at No. 3, we occupy No. 2, and with nearly the same results.

Coincidental with this movement, another may be made on the side of lake Champlain, indicating an intention of attacking Montreal and its dependencies, and readily attacking them, if to save Kingston, these points have been materially weakened.

3d. Another and different operation, to which our means are competent, would be a movement from Sackett's Harbor to Madrid on the St. Lawrence.

At this place the river may be most easily crossed. The ground opposite to it is a narrow bluff, skirted by the river on one side and a swamp of great extent and of difficult passage on the other—

This gained and fortified, our fleet continuing to command the water line from the head of the river to Ogdensburg, and lake St. Francis occupied with a few gun boats and barges, the army may march against Montreal, in concert with general Hampton. The only natural difficulty to the execution of this plan, would be presented by a branch of the Grand river which must be crossed; but at this season, though deep, it is believed to be fordable.

Under the preceding supposition it is respectfully submitted, whether it will not be most advisable to make Sackett's Harbor the point of concentration and leave to the commanding general an election (to be determined by circumstances) between the two plans suggested under the 2d and 3d heads.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Approved and adopted 23d July, 1813.

Washington, August 6, 1813.

I have examined the projects of the campaign intended for the past and ensuing stages of it, on the side of Canada, which you put into my hands yesterday. The novelty of the subject to me, and the pressure of time, will prevent the deliberate consideration of it which its importance merits; and therefore I shall confine myself to a few brief observations touching the project of the 23d ult.

1st. If we command lake Ontario (without which the project is impracticable,) and our force be competent to carry Kingston, the incorporation of our troops should take place at Sackett's Harbor, and the attack be made as promptly as possible.

2d. On the contrary, should our combined disposable force be deemed incompetent to the certain and speedy reduction of Kingston, then it may be preferable to strengthen our force at fort George, cut up the British force in that quarter, destroy the Indian establishments, and (should general Harrison fail in his objects) march a detachment to capture Malden.

While these operations are pending, a bold feint or provisional attack on Montreal, by major-general Hampton, will certainly call sir George Prevost to that place; and it is presumable, that seeing our movements directed towards Erie, he may carry his best troops with him from Kingston.

These suggestions spring from my desire to hazard as little as possible in the outset, and to secure infallibly whatever may be attempted, with the intention to increase our own confidence, to diminish that of the enemy, and to popularise the war.

After our operations on the peninsula have been closed, we may raze the works there under your provisions, leave our settlements on the strait in tranquillity, and like lightning must direct our whole force against Kingston; and having reduced that place, and captured the shipping, we may descend the stream, and form a junction with the column of general Hampton in the neighborhood of Montreal, should the lateness of the season permit, by which all our movements after the conquest of Upper Canada must be governed.

To give general Hampton's movements a menacing aspect, and to enable him to profit by every opportunity, he should take with him a heavy train of battering cannon and mortar pieces which will be found at

dispensable in the attack of Montreal; and to weaken that place, and to favor a protracted season, I would advise that a heavy column of militia or volunteers, if engaged for three months only, should be put in motion from the vicinity of lake Memphramagog, to descend the river St. Francis, and take post on the right bank of lake St. Petre, with a battering train of travelling carriages, organized and equipped either to keep post or retire when the season or other circumstances should render expedient.

Before I close this letter, I will beg leave to call your attention to several specific points, on which I require information and authority, which I deem essential to the salutary discharge of the high and solemn trust about to devolve upon me.

1st. A copy of the instructions to major-general Hampton, for my government in the correspondence to ensue between us.

2d. Shall I be allowed a private secretary, which is necessary, and of right belongs to the command on which I am about to enter?

3d. I require permission to take for my aids-de-camp such officers as are best fitted to discharge the important duties of the station.

4th. I ask authority (or is it understood that I possess it) to supply every defect of the munitions of war and transport by land or water by means of the authorised agents.

5th. I entreat that ample funds may be deposited in proper hands, to give effect to the department of intelligence, without which the chief will find himself hood-winked.

6th. I trust no order of whatever nature will be passed to any officer under my command, but through my hands. This is not only necessary to the regular conduct of the public service, but it is vitally essential to the preservation of sound subordination, and is conformable to the rules of service in all armies, inasmuch as he who is responsible for all should have the control of all.

7th. I hope I may be expressly authorised to detach from my command all persons who may manifest a temper or dispositions to excite discontents, to generate factions, or imbitter the service. This is indispensable to put down seditious spirits, and to harmonise the corps.

8th. Should we move against Kingston in the first instance, the withdrawal of our force from Fort George will enable the enemy to re-occupy that point, and for a brief period to harass our frontier on that strait. May not the militia or a body of volunteers be called forth to relieve the regular troops at that place, and prevent discontents and complaints.

9th. For the maintenance of the necessary authority of the chief, it is hoped the secretary of war will decline and forbid all correspondence with his subordinate officers, except in cases of personal grievance.

10th. I beg to be advised of the means of communication between our military positions, and particularly from Sackett's Harbor to Burlington, which should be rapid and infallible.

11th. I ask authority to equip the whole of our horse artillery, and to mount the whole of our dragoons, because these arms will be found all important in every combat which may ensue.

A serious impression of the dread responsibility which awaits me, and a correct sense of the public expectation which accompanies me, must be my apology for giving you so much trouble.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES WILKINSON.

Gen. John Armstrong, Sec'y at War.

War Department, August 8, 1813.

SIR—I have given to your observations of the 6th instant all the consideration they so justly merit.

The main objection to any plan, which shall carry our operations wide of Kingston and westward of it, is, that in the event of its success, it leaves the strength of the enemy unbroken; it but wounds the tail of the lion, and of course, is not calculated to hasten the termination of the war, either by increasing our own vigor, or by diminishing that of the enemy. Kingston is the great depot of his resources, and so long as he retains this and keeps open his communication with the sea, he will not want the means of multiplying his naval and other defences, and of reinforcing or renewing the war in the west. Kingston therefore, as well on grounds of policy as of military principle, presents the *first and great* object of the campaign.

There are two ways of approaching this; by *direct*, or by *indirect* attack: by breaking down the enemy's battalions and forcing his works—or by seizing and obstructing the line of his communication, and thus drying up the sources by which he is nourished and maintained. Circumstances must govern in choosing between these different modes.—Were our assembled land and naval forces competent to the object, a *direct* attack would no doubt be the shorter and better way; but if, on the contrary, our strength be inferior, or hardly equal to that of the enemy, the *indirect* attack must be preferred. These considerations have suggested the third plan, to be found in my note of the 23d ultimo.

To give execution to this, I would collect my force at the head of the St. Lawrence, make every demonstration of attacking Kingston, proceed rapidly down the river, seize the northern bank at the village of Hamilton, leave a corps to fortify and to hold it, march upon Montreal with the main body, effect there a junction with Hampton, and take a position which shall enable you to secure what you gain. On this plan, the navy would perform its part by occupying the mouth of the river, and preventing a pursuit by water; by clearing the river of the armed boats of the enemy;—by holding, with its own, the passage at Hamilton, and by giving support to that position. If the enemy pursues, it must be by land, without subsistence, (excepting what he carries on his back) and without artillery. If he remains stationary, his situation must soon become even more serious, as the country in which he is cannot long subsist him. It will then but remain for him to fight his way to Quebec, to perish in the attempt, or to lay down his arms. After this exposition, it is unnecessary to add, that in conducting the present campaign, you will make *Kingston* your *primary object*, and that you will *choose* (as circumstances may warrant) between a *direct* and *indirect* attack upon that post.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*Major-general Wilkinson,
commanding district No. 9.*

War Department, August 9, 1813.

SIR—In answer to that part of your letter of the 6th instant, which calls for information, &c. on certain enumerated points, I have the honor to state:

- 1st. That general Hampton's instructions go only to assemble and organize his division at Burlington. It is intended he shall operate contemporaneously with you, and under your orders, in prosecution of the plan of campaign which has been given to you.
- 2d. The senior major general commanding the principal army is entitled to the services of a private secretary.

3d. The ordnance and other departments of supply within the district (No. 9.) are subject of course to your orders.

4th. The quarter-master general of the army will supply the funds for secret service.

5th. All orders to subordinate officers pass from the war department to the adjutant-general, to be communicated by him to the general commanding the district in which such subordinate officer may serve.

6th. No specific permission is necessary for removing factious or disorderly men. All such will properly become subjects of the confidential reports to be made by inspectors. To detach such men from one district to another, is only shifting the evil; the better way is to report them for *dismissal*.

7th. If the corps at fort George be recalled, the works should be razed or occupied by a force competent to hold it against an *assault*. There is a corps of militia and volunteers (to whom the Six Nation Indians have associated themselves) at Black Rock, which may be kept in service. They are commended by general Porter and Mr. Parrish. [See the confidential letter of general Porter enclosed.]

8th. The secretary of war will decline and forbid all improper communications, and particularly such as may bear any color of insubordination.

9th. Besides the ordinary mode of communication by mail, expresses may be employed in extraordinary cases.

10th. The dragoon and light artillery corps shall be made efficient. Horses may be bought for both. An officer from each corps should be directed to superintend the purchases. Price (average) not to exceed 120 dollars.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major general Wilkinson,
commanding the northern army.

Sackett's Harbor, August 21st, 1813.

Sir—I arrived here yesterday: my machinery is in motion, and I have strong hopes of giving the change to sir George which will lead directly to the object of first importance.

Commodore Chauncey is in port here and his antagonist, sir James Yeo, at Kingston. In the late interviews, between these naval commanders the first has zealously sought a combat, which the latter has cautiously avoided; the superiority on the lake therefore remains still to be settled; but I have Chauncey's assurance for it and place much confidence in his word; it is obviously sir James' plan to decline a conflict; but on what ground I cannot determine.

Our schooner here will be equipt and manned by Wednesday, and I shall sail with the squadron for fort George probably the day after; I am endeavoring to draw sir George after me; but whether I succeed in this attempt or not, should our men and means answer report, and Heaven favor me, I will be in possession of Kingston, or below that place on the 26th proximo.

Major general Hampton must not budge until every thing is matured in this quarter, and we have either got possession of Kingston or have cut its communication with Montreal, of which I shall give him reasonable advice, via Plattsburgh, where I shall calculate on his arrival the 20th of the ensuing month completely equipt for a forward movement. If he changes his position and shows his column west of the lake sooner, it might carry sir

George to Montreal and produce precautions which might otherwise be neglected until too late for any salutary effect.

The militia called forth by governor Tompkins, of which by the bye you gave me no information, should not be arrayed before he hears from me at fort George, because the assembly of such a body would increase the alarm and put all Canada in counter motion, while incidents beyond the control of man may intervene, to procrastinate my movements and thus baffle the effects of the proposed co-operation on the side of Vermont: should a corps of militia be drawn from thence, no movement should be made by them, until general Hampton has crossed Champlain.

It would be highly interesting to the public service and extremely acceptable to me to see you at Niagara, from whence, should I find it practicable, it is my intention to commence my movement down the lake, about the 15th of next month; the best possible disposition for the safety of that frontier, and for the security of the vast mass of ordnance and stores which I must leave there, may render your advice and authority indispensably necessary to avert clamors and prevent any obstruction to my prompt movement.

With high consideration and respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES WILKINSON.
Hon. John Armstrong, Sec'y of War.

Sackett's Harbor, August 23, 1813.

Sir—Chauncey will go out, he says, to-morrow or next day to seek sir James. I see the necessity of settling the point of *naval superiority* before we commit ourselves, and therefore, the decision cannot be had too soon. In the mean time the essential arrangements progress, and if the means can be mustered, they will ensure the end.

I fear Yeo will allow a contest to spin out the campaign, and gain time for reinforcements, and the organization of militia; but if he will not come out, we must blockade him. I go for Niagara the moment our arrangements are matured here. Sir George has actually gone for the head of the lake with a reinforcement. To prevent his playing tricks with Boyd, I have sent him (Boyd) the note of which you have a copy.

On Saturday, 21st, one hundred and sixty regular troops ascended by Ogdensburg to Kingston, and on the 23d and 24th, they were followed by five hundred highlanders in their kelts, who conducted up one hundred boats: thus we see that this quarter attracts chief attention. All my efforts will be made to induce sir George to draw after him a chief part of the garrison of Kingston, which must now be near five thousand strong. The situation of Proctor and the irruption of our Indians have gone far to excite these dispositions. Meet me at Niagara, if possible, and for God's sake press on the recruits from Albany and the southward, and send me Wadsworth, Swift, Fenwick, and Izard. All things go well here, and thank God, the men are recovering rapidly. I hear not a word from Hampton. I hope he does not mean to take the stud; but if so we can do without him, and he should be sent home.

Truly yours,

JAMES WILKINSON.

General Armstrong, secretary of war.

Sackett's Harbor, August 30, 1813.

Extract of a letter from major-general Wilkinson to the secretary of war.

Sir—With every exertion he could make, it was not until the last evening, Chauncey got under way, and the weather being calm, he must be now off this harbor.

Agreeably to my information, sir James Yeo sailed for the head of the lake the 22nd inst. with the two captured schooners in addition to his squadron, no doubt to co-operate with sir George, but did not get clear of the Ducks before the 25th.

Brigadier general Boyd is warned of this movement, and being placed on his guard, he ought to baffle every enterprise of the enemy—what an awful crisis have I reached. If sir George beats Boyd, and sir James, Chauncey, my prospects are blasted, and the campaign will, I fear, be lost. If sir George beats Boyd, and Chauncey beats sir James, Kingston yet may be ours; but should both the knights be beaten, and our quarter-master can find transport in season (of which I have fears, as I found next to none here) then we shall certainly winter in Montreal, if not discomfited by some act of God. If I could have mustered three thousand combatants on this ground, with transport to bear them, I would now have been before Kingston, where sir George has left only one thousand five hundred regular troops, and about five hundred militia; but our utmost force is short of two thousand five hundred, as you will perceive from the enclosed return, and we could not have found boats to transport one thousand.

The enemy having determined to change his system of operations from defence to offence, is assembling his whole disposable force at the head of the lake to attack fort George; thus placing himself at too great a distance from Montreal to give seasonable succor to that city; he certainly presumes on our imbecility and we as certainly should take advantage of his presumption.

The militia called for should therefore be immediately arrayed and marched to this frontier, and major general Hampton should without delay cross the Champlain, and commence his movements towards St. Johns, taking the isle au Naux in his route or not, as circumstances may justify.

Four thousand of the best appointed yeomanry should be ordered to rendezvous at Hamilton, on the St. Lawrence, for eventful operations with this division; and the residue may accompany or follow Hampton, to draw the militia of Montreal and the disposable force of the lower country to the east of the St. Lawrence, and thereby make the island an easy conquest from this quarter.

Sir George Prevost it would seem has taken his part, and deluded by the hope of reconquest, has abandoned his rear to our enterprise, and we might now without the co-operation of our squadron, safely occupy Madrid, and cut the communication of the two provinces with this division only, if we had transports; but of this we are totally destitute, every boat we command here being at this time absent with a detachment of eight hundred men, ordered to make a feint to the westward under pretence of reinforcing Niagara before I was apprised of sir George's movements.

Sackett's Harbor, Aug. 30, 1813, 5 o'clock P. M.

Str—I have commenced, barely, the arrangement of the department of intelligence; an intelligencer left Kingston or its vicinity, last evening to tell me that sir George Prevost had commenced his operations against Boyd, and had driven in his piquets and taken sixty or seventy prisoners, but had been repulsed from his line of encampment. The militia of Montreal are at Kingston, and reinforcements by single hundreds are arriving frequently; four hundred men are expected in the course of the week.

The force at Kingston is 2000 men (regulars 1500, militia 500.) Major general Darrach commands, and they are assiduously strengthening their works. Sir James Yeo sailed with six weeks pro-

visions, expressly to co-operate with sir George at the head of the lake; a double battle and a double victory offer a strong temptation; but I will not be diverted from my course.

I have written governor Tompkins on the subject of a draft of militia for the strait of Niagara, to supply the absence of our troops of the line and prevent clamor, but have not been so happy as to receive an acknowledgment of my letter.

JAMES WILKINSON.

*The hon. John Armstrong,
secretary of war.*

War department, Sept. 6, 1813, Sackett's Harbor.

Dear general—I arrived here yesterday. Nothing new, excepting that Prevost has returned to Kingston. General Hampton will go through the campaign cordially and vigorously, but will resign at the end of it. He will be ready to move by the 20th with an effective regular force of 4,000, and a militia detachment of 1,500. On the supposition that sir George had decidedly taken his part, and had chosen the peninsula as his champ de bataille, I had ordered Hampton to move immediately against the isle aux Noix. 2,000 militia will be promptly assembled at Champion, twenty-four miles from this place, and on the route to the St. Lawrence. The place was selected, as offering two objects, and of course leaving his knightslip to guess. To have pushed them directly to Ogdensburgh, would not have had that advantage. A larger draft would have been difficult. Another view of the subject is that this part of the plan cannot be confided to militia exclusively; they must be propped by a regular corps, otherwise the back door may not be sufficiently closed and barred.

The battle on the lake! Shall we have one? If Yeo fights and is beaten, all will be well. If he does not fight, the result may also be favorable.

Yours cordially,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General Wilkinson.

Extract of a letter from major general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated fort George, 11th September, 1813.

"I have indulged the hope for several days past that I should have been enabled to address you in propria persona; but in this I have been baffled by a severe and unremitting malady which obliges me to resort to the pen of a common friend.

"I reached this place the evening of the 4th. Commodore Chauncey at that time occupied the harbor; and sir James Yeo with the British squadron was vaporing in front of it. This state of things continued without any material change, until the evening of the 7th, when a light land breeze gave to the commodore an opportunity of standing out to meet the enemy. The two squadrons were about two leagues asunder, of consequence an action appeared inevitable: yet so it has happened, that, since that period, until about five o'clock, yesterday, P. M. these two naval armaments have kept from four to eight miles distant, without having exchanged a single shot, or done to each other the smallest visible damage. The British uniformly on the retreat; and the American in pursuit.

"General Peter B. Porter left me to day, properly authorised and instructed to bring into operation a corps of the Six Nation Indians, which he proposes to increase to 1000 men, by volunteers from the militia, and is disposed to be busy and active wherever he may be directed.

"I hear nothing of brigadier general M'Clure, and the New-York militia. I shall mature my plans for embarkation, as rapidly as the difficulties which may oppose us can be matured; but we are greatly

deficient in transport, and have not received a single boat from Oswego or any other place. Strong shallops and slip-keels are necessary to the transport of the heavy cannon, ordnance stores, ammunition, clothing, &c. &c.

"I am writing to Bomford for many things which I was assured I should find here; and I pray you to put him on the alert, or I may be caught in the snow. I dictate this under much depression of head and stomach, and am,

With great respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,
JA. WILKINSON.

Extract of a letter from general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated fort George, Sept. 16, 1813.

"I have escaped from my pallet, and with a giddy head and trembling hand will endeavor to scrawl you a few lines, the first I have written since my arrival here.

"With respect to the advance squadrons, we are still without one word of authentic information, but we are entertained by daily rumors as wild and extravagant as they are inconsistent and contradictory. I hope we may soon have an end of this state of uncertainty, which damps our exertions, and retards our measures.

"The removal of the main body of the troops from this position is an operation of great delicacy and interest: and it was therefore your presence here would have been more important than elsewhere.

"I am not authorised to abandon this useless occupancy, and therefore it must be maintained against the united British force in its vicinity; to secure the end, and nothing must be hazarded, will require a serious drain from our best troops, which enfeebles our too feeble force for the main attack. The head of the militia under McClure has not yet shown itself: when it does (if in any reasonable time), and we have conferred, I shall be better enabled to develop the intricate path before me. But in the mean time, alas! sir, the season will, I fear, be lost.

"The Indians enter into our views with great zeal, and I look for a corps of at least five hundred men in eight days; whether to relieve de Rottenberg of five or six hundred of his effective men, before I turn my back on him, will be determined by considerations of policy in relation to our red allies and the militia, and the fate of our squadrons. The enemy profess to day a total ignorance of the occurrence of an action between the squadrons.

"In the course of sixteen days the enemy have lost sixty-five men by desertion, we barely six. We count 4,000 on paper, and could show about 3,400 combatants. The enemy, from the best information we have, have about 3,000 men on paper, of whom 1,400 are sick. Shall I make a sweep of them or not, at the hazard of our main object? Not unless that main object is jeopardized by the fate of our squadrons—it would require an operation of three weeks; but my views are forward, and I shall not abandon the prospect while a ray of hope remains.

"I have received your letters to the 6th from Sackett's Harbor, and thank you for them. For your comfort the men are gaining health, and with their officers, breathe an ardent spirit for combat."

Extract of a letter from major-general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated fort George, Sept. 18, 1813.

DEAR GENERAL.—Accident detained the express last evening and gives me an opportunity to drop you another line.

Not a word more of Chancey; what has become of him? I pray you decide, whether I am to move, with or without any further knowledge of the squadron.

From the enclosed No. 2, it would appear that the

enemy expect tranquil winter quarters in this neighborhood, for the number of barracks proposed to be built will not receive more than 1,400 or 1,600 men, including guards, ordinary and extraordinary, stow them as you can; but shall I have the enemy within four miles of this place, making a wide investiture of it from Queenstown to Four Mile creek; or shall I break him up? with our prospects the decision is embarrassing; change them to the abandonment of the chief design, and our course is direct, viz. to take possession at Burlington bay, and cut up or capture the whole division in this quarter, which may be estimated at 3,000 regular troops. I pray you to deliberate on these points and give me your advice without delay.

I have despatched an express to for general McClure, of whom I have heard nothing since my last; but to supply the defect of his silence, the enclosed copy of a communication from a committee of which P. B. Porter is chief, will fully suffice. I have responded in the most courteous terms, making reference to you for your determination on the momentous occasion, as you will perceive from my answer. Now let me intreat you to weigh these propositions, to take into consideration the possible failure of the militia and the substitution in such case of these volunteers; for in the present crisis, we should, if possible, render "assurance doubly sure." The letter of David Rodman (a stranger) is also transmitted for consideration: let me have your answer, and tell me how to act as speedily as possible, I beseech. The boats from Oswego have not yet arrived.

I am feeble to childhood, but shall look at the troops in battalion on Tuesday.

Truly yours,

JA. WILKINSON.

The Hon. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

Fort George, September 18, 1813.

SIR,—I am ordered by general Wilkinson to forward the enclosed papers. One, a letter from a committee of three, of which P. B. Porter is the first; and the other a letter from Daniel Rodman, the organ of an association of residents in and near Canandaigua,

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

H. LEE, JR.

major of infantry and aid-de-camp
to major-general Wilkinson.

*The honorable J. Armstrong,
secretary of war.*

Black Rock, September 17, 1813.

SIR—In consequence of encouragements from general Boyd, that a general and decisive movement was about to be made by the army, and that an additional force was desirable, we repaired to fort George about five weeks ago with 500 men, consisting of volunteers, militia and Indians. Most of us remained there for twelve or fourteen days, but our hopes not being realized, the men continually dispersed and went home, not however without expectations, again encouraged by generals Boyd and Williams, that we should be shortly called on again to aid in operations, which the people in this part of the country, so long harassed by the calamities of war, feel so strong an interest in forwarding. Under similar expectations, many of our friends in the interior have intimated to us their readiness to join with respectable reinforcements on the shortest notice: and we are informed that one company, about 70 strong, is actually on its march, and will arrive here to-day or to-morrow.

We are at this moment much at a loss how to act, and our difficulty is increased by the various rumors and conjectures circulated by the different officers

daily arriving from head-quarters, some of whom represent that no offensive operations are to be undertaken on this frontier, but that the regular army is immediately to be marched, either to the east to attack Kingston, or to the west to join general Harrison. Others state that an attack is to be made on the British forces in the vicinity of this place.

Under these circumstances, we are induced to enquire of you whether such a force as we have it in our power to raise is desired by you to effectuate your plans, and if so, in what numbers, and at what time? If your object is to sally out upon the enemy at fort George, we could bring you a respectable force. But, on the contrary, if you meditate an attack at some other point, and the withdrawal of the regular troops from fort George, and placing this frontier on the defensive only, by means of militia, we would observe that our prepared force is of such a character as could not be engaged in this service.

Upon the supposition that you intend to withdraw the regular troops from this frontier, we beg leave to submit a proposition for your consideration.

We believe we are not incorrect in saying that it would require nearly quite as great a force to defend this line of frontier against a given force of the enemy, as it would to attack and subdue that enemy. Sir George Prevost has ordered the militia of the upper province to be called out en masse. They are to assemble on Saturday next. And if, after your departure, the enemy opposite here should take it in his head to retain all his regular force, and play off his skill against the inexperience of our militia, we might have occasion to fear a repetition of former scenes in the present war.

Our proposition (in case of your leaving this place) is, that we be permitted to raise between this and the first of October a volunteer force of from 1,000 to 1,200 men, exclusive of indians. That we add to it as many of the militia stationed on the lines as may be willing to join us. That we be furnished with a small train (say four pieces) of field artillery, with experienced officers and men to fight them; and that with this force we be authorised to invade the enemy's country.

Should you think proper to confer such an authority on us, and direct that the volunteers shall be furnished with arms, ammunition, provisions, &c. and receive pay while in actual service, we pledge our lives that before the close of the season we will occupy the whole of the valuable and populous peninsula opposite the river, and either capture, destroy, or disperse all the enemy's force in this quarter.

You may perhaps make it convenient to send an answer by the bearer, captain Hall.

We are, sir, most respectfully, your most obedient servants,

PETER B. PORTER,
CYRENIUS CHAPIN,
JOSEPH M. CLUER.

Major-general Wilkinson.

Canadaigua, September 14, 1813.

SIR—A large number of patriotic citizens of this and the adjacent towns, anxious to do their duty in a crisis so interesting to the nation in general, and to this part of the country in particular, have associated themselves to volunteer their services to the United States for the residue of the campaign at least.

In order to effectuate their intentions however, it will be necessary that their movements should receive your approbation and sanction, and that they should be assured of, that the corps, whether a company, battalion, or (as is possible) a regiment should be received, organized, and countenanced by your

order and authority. The lateness of the season and the anxiety of the members induce us to request an early and authoritative reply, that the association may be equipped according to law, and be useful to their country this season. It may not be hardly decorous for us to say it, but we must observe that the subscribers will prove to be obedient and brave soldiers.

In their behalf, I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. RODMAN

*Major-general Wilkinson,
or officer commanding fort George.*

Fort George, September 18, 1813.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of yesterday which reached me last evening, gives you a claim to my acknowledgements, and those of your country. But as I am altogether unauthorised by law or instruction to sanction your plan for the levy of a body of volunteers, and as your anticipations, propositions, and suggestions embrace a range and a character upon which I have neither right nor authority to deliberate, I have considered it my duty to transmit a copy of your letter to the secretary of war, now at Sackett's Harbor, by express, for his deliberation and decision.

I hope he may find it convenient and proper to meet your views, and have only to add, that you shall be advised of his answer without a moment's delay, after it may reach my hands.

With high consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. A. WILKINSON.

*To Peter B. Porter, major Cyrenius Chapin,
Joseph M'Cluer.*

Sackett's Harbor, September 18, 1813.

DEAR GENERAL—Our information from the other side of the lake amounts to this: Prevost goes to Montreal. The whole regular force in Kingston consists of ten companies of De Watterville's regiment, that at Prescott at two companies of the same corps, and about forty artillerymen.

De Watterville's regiment was made up in Spain, is composed of Poles, Germans, Spaniards, and Portuguese, and completely disaffected. What a precious moment my friend is this.

The commodore was brought back to us yesterday by adverse winds. He goes this morning—let not the great objects of the campaign be hazarded by running after Yeo: these accomplished, his race is run. Kingston, or the point below seized, all above perishes, because the tree is then girdled.

In speaking of your artillery you do not include the guns taken at fort George, and which will be necessary for its defence. A small garrison will be sufficient against assault: seige we need not dread. It is already too late to live in trenches. Porter, of the artillery, would do well to command the place. Tell him from me he is a brigadier by brevet.

The means of transportation are now with you, hasten your march, and may God bless you in all your enterprises.

Your truly and always,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General Wilkinson.

Extracts of a letter from major-general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated September 20th 1813.

I am well again, and that's a good thing, for I have been during my sickness somewhat of a *small fungus*.

Now indeed would be a fine time to slip into the St. Lawrence if Chauncey could keep sir James blockaded above Kingston and command the river below at the same time, and our preparations were completely matured, but it is an herculean task to

extract order from chaos. No time has or shall be lost on my part; but we cannot, when prepared at all points, control the winds. It was last night only the transports from Oswego arrived; and if I am not hardly opposed by weather, I hope I shall have 1000 men afloat by the 26th, and complete my embarkation on the 30th, after which until we reach Grenadier Island, I must look to our squadron and the heavens for safety.

Chauncey tells me he is liable to be blown off from his station, and in such case sir James may slip out by him, but promises to follow him. It is material, to prevent the enemy from following and cutting our rear, that some competent force should take post on the St. Lawrence below Kingston; and I pray of you to make this arrangement with Chauncey. Before I left Sackett's Harbor, I ordered a dozen slip keeled boats, to carry 50 men each, and to row 30 oars, to be armed with a light cannon in their bow.

This armament is to sweep the St. Lawrence of the enemy's gun boats, and to take post in advance when and wherever it may be advisable. I beg you, if necessary on your part, to give effect to this order.

We have just received advice confirmatory of a naval combat on lake Erie, in which it is said Perry has taken the whole British squadron on the 10th instant, and brought the vessels into "Putney harbor at the islands"—his own vessel, the Lawrence, barely capable of being floated. The action lasted six hours. This will cancel your news from our commadore.

The enclosed letter from general McClure breathes a good spirit, but he will not be up for several days. In the mean time I shall prepare his orders, to be ready to give him the command.

A body of horse, a small one at that point where the fate of the island is to be decided by combat (for believe not that we shall get possession of Montreal without a battle) will be invaluable. Burn has been ordered hence some time before my arrival, to recruit his cavalry and prepare them for action, and I shall order him by express to-morrow to incline by indirect dilatory marches towards Hamilton, there to look for further orders, somewhere about Antwerp or that quarter. From Denmark or Champion he is to advise the commanding officer at Sackett's Harbor of his movements.

De Rottenberg is under the full belief that I mean to attack him, and I shall keep up the delusion as long as possible.

The snail's pace of the reinforcements approaching this division, and pardon me, their direction and route occasions me surprise. Of what avail will be the detachments under colonels Randolph and Coles,* which are, I learn from Washington, on their march to this place, where they cannot, or will not arrive before the 15th proximo. If these detachments had been ordered on by all the available water communications from Annapolis to Albany, they could have reached Sackett's Harbor in season, and a column of 800 men would have been found an important desideratum in our impending operations. Where also are the 1000 men reported to me by colonel Duane as being ready for march before I reached Philadelphia? I must hope near Sackett's Harbor. I put these questions to you that I may apprise you of facts, that you, with whom its rests, may apply the remedy, for I find we possess little military subordination or respect, and that a chief of an army is obeyed more from courtesy than principle or professional obligations.

I send this by the privateer Fox to commadore Chauncey, with a request that he accelerate its

* These corps arrived in time.

progress to you. *This place neither stops a gap, extends our possessions, nor covers or protects a country; it is good for nothing, but to command the ground it occupies, and therefore I shall disengage and abandon it.*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Late political divisions in Europe.

From the *Boston Weekly Messenger*, March 11.—We have compressed into as small a compass as possible, a mass of geographical information, (collected from a great variety of sources not accessible to most of our readers) which seems to be necessary for obtaining a right understanding of the late changes in Europe. Our object has been to render the distribution of the several countries, which has been made by Bonaparte, intelligible to the reader who was acquainted with the civil divisions of the same countries before the late revolutions. This object we have been able to accomplish but very imperfectly, on account of the utter confusion of states, and abolition of ancient boundaries which it seems to have been the study of the French emperor to produce. The first column in the following table contains the names of countries according to the Napoleon vocabulary. The second is intended to designate by the ancient names, or by description, the situation of the same countries. This description is necessarily imperfect: if made complete it would fill a volume.

In the table of *France*, we have not given the names of the eighty-five departments formed of the kingdom, because the geography of that part of the present empire is sufficiently understood. We have given all the *annexed* departments, designating the states and provinces of which each was formed, with the date of its annexation, its population, and chief town.

If the reader would wish to lay down on his map the easterly boundary of the 150 departments of France, it will be sufficiently exact for common purposes, to begin at Lubeck on the Baltic, and run southwestwardly in nearly a right line to Dusseldorf or Cologne on the Rhine, thence southerly by the Rhine and the western boundary of Switzerland to Geneva; and thence in nearly a right line southeasterly to Ravenna or Rimini on the Adriatic sea. The countries which bound the empire on this side, are the Duchy of Mecklenburg, the kingdom of Westphalia, the grand Duchies of Berg and Cleves, Frankfurt, Hesse Darmstadt and Baden, the republic of Switzerland and the kingdom of Italy.

In the table of the *Confederation of the Rhine*, we have given the square miles of each state's territory, the population, the principal towns, with their population, and the contingent of troops which by the treaty of confederation they are bound to furnish in all wars. The nine first sovereigns form what is called the *Royal College*, the others, the *College of Princes*.

We have included the states of Salm Salm, Salm Kyrburg, Arensburg and Oldenburg, although those states have become extinct, by the annexation of their territories to France in 1810 and 1811. The duke of Oldenburg was Peter Frederick Louis, born 1755. His son, Paul Frederick Augustus, in 1809 married Catharine Paulowna, sister of the emperor of Russia. The annexation of Oldenburg, as a part of the department of the mouths of the Elbe, in 1810, was one of the causes of the war between Russia and France.

Besides the countries included in the table, Bonaparte claims as belonging to the French empire, the Kingdom of Spain, the Swiss confederation, (Switzer-

land] and the *Illyrian province*. To the crown of Spain he, in 1808, appointed his brother Joseph Napoleon, born in 1768; but he is now expelled from the kingdom. The present constitution of Switzerland was dictated by Bonaparte in 1803, on which account he is styled Mediator of the confederacy.

The *Illyrian provinces* were ceded to the French emperor by the treaty of 1809, containing the provinces of Trieste, Carniola, the Circles of Villach and Carinthia, and all the counties on the right of the Save from Carniola to Bosnia, including Fiume, Istria and Castua. The principal towns are Lay-

bach, containing 20,000 inhabitants, and Trieste 32,000. Trieste is a place of great trade. Between the 16th and 51st of July last, 205 vessels entered, and 197 departed from that port.

NAPOLEON, emperor of France, was born August 15, 1769, was declared first consul in 1799, and consul for life in 1802. He took the title of emperor May 18, 1804, was crowned king of Italy May 26, 1805, and was married March 11, 1810.

Maria Louisa, empress queen and regent, Archduchess of Austria, was born Dec. 12, 1791. Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, prince imperial and king of Rome, was born March 20, 1811.

Geographical Table of the French Empire,

AS IT EXISTED IN THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1813.

FRANCE.

DEPARTMENTS.	POPULATION.	ANCIENT NAMES.	TOWNS.	POP. AN ^d .D.	REMARKS.	
<i>Eighty-five departments all formed by the National Assembly, 1790, except 2 formed since by subdividing 2 old ones.</i>	<i>Twenty-seven million.</i>	<i>France, as it existed at the time of the revolution, including all the ancient Provinces.</i>	Paris, Bordeaux, Lille, Marseilles, Nantz, Rouen, Lyons, Chamberi, Nice, Geneva, Brussels, Ghent, Luxemburg, Mons, Bruges, Maestrich, Antwerp, Liege, Namur, Aix Chapelle, Cologne, Treves, Coblentz, Mentz,	537,755 90,992 54,755 96,413 77,162 87,000 115,128 10,800 18,473 22,759 66,297 55,161 9,002 18,291 33,632 17,963 56,318 50,000 15,085 24,419 42,706 9,118 10,691 23,325	These 85 departments include France as it has been bounded, without material variation, since the treaty of Nimegue, in 1678.	
Mouin Blanc, Maritime Alps, Leman, Dyle, Scheldt, Forests, Jemappe, Lys, Lower Meuse, Deyx Nethes, Ourte, Sambre and Meuse,	500,239 131,266 210,478 431,969 636,438 246,333 472,366 491,143 267,249 367,184 342,261 180,658	Part of Savoy, Nice, Monaco, &c. Genevan Territory, &c. &c.		10,800 18,473 22,759	1793 Ceded by the King of Sardinia, by treaty, May 15, 1796.	
Roor, Sarre, Rhine and Moselle, Mont-Tonnerre,	631,094 277,596 269,706 342,316	Cleves, Guelders, Juliers, part of Cologne, &c. Treves, Cologne, &c. Cologne, Treves, &c. Mentz, Wormes, Spire, Deux-ponts, &c.		1793	All these provinces, which had been previously, by a decree of the convention, annexed to the French Republic, were ceded by the Emperor of Germany by the treaty of Campo Formio, October 17, 1797.	
Appennines, Montencotte, Genoa, Marengo, Po, Doire, Sesia, Stura, Taro, Arno, Mediterranean, Ombrone, Rome, Trasimene,	213,465 289,823 400,056 318,447 359,237 238,000 202,733 431,438 376,558 584,475 318,725 189,307 586,000 500,000	The Ligurian republic, the states of Parma and Placentia, and the kingdom of Etruria. Piedmont, Parma and Placentia, Dutchy of Tuscany, The Roman States,	Chiavari, Savone, Genoa, Alexandria, Turin, Ivrea, Vercelli, Cuni, Parma, Florence, Leghorn, Sicune, Rome, Spoleto,	30,000 75,861 30,000 79,000 7,020 16,162 16,500 35,000 84,000 45,000 15,000 162,000 8,000	1802 1798 1808 1809	These territories were ceded to the French Republic by the treaty of Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801.
Mouths of Scheldt, Mouths of Rhine, Mouths of Meuse, Mouths of Yssel, Eastern Ems, Western Ems, Friesland, Upper Yssel, Zuyder-Zee, Simpon, Mouths of Elbe, Mouths of Weser, Upper Ems, Lippe,	76,820 257,580 393,600 145,000 128,000 191,100 175,400 192,700 567,500 65,000 375,975 327,175 415,018 339,355	Islands of Walcheren, Beveland, &c. Brabant, Guelders, &c. Maastrand, Over Issel, East-Friesland, Groningen &c. Holland. Friesland, Guelders, Utrecht, &c. The Vallais, Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Lauenburg, Oldenburg, Minden, and part of Hanover and Westphalia. Part of the Circle of Westphalia.	Middleburg, Bois-la-duc, Hague, Zwol, Aarech, Groningen, Lecuwarden, Arnhem, Amsterdam, Sion, Hamburg, Bremen, Osnabreck, Munster,	1809 9,606 42,150 13,083 2,533 26,044 16,504 9,437 201,628 7,000 106,920 37,725 9,229 25,000	1810 1810 1810 1810 1810 1810 1810 1810 1810 1810 1810 1810 1810 1810 1810	The Stadtholder was expelled from Holland in 1794, and the French have governed the country ever since in various forms. In 1793 it was formed into the Batavian Republic, in 1809 into the kingdom of Holland, for Louis Bonaparte, and in 1810 was annexed to the Fr. empire The annexation of these countries extended France to the Baltic.

Kingdom of Italy.

DEPARTMENTS.	POPULATION.	TOWNS.	INHAB.	REMARKS.
Twenty-four Departments, besides Dalmatia and the islands of Dalmatia, Ragusa, &c. containing 9,000 square miles.	The States of Milan, Cremona, Modena, Bologna, Mantua, Ravenna, Venice, Verona, Guastalla, the republic of Ragusa, &c.	Milan, Verona, Padua, Brescia, Bologna, Modena,	120,000 170,000 50,000 37,000 42,000 61,000 27,000	This country for a few years bore the name of the Casaline Republic. In 1802 the government was recognized under the name of the Italian Republic, Bonaparte being president. It became a kingdom in 1804. Napoleon I. is king. Eugene Napoleon, Viceroy of Italy, was born 1782.

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

DEPARTMENTS.	POPULATION.	TOWNS.	INHAB.	REMARKS.
Sometimes called the Kingdom of Naples.	All the continental part of the ancient kingdom of Naples.	Naples, Bari, Tarentum, Reggio, Toggia,	160,000 30,000 18,000 16,000 20,000	Joachim Napoleon [Murat] succeeded Joseph Bonaparte, July 15, 1808. He was born 1771, and married Maria A. Caroline, sister of Napoleon, 1809.

Confederation of the Rhine.

[FORMED JULY, 12, 1806.]

	ANCIENT NAMES.	SQ. M'S.	POP.	TOWNS.	INHAB.	CON'T.
Kingdom of Bavaria, divided into fifteen Circles.	The Electorate of Bavaria, the county of Tyrol the Bishopricks of Brigue and Trent, the principality of Botzen, &c.	12,000	3,550,000	Newreimberg	30,000	30,000 (a)
				Ulm	30,000	
				Augsburg Munich	36,000 49,000	
Kingdom of Westphalia, divided into seven circles.	This Kingdom is made up of newly all that part of the Prussian dominions which lay on the left banks of the Elbe and Saale, part of Brunswick, Hesse, &c.	5,500	2,056,000	Magdeburg	30,000	25,000 (b)
				Cassel	21,000	
				Göttingen	11,000	
				Brunswick	51,700	
				Helberstadt Marburg	11,500	
Kingdom of Wurtemberg.	The Duchy of Wirtemberg, the counties of Truches and Waldburg, Hoeningsee, Ravensburgh, Ellingen, Munderkengen, Rudlingen, part of Brisgau, &c.	2,570	1,300,400	Stutgard	26,000	12,000 (c)
Kingdom of Saxony.	The Duchy of Saxony, with various additions.	6,100	2,106,294	Dresden Leipsick	50,000 30,000	23,000 (d)
Grand Duchy of Warsaw.	Departments of Warsaw Kalisch, Posen, Brouberg, Plock, Bialistock and Silesia.	14,920	2,177,000	Warsaw Posen	60,000	
Grand Duchy of Frankfurt.	Principality of Aschaffenburg, Ratisbon, Frankfurt &c.	342	290,000	Ratisbon Frankfort	24,000 40,000	8,000 (e)
Grand Duchy of Baden.	Part of Swabia, Brisgau, Constance, &c.	2,000	960,300	Mannheim Carlsruhe	22,000 10,000	
Grand Duchy of Berg and Cleves.	In the Circle of Westphalia.	2,502	930,424	Dusseldorf	12,000	5,000 (f)
Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt.	Starkenburgh, Upper Hesse, and Duchy of Westphalia.	1,500	565,800	Darmstadt	—	4,000 (g)
Grand Duchy of Wurtzburg.	The Bishoprick of Wurtzburg, in Franconia, on the Main.	776	273,000	Wurtzburg	20,000	2,000 (h)
Nassau Uttingen	In Westphalia North of Mentz, In Swabia On the Danube In Westphalia N. E. of Frankfort In Westphalia In Westphalia.	850	300,000	Deitz Wieldburg	4,000	1,500
Nassau Weilburg		49	14,000	Iechingen	—		90
Huzenhollen Heel'n.		152	39,000	Sigmaringen	—	107
Hoh'n. Sigmaringen		100	34,970	—	—	3 1/2
Salm-Salm*		88	45,000	Birstein	—	201
Fesenburg-Bierstein,		80	18,911	—	—	323
Salm Kirburg*		22	5,000	—	—	40
Lichtenstein,		22	48,000	Arenburg	—	5 0
Arenburg*		—	4,000	—	—	29
Leyen.		—	—	—	—	—

* The preceding except Westphalia, Saxony and Wurtzburg, were the original confederates.

The following joined the allies at different times since the year 1807 :

Saxe-Weimar	In the Circle of Franconia	281	116,000	Weimar	6,000	800
Saxe-Gotha		443	180,000	Gotha	11,000	1,000
Saxe-Meinungen		146	43,000	Meinungen	—	300
Saxe-Heilburg'n		88	30,000	Nijburghausen	—	200
Saxe-Coburg	On the Elbe	155	53,000	Cobourg	—	400
Anhalt-Dessau		136	51,000	Dessau	8,000	1 1/2
Anhalt-Bernburg'	On the Saale	128	35,000	Bernburg	—	200
Anhalt-Cothen	In Westphalia	120	33,000	Cothen	—	200
Lippe Detmold	East of the Saale	102	70,542	Detmold	2,000	500
Lippe Schaumburg	On the Weser	80	33,000	Schaumburg	—	150
Mecklenburg Sch'n'a	Between the Elbe, the Baltic and Brandenburg.	2,400	295,000	Schwerin	9,000	1,500
Strelitz		288	55,000	Strelitz	—	400 (k)
Reuss Greitz	In Vogtland on the River Saale, included within the kingdom of Saxony.	240	76,308	Greitz	4,000	500
Reuss Schleitz				—	125	
Reuss Ebersdorf				—	23	
Reuss Lobenstein				—	29	
Schwastzenburg Son'n	On the Wipper	184	45,000	Sonderhausen	5,000	650
Roudolstadt	—	175	62,000	—	—	—
Waldeck	On the Aar	168	45,000	Arolsen	4,000	400
Oldenburg*	On the Weser	900	189,559	Oldenburg	5,000	800

NOTES.

(a)—The electors of Bavaria and Wurtemberg were acknowledged kings by the emperor of Germany, by the treaty of Presburg, December 25, 1805, and both of them at that treaty received the principal accessions to their territories, to reward them for their services against Austria in the short war which preceded. Maximilian Joseph, king of Bavaria, was born May 27, 1756. In 1808 his daughter married the viceroy of Italy. The queen of Bavaria is a sister to the grand duke of Baden. Bavaria has furnished her full contingent of troops in all the wars since the date of the confederation. In the Russian campaign, besides her 30,000 men, she furnished a reinforcement of 8,000. Nearly the whole

33,000 were destroyed. The king renounced the confederacy, October 8, 1813, the emperor of Austria, in his own name and the name of the allies, having by treaty guaranteed to him the whole of his dominions.

(b)—This kingdom was created at the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807, and was the same year admitted into the Rhemish confederacy. It was given to Jerome Bonaparte, who was born November 15, 1784. He was married August 22, 1807, after repudiating his former wife, (Miss Patterson, of Baltimore,) to Frederick Catharine Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the king of Wurtemberg, by his first wife. This country is wholly restored to its ancient possessors, the

jurisdiction of the king of Prussia, the elector of Hanover, &c. being re-established.

(c) Frederick of Wurtemberg, was born in 1754, and in 1797 was married to Charlotte Augusta Matilda, daughter of George III, of Great Britain, born, 1766. The king has renounced the confederacy, on condition of retaining his title and his territories.

(d) Frederick Augustus, late elector of Saxony, was born December 13, 1750. He was made king by Bonaparte in December, 1807, and was acknowledged by the treaties of Tilsit in July following—He joined the confederation in 1807, and was the same year appointed by Bonaparte duke of Warsaw. He fell into the power of the allies at the taking of Leipsic in October last. The queen of Saxony is sister of the king of Bavaria.

(e)—Charles, archbishop, grand duke of Frankfurt, &c. prince primate of the Confederation of the Rhine, was born in 1744. He was formerly archbishop and elector of Mentz, and archchancellor of the empire, but after the annexation of Mentz to France, archbishop of Ratisbon, &c. This is not Cardinal Fesch, the uncle of Bonaparte, as has been stated lately in almost all the American papers.—Fesch is archbishop of Lyons, in France, and has no temporal jurisdiction whatsoever. The prince primate of the confederation has no jurisdiction over the states except his own, inconsistent with the complete sovereignty of the several princes.

(f)—Charles Louis Frederick, grand duke, was born 1785. The troops of this Dutchy were commanded by count Muehberg during the late campaign. The grand duke presented himself before the allied sovereigns Nov. 15, last, and renounced the confederation.

(g)—The grand duke of Berg and Cleves, is Louis Napoleon (son of the late king of Holland, who now lives in retirement in Switzerland) born 1804.

(h)—Louis X. grand duke of Hesse Darmstadt, was born 1753.

(i)—Ferdinand Joseph John Baptist, grand duke of Wurzburg and archduke of Austria, was born 1769.

(k)—Charles Lewis Frederick, duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, is a brother of the queen of Great Britain, and was born 1741.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM CANADA. A Boston paper says—"We have received a Montreal paper of the 5th inst. It mentions the meeting of the parliament of Upper Canada, at York, and contains the speech of the president of that province, gen. Drummond, on the occasion. He congratulates the legislators that the attempts at invasion had been successfully repelled—recommends provisions for increasing the efficiency of the militia—mentions that two of the members of the parliament had deserted to the Americans, and advises the confiscation of the estates of all Canadians who join the enemy, and the appropriation of the proceeds to the relief of the loyal subjects who may suffer by the war."

COURTS MARTIAL. A court martial has been held at Plattsburg, for the trial of several officers—col. Dana, president. Lieutenant Benjamin P. Barrett, of the 29th infantry, charged with cowardice, was found guilty—sentenced to be cashiered, to have his sword broken over his head, in the presence of the army, to be published as a coward in the newspapers: sentence confirmed. Lieutenant Frederick G. Gates,

charged with unofficer-like conduct and cowardice—sentenced to be struck off from the rolls of the army: confirmed. Captain *Amasa Brown*, of the 30th infantry, charged with unofficer-like conduct and disobedience of orders—sentenced to be struck off the rolls of the army: confirmed. Lieutenant *Conant*, of the 29th infantry, found guilty of abandoning his post, and sentenced to be suspended from command for three months, and to be confined to the limits of the camp for that time: confirmed. Captain *Waterman*, of the 29th, for "unofficer-like and ungentlemanly conduct," &c. honorably acquitted: confirmed. Captain *Bailey*, for cowardly and unofficer-like conduct, &c. found guilty, but recommended to mercy on account of his previous good behavior: sentence confirmed, but the recommendation of the court refused—general *Wilkinson* observing, "cowardice being the most unpardonable offence in the catalogue of military crimes, treason only excepted." Dismissed the service. Lieutenant *Presbury West*, for unofficer-like conduct and neglect of duty, and for fraud, in charging for a private waiter when he actually employed as a waiter a private soldier of the army: sentenced to be dismissed and to refund the money he had received: confirmed. ¶ When room is afforded we shall publish the reports of these trials at length, for the use of military gentlemen.

EXPORT OF SPECIE. Many circumstances had conspired to convince us that the *British* without, and the *English* within, the United States, were preparing to drain this country of the precious metals—so that, if possible, the financial operations of our government might be checked, and the wide extended system of bribery and corruption of the enemy promoted. For a considerable time past *British* government bills to a mighty amount have been in the market, particularly at *Boston*; and they have been sold at enormous discounts: on this reduced price, also, a high premium, of 4 to 8 per cent. were paid if the amount were made up in *gold*. With these tempting baits, besides fat commissions for transacting the business, and the good inclinations of many, it is not to be wondered that the enemy's designs have prospered exceedingly. Here is the true cause that has made some of the *banks* overflow with specie, and enabled them to harass and distress others. THE CAPITAL IS BRITISH.

The prodigality with which this darling measure is pursued, excites no surprize. Many years ago, when by the subsidies of the *German* man-butchers (the princes who sold their people at so much per head) had drained *Great Britain* of specie and greatly shaken the confidence of the people in the government, the famous *William Pitt* entered into a contract with certain merchants to this purport: that they should send into *Germany* a vast quantity of goods, on which he insured a stipulated profit. These goods were to be disposed of for any thing they would fetch, if paid for in *gold* or *silver*. The plan succeeded; and though the specie so obtained cost the *British* government from 50 to 100 per cent. more than it was nominally worth—*Pitt* had only to issue half a ream or a ream more of *paper* for it; and, in the amount of millions of the public debt, it was of no consequence. But since that time *John Bull* has got better reconciled to the desire for specie, though he wants it worse than ever.

The letter below is of high importance in considering this subject. We regret that it was published; for it might have led to the detection of *Stewart*, and have brought him the just reward of his interference. It also shews the vile business that is carried on under "neutral tags," chiefly owned by the "well inclined" Americans.—We hope that congress will act on this business.—If all the spe

cie attempted to be exported contrary to law, were forfeited to the informer, and the life of the transgressor to be the penalty of his crime, perhaps we might "correct the procedure."

From the National Advocate.—INTERCEPTED LETTER.—"The fortune of war has thrown the following letter into our hands—it was found concealed in one of the boots of the captain of the Spanish schooner Kosa. This schooner was boarded at sea by the officers of the American privateer Viper; and on enquiring for papers, the captain replied, he had none. Suspicion was excited; and on searching the captain some papers were found on his person; and, among others, the letter of which the following is a copy, enclosed in an envelope, with this superscription—

"ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Captain Tulbot of his majesty's ship Victorious; or the senior officer of his majesty's ships off New-London.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren."

(COPY.)

BERMUDA, Feb. 17, 1814.

The government of this island as well as the commercial interests, experiencing considerable difficulties by the want of cash; and Mr. Stewart, who was lately his majesty's consul at New London, being now here, having offered to procure money from the United States, I am desirous, in order to aid the views of government, as well as to promote mercantile operations, that every facility should be given to the plans of the abovementioned gentleman, in obtaining the supplies of cash he undertakes; and for this purpose, I have to request, that, agreeably to his arrangement, you will be pleased to receive on board his majesty's ship, under your command, whatever sums of money may be carried alongside by persons whom he will engage; and that you will also forward the same by any of his majesty's ships, from time to time, coming to this island; or in the event of a large sum being ready, to send a sloop of war purposely with it. The vessel bearing this letter, you will likewise suffer to remain under your protection, if she should not be permitted to go into New-London.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

To Capt. Tulbot, of his majesty's ship Victorious; or the senior officer of his majesty's ships off New-London.

BALTIMORE SCHOONERS.—At the time the embargo was laid, from 60 to 80 of the celebrated schooners belonging to this port were at sea, laughing at the blockades of the enemy. The greater part of these have returned to other ports of the United States. From what we learn, we feel justified to express the belief, that, in less than four weeks, at least fifty of these vessels, carrying 500 guns and more than 5000 men, will be touching *John Bull* in his tender place. In this estimate, we include several that have escaped the enemy, and lately went from this port. Report says that some have gone to the *East-Indies*!

"COMMERCE" RESTRICTED. *Plattsburg* March 12. It is with pleasure we inform our readers, that general Wilkinson seems determined to destroy the traitorous intercourse kept up, by men who call themselves Americans, with our enemies in Canada: Small detachments have been tried without effect, and now strong ones are put in motion—Col. Clark, *Old Rifle*, marched the 8th instant, with major Bayley, and a detachment of infantry and one hundred mounted riflemen, all Green Mountain Boys, to take possession of the frontier, from the lake east to Connecticut river; and on the 19th inst. another de-

tachment of 300 prime riflemen and sixty dragoons, marched under major Forsyth, whose name carries terror to the enemy, to guard the lines west of the lake.

We understand the orders of those officers are to make prisoners of every British subject found within the limits of the United States, and to apprehend and deliver to the civil authority for trial and punishment, every American citizen found in Canada—therefore smugglers look out, or you will soon see "the fur fly."

[We learn that col. Clark returned without meeting the enemy except in the shape of a large quantity of smuggled goods, which he seized and brought in with him.]

THE EMBARGO. We learn that the collector of this port has been instructed, by direction of the president of the United States, to clear out fishing vessels and boats, whether decked or not, for any part of the bay, on giving bonds under the embargo law. Coasters and vessels arriving from foreign ports, are also permitted to proceed to their own ports on giving bonds. *Boston Chronicle.*

THE ARMY.—The following from one of our English prints, will shew the "lengths" to which a "pious" man may go to serve the "bulwark of his religion."—"From the debates in congress it appears that Madison's army is composed of 12,123 officers and 6000 privates! But we still might expect great exploits if these officers were to repair to head-quarters, and act like those who served under general Jackson in his late expedition to hunt and chase the Indians, and "kill them in style;" for the general says, he had "a company of volunteer officers, headed by gen. Coffee, who had been abandoned by his men, and who still remained in the field awaiting the order of the government."

COMMERCE.—We have a list of 32 vessels sent into *Bermuda* for "adjudication." Only seven of them are honest Americans; the rest are called Swedes, Spaniards and Portuguese.

GOSHEN BUTTER! Ten waggon loads of *Goshen butter* arrived at Charleston, S. C. on the 14th inst. from New-York. This is among the curious "events of the war."

THE EMBARGO.—*Extract of a letter from America island, dated February 22.*—"They feel the effects of the embargo very severely here; there is about fifty sail of shipping here, which will principally be forced to take in ballast. Several sailed from here already. Flour is 25 dollars per bbl. other things in proportion. Coffee at 10 to 12 dolls. and on the rise. Dry goods in abundance. They would starve here, if it was not for the small supplies that are smuggled over.

The embargo law strictly observed, will, I believe, have a serious effect on the British islands, which I hope will bring them to terms. There are several runaway Americans here, which are a disgrace to any nation, and more inimical to the United States than any other people." *Dem. Press.*

IMPRESMENT.—If there is any American so serpent-blooded as to read the following with calmness; and then prate about the magnanimity of the barbarian manstealer, he should be cast out from civilized life, a prey to kindred hyenas and wolves.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.—We have received the following narrative from an officer in the United States service, with a request that it might be published in the Mercantile Advertiser, and an assurance that it contains no fact which it is not in his power at any time to substantiate. He has left his name with the editors for that purpose.

"HIRAN TRAYER, born in the town of Greenwich, in the county of Hampshire, commonwealth of Mas-

sachusetts, and son of Mr. John Thayer, a respectable farmer in that town, was impressed in the service of H. B. majesty, in the month of August, 1803, and has been detained there ever since against his will, refusing to enter or receive the bounty, or advance, or any part of his pay, other than what was indispensable, and has been furnished him in slops. He was transferred to the *Statira* when she was put in commission, upwards of six years ago; has been kept on board her, and is still there. He was in her when she was commanded by capt. Bramley, when she brought out Mr. Rose. Protections and certificates from the selectmen of Greenwich were forwarded to the British consul at Norfolk, to procure his discharge, but without effect. The same documents were laid before the lord commissioners of the admiralty in London and his release demanded by general Lyman; but *they were not sufficiently authenticated.* The same documents have been forwarded to the resident agent for American prisoners of war at Halifax. The man himself has told capt. Stackpole that he will not fight against the flag of his country.

"On Monday last (March 14th) John Thayer, the father, applied to commodore Decatur for assistance in procuring the release of his son. The commodore instantly despatched a flag accompanied by the father, furnished with certificates from the minister, town clerk and selectmen of Greenwich, to captain Capel, the commanding officer before New London. The son recognized the father at a distance from the ship and told the first lieutenant, "*My god, sir, there is my father!*" The old gentleman on meeting his son, was entirely overcome, and burst into tears.—The son spent every moment in enquiries respecting his mother and sisters, the friends of his youth, and the minutest circumstances of his home, the farm and its concerns.

"The father returned, but left the son a prisoner—not of war; but an unwilling slave in the service of the enemy.

"This young man, by his industry, intelligence, seamanship, and sobriety, has been promoted to be a boatswain's mate in his Britannic majesty's service, and actually piped the side for lieutenant Hamilton, who was charged with a flag.—His B. M. is in his debt two hundred and fifty pounds sterling, which he will cheerfully relinquish as the price of his freedom.—These facts can be substantiated by the oath of Mr. John Thayer and the letters of his son.

"When young Thayer told capt. Stackpole that he could not, and would not fight against the flag of his country, that gentleman* told him that if they fell in with an American man of war and he refused to do his duty, *he should be tied to the mast and shot at like a dog.* Captain Capel replied to his father's solicitations, that he has no authority to release his son; it must be done by the commander in chief, who is at Bermuda; and captain Stackpole, confessing that he has no doubt of his being an American citizen, cannot give him up without an order from the admiral; if he does it on his own responsibility, he cannot get a man in his stead—but if the admiral orders his discharge, he must provide a *substitute!*"

Copy of a letter from commodore Decatur, to the secretary of the navy.

U. S. ship United States, New London, March 18, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to forward to you enclosed, a despatch received by me from capt. Capel, the commanding officer of the British squadron before this port, written in reply to an application of mine, for

* This is a misnomer. The creature should be called *barbarian*—*Goth*, *Vandal*, and *savage*. ED. REG.

the release of an American seaman detained against his will on board the frigate *Statira*.

Hiram Thayer, born in the town of Greenwich, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, was impressed into the naval service of Great Britain, in the month of August, 1803, and detained ever since.—About 6 years ago, when the *Statira* was put in commission, he was transferred to her, and has been constantly on board her to this day.

I am informed, and in fact it was stated by captain Stackpole to lieutenant Hamilton, who was charged with the flag, that the late general Lyman, our consul at London, made application to the lords commissioners for the discharge of Thayer, but they were not satisfied with the evidence of his nativity.

John Thayer, the father of Hiram, assures me, that the certificate of the selectmen, the town clerk, and the minister of Greenwich, were forwarded some time ago to Mr. Mitchell, the resident agent for American prisoners of war at Halifax, but does not know the reason why he was not released then.

The son has written to his father and informed him that on representing to capt. Stackpole that he was an American citizen and would not fight against his country, that capt. Stackpole told him "if they fell in with an American man of war and he did not do his duty, he should be tied to the mast and shot at like a dog."

On Monday the 14th inst. John Thayer requested me to allow him a flag to go off to the enemy and ask for the release of his son. This I granted at once and addressed a note to capt. Capel, stating that I felt persuaded that the application of the father, furnished as he was with conclusive evidence of the nativity and identity of the son, would induce an immediate order for his discharge. The reply is enclosed. The son described his father at a distance in the boat and told the first lieutenant of the *Statira* that it was his father; and I understand the feelings manifested by the old man on receiving the hand of his son, proved beyond all other evidence the property he had in him. There was not a doubt left on the mind of a single British officer of Hiram Thayer's being an American citizen—and yet he is detained, not as a prisoner of war, but compelled under the most cruel threats, to serve the enemies of his country.

Thayer has so recommended himself by his sobriety, industry and seamanship as to be appointed a boatswain's mate, and is now serving in that capacity in the *Statira*—and he says there is due to him from the British government about two hundred and fifty pounds sterling.—He has also assured his father that he has always refused to receive any bounty or advance, lest it might afford some pretext for denying him his discharge whenever a proper application should be made for it.

I am, sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient and humble servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

CAPTAIN CAPEL'S LETTER ENCLOSED.

His B. M. ship La Hogue off

N. London, 14th March, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, together with the certificates of exchange and discharge from parole, forwarded to you at the request of colonel Barclay the commissary general of British prisoners of war; and I beg to return you my thanks for your polite attention.

I regret that it is not in my power to comply with your request in ordering the son of Mr. John Thayer to be discharged from his majesty's ship *Statira*, but I will forward your application to the commander in chief by the earliest opportunity, and I have no doubt he will order his immediate discharge.

I am, sir, with great consideration and respect,
your most obedient and very humble servant,

THOMAS P. CAPEL, captain,
Commanding his Britannic
majesty's squadron off
New-London.

*For com. Decatur, commanding
the U. S. squadron, New London.*

*Adjutant and inspector general's office—Washing-
ton, March 11, 1814.*—From documents deposited
at this office, it appears that at the time Fort Nica-
ra was taken by the enemy, captain John A. Rodg-
ers, of the 24th regiment United States infantry, was
at Buffalo, under orders from brigadier general
George M. Clure.

J. B. WALBACH,
Adjutant general.

MILITARY.

Brigadier-general Chamberlain (of the Virginia
militia) has arrived at Norfolk, and taken the com-
mand at that post.

Detroit, March 6, 1814.—"I hinted to you in my
last letter of a detachment of troops being sent from
hence under the command of captain Holmes, to
pursue some British troops that were on their re-
treat up the Thames. They were overtaken about
twenty miles from the Delaware towns; a skirmish
ensued, which terminated in favor of our troops;
upwards of seventy were taken prisoners, killed and
wounded; the residue made a safe retreat. The Brit-
ish force was about 200; some of the prisoners state,
that four companies of British troops, together with
300 indians were on their march to attack Sandwich.
If this account is correct we soon expect another
engagement. Some days ago a lieutenant Jackson in
the British service arrived here with a flag of truce,
bearing dispatches from general Drummond, pur-
porting an enquiry of Baubee's being taken prisoner.
This is a mere sham. The officer is yet detained,
and what roil he will take next is as yet uncertain."

[*Nat. Int.*]

We learn from a credible source that the post of
Sandwich, which it appears from the above letter is
menaced with an attack, though we think such an
event scarcely probable, is perfectly secure; the
strength of its fortification and garrison being suf-
ficient to resist any force which it is in the power of
the enemy in that quarter to carry against it. [*ib.*]

NAVAL.

The *Constitution* frigate is represented to be cruising
off Surinam, and to have made several prizes,
among them a vessel of 20 guns. She had sent a
cartel into Barbadoes with 70 prisoners. The *Queen*,
of ninety-eight guns, and the *Pique*, of 38, left Bar-
badoes to fight her! The *Adams* is stated to have
been cruising between Guadaloupe and Martinico—
and one of our sloops, supposed to be the *Frolic*, is
dashing through the islands.

During the last week we have received advices of
the arrival of several valuable *American* vessels in
the ports of the United States—A large portion
of them belong to *Baltimore*.

The enemy force in the *Chesapeake* is stated to
consist of one 74, four frigates, two brigs and two
smaller vessels. Some of them have been as high
up as the *Potomac*.

The privateers *Comet* and *Chasseur*, of *Baltimore*,
with other vessels belonging to this port, are doing
a great business in the West Indies. It is stated that
the former has taken nineteen prizes, one of which
was a gun brig belonging to "his majesty." The lat-
ter has made six prizes, five of which she burnt,
after divesting them of their valuable articles. We
shall soon have to make great additions to our prize
lists. The *Comet* had been into a part of Tortola,

and cut out several vessels. The West Indies swarm
with our privateers.

The cartel ship *Rising States*, has arrived at Pro-
vidence, (R. I.) from Barbadoes and St. Bartholo-
meus, with about 180 discharged Americans.

The *True Blooded Yankee* is owned by a Mr. Pre-
ble, now in Paris. She has been thirty-seven days
at sea, during which she captured 27 vessels and
made 270 prisoners. While on this cruise she took
an island on the coast of Ireland and held it 6 days;
she also took a town in Scotland and burnt 7 vessels
in the harbor. At our last accounts, she was about
to make another cruise in company with the *Bunker
Hill*, of 14 eighteen pounders and 140 men. When
the *True Blooded Yankee* arrived in France she was
laden with the following spoils—13 bales of Turkey
carpets, 43 bales of raw silk, weighing 12000lbs.—
20 boxes of guns—46 packs of the best skins—24
packs of beaver skins—160 dozen of swan skins—
190 hides—copper, &c.

The corvette *John Adams*, for Gottenburg, with
our commissioners on board, was spoken about the
4th of March, all well.

The privateer brig *Alfred*, captured by a frigate
and a sloop of war, arrived at Halifax, on the 26th
February. No other prize had been sent in for a month.

THE *ANGUS*. It is singular that we have not yet
received an official account of the capture of the
Angus. The following has been published in the
American, (of this city) as Dr. Inderwick's report of
the killed and wounded on board that vessel, in the
action with the sloop of war *Pelican*, on the 14th of
August, 1813.

W. H. Allen, Esq. captain, severely wounded—since dead—shot
in the head.

Mr. Edwards, midshipman,	killed.	
Delphy, do.	do.	lost both his legs
Joshua Jones, seaman,	do.	
John Fuley, do.	do.	
Wm. ———, do.	do.	
Geo. Gardner, do.	do.	
Lieutenant Watson,	severely wounded.	
Mr. M'Leod, boatswain,	do.	
Joshua Jordan, do. mate,	do.	since dead.
James White, carpenter,	do.	do.
John Young, gr. master,	do.	
Francis Egeert, seaman,	do.	
James Kellam, do.	do.	
Charles Baxter, do.	do.	
John Nugent, do.	do.	
James Hall, do.	do.	
Wm. Hovington, do.	do.	

We notice the sailing of many very stout priva-
teers within a few weeks past. Some of them are
bent on daring voyages, and may make the enemy
feel the war in his most distant possessions.

The *Fox* of *Baltimore*, has arrived at *New Orleans*
from a cruise, during which she made eight prizes.

The enemy in the *Chesapeake*.—That part of
the British squadron (1 ship, 1 brig and 2 schooners,)
that came up the bay a short time ago, returned be-
low on Sunday last; previous to which they sent six
barges into *Wecomico*, it being foggy they were not
discovered until they landed. They carried off a
variety of articles belonging to the farm houses
there, and wantonly destroyed all the furniture; set
fire to a small house, where in was a loom. They
did not discover any vessels in the creek; before the
militia could collect, they were off.

Coffee house books.

*Capt of sloop from lieutenant Creighton, commanding the
U. S. brig "Rattlesnake," to the secretary of the navy
and*

Wilmington, N. C. March 20, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to announce to you the arri-
val of the U. S. brig "Rattlesnake" and her prize,
under my command, after a cruise of eight weeks.
The *Enterprise* joined me yesterday, being spar-

ted on the 25th ult. to avoid capture, both vessels being closely pursued by a frigate or razeed.

By the enclosed report from lieutenant Renshaw, you will perceive the chase continued 70 hours, during which time he was under the necessity of lightening his vessel by throwing overboard his guns, cutting away his anchors, and starting his water. This is the third time we have been chased by superior force, and in every instance the good fortune of the Enterprize has been wonderfully manifest.

In obedience to your instructions of the 2d January, after leaving the United States, I passed to the eastward of Bermuda, and having reached the latitude of 18 deg. 56 min. N. and long. 62 deg. 23 min. W. I bore up, and on the 29th January made the island of Anegada and Virgin Gorda, hence by St. Thomas down the north sides of Porto Rico and St. Domingo, through the windward passage, along the north side of Jamaica, round the west end of Cuba, through the Florida passage, and so to this place.

In the windward passage we were chased by a frigate and narrowly escaped capture. For the preservation of one and perhaps both vessels, I was under the necessity of separating, but was joined again by the Enterprize off cape Antonia on the 14th February, conformably to previous arrangement.

On the 10th of February we were again chased by a line of battle ship, but outailed her with great ease. The same vessel, which we learned to be the Bedford, 74, pursued the Enterprize, when on her way to join me off cape Antonia, for nine hours; the latter escaped by a manoeuvre at night.

I should have continued to cruise on the ground you recommended, but was continually taken from the station by vessels it became my duty to pursue, as well as the prospect of falling in with the convoy that had passed the Havana about eight or ten days previous to my appearing off that place.

I have the honor to enclose you a list of vessels captured and spoken during the cruise; among the former you will perceive the private armed schooner Mars of 14 guns, and 75 men. This capture affords me the more satisfaction, as she belonged to that nest of pirates commonly called Providence privateers. She is a fine vessel, built in Baltimore, and well calculated for public service, should government require a vessel of her class. Another privateer was in company with her, but might had so far advanced it was impossible for me to prevent her escape. The Mars having taken us at first for English brigs, between 20 and 30 of her men took to her boats and landed on the Florida shore to avoid impressment; notwithstanding this she ranged up alongside of the Enterprize with tompons out and training her guns. Lieut. Renshaw ignorant of the circumstance of any of her men having left her, gave her a broadside, which killed two and wounded two others of her crew. Lieut. Renshaw's conduct was perfectly correct; it was the indiscreet and ridiculous parade of the commander of the privateer that caused this unnecessary bloodshed. At the same time the Mars struck, we took possession of the schooner Eliza, from Nassau, New Providence, bound to Pensacola, laden with salt. In passing the prize I hailed lieutenant Gamble, who had her in charge and directed him to scuttle the vessel and cut away her masts, take to the boat he had alongside and join the Enterprize then in pistol shot of him. The wind and current having set us close in with the Florida shore, I was under the necessity of working to windward, and directed the Enterprize to do the same as soon as possible. A light was shown from the Rattlesnake, rockets thrown and false fires occasionally burnt during the night to point out our

situation to the other vessels. At 2 a. m. the Enterprize joined me and at day light the Mars, but from the extreme darkness of the night the Eliza was lost sight of about 8 in the evening and has not been seen since: all the following day was spent in search of her, but without success. At noon by observation I found we had drifted a degree and a half to the northward of the place where we made the capture. From the state of the weather immediately after I spoke the Eliza it became necessary for all the other vessels to work off shore, and lieutenant Gamble must have been sensible of the necessity of doing the same with the vessel under his charge; and as he had six men and plenty of water and provisions I hourly look for him at this place, or expect to hear of his arrival at Savannah. After removing the prisoners from the Mars, I intended to have returned to windward again and remain a few days off the Cat Keys; but at 4 p. m. discovered a ship which we gave chase to, and which ultimately led us through the passage. It being now out of my power to get to windward, I shaped a course to the northward and eastward with a strong gale from the southward and westward, in hopes of meeting with some straggling vessels of the convoy, and having proceeded as far in this direction as I thought my instructions would authorise, without seeing a single sail, I altered my course to the westward.

The Rattlesnake has been under her topsails the greater part of the cruise, except when in chase, or avoiding superior force.

Lieut. Renshaw has rendered me every assistance, and has discharged his duty with zeal and ability.—The Enterprize is as gallant a little vessel as ever floated—at the same time one of the dullest in point of sailing; she has escaped capture to be sure, but altogether by good fortune and the great exertions of her officers and men. I assure you, sir, she has caused me much anxiety and uneasiness from that particular alone. On board both brigs are about 70 prisoners, among them is a midshipman and nine men belonging to the frigate Belvidera. The Rattlesnake will require some repairs, but all I believe can be done by our own carpenters; her mainmast-head is badly sprung, and will have to be fished, and the upper part of her stem has worked loose in consequence of the shortness of the scarf, and the very careless manner in which it was bolted; but rest assured, sir, she shall be ready for sea with all possible despatch.

I am happy to add the officers and men of both brigs have enjoyed the highest health; not a single death having taken place on either vessel. I regret being obliged to return so soon, but as it became necessary I trust it will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration and respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

JNO. O. CREIGHTON.

Hon. William Jones.

Secretary of the navy.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant Renshaw, commanding the U. S. brig Enterprize, to lieutenant Creighton, dated U. S. brig Enterprize, Cape Fear River, N. C. 7th March, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you with the arrival at this anchorage of the United States brig Enterprize under my command. The enemy's frigate that caused the separation of the two brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize, on the morning of the 25th ultimo, continued in chase of the latter vessel for upwards of 70 hours; during which time she was repeatedly within 2 1/2 miles; and on the morning of the 27th in a calm, observed the enemy making preparations for the hoisting out of her boats.—To a light breeze springing up at this time from the

5. W. which brought the Enterprize to windward, alone is attributed our escape of this day; the frigate being within gun shot at the time. In the early part of the chase, by the advice and wishes of all my officers, as the only alternative left us, the sheet anchor and 15 of our guns were thrown over-board to lighten the brig. Be assured, sir, that this painful measure was not resorted to, until almost every prospect of escape had left us, and the evident benefits arising from what little we had lightened her by the pumping out of the salt water. In the chase I made the private signal of the day, as also No. 828 from signal book, to the stranger, which were not answered.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES RENSHAW.

Lieut. John O. Creighton,
commanding U. S. brig *Rattlesnake*.

List of vessels captured and spoken by the brig *Rattlesnake* and *Enterprize* under the command of Lieutenant Creighton.

January 18, 1814. Lat. 27, 4, N. long. 57, 34, W. captured the Spanish brig *Isabella*, sent in and arrived, being in possession of the enemy.

January 20—Lat. 26, 55, N. long. 57, 34, W. captured the Swedish ship *Sincerity*, of Stockholm, bound to Amelia, sent in having Euclid merchandise; arrived.

February — Puerto Rico bearing S. by E. distant 3 leagues, boarded a Spanish sloop and schooner, from St. Juan, bound to Leeward, and sent them to proceed.

February 3 — Puerto Rico bearing S. W. distant 8 leagues, boarded a schooner from Maracaibo, bound to St. Johns, Porto Rico, with a cargo of logwood and cotton, permitted to proceed.

February 7—Lat. 21, 44, N. long. 84, 43, W. captured the English brig *Rambler*, from Cape Francois, bound to St. Thomas with coffee; burnt her.

February 9.—Lat. 10, 46, N. long. 79, 31, W. boarded the Spanish schooner *Benelope* from Providence, bound to Jamaica; permitted her to proceed.

February 11—Lat. 20, 39, N. long. 80, 13, W. boarded the American schooner *Louisiana* from New-Orleans, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, with passengers; permitted her to proceed.

February 19—Lat. 24 15, N. long. 84, W. boarded a Swedish brig from Martinico, bound to Havana; permitted her to proceed.

February 20—Lat. 23, 55, long. 82, 5, W. boarded a Spanish ship from Havana, bound to Boston, 16 hours out; permitted her to proceed.

February 21—Lat. 25, 35, long. 80, 10, W. boarded the American privateer *Rapid*, from Charleston, on a cruise.

February 21—Lat. 27 05, N. 81, 17, W. Cape Florida, bearing W. by S. distant 3 leagues, captured the English schooner *Mars* and *Eliza*, the former from New Providence on a cruise, the latter from Nassau to Pensacola with salt.

(Signed) JOHN O. CREIGHTON, Commander.

American Prizes.

MONTHLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM VOL. V. PAGE 430.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,

"And not a sail, but by permission spreads!"

British Naval Register.

810. Brig —, captured by the *Fox*, of Salem, laden with provisions, afterwards overhauled and burnt by two French frigates, supposing her to be a *Sarda*.

811. Schooner *Mary*, of Jamaica, captured by the Macedonian letter of marque of Baltimore, and ransomed.

812. Sloop —, from Jamaica for the Spanish Main, captured by the *Hope*, arrived at Philadelphia, divested of a quantity of dry goods and given up.

813. Ship *Wanderer*, 7 guns, from London for Jamaica, loaded with plantation stores; captured by the President frigate, deprived of her light articles and sunk.

814. Ship *Edward*, 6 guns, from London for Laguna, captured by ditto and sunk.

815. Schooner *Jonathan*, laden with dry goods and rum, captured by the same, divested of her cargo, and sunk.

816. Brig *Britannia*, from Lisbon for London, laden with spirit, &c. sent into New Bedford by the *Mars* of New York.

817. Schooner *Curfew*, laden with fish and oil from Nova Scotia for St. Lucia, sent into Marblehead, by the *Alfred* of Salem.

818. Brig *Tercilla*, laden with fish, from St. John's N. F. for Bermuda, captured by ditto and burnt.

819. Ship —, full built vessel of 500 tons, sent into Beaufort, N. C. by the *Chasseur* of Baltimore, from Liverpool for Pensacola, with a mighty cargo of crockery, hardware, white lead, dry goods, &c. She is under Swedish colors, but the property is unquestionably British. From the papers found on board this ship, we hope to hail the arrival of several other like excellent prizes.

820. Ship of 400 tons, armed with 12 long twelve pounders, from Smyrna, with an immensely valuable cargo of Turkey goods, sent into the isle of Batz, (France) by the *True Blooded Yankee*.

821. Ship of 400 tons, 16 guns nine pounders, with a full cargo of hides, tallow, &c. from Buenos Ayres, sent into Abrevrach, (France) by the *True Blooded Yankee*.

Those are in addition to the prizes already stated to have been made by this astonishing vessel. She has arrived at Brest, full of the richest spoils of the enemy.

822. Two vessels captured by the *Frolic* of Salem, one destroyed, the other made a cartel of.

823. Armed schooner, from Halifax, formerly the American privateer, *Eldridge Gerry*, of Portland, laden with fish and oil, sent into Cape Francois, by a Baltimore letter of marque.

824. Ship —, laden with dry goods, &c. captured by the letter of marque *schr. Delille*, of Baltimore, on her passage from Bordeaux to New Orleans, and sunk. The *Delille* had previously captured and manned a very valuable vessel, and could not spare hands to navigate the second prize.

825. Ship —, with a full cargo of drugs, oil, paints, &c. sent into St. Mary's by the United States brig *Enterprize*. This vessel is called a *neutral*; but from the facts that appear we put her down for a "capital prize." She was from Liverpool, bound to Amelia island. The supercargo is an American citizen and claims the property as his own!

826. Brig *Superb*, with a cargo of salt, sent into Charleston by the *Mars* of New York.

827. British privateer *Mars*, a fine vessel, captured by the United States' brigs *Rattlesnake* and *Enterprize*, and sent into Wilmington, (N. C.)

The *Mars* has 12 mounted guns, besides 2 in the hold. When she was boarded she was off Cape Florida and had about 46 blacks on board, the white crew except the captain and one other hand rowed off, being apprehensive of impressment from the two brigs which they supposed to be English.

This vessel had done an astonishingly active business among the "neutrals." She had taken about twenty-six of them and one American vessel.

828. Brig *Junio*, with a cargo of 24,000 gallons of oil, fish, &c. a prize to the *Grand Turk*, of Salem, has arrived at Roscott, near Morlaix, France.

829. Brig *Friends*, of Halifax, from Grenada, with 117 puncheons of rum; taken by the *Diomedes*, of Salem, and chased on shore on Long Island, by three men of war—cargo saved.

830. Schooner *Sea Flower*, captured by the letter of marque schooner *Tuckahoe* of Baltimore, on her passage to Ann Cayes, and burnt.

831. Schooner *Hazard*, from Nassau for St. Domingo, captured by ditto, and given up, &c. The *Tuckahoe* has safely arrived at Boston, after capturing another valuable vessel, which was manned and ordered for port. The following account of her half-breath escapes is very interesting. On the 27th February was chased by a frigate and two brigs of

war. On the 28th was chased by a frigate. March 8 was chased all day by a frigate, wind light; escaped in the night. On the 9th was chased six hours by a brig of war. On the 11th, in sight of Long Island, a frigate with a brig in co. bore down within musket shot—hauled upon a wind and escaped. On the 15th, at 6 A. M. saw a frigate on the weather quarter standing for the schooner under a press of sail; at half past 6, saw another frigate on the weather beam; at 40 minutes past 6, saw another frigate on the lee quarter, at 9, saw another frigate on the bow; at 10 minutes past 9 saw another frigate on the lee bow, a brig of war in sight right ahead! They all crowded sail in chase; but the Tuckahoe outmaneuvered the whole of them!

832. Brig Sovereign, of and for Liverpool, of 300 tons, with an assorted cargo, sent into Portsmouth, by the America of Salem.

833. The great ship Diana, an outboard bound Indianan, laden with spars, captured by the America, and burnt.

834. Schooner William, laden with sugar, coffee and molasses, from Martinique for St. Thomas, captured by the Diomedé, and sent into Savannah.

835. Schooner Mary and Joseph, from Grenada for St. Thomas, with 66 hhds of rum and 7 of sugar, sent into New-York, by the Diomedé.

836. Brig Bykar, laden with earthen ware, hollow ware, &c. sent into Gloucester by the Fox.

837. Schooner Hope sent into Bristol by the Diomedé—cargo rum, sugar and lime juice.

838. Brig Rambler, from Cape Francois for St. Thomas, laden with coffee, captured by the Rattlesnake and Enterprize, and burnt.

839. Schooner Eliza, captured by the same—laden with salt.

840. Ship Lady Prevost, of London, in ballast, sent into Wilmington, N. C. by the letter of marque Invincible of Salem.

841. Schooner Susan and Eliza, of Bermuda, laden with 120,000 lbs. coffee, sent into Wilmington, N. C. by the Mars of New-York.

842. Schooner ———, called a Spaniard, but with a British license and a good prize, sent into Newport by the Viper.

843. Schooner ———, valuable; laden with dry goods and provisions sent into North Carolina by the Fairy of Baltimore.

844. Brig Falcon, 200 tons, 10 guns, from London for the Cape of Good Hope, laden with dry goods, invoiced at £50,000 sterling, captured off Madeira, and sent into Bath by the America of Salem.

845. Brig Superb, sent into Charleston by the Mars of New-York.

846. Schooner ———, laden with rum and sugar, sent into Newport by the Viper.

847. Ship ———, under Russian colors, from Penacoola for London, laden with 1,100 bales of cotton, sent into Savannah by the Saucy Jack of Charleston. Cargo supposed British.

Total for the last four weeks.—Prizes safely arrived or satisfactorily accounted for, 39 vessels: estimated at the value of \$2,070,000.

It is calculated, that the late decisions of the supreme court of the United States, regarding vessels sailing under British licenses, &c. (and generally, *sub rosa*, on truly British account) will throw into the hands of the owners of the private armed vessels belonging to Salem and Marblehead, only, the enormous amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. None of these prizes have been noticed in our list. The whole of them may be worth, not less than two, and possibly as high as four millions.

THE CHRONICLE.

The nomination of *Return J. Meigs*, esq. to the office of postmaster general was unanimously confirmed by the senate.

It appears that two of the French frigates that have lately vexed the British commerce in the West Indies, have been captured, and carried to Barbadoes, by the Venerable, of 74 guns.

In New-Jersey an act has been passed to vest in trustees the estates of habitual drunkards and gamblers, and to prevent drunkenness and gambling. After the conviction of these crimes, no act or deed is valid in law respecting their estates.

It is not easy to make up an opinion on the state of things in Europe, the shreds of intelligence being vague, desultory and evidently partial on both sides. It appears, however, that the Republic of Holland is extinguished. The former Stadholder has assumed the title of "Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands," and from every thing we see there is reason to conclude that the government will be despotic. The British papers intimate a design of annexing all that tract of country known by the general name of Flanders to her principality. It is understood that the young prince of Orange is to marry the daughter of the prince of Wales, presumptive heir of the throne of the United Kingdoms. Some accounts say, that 300,000 troops of the Allies, have crossed the Rhine, and that some large bodies have marched for Italy, through Switzerland. Of Wellington, near Bayona, we know nothing, certainly—some speculations are offered as though it were possible that an army of the Allies, entering France on the route to Lyons, might form a junction with him. It was rumored in London that a deputation from ancient Normandy, had made a direct application to the French princes of the house of Bourbon to return, promising to raise the standard against Napoleon, &c. It certainly appears that Bonaparte is most closely pressed; but the people seem faithful to him, and if they are and continue so, he will drive out the invaders. He is making extraordinary exertions to collect and organize his troops; and they appear to be actuated with a high spirit and great zeal for the service. The next arrival from Europe will probably give us intelligence in a regular shape, of events of mighty importance. We are inclined now to believe that the British have succeeded in diverting the Allies from their original design of making a liberal peace with France; but the accounts, as before observed, are so desultory that we have not what to calculate upon.

New Hampshire election. We have not yet received certain accounts of the result of the late election in New Hampshire for governor, council, senate and assembly. But this is admitted, that the "republicans" have gained considerably on their opponents, if they have not defeated them.

Governor Snyder has rejected the bill for incorporating forty-two new banks, that passed the legislature of Pennsylvania. We regret that we have not room to insert his reasons for the procedure this week. But the bill has, notwithstanding, become a law, having been passed in both houses by two thirds of the members voting in favor of it. We fear it will be fruitful in calamity.

Proceedings of Congress.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, March 19.—After disposing of some private business, the senate resumed the consideration of the loan bill.

The question was taken on the amendments reported by Mr. King, from the committee to whom the bill had been referred, and negatived, yeas 8, nays 19.

The bill was then read the third time by unanimous consent, and on the question "shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, of Geo. Bledsoe, Brown, Chace, Coudit, Fremontin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Howell, Lacombe, Morrow, Roberts, Smith, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Vanuise, Worthington—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Goldsborough, Gore, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason—6.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives, though in type, must be omitted. Nothing of importance done. The Yazoo claims' bill undecided.

THE DOCUMENTS

Furnished at a call of the House of Representatives, on an enquiry into the causes of the failure of our arms, so completely monopolizes our pages as to exclude many things desired to be inserted. But they properly belong to this work and must have the precedence. We were wrong in saying that these papers, which sell for one dollar, would cost the patrons of the REGISTER but fifteen cents; they will cost them from 20 to 25 cents.

We never commence one of these long continued series of documents without becoming heartily wearied of them before they are finished.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 5 OF VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 135.]

Illec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Navy of the United States.

In senate of the United States, March 18th 1814.
—Mr. Gaillard communicated the following documents, which, on his motion, were ordered to be printed for the use of the senate.

Attest,

SAM. A. OTIS, *secretary.*

Navy department, Feb. 22d, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following in answer to your letter of the 20th December last.

Three ships of 74 guns each, and of the largest class, are now building, of prime materials, and in the most substantial and durable manner, viz: one at Portsmouth, N. H. one at Charleston, Mass. and one at Philadelphia. The two former, it is expected, will be launched in the month of July, and the latter in the month of December next.

Three ships of 44 guns each, of the largest class, are also building, of durable materials, in the best manner, viz: one at Philadelphia, one at Baltimore, and one at the navy yard in this city. The two former, it is expected, will be launched by the middle of April, and the latter, in all the month of July next.

The six sloops of war, authorised by law, have all been built, in the most substantial manner, and of good materials. Two of which are ready for sea; three more have nearly completed their crews, and will, probably, be ready for sea in ten or twelve days, and the 6th is now equipping at the navy yard in this city.

Six barges have been purchased at Philadelphia; also, four at Baltimore, and one at Norfolk.

Eight have been built at Baltimore; ten are nearly completed on the Eastern shore of Maryland; four have been built, and one is now building at the navy yard in this city; five are building at Charleston, S. C.; six at St. Mary's, Georgia; and preparatory measures are now in operation to increase the force in North Carolina, and at New Orleans, in vessels of this description, as fast as men can be procured to man them.

Previous to the year 1813, it appears that no timber had been procured under the act of March 30th, 1813; but early in the year 1813, timber to the amount of 23,000 dollars, was purchased at Baltimore, under the act of March 30th, 1812, "suitable for rebuilding the frigates Philadelphia, General Green, New York, and Boston;" but as there is no approbation or authority to rebuild those frigates, and as the Philadelphia is not in existence, and the General Green, New York, and Boston, are rotten worthless hulks, that would cost much more, in proportion to their value, to rebuild them than to build new frigates, of a better class, and vastly superior construction, a part of that timber has been applied to the building of the 44 and the sloops of war at Baltimore, and the 74 and 44 at Philadelphia.

Contracts for, and purchases of, timber, to a very considerable amount, have been made for naval purposes during the year 1813, but which have not been charged to the particular appropriation of the 30th of March, 1812, though applied to the same purpose as timber designated by that appropriation.

would have been, viz: in building the three 74's, at Portsmouth, Charlestown, and Philadelphia, the 44 gun ship at the latter place, and the 44 and sloop of war at the navy yard in this city; also, in the repairs of the ships of the navy, and in preparing several sets of spare masts, spars, tops, &c. &c. ready for the ships which may return damaged; and the residue is applicable to similar purposes.

These have been charged, either under the head of repairs, or to the appropriation for building 74's and frigates; which appropriations, it is conceived, are properly chargeable with timber purchased for those purposes. Six cargoes, amounting to twenty-six hundred tons, of Georgia yellow pine timber, which had been cut for the use of the British navy, but entered the eastern ports of the United States, on account of the war, have been purchased, on favorable terms; also, a prize cargo of northern timber.—These are properly chargeable to the annual appropriation of the purchase of timber. A contract was made, in August last, for the delivery, at Norfolk and this place, of a quantity of yellow pine plank, thick stuff, beams, and mast pieces, sufficient for two ships of 74 guns each, and two 44 gun frigates. The timber, under this contract, is now delivering. Contracts for timber, yet to be delivered, have been made at the eastern stations, the particulars of which are not yet in the department. A recent contract has been made at Philadelphia, for white oak plank, thick stuff, beams, and knees; and for yellow pine plank, and beams sufficient for a 74 and a 44 gun ship; and for fifty sticks of yellow pine for masts and spars. These are chargeable upon the appropriation of the 30th of March, 1813.

No contracts for live oak timber have yet been made, as the transportation is impracticable under existing circumstances; and if collected in considerable quantities at landings accessible to vessels fit for transportation, they would be equally so to the enemy, and the timber, when collected, would be liable to destruction. As live oak is exclusively applied to the frame of timbers, which constitute the form and mould of the ship, it is necessary that the timber should be cut and shaped, not only to the particular curve for which each piece is designed, but to its true oblique dimensions; otherwise great waste in the conversion, and expense in transportation will ensue; for this purpose it is necessary that draughts or designs of the contemplated ships should be determined, proper moulds made by which to cut and shape the timber, and mechanics employed to superintend the execution of the contracts. Hence, contracts for timber of this description cannot be made and executed with the same facility and certainty as for straight rectangular timber.

It is, therefore, considered that a state of peace will be much more favorable to the collection of a stock of timber of this description than that of war, in which it can neither be transported to the dock yards nor deposited in safety at the distant landings. Nevertheless it is contemplated to make the necessary arrangements for such supplies of suitable live oak timber as may be had in places of safety.

On this subject it is very satisfactory to learn, that our resources in timber of this kind are lately extended, in the abundance which may be procured from the shores of the bays and waters near the mouth of the Mississippi. This species of timber requires very little seasoning; six months' docking will render it perfectly fit for use.

No further steps have been taken in relation to the dock yards, than general inquiry and proper deliberation, in order to determine upon the best site in a central situation.

The result has decided in favor of the right bank of the Hudson, above the highlands. The motives to this decision were, from considering the contemplated dock yard as the nucleus around which a great naval establishment may be formed, comprising wet and dry dock, forges, founderies, boring, rolling, saw, and block mills, blast and smelting furnaces, an armory, hydraulic engines, rope works, manufactories of sail-duck, and work shops of all kinds, which will require a copious head of water, readily commanded in this vicinity. Here also, will be the main arsenal and depot of timber, and materials of all kinds, and the principal dock yard for constructing and repairing ships of war. Such an establishment in any of our seaports, accessible to ships of the line, would form so great a temptation to a powerful enemy as to render destruction certain, unless protected by forts and garrisons of the most formidable and expensive nature.

The natural defences at the pass of the highlands, are such as to remove all doubt on this subject, and supersede the necessity of a large protecting force.

The Hudson is a deep, bold, noble stream, of easy and safe navigation. The surrounding country produces abundance of iron, and large quantities of hemp; and the banks of the Hudson furnish a variety of timber fit for naval purposes. The communication with the northern and western lakes, is more direct and favorable to the distribution of naval and military stores than any other situation that can be selected. The only objection of importance that I have heard suggested, is, that the Hudson at this point is closed by the ice a fortnight sooner, and opens a fortnight later, than at New York; but this objection is greatly overbalanced by the extraordinary advantages of the situation.

In order to select the most suitable situation, a careful examination, and survey, under the direction of some of our most experienced officers, aided by a skilful engineer, appears to be indispensable, an opportunity for which has been prevented by the active operations of the war, and consequent occupation of the officers best qualified for this service.

The number of seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, authorised by law, is indefinite and discretionary with the president, as will appear by the following reference:

The act of congress of the 21st of April, 1806, vol. 8, page 109, limits the officers, seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, to

13 captains,
9 masters commandant,
72 lieutenants,
150 midshipmen, and
925 seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys.

The act of the same date, page 152, authorises the president to man and equip the gunboats.

The act of the 3d of March, 1807, vol. 8, page 307, authorises the employment of 500 additional seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys.

The act of the 31st January, 1809, vol. 9, page 206, authorises the employment of 300 additional

midshipmen, and 3,600 additional seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys.

The act of the 30th of March, 1812, vol. 11, page 89, authorises officers and seamen of the navy to be increased so far as may be necessary to officer, man, and equip the vessels to be put in service.

The act of the 2nd of January, 1813, page 340, provides for the building, officering, and manning, four 74's and six frigates.

The act of the 3d of March, 1813, page 429, authorises the president to build six sloops of war, and to build, or procure, such a number of sloops of war, or other armed vessels on the lakes, as the public service may require; and to appoint such officers, and to employ the number of seamen, as may be necessary for such vessels as are authorised by law to be put in commission.

The act of the 5th of July, 1813, vol. 12, page 10, authorises the president to cause to be built, equipped, and manned, such number of barges as he may deem necessary.

There is no correct data in the department, by which to ascertain the actual number of seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, employed at any one period. The longest period of enlistment being for two years, and in many cases for the flotilla service, for a shorter period; the number is constantly fluctuating, and, consequently, cannot be correctly ascertained; but it is believed, from a general view of the subject by the accountant and myself, that the number employed during the year 1813, has considerably exceeded the estimate for that year.

There is not at this time, in the department, sufficient data upon which to estimate the number of gunboats actually fit for service; some have undergone partial repairs, while others have deteriorated.

The following will show the number on each station, and their presumed condition, viz:

		Gunboats.
Portsmouth, N. H.	in service	6
Newburyport,	do.	2
Boston,	do.	2
Rhode Island,	do.	9
New London,	do.	2
New York,	do.	31
	In ordinary, fit for service	7
		—38
Delaware bay,	in service	7
	In ordinary, fit for service	12
		—19
Baltimore	in service	1
Potomac,	do.	3
Norfolk,	in service, and ready for service but very lightly manned—recruiting as men offer,	23
North Carolina,	in service	6
South Carolina	do.	8
Georgia,	do.	5
New Orleans,	do.	6
		—
		125

When it is considered that six large sloops of war have been built, equipped and manned, in our seaports, and three sloops of war and one ship of 26 guns on the lakes, within the preceding eight months; that three 74's and three 44's will be added this year, but which are yet to be manned, and that provision still exists for building one 74 and three 44's as soon as suitable materials can be had; it appears to me that any further provision at present for the increase of our naval force, would not add to its efficiency, and therefore, is not necessary; except such as I have suggested in my letter to the

Chairman of the naval committee of the house of representatives, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose; and even of that description, the number ought to be *very moderate*, when the contemplated increase of our force on the lakes, and the demand for experienced officers and seamen, which the very rapid augmentation of our force has created, are taken into view. The flotilla service, moreover is still very deficient in men. We may readily and rapidly add any reasonable number of vessels to our force, but their armament and many important parts of their equipment of every description, will be to fabricate. The cannon foundries are few in number, and none of any note north of the waters of the Chesapeake. These have been, are now, and will be fully engaged during the present year, in fabricating the ordnance required for the force already authorized. The private armed vessels cannot at this time procure their armament of a proper kind on any terms.

With the rapid increase of our naval force, the promotion of young officers has been *necessarily very rapid*; and those whose experience and talents have exalted our flag are comparatively few in number.—Therefore, however desirable it may be to give the senior lieutenants separate commands in which they would be useful to their country and acquire honor to themselves, it will leave our 74's and frigates, and squadrons on the lakes without officers of sufficient experience. This has been a subject of serious solicitude with some of our commanders; and the tenacious policy of our naval system precludes the admission of talent and experience from any other source than lineal promotion. It is true, sailing masters have been promoted lieutenants, under special circumstances; and I perceive no good reason why this experienced and valuable class of officers should not be as regularly entitled to promotion as midshipmen.

With these views the honorable committee will be enabled to appreciate the arguments which I have advanced it proper to offer for their consideration.

I also beg leave to suggest the propriety of augmenting the marine corps from the present establishment 1,969, to 2,652, and to increase the number of commissioned officers in the same proportion as in the infantry of the army.

It is not necessary to recall the recollection of the honorable committee to the gallant part this distinguished corps has acted in all the noble victories which have been achieved; nor to its character for discipline, valor, and patient endurance, of the most severe service on the lakes, in which it has suffered excessively; suffice it to say, that it is not surpassed by any body of men in the service of the United States, though seen only in the back ground of the picture, and without the ordinary inducements to noble actions—a reasonable prospect of promotion, with a sprig of the laurel which it may help to gather. The augmentation which I recommend, will be actually necessary for the force now authorized, as will be illustrated by the estimate which accompanies this. This corps is, moreover, exceedingly useful at our several naval stations, and from its amphibious character calculated to render important services in every situation.

We have a right, sir, to anticipate during the ensuing summer, the most urgent occasion for the vigorous employment of the flotilla for the defence of the waters of the United States; and it has become a very interesting question, how that force is to be commanded with the best effect. That service is, at best, unpopular with the regular officers of the navy, and the services of those officers, who are quali-

fied for separate command are required to meet the increased demand for the regular naval force, particularly on the lakes, which is very pressing. Those officers who are deficient in experience, are justly averse to the flotilla service; because they can acquire but very little useful professional knowledge; and indeed, it is a service in which those, who are to form the officers for the ships of war, ought not to be engaged.

There are other intrinsic difficulties in this service which are unknown on board our ships of war. The temptations to insubordination and vice are much greater in this scattered and amphibious kind of force; and the rigors of naval discipline, unless tempered with judgment and great moderation, discourage the recruiting for this service.

Bay and river-craft men, seamen, ordinary seamen who have families, riggers, and naval mechanics out of employ, will engage in this service under a local commander of capacity and influence, when they will not engage for the regular naval service.

As rank in our naval service can only be attained by regular gradation, commanders of talents, local knowledge, influence, and distinguished courage, cannot be commissioned for this service under the present regulations. The necessity of the case, from the reasons which I have assigned, has induced the employment of a few acting officers with command, but without rank, in two of the most important situations, viz: New-York harbor and the Chesapeake bay. These appointments appear to have given great confidence in these districts, and the success in recruiting for the service on these stations, considering the unequal competition of the military and private service, has been favorable.

I would, therefore, take the liberty of suggesting the utility of providing by law, for the appointment of four captains, with the same relative rank and authority in the flotilla service, and the same pay and emoluments, as captains in the navy; and twelve lieutenants, with the same relative rank and authority in the flotilla service, and the same pay and emoluments, as lieutenants in the navy; but limited to the temporary employment of the flotilla without rank in the navy, other than in the flotilla in which they may serve, and subject only to the orders of the president of the United States; in all other respects to be governed by the rules and regulations provided for the government of the navy.

There is an object of great importance, to which I could have wished to draw your attention. I mean the reorganization of the navy department; for the necessity of which, no one can be more sensible than myself; but, really, my faculties have been so closely engaged with the multifarious objects, and the current and incessant labors of the department, during a period of the most active and important operations, that I have had no leisure to deliberate upon and digest a system satisfactory to myself, or such as I can present to you at this time. And, as it is better to labor with known evils than to hazard a premature and inadequate system, I have thought it best to postpone the subject for the present; respect, fully submitting, however, to the wisdom of congress to revise the system if it shall deem it now necessary.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. JONES

Honorable John Gaillard, chairman
of the naval committee of the senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *March 4th, 1814.*

Sir,—Agreeably to your intimation I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a list of the ships and vessels of the navy of the United States, with the rate, station, and name of the commander of each.

I am, very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

W. JONES

*The honorable John Gaillard, chairman
of the naval committee of the senate.*

List of the naval force of the United States.

	NAMES.	VESSELS.	RATES.	STATIONS.	COMMANDERS.	RANK.
1	_____		74	Building at Portsmouth, N. H.	_____	
2	_____		74	Building at Charlestown, Mass.	_____	
3	_____		74	Building at Philadelphia	_____	
4	President	Frigate	44	New York	John Rogers	Captain
5	United States		44	New London	Stephen Decatur	Ditto
6	Constitution		44	Cruising	Charles Stewart	Ditto
7	Guerriere		44	Building at Philadelphia		
8	Java		44	Building at Baltimore		
9	Columbia		44	Building at Washington		
10	Constellation		36	Norfolk, under sailing orders	Charles Gordon	Ditto
11	Congress		36	Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, fitting	John Smith	Ditto
12	Macedonian		36	New London	Jacob Jones	Ditto
13	Essex		32	Cruising	David Porter	Ditto
14	Adams	Corvette	24	Cruising	Charles Morris	Ditto
15	John Adams		24	Cartel to Gottenburg	Samuel Angus	Master commandant
16	Alert	Sloop	18	New York (guard ship) †		
17	Hornet		18	New London	James Biddle	Ditto
18	Wasp		18	Portsmouth N.H. under sailing orders	Johnson Blakely	Ditto
19	Foelic		18	Cruising	Joseph Bainbridge	Ditto
20	Peacock		18	New York, under sailing orders	Lewis Warrington	Ditto
21	Eric		18	Baltimore, ready for sea	C. G. Ridgely	Ditto
22	Ontario		18	Baltimore	Robert T. Spence	Ditto
23	Argus		18	Washington, fitting for sea		[officer
24	Louisiana		16	New Orleans	Danl. T. Patterson	M. com. commanding
25	Essex junior		16	Cruising	John Downs	Master commandant
26	Greenwich		16	Cruising		
27	Etna Bomb	Brig	16	New Orleans		
28	Troup		16	Savannah (guard ship)		
29	Siren		16	Cruising	George Parker	Ditto
30	Rattlesnake		14	Cruising	John O. Creighton	Ditto
31	Enterprise		14	Cruising	James Roushew	Lieut. commandant
32	Carolina	Schooner	14	Charleston, S. C.	John D. Henley	Master commandant
33	Nonsuch		14	Charleston, S. C.	Lawrence Kearney	Lieut. commandant

United States' naval force on the Lakes.

	NAMES.	VESSELS.	RATES.	STATIONS.	COMMANDERS.	RANK.
1	General Pike	Ship	24	Lake Ontario	Isaac Chauncey	Commodore
2	Madison		20		William M. Crane	Master commandant
3	Oneida	Brig	16		Thomas Brown	Lieut. commandant
4	Sylph	Schooner	14		M. T. Woolsey	Master commandant
5	Gov. Tompkins		6		St. Clair Elliott	Midshipman com.
6	Hamilton		8			
7	Growler		5			
8	Pert		3		Samuel W. Adams	Lieut. commandant
9	Conquest		3		Henry Wells	Ditto
10	Fair American		2		Volcutt Chauncey	Ditto
11	Ontario		2		John Stevens	Sailing Master
12	Asp		2		Philander A. Jones	Lieut. commandant
13	Julia		2			
14	Elizabeth		2			
15	Lady of the Lake		1		Mervine P. Mix	Sailing Master
16	Mary	Bomb				
17	Lawrence	Brig	18	Lake Erie	Jesse D. Elliott	M. com. commanding
18	Niagara		18			[officer
19	Detroit	Ship	20			
20	Queen Charlotte		20			
21	Hunter	Brig	16	[Captured from the enemy] †		
22	Lady Prevost	Sloop	12			
23	Caledonia	Brig	2			
24	Ariel	Schooner	4			
25	Somers		2			
26	Scorpion		2			
27	Porcupine		1			
28	Tygress		1			
29	President	Sloop	8	Lake Champlain	T. Macdonough	M. com. commanding
30	Montgomery		8			[officer.
31	Commodore Preble		8			

Gunboats, barges, &c.

Stations.	Gunboats.	Barges Equipped	Barges Building	Armed vessels attached to stations & flotilla.	Commanders.	Rank.
New Orleans	6		5	Sebr. Flying Fish, Sea Horse & sloop Tickler		
Georgia	5		6			
Charleston, S. C.	2	6	6	Schooner Alligator		
Wilmington, N. C.	6	1	6		T. N. Gautier	Acting Lieutenant
Norfolk	23	1	6	1 Bomb	Joseph Tarbell	Captain Commanding
Potomac	3	1	1	Schooners Scorpion, Hornet & cutter Asp.	Flotilla	
Baltimore	1	13	10	1 pilot boat		
Delaware	19			2 block sloops, and 1 schooner		
New York	38	6			Flotilla	
Lake Champlain	2		15			
New London	2	2				
Newport, R. I.	7					
New Bedford	2					
Boston	2					
Newburyport	2					
Portsmouth, N. H.	6					
	126	32	59	11 armed vessels		

Navy Department, March 4, 1814
W. JONES.

Proceedings of Congress.

IN THE SENATE.

Friday, March 25.—Mr. Gore submitted the following motion for consideration :

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate copies of the following commissions, viz : of those granted to William Paca, district judge of Maryland, and to William Nelson, jr. marshal of the district of Virginia, referred to in the message of the President, dated Feb. 9, 1790 : of that granted to John Rutledge, Chief Justice of the United States, referred to in the President's message of December 10th, A. D. 1795 : and of that granted to Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard, to negotiate a treaty of peace with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, referred to in the president's message of the 9th May last, as having been granted during the recess of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the yeas and nays on the question for considering the motion submitted by Mr. Gaston on Monday to repeal the embargo, &c.

In consideration.—Messrs. Baylies of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Brigham, Breckinridge, Caperton, Champin, Cilly, Cooper, Cox, Culpepper, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Ely, Gaston, Geddes, Grosvenor, Hale, Hungerford, Jackson of R. I. Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Mason, Miller, Moffitt, Montgomery, Mosley, Mackell, Oakley, Piskin, Post, J. Reed, W. Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Ruggles, Sherwood, Shilderd, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Stanard, Stockton, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Voss, Ward of Mass. Winter, Wood—38.

Against consideration.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Clark, Conrad, Crawford, Creighton, Crouch, Davis of Pa. Denoyelles, Desha, Duvall, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of Vt. Fisk of N. Y. Furney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Higginson, Ingham, Irving of N. Y. Jackson of Va. Johnson of Va. Johnson of Ky. Kennedy, Kerr, Keadon, King of N. C. Lafferts, Lawndes, Lyle, McCoy, McKee, McKim, McLenn, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Paper, Pleasants, Read of Penn. Rhea of Ten. Rich, Rom, Sevier, Seybert, Shrep, Skinner, Smith of Va. Strong, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Udree, Ward of N. J. Whitelid, Williams, Wright, Yancey—66.

Thursday, March 17.—Mr. Seybert of Penn. from the select committee, to whom was referred the resolution on the subject of the copper coins, reported that it was inexpedient at this time to make any alteration in the copper coins of the United States.—Mr. S. presented a letter from the director of the

mint on the subject, which was read. The report was then agreed to.

AN EMBARGO MOTION.—Mr. Wood of Mass. offered for consideration the following resolution :

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing vessels whose cargoes shall consist of fire-wood, bark or lime, to proceed from one port or place in a state to one or more ports in the same or an adjoining state, under such restrictions and regulations as the president of the United States shall direct ; and also into the expediency of allowing the vessels heretofore chiefly employed in the fisheries to be employed again in the same business.

On the question to consider this motion, which on the requisition of Mr. Wood was decided by yeas and nays, the vote was as follows : for considering it 63, against it 80.

So the house refused now to consider the resolution :

On motion of Mr. Yancey of N. C. the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasants of Va. in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means against the expediency (into which they had been, on motion of Mr. Yancey, instructed to enquire) of amending that provision in the act laying duties on licences to retailers, &c. so far as respects the sale of domestic spirits sold in less quantities than five gallons, at the place where the same shall have been distilled, and by the person to whom licence shall have been granted for that purpose.

Mr. Yancey moved to amend the report so as to declare it to be expedient to make the proposed amendment to the licence law. His object was to make it legal for distillers to sell in any quantity not less than one gallon.

After considerable debate in the committee and afterwards in the house—this motion was decided in the negative by yeas and nays as follows :

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Avery, Barnett, Beall, Breckinridge, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Clark, Cooper, Creighton, Culpepper, Davis of Penn. Desha, Duval, Earle, Farrow, Findley, Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Johnson, Goodwyn, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hawes, Hungerford, Jackson of Virg. Johnson of Virg. Kennedy, Kent of Md. Kerr, Kilbourne, King of N. C. Lewis, Lyle, Mason, McCoy, McLenn, Montgomery, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Paper, Pleasants, Rhea of Ten. Rom, Sevier, Sharp, Smith of Va. Stanard, Udree, Wilson of Penn. Yancey—60.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bard, Baylies of Mass. Bayly of Va. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Bradley, Brigham, Brown, Butler,

Chappell, Comstock, Condict, Conard, Cox, Crawford, Crouch, Cuthbert, Davenport, Denoyelles, Ely, Epps, Evans, Fisk of Vt., Fisk of N. Y., Griffin, Grosvenor, Hale, Hasbrouck, Huffy, Ingersoll, Jaghann, Irving, Jackson of R. I., Hart of N. Y., Kershaw, King of Mass., L. Flint, Lovell, Lowndes, M'Kim, Miller, Moffitt, Moseley, Markell, Oakley, Pickering, Bulkin, Post, Potter, John Reed, Wm. Reed, Rea of Penn., Rich, Richardson, Robertson, Ruggles, Sage, Seybert, Sherry, Sherwood, Shipherd, Skinner, Smith of N. Y., South of Penn., Stockton, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tamehill, Taylor, Telfair, Thompson, Troup, Vose, Ward of Mass., Ward of N. J., Webster, Wheaton, Whitehill, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson of Mass., Winter, Wood, Wright.—89.

The house then concurred in the report of the committee of ways and means.

Friday, March 18.—After disposing of some other business, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckinridge, of Virg. in the chair, on the bill from the senate for authorising the president of the United States to permit the departure of Paul Cuffe with a cargo to Sierra Leone; together with the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures against the same.

[This bill is predicated on the petition of Paul Cuffe, an African by descent, which our readers will doubtless recollect to have read in our paper some weeks ago, and its object is sufficiently explained by the title of the bill.]

This bill underwent a discussion of a very diffuse nature, and of no little length; in the course of which the object of the bill was supported by Messrs. Wheaton, Grosvenor, Pickering, Taggart, Baylies, Webster, Farrow, Duval and Shipherd, and opposed by Messrs. Newton, Wright, M'Kim, Kerr, Ingham, Fisk of Vt. and Ingersoll.

This bill was supported on the ground of the excellence of the general character of Mr. Cuffe; the philanthropy of his views; the benefits to humanity and religion generally of which a success in these views might be productive; the benefits which would result to the United States, particularly from the establishment of an institution which would invite the emigration of free blacks, a part of our population which we could well spare, &c. &c.

On the other hand, the bill was opposed on various grounds. Whilst the excellence of the general character of Mr. Cuffe was fully credited and generally admitted, it was said that the bill would violate, in favor of a foreign mission, that policy which we had refused to infringe for the sake even of our coasters and fishermen; that Mr. Cuffe might depart in neutral vessels with his companions, but that it would be improper to permit him to carry out a cargo, which was not at all necessary to his views of propagating the gospel; that his voyage would be contrary to the policy of existing laws, independent of the embargo policy, because Sierra Leone was a British settlement; that as this was a British settlement, in the possession of a nation claiming and asserted to be the bulwark of our religion, there was no occasion for cargoes departing from the United States to enable her to carry her views into effect, &c.

Intermingled in this debate was considerable controversy and something like asperity as to the character of the British nation for religion and humanity, in which Mr. Pickering of Mass. on the one side, and Mr. Kerr of Va. and Fisk of Vt. on the other, were the principal debaters, and also on the evil which might result from transporting liberated slaves from this country to a British settlement.—The question, however, appeared to the reporter to turn on the expediency of permitting, under the existence of the restrictive system, a cargo to go out which must necessarily sail under British licence, which it was argued would not be granted unless it were considered advantageous to the interest of the enemy that such trade should be carried on.

The debate having been extended to the usual hour of adjournment, the committee reported the bill to the house with certain amendments, and on the question on the passage of the bill to a third reading, which was decided by yeas and nays, the vote was as follows: for the bill 65, against it 72.

So the bill was rejected, and the house adjourned.

Saturday, March 19.—Nothing of importance transacted.

Monday, March 21.—The Yazoo business was taken up. Mr. Wright explained his motives for supporting the present bill, in a speech of considerable length. Mr. Irving, of New York, followed, and gave his reason why he should vote for the bill. Mr. Forsythe opposed the bill, and was replied to by Mr. Oakley—the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill, 76 to 44. The bill being before the house, Mr. Hall, moved to strike out the first section of the bill, with a view to the insertion of a different section which he offered, not changing the principle, but providing for an earlier payment of the money therein mentioned into the treasury of Georgia, negatived. Mr. Forsythe moved to strike out the 4th section. Negatived, yeas 62, nays 90. Other amendments were proposed, and one offered by Mr. Gaston was under consideration when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 22.—The house agreed to all the amendments of the senate to the bill for the better organizing and supplying the army, except one.

The bill for the indemnification of the Yazoo claimants was then taken up; several amendments proposed and discussed, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 23.—Mr. Brigham presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Sutton, Milbury, &c. in the county of Worcester, Mass. stating that they are manufacturers of scythes and mill saws, and praying that duties may be laid on the importation of those articles. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Yazoo claims.—The bill was again before the house. Mr. Troup moved its indefinite postponement, and entered at large into the merits of the subject, vehemently opposing any compromise whatsoever. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Farrow, Eppes, and Barnett opposed, and Messrs. Findley, Clark and Fisk of N. Y. supported the bill.

Mr. Stanford rose to reply to a remark made by Mr. Clark respecting the mutilation of the documents in the office of the clerk of this house, which established the fraud in the purchase of the Yazoo lands, which fact Mr. S. had asserted some days ago. He now reiterated the assertion, and his statement was confirmed by Mr. Macon of N. C. and others.

A good deal of explanatory conversation took place on this topic, during which several motions to adjourn were made and lost.

Mr. Nelson of Va. declared his intention of opposing his voice to the passage of the bill; and commenced a speech in opposition thereto. After proceeding a few minutes, he made a motion to that effect, and the house adjourned at half past 5 o'clock.

Thursday, March 24.—The Yazoo claims' bill before the house. After Messrs. Nelson, Gholson, Cuthbert and Stanford had opposed, and Messrs. Lattimore, (delegate for the Mississippi Territory) Yancey and Wright had supported the bill, the question on a motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill was taken and decided the bill as follows:

For indefinite postponement.
YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Condict, Conard, Crawford, Crighton, Crouch, Cuthbert, Davis of Pen. Denoyelles, Desha, Duval, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Franklin, Forsythe, Gholson, Goodwin, Griffin, Grady, Hall, Harris, Hawes, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irwin, Johnson of Va. Jolison, of

Ky. Kennedy, Kerr, King, of N. C. Lefferts, Lyle, Mason, McCoy, McKim, McLane, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Penn. Ron, Sage, Seybert, Sharp, Smith of Penn. Smith of Va. Stanford, Strong, Tannahill, Telfair, Troup, Udree, Whitehill, Wilson of Penn.—72.

Ag. inst. indefinite postponement—

YEAS—Messrs. Bayles of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Champion, Cilly, Clark, Comstock, Cooper, Cox, Culpepper, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Ely, Findley, Fisk of Va. Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Gaston, Geddes, Gourdin, Grossvenor, Hale, Hasbrouck, Howell, Hufty, Irving, Jackson, of Va. Jackson of R. I. Kent of N. Y. Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Miller, Moffitt, Montgomery, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Parker, Pearson, Pickens, Pitkin, Post, Potter, John Reed, William Reed, Richardson, Ridley, Sherwood, Rugler, Sherwood, Shipherd, Skinner, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thompson, Voss, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. J. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wright, Yan-

Further time was spent on the bill; but the house adjourned without taking the question.

Friday, March 25.—Much private business being disposed of, the house resumed the consideration of the Yazoo bill. Several members argued the matter *pro and con*, and proposed many amendments. At 6 o'clock in the evening the bill was ordered to be engrossed (85 to 65) and the house adjourned.

Saturday, March 26.—The Yazoo claims bill was finally passed by the following vote—

YEAS—Messrs. Avery, Bayles of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Champion, Cilly, Clark, Comstock, Cooper, Cox, Culpepper, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Ely, Findley, Fisk of Va. Fisk of N. Y. Gaston, Geddes, Gourdin, Grossvenor, Hale, Hanson, Hasbrouck, Howell, Hufty, Irving, Jackson of R. I. Jackson of Virg. Kent of N. Y. Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Miller, Moffitt, Montgomery, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Parker, Pearson, Pickens, Pitkin, Post, Potter, John Reed, Wm. Reed, Rich, Richardson, Ridgely, Robinson, Rugler, S., Sherwood, Shipherd, Skinner, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thompson, Voss, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. J. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wood, Wright, Yaney—84.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bari, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Caldwell, Callahan, Condit, Conrad, Crawford, Crighton, Crouch, Cuthbert, Davis of Penn. Donoyelles, Doda, Duval, Earle, Epps, Evans, Farrow, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hawes, Humphreys, King, Lord, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irwin, Johnson of Virg. Johnson of Ky. Kennedy, Kerr, King of Md. Kerr, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lyle, Mason, McCoy, McKim, McLane, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Penn. Ringgold, Ron, Sage, Seybert, Sharp, Smith of Penn. Smith of Va. Stanford, Strong, Tannahill, Telfair, Troup, Udree, Whitehill, Wilson of Penn.—76.

[In the course of the progress of this bill through the house some small amendments were made to it; so it was sent to the senate for concurrence. These amendments have been agreed to by the senate.—The bill, therefore, only wants the signature of the president to become a law.]

Monday, March 23. The house was chiefly occupied in considering the bill to amend the militia laws. It was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, March 29. Mr. Hawkins, elected from Kentucky, vice H. Clay, took his seat.

Several interesting propositions were submitted, which shall be noticed in their progress. The engrossed bill to amend the act providing for calling out the militia, &c. was read the third time, and after opposition by Messrs. Tallmadge, Pitkin, and Webster, passed, as follows—

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bari, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Callahan, Chappell, Clark, Comstock, Condit, Conrad, Crawford, Crighton, Crouch, Cuthbert, Davis of Penn. Donoyelles, Doda, Duval, Earle, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Forney, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hale, Hanson, Humphreys, Ingersoll, Ingham, Jackson of Va. Johnson of Ky. Kennedy, Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lowndes, Lyle, McKim, McLane, Montgomery, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Parker, Pickens, Pleasants, Rea of Penn. Ron of Tenn. Rich, Ridley, Ringgold, Ron, Sage, Robertson, Sage, Seybert, Sharp, Strong, Sturges, Tannahill, Telfair, Udree, Whitehill, Wilson of Penn. Wright, Yaney—80.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayles of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Cilly, Cooper, Cox, Culpepper, Davenport, Ely, Gaston, Geddes, Grossvenor, Hale, Reed, Rich,

Jackson of R. I. Kerr, King of N. Y. King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Mason, Markell, Moore, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickens, Post, Potter, J. Reed, W. Reed, Rugler, Sheffield, Sherwood, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Voss, Ward of Mass. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass.—53.

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Wednesday, March 30.—The house was chiefly occupied this day on minor matters, and in discussing a bill to provide a compensation to individuals for private property captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the service of the United States. The bill being amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Tappan, it was Resolved, by a large majority, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of an earlier meeting of congress than the stated period, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 1.

Highly important.—The following message was yesterday transmitted by the president of the United States to both houses of congress:

To the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States:

Taking into view the mutual interest which the United States and the foreign nations in amity with them, have in a liberal commercial intercourse, and the extensive changes favorable thereto, which have recently taken place: taking into view also the important advantages which may otherwise result from adapting the state of our commercial laws to the circumstances now existing:

I recommend to the consideration of congress the expediency of authorising, after a certain day, exportations, specie excepted, from the United States, in vessels of the United States, and in vessels owned and navigated by the subjects of powers at peace with them; and a repeal of our laws as prohibits the importation of articles not the property of enemies, but produced or manufactured only within their dominions.

I recommend also, as a more effectual safe-guard and encouragement to our growing manufactures, that the additional duties on imports which are to expire at the end of one year after a peace with G. Britain, be prolonged to the end of two years after that event; and that, in favor of our monetary institutions, the exportation of specie be prohibited throughout the same period.

March 31st, 1814. JAMES MADISON.

The message having been read, was, in both houses referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

MILITARY.

Major-general Brown with a considerable force is on the Niagara frontier—object unknown.

Extract of a letter from major-general Harrison to the secretary of war, dated

Cincinnati, March 5, 1814.

Colonel Baby, a militia captain, taken from the township of Delaware, upon the Thames, and two other individuals who were supposed to be particularly mischievous, have arrived here, under an escort from Detroit. The militia captain denies his being in service, but was found with his uniform on, and acknowledged to have frequently served as the head of a militia company, under President, since the commencement of the war. He is a native of the county of Albany, state of New-York, and emigrated to Canada in the year 1793.

"This man, whose name is Springer, is also a magistrate, and of course must have been naturalized by the British government."

Cincinnati, March 17, 1814.—We hasten to lay before our readers the following letter from Colonel Butler to general Harrison, by which it appears that a victory has been obtained by a small detachment of our troops over a much superior force of British regulars, militia and indians.

"Detroit, March 7, 1814.

DEAR SIR—By lieutenant Shannon, of the 27th regiment, U. S. infantry, I have the honor of informing you, that a detachment of the troops under my command, led by captain Holmes of the 24th regt. U. S. infantry, have obtained a signal victory over the enemy.

The affair took place on the 4th inst. about 100 miles from this place on the river De Trench. Our force consisted of no more than 160 rangers and mounted infantry. The enemy, from their own acknowledgment, had about 240. The fine light company of the royal Scots is totally destroyed; they led the attack most gallantly, and their commander fell within ten paces of our front line. The light company of the 89th has also suffered severely; one officer of that company fell, one is a prisoner, and another is said to be badly wounded. In killed, wounded and prisoners, the enemy lost about 80—whilst on our part there were but four killed and four wounded. This great disparity in the loss on each side, is to be attributed to the very judicious position occupied by captain Holmes, who compelled the enemy to attack him at great disadvantage; this, even more than his gallantry, merits the laurel.

Captain Holmes has just returned, and will furnish a detailed account of the expedition, which shall immediately be transmitted to you.

Very respectfully your most ob'dt servant,

H. BUTLER, Lt. col. com'd'g Detroit.

Major-general Harrison.

Enemy's force as stated by the prisoners :

Royal Scots	101
89th regiment	45
Militia.	50
Indians	40 to 60
	236

P. S. We took one hundred head of cattle also from the enemy, intended for Long Point or Burlington."

NAVAL.

The privateer Comet, of Baltimore, has arrived at Wilmington, N. C. from a cruize in which she made *twenty* prizes; the chief of which were destroyed after divesting them of their valuable effects.

Admiral sir *Alexander Cochrane* has arrived at Bermuda, and is to supercede Warren in the command on our coasts, &c. It is stated that his force will consist of 10 or 12 ships of the line and many smaller vessels, with 3 or 4000 marines, under major Nichols. That he will also bring with him to our coast "a strong body of riflemen and battering artillery, congreve rockets, shrapnel shells, with all the ammunitions, &c. necessary to give effect to these engines of destruction."

THE CHRONICLE.

The editors of the *National Intelligencer* state, that it is the positive determination of many members of congress, that the subject of the *National Bank* should be brought forward in some practicable shape before the rising of the present session.

New-Hampshire election. Returns from 193 towns have been received. The votes are for Gilman

(fed.) 19,309; for *Plumer*, (rep.) 19,026. Ten towns are yet to be heard from, which will not materially vary the result. It is probable that in consequence of scattering votes there has not been an election by the people. The "republican" nett gain is 523 votes, compared with the result of last year. They have also made a gain of 23 members in the house of representatives, but there is a small "federal" majority. The senate is also "federal," but the council is "republican."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

By the arrival of the brig Rambler at Boston, with a valuable cargo from *Bordeaux*, we have *Paris* dates to the 9th of February. We have also *London* dates to the 31st of January, *via* Bermuda. The substance of the intelligence received is as follows:

The original preliminaries of peace offered by the allies and acceded to by Napoleon, have been done away, probably by the interference of Castlereagh. Yet a congress of the ministers of the belligerents, say of *France, England, Russia, Austria* and *Prussia*, was in session at Chatillon, in France, at the date of our latest advices. On the 6th of February the duke of Vicenza, (Caulncourt) the French minister, gave a dinner to Castlereagh, and the other diplomatic characters—the next day they all dined with Castlereagh. "The best etiquette" appears to have been observed, and the French and English ministers were "full of attentions" to each other. On the 9th a courier from Lord Castlereagh, for *London*, passed through *Paris* for Calais, which is said to be the route by which the couriers will proceed, as being the most direct. What these plenipotentiaries are doing, is not hinted at—the above is the whole that we have of the ir proceedings.

The allied armies have entered France in great force—and parties of Cossacks had advanced as far *Fontainbleau*, about thirty three miles from *Paris*. Napoleon left *Paris* January 25, to put himself at the head of his armies, and some partial battles took place on the 2d and 3d of February near Brienne, in which the French claim the advantage; but nothing of importance was done. We have no certain accounts of the force of the French armies between the allies and Paris, but suppose it so be very considerable—a private letter says, they have 1000 pieces of artillery, and the force may be three hundred thousand strong. A part of the veteran army of Spain passed through *Paris* the 4th February to join the emperor; and the good dispositions and zeal of all the troops is highly commended. The allies appear to have committed great excesses in France. It is particularly noticed that they destroyed the house and curious gardens, &c. of the celebrated *Buffon*, then occupied by his grand-daughter, mad. *Buffon*. Entrenchments have been raised round *Paris*, for the protection of the capital, in the event of a defeat of the grand army—and troops were pouring into the city from all quarters. The allies had made an attack upon *Antwerp*, but were repulsed with loss. Indeed, the strong towns and fortified places appear to be generally in the hands of the French, and being well garrisoned and in the rear of the allies, may give a good account of them, on their retreat, if *Bonaparte* shall beat them. The fleet at *Antwerp* of course, was not taken; nor has the *Texel* fleet fallen into the hands of the allies—but it is not said where it is. Some of the places in *Holland* are yet held by the French, but in general that country is wrested from them. *Wellington* has not taken *Bayonne*, as was reported, nor is it probable he will be able to advance; being opposed, not only by the army of *Soult*, but a volunteer army of *Basques* 20,000 strong, under the *Basque*

general Harespy. These people have a peculiar language and habits, differing widely from the French; and are one of the hardiest races of men and the most determined of soldiers. A private letter from Bordeaux, says that the career of *Wellington* is at an end; but another intimates that great alarm prevails in that city. It further appears that Napoleon has entered into some sort of a treaty with *Ferdinand*, of Spain, who has sent the same to the Cortes, assembled at *Madrid*. The British seem to fear that it may be ratified. Of *Denmark* we have the following "official Bulletin," in the London papers—"Foreign Office, Jan. 25.—Mr. Thornton signed with the Danish minister plenipotentiary, definitive treaty of peace and alliance between his majesty and Denmark. All conquests to be restored except *Helligoland*—prisoners on both sides to be released—Denmark to join the allies with 10,000 men, if England will give a subsidy of 400,000 pound sterling in the year 1814. Pomerania to be ceded by Sweden to Denmark in lieu of Norway—Stralsund still to continue a depot for English produce—Denmark to do all in her power to abolish the slave trade—and England to mediate between Denmark and the allies. The park and tower guns were fired in celebration of the peace with Denmark."

Hamburg was yet held by *Davoust*. We have nothing particular of *Bernadotte*, but he is probably in the neighborhood of that city. *Marsial Suchet* is still in force in Catalonia (Spain.) *Murat* was marching to unite with the viceroy in the kingdom of *Italy*. Who has an army of 60,000 not including the garrisons or the reserve, of 24,000, at Alexandria. The conscription is levying with success; and the people are said to shew the "best dispositions." The head-quarters of the viceroy were at Verona. He held a communication with Venice, where he had a numerous garrison. The "sovereign prince of the Netherlands" has appointed a minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and it is stated in a London paper of the 31st Jan. that his son is to marry the princess Charlotte of Wales in the spring.

Such is the marrow and substance of the voluminous details that have reached us. Situated as France is, we heartily desire that the fate of the invaders of Russia may be the fate of the invaders of France. If they shall succeed in the subjugation of France, they will not act with that magnanimity that *Bonaparte* himself has done, for they will despoil him of all his possessions, and with that event the arrogance of our enemy would rise to a height of serious importance to the interest of the United States. If, however, the allies would agree, and had the power to drive the *Bonapartes* from France and the *Guelphs* from England—to expel the two breeds of knaves or fools that direct the destinies of the two great rival countries, agreed that both shall be destroyed—if *Paris* must be sacrificed let *London* share the same fate, and we are satisfied, except so far as individual sufferings, in either, shall be concerned.

We think it probable, however, that the allies are doomed to experience the most signal disasters that have marked the pages of history, and *deserve* them. They have abandoned all the great principles they affected to support, and we trust that calamity may teach them not to do to others what they would not should be done unto them. The French people appear to be rising as it were *en masse* to repel the invaders. This is "patriotic."

Many interesting articles omitted

Public Documents

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 57.

[Several of the papers in this series of documents had been inserted in the REGISTER, and particularly some of those in the present number compressed by the *small type*; but we deemed most useful to keep the series unbroken, though at the loss of some room that we would gladly have occupied with other matter.]

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to major-general Wilkinson, dated Sacket's Harbor, September 2, 1813.

DEAR GENERAL—Your letters of the 15th, 17th and 16th instant have been this moment received; I hasten to answer them. The main object must be prosecuted; Chautauy is not broken down; he can and will command the lake, and while he does so, our position at fort George may be maintained. If the enemy's sick list amounts to one thousand four hundred out of three thousand, the enemy can undertake nothing with effect. In this view of the subject, close with P. B. Porter's proposition, made in the following words, viz: "Our proposition (in case of your leaving this place) is, that we be permitted to raise, between this and the 1st of October, a volunteer force of from one thousand to one thousand two hundred men, exclusive of Indians; that we add to it as many of the militia stationed on the lines as may be willing to join us; that we be furnished with a small train (say four pieces of field artillery with experienced officers and men to fight them) and that with this force we be authorised to invade the enemy's country."

Rodman's corps may join Porter. Any volunteers you may have with the army, whose times are near expiring, and who are desirous of continuing in service, may do so also. We will cover the whole by a requisition upon governor Tompkins for additional militia.

The enemy's fleet have left the Chesapeake. I believe for Halifax, whence the land troops are to be sent into Canada; another motive for quick movements.

My last letters by Chautauy of the 13th or 19th gave you all we yet know. Prevost has left Kingston, it is said, for Quebec; more probably for Montreal.

Yours faithfully and ever,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Niagara, September 27, 1813, 6 o'clock, A. M.

DEAR SIR—I received at eight o'clock last evening, your interesting letter of the 22d, and shall employ its authorisations to the best possible effect.

Fifteen hundred men were embarked with orders to sail the day before yesterday, but a strong easterly wind has made it impossible to move.

The whole force, say three thousand combatants, after deducting the garrisons of forts George and Niagara, were ready for embarkation yesterday, and as the weather is serene at this moment, I hope the whole may be able to move at dusk this day; I say at dusk because I am desirous to keep my neighbors under a delusion as long as possible; they are perplexed as to my intentions and will not be able to penetrate them before they have discovered the course of my flotilla.

I have authentic information from York the evening of the 24th inst. The brigade of militia in the vicinity were required to assemble the 25th, and six hundred men of the 41st and 6th regiments, second battalion were daily expected there on their route to this neighborhood: this is good, and still better three spacious block houses are ordered by sir George to be erected at York.

But sir, here is one drawback; the taulingian sir James Yeo was in shore with his fleet on the evening of the 24th, (Friday) about twenty-eight miles east of York. Where he is now, we know not, for he has not since been heard of, and Chautauy is just sending out the Lady of the Lake and the Neptune to reconnoitre York and the coast in that quarter. What may be the views of the King and to guess, to retard my movement, or to enable De Rottenschil to follow me? I am unable to divine, but will not be longer delayed, and, therefore, shall be twenty miles to the eastward before to-morrow morning, should the weather permit. If sir Geo. can be discovered, Chautauy will seek him, otherwise he will sail with me to cover my left flank.

As we have not a moment to lose, I shall proceed directly to Grenadier Island, writing you and sending orders to the commanding officer by a dispatch boat, en passant.

After all we are so situated for transport, that we shall not find room for more than fifteen days' provisions; indeed, we have little more to spare from this position, and therefore, our sole dependence must be on the magazines at Sacket's Harbor, of which the contractor should be personally advised. Heaven protect you.

Truly yours,

JAMES WILKINSON.

Hon. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

Fort George, October 2, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Since my last of the 17th inst. I have had difficulties, perplexities, and anxieties sufficient to discompose a saint.

Commander Chautauy having ascertained that the British squadron was on the opposite coast probably to the information I had given him, left port on the evening of the 27th to look for it, on the morning of the 28th we discovered our squadron off this place about mid channel, and standing for the York shore; about 12

* I had determined on this point of rendezvous before I heard from general Brown.

o'clock, though very distant, we discovered it was warmly engaged, the enemy to leeward and scarcely discernible; we could, with our glasses, distinguish the Pike firing both her batteries, and frequently enveloped in smoke. The enemy were faced towards the head of the lake, and about 3 o'clock we lost sight of our starboard-most vessel, the action still continuing. From that period until yesterday morning I was kept in suspense as to the issue of the action, the wind blowing a gale from the south east, and producing such a swell as made it impossible for our privateers to keep the lake, and of course my flotilla was confined to port with the troops, either on board or encamped on the beach. The evening before the last, our whole fleet (alone) were discovered beating down the lake: in the course of the night they came to off Four Mile creek, and yesterday morning the commodore presented himself. Our observations on the action were in the main correct, except that the battle was fought by the Pike alone (or next to it) who having carried away Sir James' mizen and main-top-masts, his squadron bore up to protect him, and Chauncey was engaged with the whole. Unlucky follow, he could have taken a schooner and a brig, but his eyes being fixed on the commodore, he would not look at smaller game. Finally, Sir James, as usual, ran away; was chased to the head of the lake, came to anchor close in shore; and the gale and tremendous sea threatening, in case of a continued action, to put both squadrons on shore, Sir James with the British force assembled there, and Chauncey into the hands of the enemy, he clawed off and came down to confer with me; he has my opinion in writing, and I expect his answer this morning. Early yesterday, before I had heard from the commodore, the wind, far the first, becoming favorable, I dispatched all my batteaux, and as soon as I had ascertained Sir James' situation, our sail boats followed; but, alas, before 1 o'clock the wind again came round to the south east, and several of our schooners returned, though a majority of them, and the whole of the batteaux proceeded, and I hope reached Eighteen Mile creek.

I have been detained by the arrival of about 350 Indians, to whom I was obliged to give an audience and a talk, and I lodged in this place to see whether the enemy might look at it, and what would be the conduct of the garrison of 650 militia and 800 regular troops, under the command of Colonel Scott. We have just had an alarm, and being myself among the first on parade, I have witnessed a scene by which I shall profit Scott, before I leave him, which will be in a couple of hours, as, thank Almighty God, the wind again breezes, though it has rained all night, and still continues to rain. Oh, if it may please God to favor us with this breeze we shall soon be near you, but it is in his power, by adverse winds to delay, and by tempests to destroy us. I move with about 3,500 men—Farewell, and God preserve you.

J. A. WILKINSON.

The honorable John Armstrong.

Extract from the journal of the secretary of war.

4th October, 1813. General Wilkinson arrived at Sackett's Harbor on this day from Fort George. He immediately visited the secretary of war, in company with generals Lewis and Brown, and in the presence of these officers remonstrated freely and warmly against making an attack on Kingston—urging the propriety of passing that post and of going directly to Montreal.

"The secretary of war differed from general Wilkinson in opinion, but thought his objections worthy of consideration, and proposed a meeting on the day following for that purpose.

"The meeting took place accordingly, when general Wilkinson presented the paper marked No. 1. That marked No. 2, was presented by the secretary, and the opinion with which it closes was adopted as that which should regulate the movements of the army."

No. 1.

Reasons for attacking Kingston anterior to a descent upon Montreal.

1st. We shall capture a garrison of 800 or 1000, and demolish a strong hold of the enemy.

2d. We shall destroy his naval depot and magazines of every species.

3d. We shall by this operation diminish his force, destroy his resources, and place the division at the head of the lake, under De Rottenburg, in great difficulty and distress; and

4th. We shall destroy every naval resource, and of consequence prevent the building, equipping, and even repairing a single vessel.

Against this attack it may be urged:

1st. That the reduction of the place may cost more time than we calculate on.

2d. It may encumber us with wounded and sick; and

3d. It is possible the British squadron may as heretofore elude commodore Chauncey, and find us before Kingston, or overtake us on the St. Lawrence.

In the first place, from the lateness of the season, the loss of a few days may expose us to the autumnal rains, and jeopardise the chief object of the campaign. In the second place, our own force will be diminished and our movements retarded; and

In the third place, the chief object of the campaign, the capture of Montreal, will be utterly defeated, and our own army subjected to great difficulties, losses and perils. Submitted to the honorable secretary of war.

J. A. WILKINSON.

No. 2.

1st. The Niagara division will probably arrive here in a day or two.

2d. The weather is yet good, and the lake navigable by scows and boats.

3d. The enemy's main force is in the neighborhood of Fort George and his fleet at the head of the lake.

4th. The garrison of Kingston does not exceed 200 or 1,000 men.

5th. If we effect a landing at Mr. Therson's farm, on the eastern side of Kingston, a point may be seized, which will command the town, the forts, and the harbor; and within seven hours after the landing is effected a sufficient battery may be erected and in operation.

6th. 9 and 12 pounders will be sufficient for burning block houses, &c. and may be dragged by the men.

7th. The time necessary to reduce the place will not exceed a single day, and of course will not materially interfere, on that account, with our object below.

8th. The loss we may sustain can only be conjectured. Judging from that at Fort George, where the enemy were more numerous, it will be inconceivable.

9th. The advantages of taking Kingston are two; you sever the enemy's line of communication, and you expel him from his only secure harbor.

The premises assumed under the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th heads may change, and our conclusions with them. The only safe decision therefore is, that if the British fleet shall not escape commodore Chauncey and get into Kingston harbor; if the garrison of that place be not largely reinforced; and if the weather be such as will allow us to navigate the lake securely, Kingston shall be our first object, otherwise, we shall go directly to Montreal.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Sackett's Harbor, 5th October, 1813.

War Department, October 9, 1813.

DEAR GENERAL—Does there exist between you and the commodore a clear and distinct understanding on the subject of our plan of operations, and the kind and degree of assistance he will be able to give to its execution? Can he take a position which shall have the effect of shutting in you, and of covering our descent upon Kingston, and our subsequent movement down the St. Lawrence? Is it not probable that a part of the enemy's fleet will, immediately on our appearance at Grenadier Island, occupy the passages of the river? If we can be covered in going to our first object, and should attain that, we may be able to dispense with further naval assistance; but should we fail (a contingency, which being possible, ought to be regarded) naval aid will be necessary to the prosecution of the second part of the plan. As the fleet is wind-bound, and the commodore here, explanations on these points may be readily and conveniently given. Let me know the result, and believe me yours truly,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major-general Wilkinson.

Head-quarters, Sackett's Harbor, October 9, 1813.

DEAR SIR—The commodore and myself have hitherto understood each other perfectly, and I think we shall harmonize to the end. He is ready to sail the moment the wind serves; and you may rest assured that nothing essential to give effect to the operations of the army under my command, and to accomplish the views of the government, has been or shall be omitted.

Respectfully and truly yours,

J. A. WILKINSON.

Hon. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

Extract of a letter from general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated Head-quarters, Sackett's Harbor, October 18, 1813.

"The diminution of our force by disease and various casualties, and more especially, the uncertainty of the period of our movement against Montreal, render it necessary, in my judgment, that you should revoke the order of march you have given to major-general Hampton, and that he should be directed to march for Morrisville, as rapidly as may be consistent with the health of his troops. This proposition is founded on the assumption, that we make the reduction of Kingston and the conquests of the upper provinces, the first objects of our operations."

War Department, October 19, 1813.

SIR—I received your letter of yesterday, and should have answered it more promptly, but that business of the south and west required my immediate attention.

When on the 4th instant you returned from Fort George, we had the prospect of a speedy concentration of our forces at this point; the Niagara division had sailed on the 30th ult. the enemy's principal force occupied a cantonment between lakes Erie and Ontario; his fleet was at the head of the lake, and his garrison at Kingston, reduced to seven or eight hundred men. Under these circumstances, it was no doubt wise to decide as we did, that our first attack should be carried against that place; but do these circumstances any longer exist? The expected concentration is but now effected (18th of October) a reinforcement of 1,500 men has been thrown into Kingston; the British fleet has got into port there, and our force, from disease and other casualties, is according to your statement, diminished and diminishing. To reinstate and augment this, it is now proposed to order general Hampton from his present position at Chatauge to Morrisville, on the St. Lawrence. These places are distant upwards of one hundred miles. A march of such length at this season of the year, and in the present condition of the roads, loaded as he is with a train of artillery, with means of subsistence, and with tents and baggage, cannot be performed under fifteen days, to which must be added the time necessary for giving the order, for making the arrangements preliminary to such a movement, and for making out the subsequent one from Morrisville to the mouth of the Gananoqui river, all of which would probably protract the moment of junction till the 15th of November.

Admonished as we are by the storms which have assailed us for ten days past, and which have not yet ceased, I cannot but think that a period so late would of itself be fatal to the project.

Other circumstances lead to the same conclusion. Beginning our operations from the mouth of the Gananoqui river, we shall have a march of twenty-four miles to Kingston, and through a country covered with woods, destitute of inhabitants, and pervious only by two roads, which, without any interruption from the enemy, are

represented as nearly impassable at present. This movement (unlike that originally projected) cannot be made without the aid of horses, and a less number of these than six hundred, including the 2d regiment of dragoons, is, I understand, deemed insufficient. Now this must be first, and their provender drawn from this place, as the country between Gravelly point and Pittsville, affords none, and it is impossible to desert which shuts us out from the supplies of Horse and Raville. &c. An important question arises here—can the necessary forage be obtained from this neighborhood? The quarter-master general says "it cannot, that it must be carted from Lowville (40 miles distant) and transported thence by water." These facts, on your plan, menace our operations against Kingston with a delay, which would probably surround us with all the embarrassments of a Canadian winter, and extinguish every hope of grasping the other, the safer and the greater object below. I call it the safer and greater object, because—

At Montreal, you find the weaker place, and the smaller force to encounter; at Montreal, you meet a fresh, unexhausted, efficient reinforcement of four thousand men; at Montreal, you approach your own resources, and establish between you and them an easy and expeditious intercourse; at Montreal, you occupy a point which must be gained in carrying your attacks home to the purposes of the war, and which if seized now, will save one campaign; at Montreal, you hold a position which completely severs the enemy's line of operations; which shuts up the Ottawa as well as the St. Lawrence against him, and which, while it restrains all below, withholds and perishes all above itself.

These general, are the thoughts which present themselves on your proposition, and which I understand as abandoning, for this campaign, the proposed attack on Montreal. I am entirely disposed to listen to all that can be said on the other side of the question, but at present, the reasons assigned, leave me no doubt of the policy of pursuing promptly and firmly, the plan already indicated, and which, besides the approbation of the president, has received the sanction of a council of war.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major-general Wilkinson.

Head-quarters, Sackett's Harbor, October 19, 1813.

DEAR SIR—I was about to embark for Grenadier Island, when I received your letter of this morning, which I will endeavor to answer, my very feeble condition and the want of time for reflection, disqualify me from doing justice to my opinions.

You will recollect that in my letter of the 6th of August, I proposed to take Kingston, as preliminary to an attack on Montreal; you offered a different opinion in your letter of the 8th, and on my arrival here, I submitted the alternative to a council of war, which decided in favor of your plan, to leave Kingston untouched, and proceed directly against Montreal; but ulterior considerations and information have induced me to adhere to my original plan.

Permit me, previous to the discussion of the grounds of my opinion, to submit a few incidental remarks.

It is extremely doubtful what may be the present force of the enemy at Kingston, and very uncertain how much our own force may have been diminished by disease, and the casualties attending our movements.

From the retreat of Proctor before general Harrison, and the information received from colonel Scott, I think it probable that De Rutenberg, with the effectives of his division, has gone to reinforce Proctor, and that the troops which have descended to Kingston consisted only of the sick of that division.

My idea of sending general Hampton to reinforce us, was produced by an alarm with respect to the insufficiency of our force, which I found spreading; and the direction which I suggested was founded on your own proposition of the 13th instant, at which time I understood you to offer the opinion, that the march from Hampton's encampment to Morrisville might be accomplished in six days, and my own opinion is, that by despatching myself

* A descent at M'Pherson's farm two miles and a half below Kingston.

† I propose for this number was required by the general. ‡ This refers to the preceding plan, approved by the president on the 23d July, and communicated to general Wilkinson on the 5th of August.

§ This council consisted of generals Wilkinson, Lewis, Brown and Stewart, and commodore Chauncey. The opinion was unanimous.

¶ Before the secretary of war left Sackett's Harbor, and while it was deemed impracticable, and was intended to carry our attacks against both Kingston and Montreal, he had one or more conversations with commodore Chauncey, on the general subject of naval cooperation. These had particular reference to two points, the place of landing (in case Kingston was the object of attack) and the degree of preparation which the fleet would be able to render to the disembarkation of the army. The plans of descent indicated by the secretary were three—

1st. M'Pherson's farm, two miles and a half below Kingston.

2d. The mouth of the Little Cataraqui, four or five miles above Kingston; and

3d. The mouth of the Gananoqui river, twenty-four miles below Kingston.

The commodore's answer was substantially as follows, that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of covering the landing of the army at the first of these points, but that he would cover its landing at either of the other two.

§ This ulterior information was not communicated to the secretary of war.

¶ What is here called a *preliminary* was but a question, whether the march could be performed in six days? General W. answered in the negative, and advised that general Hampton should be ordered to go on to Cognawaga.

of his artillery and its arrival, perhaps he might be able to make the march in that time, or a few days more.

My reasons for preferring the attack of Kingston to that of Montreal, are these:

By the reduction of that place, we conquer a province, not only of great importance to the enemy, but a valuable acquisition to ourselves; we capture or destroy four thousand of his best troops; we put an end to the Indian war, and by the destruction of his naval force, establish our command of the lake, and permit a respectable part of our naval force to be employed elsewhere.

On the contrary, leave Kingston, its garrison, and the British squadron in our rear, and proceed to Montreal, none of those important objects will be gained. The enemy will remain in undisturbed possession of the province, at liberty to exercise his enterprise against this frontier at discretion; for it is a fact, however opinions may vary, the resources of the province are adequate to the subsistence of his army. His naval superiority on the lake will be re-established by the opening of the spring, the Indian depredations may be encouraged and continuing; or should he prefer it, he may, on the opening of his campaign, leave sir James Yeo's command on the lake with a suitable garrison for the protection of Kingston, descend the St. Lawrence with his main force and fall upon our rear, while we shall be engaged in front, admitting we succeed in establishing ourselves at Montreal.

Having passed Kingston, the fortifications at Prescott may present such an obstacle to our further progress, as to compel us to land and reduce it by force; an operation which may consume more time than can be spared at this advanced season. I speak conjecturally, but should we surmount every obstacle in descending the river, we shall advance upon Montreal ignorant of the force arrayed against us, and in case of misfortune, having no retreat, the army must surrender at discretion.

I will barely add, that as the winter commences at Montreal by the 20th of November, should we be delayed on the route by any untoward incidents, our embarrassments and perils will be greatly multiplied.

I offer these results of my frail judgment with a conscientious regard to the public good. I am biggoted to no project, and therefore am willing to yield my own judgment to that of others.

Personal considerations would make me prefer a visit to Montreal to the attack of Kingston; but before I abandon this attack, which by my instructions I am ordered to make, it is necessary to my justification, that you should by the authority of the president direct the operations of the army under my command, particularly against Montreal. With my earnest wishes for the successful issue of whatever may be undertaken, I am, dear sir, with much respect and esteem, truly yours,

JA. WILKINSON.

The honorable John Armstrong, secretary of war.

N. B. All the objections which apply to the landing below Kingston may be obviated by landing above it. My sole motive for suggesting the idea of landing below, was to prevent the *garrison's escape*. If there be a deficiency of forage on our part, it is the fault of the quarter-master general, who was instructed as early as August, to lay in a supply of twelve thousand bushels for the subsistence of the cavalry.

JA. WILKINSON.

Hon. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

Endorsement on the preceding letter, by the secretary of war.

Note. If we look at the plan of campaign of the 23d of July, we find that it proposed an attack on Kingston, and even indicated the mode of that attack. If we examine general Wilkinson's letter of the 6th of August, we find that he provisionally adopted that opinion; and if we refer to the letter of the secretary of war of the 8th, so far from expressing a *different opinion*, we discover that it instructed the general to *choose between a direct and an indirect attack* on that post. It was not therefore any *different* opinion between the secretary and the general that was submitted to the council of war, as stated in the preceding letter, but the mere *alternatives* presented by the instructions of the letter, the simple *choice* between the two modes of attack.

War department, October 20, 1813.

SIR—I received your letter of yesterday by major Lewis. You appear to have written it under an impression, that your instructions of August had made a direct attack upon Kingston unavoidable. A copy of these instructions is before me, and in the last paragraph of them we find a summary of their substance. It is as follows: "After this exposition, it is unnecessary to add, that in conducting the present campaign, that you will make *choice* of your principal object, and that you will *choose*, as circumstances may interfere, between a *direct* and an *indirect* attack on that post." Both modes of attack are slightly detailed in these orders, and a preference given to the latter, but without at all infringing your right of choice, or in any degree lessening your responsibility. *Now*—*am I free at liberty to change the ground of these instructions, when the only effect would be, to substitute my opinion for yours?* The answer is not however by a *withheld*, it has been given freely and fully, and is yet unasked by any consideration presented to my mind.

As we are about to part, it may be proper that I should submit to what I have said in favor of a movement on Montreal, a short statement of my objections to a direct attack on Kingston.

1st. If its garrison consists of *four thousand* of the best troops of the enemy (as you suggest), our attack will fail.

2d. If your attack fails, your retreat is *impracticable*.

3d. Your descent must necessarily be made above or below the town, on the water's edge and within a short distance of your object. It *is* only above the town, your fleet cannot cover it; if made above the town, it must be done in presence of the enemy, and

4. If your descent must necessarily be made above or below the town, on the water's edge and within a short distance of your object. It is only above the town, your fleet cannot cover it; if made above the town, it must be done in presence of the enemy, and

5. Commodore Chauncey declared he would not take the responsibility of covering the descent of the army if made at M'Pherson's farm, below the town.

within stroke of his fleet, and that he will think the object sufficient to justify the risk cannot be doubted. Besides, an approach on this side, however successful, leaves to the enemy the means of escaping.

4th. The experiment already made of the Lake navigation is not encouraging. Though pressed by no enemy other than the weather, the army has not been able to reach Grenadier Island, but in broken order, and with considerable loss. On your plan, they have eighteen or twenty miles to go on the open lake, and much of this distance under the eye of the British fleet. It is probable that our army will be able to navigate this remaining distance (at a season and under circumstances so unfavorable) in better order or with less loss.

These are the best thoughts I can offer, and it only remains to add to them my best wishes for your army and for yours! I am, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major general Wilkinson.

Lady of the Lake, off Sackett's Harbor, October 24, 1813.

SIR—I was at Grenadier Island the day before yesterday, and found the troops dropping in so slowly that I determined to return, hunt them up, and quicken their movement. My presence at the Harbor was also necessary to have clothing selected to cover numbers of our naked men.

I will say nothing of the horrid condition in which that place was left. Colonel Coles has arrived with upwards of two hundred good men, and expects about thirty more to-day. Randolph and Scott are expected at Oswego, nine hundred strong. I have concerted to rig and send off vessels to bring up six hundred of them in season for my movement from Grenadier Island, which will not be delayed one instant unnecessarily. The people at Kingston appear to be much alarmed, firing their alarm guns on the slightest appearance. J. N. has returned, and if he may be credited, De Rotenburg has not arrived, and all the force they can spare is directed the river to take possession of, and fortify some critical passes. My health continues, unfortunately, bad.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JA. WILKINSON.

Extracts of a letter from major-general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated Grenadier Island, October 23, 1813.

"I send you this by an extra aid-de-camp, captain Nourse, to relieve the anxiety to which you must be subject, in the impending eventful moment."

"The extent of the injuries to our craft, the clothing and the arms of the men, and to our provisions on the passage from Sackett's Harbor to this place, greatly exceeded our apprehensions, and has subjected us to the necessity of furnishing a supply of clothing, and of making repairs and equipments to our flotilla generally. In fact, all our hopes have been very nearly blasted; but thanks to the same Providence which placed us in jeopardy, we are surmounting our difficulties, and, God willing, I shall pass Prescott on the night of the 1st or 2d proximo, if some unforeseen obstacle does not present to forbid me. I shall expect to hear from you at Morrisville, where Colonel Swift is to meet me, and to guard against chance shots, I wish waggons would be held in readiness to receive our powder and field ammunition, at a suitable distance above Prescott."

"I keep up the delusion here; and the enemy, about sixteen hundred strong, exclusive of five hundred militia, are in daily expectation of a visit at Kingston, yet they take no post, I understand, at Cornwall and the Coteau de La Poudre. No matter: we passed Prescott, and our bayonets and sabres shall remove all impediments."

"The inexorable winds and rains continue to oppose and embarrass our movements; but I am seizing on every moment's interval to slip into the St. Lawrence corps and detachments, as they can be got ready. Our rendezvous will be in Bush creek, about twenty miles below, and nearly opposite to Gananoque, which position menaces a descent on the opposite shore. I shall sail from that position at four o'clock of the morning, and will pass Prescott about the same time the ensuing morning."

"We have had such a fluctuation of sick and well between this place and Sackett's Harbor, that it is impossible to say in what force we shall move; but I calculate on 6000 combatants, exclusive of Scott and Randolph, neither of whom will, I fear, be up in season, notwithstanding all my arrangements and exertions to accelerate their march: they are both under provisional orders for Ogdensburg."

War Department, Denmark, October 30, 9 o'clock, P. M.

DEAR GENERAL—I in this moment received your dispatch by captain Nourse. I rejoice that your difficulties are so far surmounted as to enable you to say with assurance when you will pass Prescott. I should have met you there; but bad roads, worse weather, and a considerable degree of illness admonished me against receding further from a point where my engagements call me about the 1st proximo. The resolution of treading back my steps was taken at Antwerp, and communicated in a letter from that place by major Forbush. I wrote a single line to you to-day, giving the fortunate issue of Harrison's business, and his arrival at Fort George with Mr. Arthur's brigade. If Vincent be within the peninsula, Harrison will root him out. It remains with you to sweep the rest of the line before you. Montreal taken, what are Prescott and Kingston? Give Hampton timely notice of your approach, and of the place and hour of junction.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major-general Wilkinson.

Extracts of a letter from major-general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated, Grenadier Island, November 1, 1813.

"You will perceive from the duplicate cover (letter of the 28th of October) what were my calculations for a days ago; but

the winds and waves and rains and snow still prevail, and we have made several fruitless attempts to turn Stony Point, one of them at great peril to three thousand men, whom I seasonably remanded to the Harbor without the loss of a life. Our sick, one hundred and ninety-six in number, have not fared as well. They were embarked in instant comfortable vessels, and sailed the day before yesterday morning for Sackett's Harbor, but they were driven on shore by a storm, which continued with unremitting violence all night; and as no exertion could relieve them, I anticipated the loss of the whole, but the tempest having abated, and the wind shifted from S. W. to N. E. boats were sent out yesterday morning, and Dr. Bill reports the loss of three men only. Others means of transport will be provided to-morrow, and these unfortunate men will be sent to the hospital at Sackett's Harbor."

"Brigadier Brown with his brigade, the light artillery, the riflemen, the volunteers, the gun boats, Bissel's regiment, and a part of Macomb's are, I expect, safe at French creek, with the artillery and ordnance stores. These corps have made the traverse of the arm of the lake under circumstances of great danger, though fortunately without the loss of a life, but at the expense of some boats."

"I shall wait one day longer, and if the passage should still continue impracticable to the troops, I will land them on the opposite shore, march them across the country to the St. Lawrence, and send the empty boats round to a given rendezvous."

"As major-general Hampton is under your orders, permit me to suggest to you what is worthy of reflection—whether he should take a position and wait the arrival of my command near the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Grand river, or whether he should move down the St. Lawrence and menace Chamblay? If he is strong enough to meet Sir George, the latter will be the preferable plan, because it will have the effect to divide the enemy's force; otherwise he should adopt the first idea, hazard nothing, and strengthen his hands."

"The enclosed copy of a memorandum from Colonel Swift will show you what he is about, I flatter myself, to your satisfaction. The sole unpleasant circumstance before me, is our total ignorance of the preparations of Sir George, and what we may expect to meet on the island. I fear no consequences; but it must be painful to lead more than six thousand men to battle hoodwinked; and yet all my efforts to procure intelligence from Montreal have proved fruitless."

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to general Wilkinson, dated war department, 1st November, 1813.

"Prevost will perhaps be found between the coteau de Lac and the Isle Perrot. If wise, he will attempt to fight you before your junction with Hampton. Avoid this, leave nothing to chance that you can settle on your own terms. A junction with Hampton enables you to give the law."

Extract of a letter from general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated Grenadier Island, November 3, 1813—7 o'clock, A. M.

"The troops and squadron are at last in the river, excepting Macomb's regiment, with which I shall join them by 10 o'clock, as the weather is propitious. Extreme illness, and the arrival of Colonel Randolph with 230 men, kept me here last evening. We shall be encamped at French creek to-night; will take to-morrow for final organization and arrangement and the next day either pass or prepare to take Prescott; by preference I shall not disturb the place, because I have not time to spare."

(Extract.)

Albany, 12th November, 1813.

DEAR GENERAL—My accounts from and of you are of the same date. Neither come down lower than the 3d instant. These left you with the reserve at Grenadier Island.

General Hampton has made a movement towards the St. Lawrence. After feeling and skirmishing with the enemy, he retired again to the Four Corners, until he had notice of your approach. I hastened to inform him by express (who would reach him in 48 hours) that you were in motion; that on the 5th you would pass or take Prescott, and that on the 8th you would be at Hamilton, whence he might expect to hear from you; that he must put himself again in motion, and take a position which would enable him to join you, or which should detain the enemy on the south side of the river. If Prevost, on learning your approach, quits his present position, and re-occupies the north bank of the St. Lawrence, Hampton goes on and joins you. If he remains on the south bank, he abandons Montreal and even the river to his capital. In the fullness of my faith that you are in Montreal, and that you have been seen and seized on all the advantages that the errors of an enemy may have given you, I am, dear general, cordially yours,

J. ARMSTRONG.

Major-general Wilkinson.

Extracts of a letter from major-general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated French Mills, November 15, 1813.

It is a fact, for which I am authorized to pledge myself on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month the British garrison of Montreal consisted solely of four hundred militia and two hundred sailors, which had been sent up from Quebec. What a golden, glorious opportunity has been lost by the caprice of major-general Hampton!

Head-quarters, French Mills, adjoining the province of

Lower Canada, November 16, 1813.

SIR—I beg leave to refer you to the journal which accompanies this letter, for the particulars of the movement of the corps under my command down the St. Lawrence, and will endeavor to exert my endeavored and to detail to you the more striking and important incidents which have ensued my departure from Grenadier Island, at the foot of Lake Ontario, on the 3d inst.

The corps of the enemy from Kingston, which followed me, hung on my rear; and in concert with a heavy galley and a few gun boats, seemed determined to retard my progress. I was struck

Lieutenant William S. Henton, 11th ditto, severely.
 John Williams, 13th ditto, slightly.
 John Lynch, 14th ditto, severely. Taken prisoner.
 Peter Polman, 21st ditto, severely. Taken prisoner.
 James D. Brown, 25th ditto, slightly.
 Archibald C. Gray, 25th ditto, severely, in the skirmish the day before the action.

Adjutant general's office,
 Head Quarters, Military District No. 9,
 French Mills, November, 1813.
 J. B. WALBACH, adjutant-general.

N. B. Colonel Preston commanded the 13th regiment of infantry during the action; and major Cummings did duty with the 16th regiment of infantry in the action.

October 21st. Boisterous weather; left Sackett's Harbor; at night arrived off Grenadier Island.

October 22d. Called for a return of the troops on the island; found a large body to be still in the rear wrecked or stranded; returned in quest of them, and to order from the harbor a supply of winter clothing and shoes for the troops on the island, who were nearly destitute; observed at night, on our way up, many fires on different points of the coast; wind so high could not call at them; reached the harbor at midnight.

October 23d. Orders given for the shipment of the clothing; many stragglers picked up and embarked for Grenadier Island; col. Coles arrived with two hundred men of the 12th regiment and sailed for the same place; the Growler equipped, manned, furnished with a skipper, and sent to Oswego for colonels Randolph and Scott (who were expected at that place) and as many men as she could carry.— We sailed for Grenadier Island; arrived about 8 o'clock at night off the island; weather blustering, with frequent rain. All this time the general's illness continued without abatement.

October 24th. Hard rains with heavy gales. Still at anchor off the island.

October 25th. The general landed; and measures were immediately taken to seize every pause of the prevailing storms to slip the flotilla into the St. Lawrence by small detachments. In these deceitful momentary calms we found it impossible to traverse in safety the arm of the lake to Gravelly point, though distant only nine miles. In the several attempts made, many boats driven ashore, and much provision and clothing lost. French creek, nearly opposite the point where the enemy expected we should land to attack Kingstou, was made the general rendezvous of the troops, and brigadier-general Brown ordered on to take the chief command. The expedition of the Growler was so far successful, that on the 31st colonel Randolph, after a perilous voyage, reached Grenadier Island with two hundred and thirty men of the 20th regiment. On the 2d November commodore Chauncey, by concert, entered the St. Lawrence, fell down nearly to French creek, and took a position to command the north and south channels. In the evening of the 1st November our vigilant enemy having observed, even amid the storms, our movement and position at French creek, attacked the detachment at that place under general Brown, about sun-set, with a squadron of two-brigs and two schooners, with many boats loaded with infantry for landing, should their cannonade make a sufficient impression. Very soon captain McPherson of the light artillery erected a battery of three 18 pounders, and returned their fire with such spirit and effect that they fell down to a harbor below, beyond its range. Next morning the attack was renewed and repelled, and one of the brigs was with great difficulty towed off by the squadron, which put into Kingston channel, behind Grand Island. We lost two killed and four wounded. The enemy were sup-

posed to have suffered severely, from the evident disabled state of their brig, and the deliberate and well directed fire of the gallant captain McPherson.

November 3d. The rear of the army, with the general more and more sick, sailed for the general rendezvous, where the chief part arrived in the evening. The general was carried on shore, and lodged in a tent, his malady increasing in violence.

November 4th. This day was devoted to final arrangements for the sailing of the flotilla. Weather moderating.

November 5th. Charming day. The flotilla got under way, and without accident fell down and landed early in the night below Morrisville. The general suspecting he would be followed by the enemy, as in the morning his course had been discovered by three of their look-out gun boats and a gig, and knowing that two of their armed schooners could jeopardize his movement, gave orders for the flotilla to pass Prescott, then seven miles below him, in the course of the night. But some confusion occurred arising from the novelty of the movement, and the order was countermanded.

November 6th. This morning the health of the general appeared better; he ordered the flotilla to descend to a point within three miles of Prescott; and the day being fine, got into his gig, and proceeded to reconnoitre the place. In the mean time, the powder and fixed ammunition were debarked and placed in carts, to be transported by land, under cover of the night, beyond the enemy's batteries.— As soon as the general returned, orders were issued for the debarkation of every man (except so many as were necessary to navigate the boats) who were directed to march, under cover of the night, to save useless exposure to the enemy's cannon, to a bay two miles below Prescott; and arrangements were made at the same time for the passage of the flotilla by that place, the superintendency of which devolved on brigadier-general Brown, the general officer of the day. About 8 o'clock P. M. we had so heavy a fog, that it was believed we could pass the British fortress unobserved, and orders were accordingly given for the army to march and the flotilla to get under way. The general in his gig proceeded ahead, followed by his passage boat and family; but a sudden change of the atmosphere exposed his passage boat to the garrison of the enemy, and near fifty twenty-four pound shot were fired at her without effect, while the column on land, discovered by the gleam of their arms, were assailed with shot and shells without injury. General Brown, on hearing the firing, judiciously halted the flotilla until the moon had set, when it got in motion, but was perceived by the enemy, who opened upon it, and continued their fire from front to rear for the space of three hours; and yet, out of more than three hundred boats, not one was touched, and only one man killed, and two were wounded; and before 10 next morning the whole of the flotilla (except two vessels) reached the place of rendezvous. About noon this day colonel King, adjutant-general of the army of general Hampton, arrived and waited on the commander-in-chief whom he informed, that he had been to Sackett's Harbor with a despatch from general Hampton to the secretary of war; that he had no communication, written or verbal, from major-general Hampton to him (the commander-in-chief,) but that not finding the secretary of war at Sackett's Harbor, he had thought proper, on his return, to call for any communication he (general Wilkinson) might have to make to general Hampton. The general had intended, in the course of this day, to send an express to general Hampton, with an order to him to

form a junction of his division with the corps descending the St. Lawrence, and availed himself of the opportunity presented by colonel King to send the order.

November 7th. The general having been exposed to the open air all last night, in consequence found himself ill. In passing Prescott, two of our largest vessels, loaded with provisions, artillery, and ordnance stores, either through cowardice or treachery, had been run into the river near Ogdensburg, and opposite Prescott. The enemy kept up so constant a cannonade on them, that we found it difficult, and lost half a day, to get them out. We perceived the militia in arms at Oolimon, directly opposite us, and several pieces of field artillery in motion. Understanding that the coast below was lined with posts of musquetry and artillery at every narrow pass of the river, colonel Macomb was detached about one o'clock with the elite corps of about 1200 men, to remove these obstructions, and the general got under way about half past three o'clock. Four or five miles below we entered the first rapids of the river, and soon after passing them, two pieces of light artillery, which had not been observed by colonel Macomb, opened a sharp fire upon the general's passage boat, but without any further effect than cutting away some of the rigging. Lieutenant-colonel Eustis, with a part of our light gun barges, came within shot of the pieces of the enemy, and a cannonade ensued, without injury on either side. In the mean time major Forsythe, who was in the rear of the elite of colonel Macomb, landed his riflemen, advanced upon the enemy's guns, and had his fire drawn by a couple of videttes, posted in his route, on which their pieces were precipitately carried off. The general came to at dusk about six miles below the town of Hamilton, where he received a report from colonel Macomb, who had routed a party at a block-house about two miles below, and captured an officer.

November 8th. This morning the flotilla fell down to a contraction of the river at a point called the "White house," where the dragoons were assembled to be crossed. Brigadier general Brown was ordered this morning to reinforce colonel Macomb with his brigade, and to take the command; and the whole day and following night were devoted to transporting the dragoons. About noon this day we received advice that two armed schooners and a body of the enemy in batteaux, estimated at 1000 or 1500 men, had descended the river from Kingston and landed at Prescott; that they had immediately sent a flag across the river to Ogdensburg, and demanded the delivery of all public property there, under the penalty of burning the town. Not long after, information was received that the enemy had re-embarked at Prescott their batteaux, and were following us with seven gun boats.

November 9th. This morning very early the enemy menaced our rear, and a light skirmish took place between our riflemen and a party of their militia and Indians, in which we had one man killed and the enemy were driven back. The cavalry with four pieces of light artillery, under the command of captain M'Pherson, were attached to the command of brigadier general Brown, and he was ordered to march to clear the coast below us as far as a point near the head of the "longue saut." The rapidity of the current obliged us to halt the flotilla several hours, to enable general Brown to make good his march in time to cover our movement. During this period the enemy frequently threatened our rear, but never indicated an intention to make a serious at-

tack. About three o'clock, P. M. the flotilla got under way and came to, about five o'clock, at the yellow house, having floated near eleven miles in two hours, where we encamped for the night.

November 10th. This morning the following order was issued:

"Morning general orders."

Head quarters, Turtle's bay, Nov. 10, 1813.

"General Brown will prosecute his march with the troops yesterday under his command, excepting two pieces of artillery and the 2nd dragoons who with all the well men of the other brigades, except a sufficient number to navigate the boats, are to march under the orders of brigadier general Boyd. This precaution is enjoined by regard to the safety of the men in passing the longue saut; and as this rapid is long and dangerous, the general earnestly requests the commanding officers of regiments and corps to examine the boats and see them properly fitted, in order to avoid accidents as much as possible. Brigadier general Boyd will take the necessary precaution to prevent the enemy who hangs on our rear from making an advantageous attack, and if attacked is to turn about and beat them. The boats are to resume the station assigned them in the original order respecting the flotilla, and for this the commanding officers of regiments and brigades will be held responsible. The movement of yesterday was a reproach to the service. The flotilla will come to to-day at Barnharts near Crab island, and two guns from the front will be the signal for landing. In case of an attack in force beyond all expectation, the corps under brigadier generals Boyd and Brown are to co-operate with each other promptly and with decision. The general officer of the day will strictly attend and see that the flotilla pulls off and moves in the prescribed order, and will arrest any officer who presumes to deviate therefrom."

Brig. gen. Brown marched, and about noon was engaged by a party of the enemy near a block house on the saut, erected to harass our flotilla in its descent. About the same time the enemy were observed to be advancing on our rear, and their galley and gun boats hove in sight, approached our flotilla then at shore and began to cannonade us. The slender structure of our gun barges made it impossible for them to resist the long twenty-four pounder of the enemy's galley; this obliged the general to order two eighteen pounders to be run on shore and formed in battery, a single shot from which gave such an alarm to the enemy's vessels that they retired up the river accompanied by their troops. But these slight operations so far wasted the day that our pilots were afraid to enter the saut (a continued rapid of eight miles) with the flotilla; we therefore fell down within two or three miles of the head of it and came to for the night. By this time the general had become so extremely ill as to be unable to set up and was confined to his bed in a small berth under the quarter deck of his passage boat.

November 11th. Having heard the firing of the cannon yesterday between general Brown and the enemy, being still unapprized of the result, it became necessary that we should hear from him before we committed ourselves to the saut, which allows no retreat, no landing, no turning to the right or left but where the impetuosity of the current impels. About 10 or 11 o'clock A. M. the commander in chief received advice from general Brown that he had forced the enemy to retire before him, and had arrived near the foot of the "saut." Orders were immediately given for the flotilla to prepare to sail and for general Boyd and his command to commence

their march, when some firing took place from the gun boats, and a report was brought to the commander in chief that the enemy was advancing in column; on this he ordered general Boyd to attack them, and the flotilla was directed not to leave the shore. But the report was soon after contradicted. A variety of reports respecting their movements and counter movements were, after this, successively brought to the general, which impressed him with a conviction that the enemy had determined to attack his rear as soon as the flotilla should put off and the troops commence their march; he resolved to anticipate them. He therefore sent colonel Swift of the engineers with instructions to brigadier-general Boyd, who had been directed by the order of the preceding day to take command of the detachment on shore, to form that detachment into three columns, to advance upon the enemy, to endeavor to outflank them, and to take their artillery. Soon after this the action commenced, and for the numbers engaged was extremely warm and bloody for upwards of two hours, during which time, in open space and fair combat, the raw undisciplined troops of the United States, braved and frequently drove the best troops in the British army. Descriptions of battles have become too subservient to the gratification of personal vanity and the acquisition of popular applause: yet every man who has taken part in a great action must know that there is nothing more difficult than to do justice to the merits of a battle in all its parts, where it is hard to find two officers, unless fighting side by side, who agree in opinion as to the propriety of measures and the conduct of men. The fortunes of this day were various; sometimes one line, sometimes the other giving way. Unfortunately during the shiftings of the action, by the death of lieutenant Smith, a young officer of the highest promise, the enemy got possession of a field piece, the only trophy they obtained. It is difficult to speak of the precise numbers engaged on either side, because the detachment under general Boyd consisted of an indefinite number of his own, Covington's and Swartwout's brigades, ordered from on board the boats to lighten them, and save the hazard of the men's lives in descending the saut. Neither Covington nor Swartwout were obliged to have taken part in the action, with this detachment; yet they both entered the field, taking command of that part of it which belonged to their respective brigades, where they exhibited the same same courageous conduct which distinguished general Boyd on the field; and to the great loss of the service brigadier-general Covington received a mortal wound when encouraging and leading on his detachment. The numbers engaged on our side could not have exceeded sixteen or seventeen hundred men, while those of the enemy are reckoned, by spectators, at from one to two thousand; but 'tis probable did not exceed 1,500, consisting, as we are informed, of detachments of the 49th, 84th, and 104th, the voltigeurs, and Glengarian regiment.

With respect to the courage displayed by our officers, it would be useless to enter into details, since they all manifested in their respective stations equal intrepidity. The names of the meritorious dead and wounded will be recorded in another place. The firing ceased by common consent about 4 o'clock P. M. our troops were formed in battalion in front of the enemy, who were also in line, and they separated, the enemy to their camp, and we to our boats. The troops being much exhausted, it was considered most convenient that they should embark, and the dragoons with the artillery should proceed by land. The embarkation took place with-

out the smallest molestation from the enemy, and the flotilla made a harbor near the head of the saut on the opposite shore. The views of the American and British commanders were, on this occasion precisely opposed. The first being bound by the instructions of his government, and the most solemn obligations of duty to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence by every practicable means, and the last by duties equally imperious to retard, and if possible to prevent such descent.—If then he found himself victorious on this day, it was certainly in his power to have effected the one or the other object; and as he made no attempt to effect either, it follows incontestibly that he had no fair ground on which to claim a victory.

November 12th. The flotilla sailed early this morning, and passed down the saut without discovering either the boats or troops of the enemy, and arrived, in the course of the forenoon, at Barnharts, where the commanding general received a letter from major general Hampton, by the hands of colonel Atkinson, his inspector general, which blasted all his hopes and destroyed every prospect of the campaign. A council of war was called upon the receipt of this communication, which was submitted to their consideration whereupon the council determined that the conduct of major general Hampton in refusing to join his division to the troops descending the St. Lawrence to carry an attack against Montreal, render it expedient to leave the left bank of the St. Lawrence, and to remove the troops to French Mills, on Salmon river; on the 13th of November this recommendation was accordingly carried into effect; ample time having been given to the enemy to have tried a second action, if they had dared to run the hazard.

Extract of a letter from major general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated French Mills, November 17, 1813.

"After what has passed between us, you can perhaps conceive my amazement and chagrin at the conduct of major-general Hampton. The game was in view, and had he performed the junction directed, would have been ours in eight or ten days. But he chose to recede, in order to co-operate, and my dawning hopes, and the hopes and honor of the army were blasted."

Extract from the general order of general Wilkinson of November 13.

"The troops are to embark without loss of time yet are not to be hurried in leaving the Canadian shore, from whence the commander in chief is compelled to retire by the extraordinary, unexampled, and it appears unwarrantable conduct of major-general Hampton, in refusing to join this army with a division of 4,000 men under his command, agreeably to positive orders from the commander in chief, and as he has been assured by the secretary of war, of explicit instructions from the war department.

"Thus deprived of a large portion of his promised force, the commander in chief feels himself bound by a sense of regard to this meritorious corps, and of sacred duty to the United States to spare the lives of brave men, and not to hazard the character or interest of the nation, by an unequal conflict. He with lively regret and the deepest mortification, suspends the attack on Montreal. But he assures the army that it has not been abandoned."

TO BE CONCLUDED.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 6 OF VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 136.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Public Documents.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 88.

Colonel Purdy's report to major general Wilkinson of the action at Chatauga, &c. transmitted by the general to the secretary of war.

I arrived at Cumberland head September 16th, 1813, and on the 18th took command of the 4th regiment of infantry, stationed at that place. The army, consisting of about four thousand men, was composed principally of recruits who had been but a short time in service, and had not been exercised with that rigid discipline so essentially necessary to constitute the soldier. They had, indeed, been taught various evolutions, but a spirit of subordination was foreign to their views. On the 19th orders were issued for the whole army, except a squadron of horse and the artillery, to embark in batteaux. The army got under way, preceded by the light corps, and flanked on the right by the navy, and arrived at Chazy at 12 o'clock at night, lay on their arms, embarked again soon after sunrise the next morning, proceeded down the lake as far as Champlain, and up Champlain river the distance of four miles, where we landed, and immediately marched to Odletown. The light corps, who preceded the other troops some hours, surprised and defeated a guard of the enemy at that place. We remained at Odletown until the middle of the next day, during which time a want of system in the management of the army was readily discovered by every military man, that led to apprehensions for the safety of the troops, should the enemy oppose with any considerable force. The army returned to Champlain the 21st, the 22d to Chazy, and the day following commenced the route to Chataugay. The whole of this march, a distance of more than seventy miles, was very disagreeable; the officers were not permitted to take with them the necessaries, much less the conveniences of life, and were compelled to abandon clothing and other things essentially necessary to preserve the body in health. We forbore complaint, endured every privation, presuming the commanding officer had sufficient reasons for his conduct, and concluding it was pro bono publico. The scene has past and time sufficient has elapsed to have discovered those reasons, had they existed none have been found; on the contrary, circumstances have demonstrated that it was a useless and unnecessary sacrifice of both public and private property. The army remained at Chataugay twenty-six days, and on the 21st October commenced an excursion into the enemy's country. The first brigade followed the course of the Chataugay river to Spears, the distance of 18 miles and upwards, and there met the second brigade, which had taken a nearer and more convenient route. The march was very fatiguing, equalled only by another that soon followed. Credit is due to both the officers and soldiers for their orderly conduct, patience and perseverance in surmounting the incredible obstacles the enemy threw in their way. On the 25th a difficult and very fatiguing expedition was planned, and the execution of it assigned to the first brigade, which had been for some time previously and still remained

under my command. The design was to cut off the retreat of the enemy, supposed to be encamped on the banks of the Chataugay, six miles distance.— With this intention the first brigade was ordered to cross the river at night, march silently down and recross at a ford two miles below the enemy and attack them in rear, giving a preconcerted signal, while the second brigade moved down the road in front. We commenced the march at sun-down, and by sun rise the next morning had gained only six miles. Here we were discovered by the enemy and fired on from the opposite side of the river. During that night we were repeatedly misled by the guides who knew nothing of the country, having never been that way, and at the time we were attacked, they had led us into a thick cedar growth or swamp on the banks of the river and immediately opposite the enemy's position, and knew not how to extricate us. Incredible as it may appear, general Hampton entrusted nearly one half of his army, and those his best troops, to the guidance of men, each of whom repeatedly assured him that they were not acquainted with the country, and were not competent to direct such an expedition. At the same time general Hampton told me he had a man by the name of Smith, who had a perfect knowledge of the country, and whom he promised to send me, but which he neglected to do. The defeat of the expedition was the consequence of this neglect of the major-general. About two o'clock, while receiving an order from colonel King, adjutant-general, upon the opposite side of the river, to march back four miles and then ford the river and join the 2d brigade, the enemy made a furious attack on the column by a great discharge of musketry, accompanied by the yells of the savages. Unfortunately, the word "retreat," was heard, which, for a short time spread confusion among the several corps. A sufficient number, however, remained firm, and the enemy was soon compelled to retire. Towards sun-down I sent general Hampton a request that a regiment might be ordered down to cover my landing on the opposite side of the river; but judge my surprise, on receiving intelligence that he had retreated with the second brigade nearly three miles. Thus I deserted without the smallest guard to cover my landing. To what cause shall it be attributed, that the general ordered a retreat, and that too at the moment when the presence of the second brigade was required, or could be useful, as soon afterwards he declared "he should be willing to compound with the first brigade for 300 men." The wounded had previously been conveyed across on rafts, which made a removal of my brigade to that side absolutely necessary for their protection. An attempt was accordingly made and a floating bridge was constructed of old logs found on the margin of the river. The enemy discovering our disposition, commenced a firing from the opposite side, and killed several while crossing. Major Snelling, with about a hundred men effected a landing, and joined the main body. The remains of my force, exhausted by the excessive exertions of the preceding night, and weary with the fatigues of the day, not having had a moment either for rest or refreshment, were compelled to endure the privation of sleep another night. We retired two or three miles and remained

position. At about 12 o'clock the enemy came up and made an attack upon us, but were soon routed. The men at this time were formed and lying on the ground they were to occupy in case of an attack, and were ordered to and did immediately rise, seize their arms, and remain under them the residue of the night. An excessively heavy rain prevented the firing both of the enemy and ourselves, except occasionally a single gun from the former. Our troops were ordered not to fire, but in case of a repetition of attack to charge bayonets: this was accordingly done. The enemy charged several times, and as often were put to flight. It is observable in this place, that so greatly were the men overpowered by fatigue, though in a situation every way dangerous, and in which they had every reason to believe they should be sallied upon by the enemy every moment, many were unable to conquer their disposition to sleep, and it was not in the power of the officers to keep them awake. It was on the morning of this last attack, that the general expressed his apprehensions for the first brigade, and made the declaration above quoted. The next morning we crossed the river and joined general Hampton; on the 28th the army retreated four miles, and on the 30th and 31st marched back to Chataugay. The troops at the times of the attack were not in a situation to endure further fatigue; and it is an indubitable fact, that many of them were so debilitated they were unable to proceed with the brigade on its march from the place of its last attack and actually did not reach the main body until the day after the brigade had joined it, and some not even until the army had reached the Four Corners of Chataugay.

Never to my knowledge, during our march into Canada, and while we remained at the Four Corners, a term of twenty-six days, did general Hampton ever send off a scouting or reconnoitering party (except in one or two cases at Speat's in Canada, when he detached a few dragoons for this duty) nor did he, from the time we commenced our march from Cumberland head to our arrival at Plattsburg, ever order a front, flank, or rear guard to be kept up, though a great part of the time we were in situations which evidently required it. True it is, these guards were occasionally sent out, not, however, by his order, but by the orders of the officers commanding brigades.

By a general order, dated Chataugay, November 5, the general says he has paid the first attention to the sick, and has granted them indulgences which created murmurings on the part of some officers at their posts. It is only necessary here to observe, that every officer of the army can testify that the sick were very much neglected as far as regards comfortable quarters and transportation, and that they were strewed along the roads through which we marched without care or attendance; and it is presumable that many have died in consequence of this, who might have been saved to themselves if not to the service. The general, indeed, at the time this order was issued, which was after our return to the Four Corners, did order transportation for the sick to Burlington, but this is the only instance to my knowledge.

The commissary's department is worthy of notice. My order for provision was not sufficient; nor could I obtain any but by special license of general Hampton. The commissary of issues has been constantly in the habit of selling the livers, &c. of the beeves to officers; and though I represented this to general Hampton as unusual and improper, he refused to take any other notice of it than saying, "the commissary is accountable for all parts of the beef, even to a pound or ounce of tallow;" nor did he take

any notice of another piece of misconduct of the commissary, that of acting in the capacity of sutler, but sanctioned it by purchasing of him.

The common practices with general Hampton, of arresting officers and releasing them without their consent; of releasing arrested officers without the knowledge or consent of the officers by whom they were arrested, (the case of lieutenant Morris, of the 33d regiment, who was arrested by me on the charge of cowardice and misconduct before the enemy on the 26th October, 1813, the time of the skirmish with the enemy at Ormstown, or Chataugay river, being an instance;) of refusing to arrest officers whom I reported to him as having deserted their posts in time of action; of daily issuing orders and countermarching them; and of interfering in an improper manner with the subordinate commands of the army, as a reference to the orders issued by him will show, mark very strongly the capriciousness of his conduct and the total want of steadiness in his intentions.

Such has been the general's conduct on some occasions, that I have, in common with other officers, been induced to believe that he was under the influence of a too free use of spirituous liquors.

I must, in justice to general Hampton say, that the expedition he planned, and which I have called "difficult and fatiguing," did, at the time it was suggested to me, by him, meet my full approbation, and that I have since seen no reason for changing my opinion of its practicability or usefulness; but I must also say that it required competent guides; and these (as I said before) he promised to furnish me, but did not.

I am of opinion no officer that has served under major-general Hampton, on the late campaign can, or will contradict this statement.

(Signed)

ROBERT PURDY,
Colonel 4th infantry.

A true copy,

R. H. McPIERSON,
Captain and secretary.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to major-general Wilkinson.

Albany, November 18, 1813.

"My last advices from you are of the 3d inst.—Report says that the garrisons of Kingston and Prescott have found means to overtake your rear, to bring it to action, to handle it roughly, and to compel it to retreat to the main body. To this I give no credit:

"1st. Because moving with the celerity necessary to your objects, it is highly improbable that they could by any exertion, have been able to overtake you: and

"2d. Because it is quite incredible, that finding in your rear, a heavy corps capable of disturbing the main action of the campaign, you should not have taken effectual measures to beat and destroy it. If 1,600 men were not sufficient for this purpose, 6,000 were so; and the garrisons of Kingston and Prescott destroyed (though we failed of getting to Montreal,) the upper province was won."

Extract of a letter from major-general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated French Mills, November 24, 1813.

"I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th instant from Albany, and hope my despatches have reached you which left this on the 17th.

"With respect to the unfortunate issue of the campaign, I disclaim the shadow of blame, because I know I have done my duty, and more than my duty, and so do those with whom I have acted. To general Hampton's outrage of every principle of subordi-

len and discipline may be ascribed the future of the expedition, and that I have not yet arrested him must be attributed to my respect for you, and my desire that the arrest should proceed from the highest authority; for if this act be suffered to pass unnoticed and unpunished it will establish a precedent to justify disobedience and subvert those obligations of blind obedience on which the efficiency of military institutions exclusively depend.

"After our losses by deaths, desertions, and discharges since we left Sackett's Harbor, I think we shall not be able to show you more than 6,000 men at this point, exclusive of the dragoons who have been ordered to Greenbush and Pittsfield for convenience and economy."

War department, November 25, 1813.

SIR—It is recommended to you to consolidate your infantry and artillery into complete regiments, or as nearly so as possible, for the winter, retaining a full complement of your most efficient officers to command them, and detaching all surplus officers immediately on the recruiting service, and to the several districts indicated by the rules and regulations. This regulation should extend to general Hampton's division.

An immediate inquiry into the terms of enlistment of the men composing your army should be instituted, and endeavors should be made to re-enlist all those whose terms of service are about expiring.

The most severe attention to discipline must be begun, and the slightest departures from it, whether in officer or soldier, noticed and punished.—Clarks to the several companies must be appointed, and company books kept, showing every thing received by the soldier, and charging him therewith. If on the next or any future inspection it be found that any article of his clothing, or of his arms, has been lost or sold, the article is to be supplied, and the price deducted from his wages. With regard to clothing and arms there have been the most shocking abuses.

Confidential reports are provided by the rules and must be made agreeable thereto. The inspector who neglects or refuses to perform this duty, shall be dismissed the service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major general Wilkinson.

Extract of a letter from major-general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated head quarters, Malone, military district No. 9, December 6, 1813.

"Your three letters of the 25th ultimo came to hand on the 30th; and I am happy to find that I had anticipated the views communicated in those letters, as far as respects the security of our flanks and centre. When I ordered major-general Hampton to reinforce the post of the Four Corners, it was under the impression that Cumberland-head was guarded; but the moment I was undeceived and apprised of the exposed situation of our depot at Plattsburg, the order was countermanded, as you have seen from the documents which I have transmitted you. You must also have perceived from those documents, that I was not insensible of the importance of condensing our force, and that I made a proposition respecting quarters preparatory to such event."

Extract from the report of the adjutant general of general Wilkinson's army, showing the whole number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and artificers of the several regiments and corps, on December 1, 1813.

Light artillery	472
2d regiment artillery	117
3d ditto	675
5th regiment infantry	495
6th ditto	549
11th ditto	454
12th ditto	500
13th ditto	591
14th ditto	295
15th ditto	648
20th ditto	336
21st ditto	841
22nd ditto	455
25th ditto	578
Riflemen	263

8,143

Adjutant and inspector general's office,
January 27, 1814

A. Y. NICOLL,

Inspector general.

NOTE—The two regiments of light dragoons, which had made part of general Wilkinson's force descending the St. Lawrence, are not included in this return, these corps having been detached to Utica.

Extract of a letter from major general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated Malone, Dec. 8, 1813.

"The unavoidable delay of the express (as no reliance can be placed in the mail from this place) enables me to send you the copy of a letter from general Izard, dated the 6th inst. which exhibits additional expositions of the pernicious and unwarrantable conduct of major-general Hampton. I will not charge this man with traitorous designs, but I apprehend, in any other government, a military officer who first defeated the object of a campaign by disobedience of orders, and then without authority, furloughed all the efficient officers of the division he commanded on a national frontier, in the vicinity of an enemy, would incur heavy penalties."

Extract of a letter from brigadier general Izard to major general Wilkinson, dated Plattsburg, December 6, 1813.

"There is an unavoidable delay in the returns of the regiments of this division, proceeding from the extreme inexperience of the officers of all grades, now with them; almost every efficient officer is either sick, or was furloughed by major general Hampton at the moment of his own departure; those that remain are barely enough to perform the routine of duty in this cantonment."

Extract of a letter from major general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated Malone, Dec. 24, 1813.

"I believe I have not hitherto transmitted you a copy of a communication which took place between commodore Chaucey and myself, the day before I sailed from French creek, and I do it now to show you what were my anticipations of the movements of the enemy left behind me, and how delusive were all the promises made to me that my rear should be protected."

French Creek, November 4, 1813.

Dear sir—I was so ill yesterday I could not call to see you; and I now send up to say that I shall sail this evening; and if I am not obstructed by the enemy's armed vessels which may have slipped down the other channel, I shall pass Prescott tomorrow night, or land the next morning to take the place, if I cannot pass it without too great hazard. As this operation may require three or four days, it is not improbable the enemy's squadra may make some attempts to destroy my boats; and therefore I must entreat you to watch his every motion, and to give my flotilla every protection in your power—

We are a match to the gun-boats of the enemy, but inferior to armed schooners, and therefore could you consistently spare us the *Pert*, or some armed vessel, to run down to the vicinity of Ogdensburg, and immediately return, it would add security to our movements.

Major Johnson will have the honor to deliver you this, and I will thank you for any information you can give me respecting the movements of the enemy.

I wish very much to say farewell to you, but I am sensible of the delicacy of your situation, and my disease having changed into a violent inflammation of the breast, I dare not get wet. If then it is destined that we are not to meet again, I will leave with you my prayers for long life and laurels in this world, and everlasting happiness in that which is to come.

Farewell my friend, and may your country understand your skill and valor as well as does

J. A. WILKINSON.

Commander Chauncey.

United States' ship *General Pike*, at anchor off east end of Long Island, river St. Lawrence, November 4, 1813.

Dear Sir—Your favor of this day's date has this moment been handed to me by major Johnson.

From the best information that I can get, the enemy's fleet is at or in the vicinity of Kingston, and I think that you have nothing to apprehend from them, as I am in a situation to watch both channels.

I should deem it unsafe to separate any part of my squadron as long as the enemy remains above me: in fact, I am in hourly expectation of being attacked by sir James down the south channel; in that case I shall require all my force, as he has added a number of gun boats to his fleet. If, however, sir James should detach any part of his fleet down the north channel, I will send a sufficient force down to oppose him.

I will remain in my present station until you pass Prescott, but am anxious for that event to take place at as early a day as possible, as the fleet cannot move out of this river except with a fair wind. It is to be apprehended that after a few days a spell of westwardly winds will set in, which may detain us until the ice makes, which would endanger the safety of the fleet, and probably lead to its final destruction. If it is possible for you to communicate to me in any way, when you pass Prescott, I should esteem it as a particular favor.

May your present enterprise be crowned with all the success that you yourself can wish; and that your eminent services may be duly appreciated by your country is the prayer of,

Dear sir, your friend

and humble servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Major general James Wilkinson, commander in chief of the American forces in and upon the St. Lawrence, &c. &c. &c.

Correspondence between the secretary of war and colonel Porter and general McClure, &c.

War department, February 23, 1812.

SIR—As the enemy's force and defences on the Canada side of the Niagara river are understood to be weak; as your force is respectable, and supposed to be competent to a successful attack of these; and as the season has now furnished you with a bridge, as well for retreat as for advance, it is thought advisable that you do not permit circumstances so favorable to escape without making a stroke on such points of the enemy's line, as may be most within your reach. If after feeling the enemy at fort Erie, you should find yourself able to extend your attack to fort George, it will be desirable; but of this you

can judge best after your first experiment. To an old soldier, like yourself, it is unnecessary to go more into detail. You know what you ought to do, and you will do it. Communicate this letter to lieutenant colonel Berstler, and accept the assurances of my respect and good wishes.

(Signed)

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Colonel Porter, light artillery, commanding the troops of the United States on the Niagara river.

Extract of a letter from major general Dearborn to the secretary of war, dated Albany, March 25, 1813.

"Colonel Porter informs me that he had commenced the necessary preparations for an attack on fort Erie, but the desertion of a serjeant prevented his carrying his intended attack into operation. Two officers with six men pursued the serjeant so far as to be surrounded on the ice, and were made prisoners. Fort Erie was immediately reinforced, and he had given over any immediate movement."

Letter from colonel Scott (3d artillery regiment) to major-general Wilkinson.

Fort George, Monday, 7 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 11, 1813.

SIR—Within the last five minutes, I have had the honor to receive your despatch by "The Lady of the Lake."

The enemy has treated me with neglect. He continued in his old position until Saturday last, (the 9th) when he took up his retreat on Burlington heights, and has abandoned this whole peninsula. Two causes are assigned for this precipitate movement; the succor of Proctor, who is reported to have been entirely defeated, if not taken; the other, the safety of Kingston, endangered by your movement.

We have had from the enemy many deserters, most of whom concur in the latter supposition.

The British burnt every thing in store in this neighborhood, 3,000 blankets, many hundred stand of arms, also the blankets in the men's packs, and every article of clothing not in actual use.

They are supposed to have reached Burlington heights last evening, from the rate of their march the night before. I have information of their having passed "the 40" by several inhabitants who have come down. They add to what was stated by the deserters, that two officers of the 41st had joined general Vincent from Proctor's army with the information that Proctor was defeated eighteen miles this side of Malden. I cannot get particulars.

From the same sources of intelligence, it appears that the 49th, a part of the 100th, and the voltigeurs moved from this neighborhood the day after our flotilla left this, the 3d instant, but with what destination is not certainly known.

It was first reported (I mean in the British camp) that these regiments had marched to support Proctor, who it is said, wrote that he would be compelled to surrender if not supported.

I am pretty sure, however, that they are gone below. The movement of our army, *below*, seems to have been known in the British lines as early as the 3d instant, together with the immediate objects in view; hence I have no difficulty in concluding that all the movements of the enemy will concentrate at Kingston.

Clapin, who has been commissioned lieutenant-colonel, marched late last evening up the lake, with about 100 volunteers under his command, and was followed this morning by generals McClure and Porter, with about 1000 men, indians and militia included. There is no danger of their coming up with the enemy, or they would be in great danger of a total annihilation.

Vincent took hence with him about a thousand or eleven hundred regulars. Many of the militia left this with the avowed design of plunder; but I fear, from reports, that the British have left the miserable inhabitants without any thing to be ravished.—I expect general McClure back to-morrow evening, as he only took supplies for two days; he will probably go as far as "the 20."

On the 8th, Chapin went out with a small party and attacked one of the enemy's picquets, which brought on a skirmish, in which many of colonel Swift's regiment participated. After a great waste of ammunition, the parties retired to their respective camps with little loss on either side; we made and lost a prisoner, had two indians killed, and two other men wounded. We hear the enemy had five men wounded.

I had this morning made an arrangement, on application of general McClure, to be relieved in the command of this post on the morning of the 13th instant, with an intention of taking up my line of march for Sackett's Harbor, according to the discretion allowed me in the instructions I had the honor to receive from you at this place. My situation has become truly insupportable: without the possibility of an attack at this post, and without the possibility of reaching you time enough to share in the glory of impending operations below. I am, nevertheless, flattered with the assurance that transport will be forwarded for my removal, and to favor that intention, I propose taking up my line of march on the morning of the 13th for the mouth of the Genessee river, and there await the arrival of the vessels you are good enough to promise me. By this movement, captain Mix thinks with me, that I shall hasten my arrival at Sackett's Harbor five, possibly ten, days. Captain Camp has a sufficient number of waggons to take me thither: I can easily make that place by the evening of the 15th. I hope I shall have your approbation, and every thing is arranged with brigadier McClure.

Knowing your wishes respecting the invalids or subjects for discharge, and fearing that water transport might not be had till the season was too far advanced for their removal, I have ventured to send lieutenant Archer (paymaster of the 20th who was left here without orders) on command to Greenbush, with 100 men of this description. It was a measure approved of by doctor Mann, and I hope not contrary to your wishes and intentions. Doctor Hugo, surgeon's mate of the 14th (also left here without orders) accompanied the detachment. The quartermaster's department furnished eight waggons on my requisition.

The sick list of the garrison is much reduced since your departure, (I have the honor to enclose my report of this morning) and doctor Mann has discharged many patients from his hospital: I also enclose you his last report. Those marked "subjects for discharge" are part of the number sent off to Greenbush.

Doctor Mann and captain Camp have concluded to remove the general hospital to "the Eleven Mile-creek," near Buffalo, the barracks at which place will be sufficient for the reception of the whole of the sick, with some trifling repairs.

From the morning report enclosed, you will find 794, the "total" present of the regulars of this garrison, including officers, &c. Transport will be necessary for about 850 persons. I wish also to take with me four iron 6's, one five and a half inch howitzer, and two caissons, the whole on field carriages. This train will form no impediment in my march to the mouth of Genessee river, as I have horses belonging to the regiment sufficient to draw it. If it

meet your approbation, I can send the horses thence to Sackett's Harbor by land.

I have, by working almost night and day, greatly improved the defences of this post, and nearly filled up the idea of the engineer. I flatter myself that I have also improved the garrison in discipline.

I must apologise for the haste in which this is written, but captain Mix proposes to sail immediately, and I fear to detain him a moment. I think I shall certainly be at the mouth of the Genessee by the 15th inst.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant.

W. SCOTT,
Colonel commanding.

Major general Wilkinson, commanding,
&c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from colonel Winfield Scott to the secretary of war, dated Georgetown, (Col.) Dec. 31 1813.

"At your desire, I have the honor to make the following report:

"I left fort George on the 13th of October last, by order of major general Wilkinson with the whole of the regular troops of that garrison, and was relieved by brigadier general McClure, with a body of the New York detached militia.

"Fort George, as a field work, might be considered as complete at that period. It was garnished with ten pieces of artillery, (which number might easily have been increased from the spare ordnance at the opposite fort) with an ample supply of fixed ammunition, &c. &c. &c. as the enclosed receipt for these articles will exhibit.

"Fort Niagara, on the 14th October, was under the immediate command of captain Leonard, 1st artillery, who, besides his own company, had captain Reid's of the same regiment, together with such of brigadier general McClure's brigade as had refused to cross the river. Lieutenant colonels Fleming, Bloom, and Dobbins of the militia, had successively been in the command of this fort by order of the brigadier general, but I think neither of them was present at the above period.—Major general Wilkinson in his order to me for the removal of the regular troops on that frontier, excepted the two companies of the 1st artillery then at fort Niagara. And under the supposition that I should need water transport for my detachment at the mouth of the Genessee river, I had his orders to take with me the whole of the convalescents left in the different hospitals by the regiments which had accompanied him. This order I complied with."

NOTE.—By the arrangements of the war department, brigadier general Porter, of the United States' army, was designated for command on the Niagara frontier, and particularly for that of fort George. In the latter trust, general Wilkinson substituted for him colonel Scott, of the 3d regiment of artillery, with provisional orders to join the army at Sackett's Harbor.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN THE NEXT NO.]

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

To the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The bill entitled "an act to regulate banks" was presented to me for my approbation on the 9th inst. I have given to its consideration all the faculties of my mind and the feelings of my heart, and regret to say that my conviction of duty to the community will not permit to approve of its passage into a law. In returning the bill as I do for reconsideration, I respectfully refer the legislature to the objections

transmitted March the 10th, 1813, against the bill entitled "an act to establish a general system of banking." These objections apply to the present bill with additional force, because it contemplates the establishment of a much greater number of money-issuing institutions, thus spreading further and wider the baleful effects which I cannot but think inevitable from such an establishment. In addition to the objections on the journals of the last session, I will briefly remark that although the system has been a year before our fellow-citizens, yet have none of them requested that it should become the law of the state. And I cannot divest myself of the fear, that if it were to become a law, it would tend only to enrich the wealthy and the speculator, while it would in various forms heap burthens on the poor and the industrious.

Permit me to hazard an opinion that changes of law have a great effect on popular government to weaken its force by preventing or destroying habits; a steady operation gives force to laws and the government acquires dignity and respect in proportion to its uniformity of proceeding. This bill I presume will produce in society an unhappy effect. It legalises the acts of illegal associations and proves the weakness of the government.—Nay it carries on its face a warrant for the infraction of the restrictive provision it contains, and in my opinion goes far to encourage the infraction of all law.

It is a fact well ascertained that immense sums of specie have been drawn from the banks in Pennsylvania, and certain other states, to pay balances for British goods, which eastern mercantile cupidity has smuggled into the United States. The demand for specie has in consequence been, and is still so great that the banks in Philadelphia, and in some other parts, have stopped discounting any new paper. I ask a patriotic legislature.—Is this an auspicious era to try so vast an experiment? shall we increase this pressure? shall we indirectly aid our internal and external enemies, to destroy our funds and embarrass the government, by the creating of forty-one new banks, which must have recourse for specie, to that already much exhausted source? Is there at this time an intelligent man in Pennsylvania, who believes that a bank note, of any description, is the representative of specie? Is there not just ground for fear. A knowledge that forty-one new banks, having a nominal capital of more than seventeen millions of dollars, upon the bare payment of one-fifth part, shall have the right (the inclination to do so cannot be doubted, under the predominant spirit of speculation) to throw into circulation an additional overwhelming flood of paper, and thus totally to destroy the remaining confidence in that medium; and will not a hoarding of specie and a ruinous depreciation of bank notes be the natural consequence of such a state of things.

On the ground of principle generally I may confidently say that industry is the only permanent source of wealth, it secures subsistence and advances our interest by slow, yet sure and regular gains, and is the best preservative of morals. Not so speculation, which this bill seems to invite. It has the direct contrary effect; depending on no fixed principle; it opens a field for the exercise of ingenuity, ever on the alert to take advantage of the unwary in the accidental variations of things. The success of the speculator by profession tempts the farmer and mechanic to forsake his accustomed honest pursuits. Launched on the wild sea of speculation, ever exposed to deviations from rectitude; his moral principles become weakened, and eventually all sense of commutative justice is destroyed.

Thus impressed, as to the probable consequences of the bill, if enacted into a law, I should betray the trust reposed in me by my fellow-citizens, if I were to approve of its passage. To differ from the representatives of the people is painful to me, but to shrink from a responsibility which I consider myself in conscience bound to assume would be criminal. I decline stating any objections which may have arisen out of the fluctuations of opinion amongst the members of the general assembly during the pendency of the bill under consideration, and to refer to them only to show how the hopes and fears of the members themselves were raised and depressed, and, their opinions altered, by circumstances which would not at all influence others. The bill is returned for reconsideration, under the most perfect convictions that my duty to our common constituents, to the state, and the union, requires me so to return it. Dutifully respecting the judgment and motives of the legislature, and trusting to their liberality in viewing my conduct, I remain their fellow-citizen,

SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburg, 19th March, 1814.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—Yesterday the house of representatives proceeded to reconsider the bank bill, and the votes being taken agreeably to the directions of the constitution, were as follows:

For the bill.—Messrs. Alshouse, Bean, Bollinger, Burchfield, Clum, Crum, Dechert, Dickerson, Dingman, Eblmaier, Feger, Ferguson, Forster, Graff, Grosh, Hart, J. Hays, S. Hays, Heaton, Herrington, Heston, Hudson, Hyde, Jordan, Kerr, Krebs, Kremer, Law, Lawrence, Lightner, D. Maclay, J. Maclay, W. Marks, G. Marx, Maxwell, McCall, McComb, Metzgar, Miller, Milliken, Jacob Mitchell, James Mitchell, James S. Mitchell, Plumer, Potts, Pruner, P. Reed, Reigart, Rinker, Robinette, Rothrock, Sellar, Sergeant, Shindel, Shirve, R. Smith, S. Smith, Souder, Sterne, Stevenson, Stoy, Wallace, Watson, Weston, Winters, and St. Clair (speaker.)—66.

Against the bill.—Messrs. Addams, Bond, Brooke, Cartner, Chesney, Connolly, Courtney, Darlington, Duane, Fackenthal, Fry-singer, Harris, Hecker, Hindman, Holmes, McCoy, Murray, Powell, J. Reed, Reiff, Rowland, Rupert, Sutherland and Thompson—24.

Two-thirds having agreed to pass the bill, it was sent, together with the governor's objection to the senate, who immediately proceeded to reconsider; and, on the question, shall the bill pass? The ayes and noes were as follows:

AYES. Messrs. Beale, Brady, Burnside, Frailey, Graham, Hamilton, Jarrett, McFarlane, McSherry, Poe, Rahni, Ralston, Ross, Shannon, Sheater, Shoemaker, Stroman, Watson, Weaver and Worsell—20.

NOES.—Messrs. Baird, Barclay, Biddle, Erwin, Gross, Laird, Lowrie, Newbold, Tod and Lane, speaker—10.

So the bill passed.

Congressional Papers.

Letters from the secretary of war to the committee of ways and means, in relation to the number of militia called into public service in 1813.

War Department, Feb. 10, 1814.

SIR—In answer to your note of the 3d inst. I have the honor to state:

1st. that the aggregate strength of the army on the 17th day of Jan. 1814 was 33,822.

This amount will necessarily be lessened by the expiration, within the year, of the terms of service of part of the troops. It will also be increased by recruits. What the average amount of this aggregate will be during the year (which I understand will be the question proposed) can but be conjectured. It is to be hoped that the new inducements to enlistment will complete the establishment by the 1st day of June.

2d. That the amount of regular troops in February, 1813, was 18,945; in June 27,609; and in December, 34,325.

3d. The aggregate amount of volunteers, during the year 1813, was 6000.

4th. The discretionary authority given to general officers commanding districts to call out militia, and that employed by governors of states, in cases of actual and menaced invasion, make it impossible to offer a more accurate estimate of the militia in actual service during the year 1813, than that reported, and herewith enclosed from the paymaster of the army.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. Mr. Eppes, chairman of the committee of ways and means.

The pay-master of the army having had referred to him so much of the letter of the chairman of the committee of ways and means of the 3d inst. as relates to the number of militia who were in the actual service of the United States during the year 1813, has the honor to

REPORT;

That it is out of his power, from the documents in the office of the paymaster of the army, to answer that question with that degree of precision which is desirable, because no actual returns of those militia, have, as yet, been transmitted to the office; and that this information can only be obtained in the office by a resort to all the district and regimental paymasters' accounts when they shall have been rendered and the payments completed.

Although the paymaster of the army cannot say with precision at this moment, the actual number of the militia in the service of the United States, during the year 1813, yet, from the best information he can resort to at this moment, it will be safe to estimate the number in the service of the United States, during the year 1813, at 30,000 men including officers.

ROBERT BRENT,
Paymaster U. S. army.

The hon. the secretary of war,
Washington.

War department, Feb. 10, 1814.

Sir—Agreeably to your request, that I would designate the several heads in the general estimate for the military service, for the present year, from which deductions may be made to provide for the additional bounties and premiums authorised by the act of Jan. 27, 1814; I have the honor to state, that in the event of its being determined by the honorable committee of ways and means to provide for such appropriation in that way, it will be most convenient to make the deduction as follows, viz:

From the quarter master's department	\$500,000
ordnance department,	300,000
fortifications,	100,000
Indian department,	700,000
contingencies,	500,000

Amounting to \$2,000,000

Which, with the sum of \$540,000, included in the general estimate, on that account, will afford the necessary appropriation for bounties and premiums, \$2,540,000.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. Mr. Eppes, chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Russian Statistics.

From the St. Petersburg Calculator for the year 1811

"In the year 1807, the births in St. Petersburg were 3952 boys and 3704 girls, a total of 7656 children; 156 fewer than were born in the preceding year. Of these, 731 were illegitimate, 10 still

born, and 9 were found exposed; the illegitimate constitute from 1-11th to 1-10th of the whole, and exceed those of 1808 by 58. The deaths amounted to 6130 males and 3428 females, a total of 9558 persons; being 4946 or about 1-3d less than in the preceding, and only 1902 or about 1-4th more than were born. Of these 55 died in consequence of wounds, and 461 from every other casualty, viz. 116 were drowned, 21 committed suicide—of these 13 hanged themselves, 6 cut their throats, and 2 shot themselves, and 1 female who hanged herself; 31 from intemperate drinking, 1 was burnt, 1 from the violence done by a horse, and 1 was killed by lightning. The marriages which took place in the year 1809 amounted to 1462—of these 1145 were between persons who professed the Greek religion, 267 between Protestants, and 50 of the Roman Catholic religion; being 32 more than took place in 1808. Of these 1131 were between young persons who had not been previously married, 134 between young men and widows, 108 between widowers and young women, 7 between widowers and widows, 6 between young men and divorced females, 3 between divorced men and young women, and one between a widower and a divorced female. The greatest number of births (735, 710, and 690,) occurred in July, October and January; the fewest (55) happened in September. The greatest number of marriages (333) took place as is usual, in January; the fewest (10, 20, 33, and 35,) in March, June, February and December, and more especially on account of the holidays: they took place solely amongst persons of the same religion. The greatest number died in summer, viz. in July 961, in May 943, in June 911; the fewest (549) in October, in September, November and December. Most died of cholics (2858) they were for the greater part children, below the age of 5 years; than from inflammatory fevers 1894, of consumption 1807, generally between the 20th and 40th years, and 3 times as many men as women; from diarrhoea 470, from small pox 127, all children; in child-bed 66, from the venereal disease 16; of children below 5 years of age 3354 died, more than 1-3d of the whole; of the age from 20 to 25 years 760, whereof 539 were males; from 30 to 35 years 1100, whereof 870 were men; from 40 to 45 years 934, whereof 759 were men. The periods mentioned are more fatal to males than to females in St. Petersburg. 127 persons were above 80 years of age, 39 were above 85 years, 26 above 90 years, 2 men and 1 woman arrived to the age of 100 years.

"According to the declaration of the Synod, which includes those only who have embraced the Greco-Russian religion, there were born in the Russian empire, in the year 1808, 703,742 boys, and 630,382 girls, making a total of 1,334,124 children, or 462 fewer than in the year 1807, and 12,035 fewer than in 1806—165,552 males died and 426,100 females, a total of 891,652, or 25,568 more than in the year 1807, and 146,140 more than in 1806—331,611 couple were married, there were 42,823 more marriages than in the year 1807, and 57,833, or a 5th part more than in 1806; this great increase of the number of marriages is very remarkable. The number of births was greater than that of the deaths by 442,478, the natural increase of population was 26,250 fewer than in the year 1807, and 38,185 fewer than in 1806. Under the age of 5 years 191,300 boys, about 2-5ths died. Amongst the males who died (the age of the females not being noticed) 77,524 had passed the 60th year, 39,558 were above 70 years, 14,249 were above 80 years, 3334 above 90 years, 1658 were above 95 years, 335 were above 100 years, 157 were above 105

years, 75 were above 110 years, 41 were above 115 years, 17 were above 120 years, 9 were above 125 years, 2 were above 130 years, and 1 of them arrived nearly to the very uncommon age of 160 years."

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 31.—The bill making compensation to individuals for private property captured or destroyed by the enemy whilst in the service of the United States, was read the third time. But on motion, laid on the table for further amendment.

A message was received from the president of the United States, which was read and referred to the committee of foreign relations. [See last number of the Register, page 79.]

Friday, April 1.—No business done, in consequence of the decease of Mr. Dawson, a member from Virginia.

Saturday, April 2.—The speaker communicated a letter from the secretary of war, enclosing a statement of contracts made by the war department in the year 1813, which was ordered to be printed.

The speaker communicated also a letter from the secretary of the treasury, accompanying a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year 1812.

Mr. Wilson of Pa. submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be requested to enquire into the expediency of a provision by law for opening or improving such military routes by land and inland navigation as the president of the United States may find necessary to the operations of the war the present year.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of a provision by law for the progressive improvement of the routes of communication by land and inland navigation throughout the United States and the territories thereof, upon the principles and general plan contained in a report by Albert Gallatin, late secretary of the treasury, made in the year 1808, in pursuance of a resolution of the senate, passed in 1807; to be carried into effect as soon as may be practicable and expedient after the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged.

Mr. Wilson supported his motion in a speech of considerable length.

After some remarks by Mr. Troup, the question on the first resolution was taken and lost—the second was laid on the table.

Mr. Webster of N. H. moved that the house now resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the report of the secretary of state, made at the last session, on the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

The question on Mr. Webster's motion was decided by yeas and nays in the negative, as follows: for the motion 37, against it 73.

So the house refused to take the subject now into consideration.

Mr. Grundy of Ten. submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a national bank; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On a motion indefinitely to postpone the subject of this resolution, considerable debate ensued. The house adjourned without a decision.

Monday, April 4.—The unfinished business being postponed with that view—

Mr. Coshon, from the committee of foreign re-

lations, to whom was referred the message of the president of Thursday last, made the following report:

The committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the president of the 31st March, submits to the house the following

REPORT:

Taking into consideration the great importance of the measures recommended, the committee think it a duty which they owe to the house and the nation, to state the grounds on which their report is founded. Uniting with the executive in the policy of these measures, they wish to explain the reasons which have produced that union.

Of the past it is unnecessary to take a review; the attention of the committee is drawn with more solicitude to the future.

Previous to the late changes in Europe, the bearing of our restrictive measures was for the most part confined to our enemies; the obstruction to our commercial intercourse with the friendly powers of the world being in a manner insuperable. At present a prospect exists of an extended commercial intercourse with them highly important to both parties, and which, it may be presumed, they will find an equal interest and disposition to promote. Denmark, all Germany and Holland, heretofore under the double restraint of internal regulation and external blockades and depredations from a commerce with the U. States, appears by late events to be liberated therefrom.

Like changes equally favorable to the commerce of this country appear to be taking place in Italy and the more extreme parts of the Mediterranean. With respect to Spain and Portugal, in the commerce with whom the United States have great interest, it may be expected that commerce may be carried on without the aid heretofore afforded to the enemy.—Should peace take place between France and her enemies, including Great Britain, the commerce of the United States with France will fall under the same remarks.

The considerations of an internal nature which urge a repeal of these acts, at this time, are not less forcible than those which have been already stated. Among those are the following; The committee are persuaded that it will considerably augment the public revenue, and thereby maintain the public credit; that it will enhance the price and promote the circulation of our produce, in lieu of specie, which has, of late, become so much the object of speculations tending to embarrass the government.

Mr. C. then, leave being given, reported the following bill,

A BILL

To repeal an act entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and so much of any act or acts as prohibit the importation of goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, &c* That the act entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," passed on the 17th day of December, 1813, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided,* That all penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred under the said act shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the said act had continued in full force and virtue.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods,

wares or merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred in virtue of the said act or acts, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue. *And provided also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit the importation of goods, wares or merchandize, or of any article the property of or belonging at the time of such importation to the enemy or enemies of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no foreign ship or vessel shall receive a clearance or be permitted to depart from the United States, whose officers and crew shall not consist wholly of the citizens or subjects of the country to which such ship or vessel shall belong, or of a country in amity with the United States; and no citizen of the United States shall be permitted to depart in such ship or vessel, without a passport or permission therefor furnished under the authority and direction of the president of the United States.

The bill having been twice read, Mr. Calhoun made the usual motion to refer it to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Wright of Md. objected to this reference, because of the nature of the bill, coupling together two subjects which ought to be kept entirely distinct, and on which there might be much difference of opinion. He therefore moved that the bill be re-committed to the committee who reported it, with instructions to report separate bills.

This motion was overruled by the speaker, the motion made by Mr. Calhoun having preference, according to the rules of the house.

The question on referring the bill to a committee of the whole was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Mr. Calhoun then, from the same committee, reported a bill to prohibit the exportation of gold or silver coin or bullion: which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. C. then observed, that the message embraced another subject, which did not appear to the committee of foreign relations to appertain to their province—he meant the continuance of the double duties. He therefore moved that the committee on foreign relations be discharged from the consideration of so much of the message, and that it be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Ingham of Pa. having required a division of the question, the question on discharging the committee of foreign relations from the consideration of that part of the message was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Webster of N. H. moved a reference of the subject to the committee of the whole to whom the two bills just reported had been referred.

This motion, after some observations from Mr. Ingham, was negatived.

Mr. Ingham then moved a reference of this part of the message to the secretary of the treasury, with instructions to report to congress at their next session a general tariff of duties on imported goods, wares and merchandize, conformably to existing circumstances and the different local interests of various parts of the nation.

To this motion it being objected by Mr. Macon and Mr. Patkin that it would be improper and unusual to refer to the president's secretary a part of his own message, and Mr. J. yielding to the sug-

gestion, withdrew his motion. Before he withdrew it—

Mr. McKim of Md. suggested the expediency of not acting on this subject during the present session. The message suggested the propriety of extending the double duties beyond the termination of the war. If a peace were to take place to-morrow, there would be time enough to act on this subject before they would end.

This part of the message lies on the table, but with the avowed intention of Mr. Ingham, and the suggestion of Mr. Lowndes, to move an instruction to the secretary of the treasury to report to this house a tariff of duties, independently of the message.

Mr. Webster of N. H. said, as the house was now about to act on the president's message, it was important that they should have before them all the measures relating to the subject. He therefore moved that the committee of foreign relations be discharged from the further consideration of the bill which came down from the senate some time ago for prohibiting the importation of certain descriptions of woollen goods and spirits distilled from the cane, and that it be referred to the committee of the whole to whom the two bills just reported had been referred.

Mr. Gholson of Va. suggested that such a motion was wholly unnecessary, as that bill had no relation to the bills just referred, and its consideration was not at all necessary with a view to a due consideration of them.

Mr. Webster adhered to this opinion of the propriety of giving that bill the course he had proposed.

Mr. Calhoun remarked that that act had been predicated on the continuance of the non importation system, which, if not repealed, ought certainly to be vigorously enforced. It was not necessary that that bill should be before the house. If the house should determine against the proposed repeal, it would then be a proper subject of consideration; and he pledged himself for the committee, that the committee would in such event act promptly in regard to it, and press its adoption.

Mr. Webster's motion was negatived, *ayes 47*

Mr. Desha of Ky. rose to offer a resolution. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) in offering his motion on Saturday on the subject of a national bank, had drawn a gloomy picture of the financial affairs of the nation, and asked whether congress would adjourn and leave them in this situation. His motion looked to such a state of things, and proposed to enable the government in such an emergency to supply the deficiency. The resolution he then offered, was in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the president of the United States to cause to be issued, if he deems it necessary, any amount of treasury notes not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, in sums not less than ten nor more than one thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, except the first year, and that at the end of the year, reimbursable in five years; and also into the expediency of laying duties on watches, gold seals, plates, boots, and fine hats, to discharge the interest on said notes.

Mr. Grundy of Ten. said he hoped the resolution would be adopted and the subject placed in a proper train of examination. He was glad to perceive that gentlemen were at last impressed with the necessity of providing for possible evils. The adoption of the resolution would answer at least one good purpose. If the plan it embraced should be

discussed and found inefficient, the proposition which he (Mr. G.) had made would meet with a more favorable reception than heretofore. All that he asked was, that the same liberality should be extended to his proposition as he was willing to extend to that of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. McKim said he should be sorry to deny to the gentleman the courtesy of having his resolution referred, were it not for one consideration. If the gentleman would add to his motion a proposition for such further tax as should be necessary to redeem the notes when they became due, he should concur in his motion. But he asked of the house to take a deliberate view of this subject before they referred the resolution. In his little experience in the world he had found it necessary, when his business was small, to be cautious in signing notes; and so ought the government to be exceedingly cautious. If there was any one point on which government should be cautious, it should be its credit—and a regard for the credit of the government would not justify the issuing of these notes without providing for their redemption.

Mr. Wright said he most cordially concurred with the gentleman from Kentucky, whose whole soul he knew to be devoted to the best interests of his country—as he had proved by his zealous voluntary personal co-operation in the war during the last campaign—but he wished to add to his list of taxable articles several others which he named, viz: lottery prizes, a tax every body would be glad to pay; saddle and carriage horses, certainly articles of luxury; houses and lots in the district of Columbia, which are now exempt from the direct tax; and a continuance of the direct tax on land.

Mr. Barnett of Geo. was of opinion that many articles would bear taxation equally as well as those which had been proposed; but it would be in the power of the committee of ways and means or of the house to add any that might be thought proper. He was in favor of this proposition. He wished to see every possible means taken to enable the government to carry on the war in which we are engaged. He was well convinced we had resources enough to carry on the war, and that the people would pay any thing, and bear taxes of any description to support the war. The people possessed patriotism and love of country enough to induce them to support the rights of the country.

Mr. Stuart of Md. moved to amend Mr. Wright's proposed amendment by including in it "also race horses, wares and fillics."

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. said he regretted to see the course this business was now taking. The committee of ways and means had not been inattentive to the subject embraced in this motion. If they had not met the wishes of the house, it would be better to send to them a resolution of instruction in a general form, without designating the articles proposed to be taxed to raise a revenue to defray the interest of these treasury notes. On that head, if the resolution were so passed, he knew it would be grateful to the feeling of the committee to receive any representations of individual members on the subject of the articles which it would be proper to tax.

Mr. Wright of Md. said he hoped it would not be considered as arrogant in men devoted to the best interests of the country, after waiting till the last moment of the session without hearing from the committee of ways and means on the subject, to call their attention to a project for supplying the treasury with the necessary funds. The only obstacle to obtaining loans, was the omission to provide the ways and means to pay the interest, and this was an object worthy the attention of the house.

Mr. Wright's and Mr. Stewart's motions were both disagreed to.

The question being stated on Mr. Desha's motion—

Mr. Epes of Va. said that the committee of ways and means would be happy at any time to receive any instructions from the house; but it was due to that committee to state, that the system to be pursued during the war had been decided on by congress, before the appointment of the present committee of ways and means. It had been decided that taxes should be laid sufficient to raise a revenue to pay the interest on the old debt and on the new debt to be created by loans during the war. It was true that, in the report of the secretary of the treasury at the commencement of the session, it had been stated that the revenue of the present year would fall short of the necessary amount 750,000 dollars. It had been shortly afterwards stated to the committee, however, that the proceeds of the internal revenue would so far exceed the estimated amount during the present year as to cover the supposed deficit; which intimation had been since formally confirmed by a letter from the secretary of the treasury, which had been recently presented to the house. The committee therefore had only to consider, whether it would be better to take up the general subject of providing the next year's revenue at this time, or to leave it until the next session. The committee, after considering the unsettled state of our foreign relations, the uncertainty of the continuance of the war, &c. had thought it altogether impossible to decide what amount of taxes would be necessary for the ensuing year. It was impossible for the committee to decide whether or not the restrictive system would be in force during the next year—and of course they could present nothing more than a mere guess of the amount of revenue which it might be actually necessary to raise during the ensuing year. It had been therefore thought better to let the subject rest till they could act understandingly, and the means could be proportioned to the end. On this view of the subject, they had postponed taking it up until the next session of congress. Other considerations had an important bearing on this determination. All the internal taxes being now in operation, it would be improper to make a change in them, because any change would effect the whole system, and instead of increasing the revenue would diminish it. As to the direct tax, in several of the states it was fully paid in, whilst in others it was now collecting, and of course could not be revised or modified—and it would be much better for congress to take up the whole subject on their meeting in the fall. So much for the payment of the interest on the loans. But, on the subject of treasury notes, a sufficient sum was already authorized for the service of the present year. For one, he had no wish to see paper money introduced as a general system; and whenever it came to that question, that we cannot provide for our pecuniary wants without establishing a paper money, he was for reducing those wants. He did not believe treasury notes could be circulated to an amount greater than our annual revenue, which he estimated at something more than eight millions of dollars. The amount of treasury notes beyond our revenue must be in the nature of paper money, representing nothing and possessing only a nominal value. He merely made these observations to justify the course of the committee of ways and means, and to shew that they had not been inattentive to their duty.

Mr. Barnett said if the motion now before the House had answered no other purpose it had brought out information of which he before knew nothing.—

He was one of those who was for prosecuting the war at any cost; and he would rather see further taxes resorted to, than some other plans which had been suggested for raising a revenue. He believed that there were some schemes before the house, which had their origin in an impression that the loan would not be obtained without their adoption. A proposition to establish a National Bank had been supported on the ground that funds were wanting to support the war, which same ground had also been assigned for the passage of the bill to repeal the embargo. But now the House were told there was revenue enough, and that all was well. If so, Mr. B. said he was satisfied: and if the committee of Ways and Means would tell the House there was no occasion for it, he would vote against this and every similar proposition; and he hoped to hear no more of these schemes for raising revenue. He was sorry to hear one observation from the gentleman about reducing the wants of the country; which he could not construe in any other meaning than that of giving up our rights and making a dishonorable peace. He would resort to any thing rather than that.

Mr. Epes said, in reply to Mr. B. that his conduct in this house and elsewhere would prove that he was as much disposed to support the war as any gentleman, and felt as little disposition to surrender the rights of his country. But, in regard to the Treasury notes, they must depreciate whenever there was not a known fund sufficient for their redemption, &c. As to the restrictive system, which had been hinted at, he was attached to it; but when a question was presented to his mind, whether he would remove that system or issue paper money; he would not hesitate. When paper money is resorted to, there must soon be an end of all measures requiring money to support them.

Mr. Grundy of Tenn. explained what he had said of a national bank, as connected with the loan for the present year, differently from the idea Mr. Desha and Mr. Barnett appeared to entertain of it.

Mr. Desha said he had not expected this motion would meet with so warm an opposition, which he had predicated on the doubts which had been expressed of the practicability of obtaining the loan. As to the remarks on the danger of issuing treasury notes, he apprehended no difficulty on that score: he had collected in the resolution several articles of extravagance and luxury which would well bear taxation, to defray the interest of the treasury notes, which, if issued under this regulation would be in no danger of depreciation. They were not to be redeemable in less than five years; and, the government, being bound to redeem them, would before that time provide a fund for redeeming them. As to a paper money system, he certainly viewed it as a great evil; but what difference was there between that and bank paper? Both were paper money. Treasury notes would circulate as freely at least as bank paper, because bearing interest. The credit of the nation was not so bad but that the farmers and others who wished to lay up money would give a preference to the treasury notes over any other money. As to the proposed bank, he is common with many others entertained constitutional scruples; in regard to treasury notes no such difficulty attended them. The first object with every friend to his country must be the prosecution of the war; and with a view to that object he had made this motion.

Mr. Fisk, of N. Y. opposed even sending this proposition to a committee for enquiry, because it would produce an impression that this house was satisfied there might be a necessity of adding fifteen millions of treasury notes to the amount already

proposed to be issued. Such a measure would spread a general alarm at the prospect of such a mass of paper money being thrown into circulation. Without more cogent reasons than he had heard, Mr. F. said, he hoped the house would not tamper with such dangerous experiments.

Mr. Alston, of N. C. said he was opposed to this resolution, not because he was opposed to the principle of it, but because the committee of ways and means already have power to act on this subject. For his part, he had been favorable to this scheme; but could not find a second in the committee of ways and means on the subject. He was satisfied what would be the result of the enquiry if it were submitted to that committee, and therefore should vote against it; though if the gentleman would change it so as to make the resolution imperative on the committee of ways and means to report a bill on the subject, he would vote for it.

The question on the adoption of Mr. Desha's motion was then decided by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnet, Bowen, Caldwell, Clappell, Conrad, Conrad, Crawford, Crouch, Desha, Earle, Evans, Farrow, Franklin, Gourdin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hawes, Humphreys, Ingham, Irving, Johnson of Ken. Kerr, Lyle, Macon, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Rhea of Ten. Sharp, Smith, of Va. Strong, Ward of N. J. Whitehill, Wilson of Penn.—37.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Baylies, of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Butler, Caperton, Callahan, Champion, Ciley, Clark, Constock, Cox, Crighton, Culpepper, Cutbush, Davenport, Davis of Penn., Donoyles, Duval, Ely, Epes, Findlay, Fisk of Va. Fisk of N. Y., Forney, Gaston, Geddes, Gholson, Haison, Harshbrouck, Hawkins, Howell, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Jackson of R. I. Johnson of Va. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of Mass., King of N. C. Law, Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, Lowmire, McKim, McLean, Miller, Moffitt, Montgomery, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Ormsby, Parker, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasant, Pleasants, Post, Potter, John Reed, John Reed, Rea of Penn. Rich, Ridgely, Ringgold, Ruggles, Sevier, Seybert, Sheffield, Sherwood, Slipperd, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Stuart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tammehill, Taylor, Telfair, Thompson, Troup, Udew, Vose, Ward of Mass. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wright, Yandey.—102.

So the house determined against the motion.

[The preceding has been inserted at length to shew (and preserve) the views and feelings of congress on the important concerns now before them. It affords us a clue to the report of the committee of foreign relations, and makes us believe that to raise a revenue is the real cause why the restrictive system will be abandoned.]

ED. KEO.

The house then resumed the consideration of the enquiry into the expediency of establishing a national bank, the motion for an indefinite postponement being still under consideration. Messrs. Farrow, Robertson, and others spoke against the postponement, and Mr. Hawkins (of Ky.) in favor of it. The question on indefinite postponement was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Al Vander, Anderson, Bard, Baylies of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Champion, Ciley, Clark, Crawford, Davenport, Desha, Ely, Epes, Evans, Geddes, Gholson, Goodwyn, Hale, Hall, Haison, Hawes, Hawkins, Howell, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Irving, Johnson, of Vir. Johnson of Ken. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kershaw, King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lyle, Macon, McKim, Miller, Moffitt, Mosely, Markell, Nelson, Newton, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Post, Potter, John Reed, Wm. Reed, Rhea of Ten. Ringgold, Ruggles, Sharp, Sheffield, Stanford, Stuart, Taggart, Tammehill, Troup, Vose, Webster, Wheaton, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Wright.—71.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Archer, Barnett, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Butler, Caldwell, Callahan, Clappell, Constock, Corbitt, Conrad, Cox, Crighton, Crouch, Culpepper, Cutbush, Davis of Penn., Donoyles, Duval, Earle, Evans, Farrow, Findlay, Fisk of Va. Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Fox, Jr., Franklin, Gaston, Gourdin, Griffin, Grundy, Harris, Harshbrouck, Humphreys, Ingham, Jackson of R. I. Jackson of Virg. Kent of Md. Kerr, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lowmire, McLean, Montgomery, Murfree, Oakley, Ormsby, Parker, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Rea of Penn. Rich, Ridgely, Robertson, Sevier, Sherwood, Slipperd, Skinner, Smith, of N. Y. Smith of Penn. Smith, of Va. Strong, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tammehill, Taylor, Telfair, Thompson, Udew, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. J. White, Whitehill, Wilson, of Penn. Winter, Yandey.—80.

After some time, the resolution offered by Mr. Grundy was adopted—aye 78, nays 69.

Tuesday, April 5.—The following gentlemen compose the committee appointed in the house of representatives on the bank question. Messrs. Grundy of Ten. Oakley of N. Y. Calhoun of S. C. Gaston of N. C. Jackson of Va. Lowndes of S. C. Ward of Mass. Ingham of Pa. and Fisk of N. Y.

After the private bills and business had been disposed of, Mr. Eppes reported a bill fixing the next meeting of congress on the third Monday of October—laid on the table.

Mr. Ingham of Pa. with a view to fulfil the intention he had avowed during the debate of yesterday, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to congress at their next session a general tariff of duties conformably to the existing situation of the general and local interests of the United States.

Which after some remarks, &c. was passed.

The bill to amend the judicial system was indefinitely postponed.

The report of the select committee on the petition of J. A. Chevallie, agent of Amelie Eugene Beaumarchais, was postponed indefinitely.

Wednesday, April 6.—After some other business, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to repeal the embargo and non-importation laws, and to prohibit the exportation of specie. Mr. Calhoun supported the bill chiefly on the ground of the changes that had taken place in Europe, which he argued ably—saying it would place the commercial nations of that continent in the same situation with respect to Great Britain that we ourselves had been, and become the means of compelling her to abandon her system of paper blockades, &c. He said, it was true wisdom to adapt your conduct to circumstances, &c. Mr. Webster followed, and spoke on the same side. Mr. McKim moved to strike out the second section of the bill, negatived, ayes 31. Mr. Oakley moved an amendment that went to do away all penalties incurred under the acts proposed to be repealed—lost, ayes 52, nays 88.

Mr. Calhoun moved an amendment to the second section of the bill, little more than verbal, going to include in the repeal so much also of any act or acts as prohibit the importation of the products of British territories in *neutral vessels*, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. Bradley moved to strike out the third section—lost, after considerable debate—ayes 60, nays 80. After some further speaking, the committee rose and reported the bill to the house. Mr. Bradley renewed his motion to strike out the third section: but the house adjourned without a decision.

[From these proceedings there is little room to doubt but that the bill will prevail as reported. We are pleased, however, to observe that a disposition is manifested to support our manufacturers—for the proceedings of Thursday, see last page (104.)]

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, inserted in our last number, came so suddenly upon the people that hardly one in five of the community could exactly understand its whole scope and meaning, at first; to which perplexity the ambiguous construction of one of the sentences greatly contributed. But in the debates and proceedings of congress, the full intent is clearly manifested.

The reasons for this sudden reversion of a favorite policy may be better understood hereafter: some are inclined to view it as pointing to peace, and to

believe that the president has assurance of an arrangement of differences with Great Britain; while others impute it to the moral impossibility of preventing smuggling, (which is draining the country of its specie) and to the want of a revenue to meet the interest on the accumulating debt, &c. We speak of that part that recommends a removal of the restrictions upon the importation of British goods; for, in the present state of Europe, it is pretty generally agreed that the embargo ought to be raised—and, besides, in defiance of the law, the enemy on the coast is as well supplied by our traitors as ever. But we very much fear that the *morality* of the counting-house will render nugatory the protection afforded our manufacturers by the assessment of *double duties*. If these duties are really and honestly paid on goods imported, and they can then be sold lower than we can manufacture them, the manufacture should be abandoned; but this is not the case: for the fact is, that we can make many important articles as cheap as they can be made in Europe, if not cheaper. Others, however, in the infancy of their manufacture, require sure protection; and we apprehend they may be seriously injured by means of false oaths and false invoices. Few of our regular importers would forswear themselves; but we should have shoals of *English* and *Scotch* agents (thoroughly initiated into all the mysteries of business) to whom the verity of an oath is a mere matter of interest or convenience—who have been taught, by twenty years practice, to swear to any thing "ordered." The establishment of a tariff for dry goods, and a provision for the ascertainment of the quality, might lessen the opportunity for fraud.

THE MANUFACTURERS, &c. of Baltimore have had a meeting in consequence of the late message of the president; they resolved that a petition ought to be prepared and presented to congress urging them to make effectual regulations to secure the full payment of the present rate of duties on imported goods, as well to protect the honest importer, as to support our manufactures, &c.

SMUGGLING.—A vessel lately arrived at Savannah with a cargo of *sugar* and *coffee*; thirty casks of the latter, *somehow*, had their chief contents metamorphosed into Irish linens, threads, &c. to the great joy of the custom house officers. Several seizures have also been made at Boston and in its vicinity; some of which were valuable.

ONTARIO.—Numerous bodies of chosen British seamen have proceeded to Kingston to man the enemy's fleet. As the force of the hostile squadrons will be pretty nearly equal, we look-out for the hardest battle that ever was fought on the water. We have full faith in the justice of our cause, the skill and courage of *Chauncey*, the gallantry of his officers and men; though we cannot view the prospect with indifference.

BOSTON MOB.—A certain Mr. Johnson, inspector of the revenue, made a seizure of some goods on suspicion that they were smuggled; an account of the affair is detailed in his representation to the collector, inserted below. This is the second mob that has been permitted in the religious town of Boston, that modestly said to other places, "stand aside for I am more holy than thou." A little while ago two gangs of *pious men* amused themselves with firing great guns and small arms at each other, as has been recorded in our "book of the chronicles;" and now the same gentle supporters of order and law, have abused an officer of the United States, when in the execution of his duty. What would the *righteous* folks of Boston say if we were to call these assemblies a *British* "banditti?" Will these incidents teach them charity for the misfortunes of others?

Mobs are always to be deprecated—but we cannot see that it is more tolerable because it happens in Boston than in Baltimore.

"Boston, March 25, 1814.—Sir—I received information that Jeremiah Wetherly was on the road from Canada, with goods which had been introduced into the United States contrary to law. I went to take possession of the same. Some conversation took place. I told Wetherly I had authority as a custom-house officer to examine his load. He asked me to shew him my authority, which I did, by reading my commission. His wife got out. Wetherly said I had no authority to search his load without a warrant, and he would be damn'd if I should. I examined it, although Wetherly a number of times clinched me, and forcibly endeavored to prevent me from so doing. I found a trunk which contained apparently British goods, consisting of broadcloths, silks, stockinets, shawls, cambrics and files. I asked him if he had any certificates, and he did not produce any. I told him if he could produce a certificate, I should give up the goods, and he said he would be damn'd if he would show me any, for I had no authority to take them. I then ordered Mr. Ford, whom I had called on, to assist me to drive the team to the custom-house. A number of men, from fifteen to twenty, followed me, who insulted and abused me on the way.

When I reached the custom-house, a mob assembled of two or three hundred people, who endeavored to rescue the team, and I was struck a number of times, but the load was taken out, and put in the custom-house; after which the mob took away the team, and Ford, who was hustled, thumped and most grossly abused, with loud huzzas, which were continually repeated by the mob, carried about the streets with scandalous labels placed on his hat, while he was pelled and outraged in a most horrid manner.

Last night my house was surrounded by a mob, who threatened me, and declared that I should be hanged and f—thered.—That no officer of the customs should live in Cambridgeport, or come here to seize goods.—Since I left home this morning to come into town, I have received, by a messenger, information that Ford had been taken up on complaint of said Wetherly, for highway robbery, and that a warrant had been issued for my arrest.

GEORGE JOINSON, Inspector.

HENRY A. S. DEANBURY, Collector
District Boston and Charlestown."

Having felt the evils resulting from the prostration of order and law in Baltimore, with all the sensibility that the mournful occasion required, while we felt a just indignation at the horrid spirit of party that seized the occasion for its vile purposes, and added a thousand ideal horrors to those that had actually existed, by the circulation of the most wicked falsehoods that ever disgraced the English press—and when we recollect that the *underly* folks of Boston, in common with many other places, held a *mass meeting* to denounce the "Baltimore mob," we cannot refrain from asking, where is now that sanctity they assumed?

Speaking of this outrageous affair, a writer in the *Boston Gazette*, says, "The people appeared speechless, and the writer observed that a number of GENTLEMEN appeared disposed to hasten, and although this violent and dangerous of the custom-house retreated with all dispatch possible, the writer verily believes, he did not get wholly clear from the grasp of some of the sticks that were in his way, and at this time, as he retreat he appeared in fall, and dropped one of his pistols from his pocket. He, however, made good his retreat to the custom-house."

Now what would the *Boston Gazette* have said of

a Baltimore printer, if he had stated in his paper that "gentlemen" had pulled down a certain house in this city?—John Bull's whole vocabulary of hard names about France and French influence "and the like," would have been heaped upon him like "Pelion on Ossa." Yet, is it worse to pull down a house than a man, in the legal exercise of an important office? Let civilians answer the question.—That blood was not spilt was to be attributed only to the forbearance of the officer; we are glad that Boston avoided that reproach though she has no merit for it.

The ringleaders of the mob, captain John Roulstone, captain Daniel Paul, major Charles Curtis, and several other "gentlemen," were arrested and carried before the legal authority, where they will be dealt with according to their deserts. The malignity of the emigglers has, perhaps, ruined Johnson, if the friends of order and law have not stepped forward. They had him arrested for highway robbery; and for some debts that he owed, the time was chosen while he was in custody for this offence, to seize his goods by attachment.

It is the duty of every honest and honorable man to resist and put down a spirit for mobbing, and the less clamor that is made about it the better.—We should not have noticed this transaction, but that it might stand as a monument for those to look at whom it concerns; and to give the blush to broad-faced hypocrisy.

PUBLIC GRATITUDE.—A splendid public dinner was given to com. Rodgers, at Barney's inn, Baltimore, on Thursday last. The company was numerous and of the first respectability. The mayor presided, assisted by major M'Kim, and N. Williams, Esq.—The toasts were eminently patriotic. The following, having peculiar reference to the occasion, are inserted:

Our commanders who have gained new honors to their nation—Successful or who deserved success—May the deed and the endeavor meet a cheerful gratitude!

By commodore Rodgers—The citizens of Baltimore, as conspicuous for hospitality as for enterprize and patriotism.

After the commodore had retired,

By the president—Commodore RODGERS, hated and feared by the enemy—revered and beloved by his countrymen.

Com. RODGERS.—In this veteran's account of his late cruise, his having fallen in with a British vessel made a cartel by two French frigates to convey prisoners to Barbadoes, is mentioned, which he permitted to pass. This vessel has arrived at her place of destination, and the master reports that he was detained a considerable time by the commodore, on the ground that the British government had disavowed the neutrality of captels, &c. Observing that he should feel justified in destroying the vessel and in taking all the prisoners on board the *President*. But he, finally, permitted them to proceed, after offering to supply them with every thing they stood in need of, and delivering to the master of the cartel the following letter:

"U. S. frigate *President*, at sea, January 6.

"Sir—The ship Prince George under your command, having been captured by two French ships of war, and by them made a cartel for the conveyance of prisoners, to the West-Indies, is hereby permitted to proceed. The conduct of the British government in several instances and more particularly in the case of the duke of Montrose Packet, captured by the ship under my command and sent to England as a cartel for the conveyance of prisoners of war during the last year, would have justified me in destroying the Prince George. As an example, however, of s

different principles which regulate the conduct of American officers in the prosecution of hostilities, from those which have governed in Great Britain, I have determined not to detain you.

I am, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

A SPANISH DON.—The following is so completely characteristic of the singular pride and laughable punctilio that distinguishes the "high born Spanish noblemen," that it richly deserves a record. It brings to recollection a story told of one of the kings of Spain, who died in consequence of a *roasting* he received before a great fire in his palace, which his dignity did not permit him to move from; and it so happened, that the *proper officers* whose duty it was to assist his kingship in his motions, or to reduce the fire, could not be found in due season!—

From a Nassau (N. P.) paper of Feb. 27.

The following is an extract of a letter from our correspondent at Havana dated the 10th inst.

"Despatches have been received from St. Augustine, and it is stated that the governor of that place, being highly irritated against Mr. Madison, the American president, on account of his treacherous promotion of the rebellion in Florida, had determined to challenge and fight the president in single combat; but as the governor of the island of Cuba is also captain general of the two Floridas, this project could not well be executed without his consent, to obtain which is said to be the object of the despatches in question. *It remains to be considered, whether or not the governor of St. Augustine, of ancient and noble family, may descend thus to meet a simple citizen of unknown ancestry, without departing from the duties he owes to his rank and to his family!!!!*

NORTHERN INDIANS.—*Letters from Mr. Johnson to the editors of the Dayton (O) paper, dated Piqua March 1.*—*Says*—"The deputation of Indians whom I lately met in council at Dayton, have agreed for themselves and the tribes whom they represented, to take up arms and join us in the war against the British nation—a very large force of them can be raised for the approaching campaign. After many fruitless attempts to draw the enemy from the barbarous and inhuman course which they have pursued in the prosecution of this war, our government has been reluctantly compelled to yield to the employment of this species of force in order to meet them on their own ground; it is a course which has been imposed upon us by necessity alone, and whatever consequences may grow out of this measure in the further prosecution of the war, will be charged by all honest and impartial men to the proper account.

I am sorry you published what you call the substance of my propositions to the Indians, the statement is defective, and not altogether correct as far as it goes; I have no notes of what I said, otherwise I would send you my speech at length. When in actual service the Indians are to receive the same compensation as our troops, unless when they furnish their own horses.

While on this subject I will add for the information of the public, that the Creek war had its origin with the British authorities in Canada; it is known to me that in the summer preceding general Harrison's campaign on the Wabash, Tecumseh and the younger Bluejacket were detached on a special mission to the Creek nation to prepare them for the part which they have been lately acting. The battle of Tippecanoe was the effect of the same influence.

Although the interference of the British officers in Canada with the Indians who resided within our acknowledged limits, exciting them to acts of hostility against us in times of profound peace between England and the United States, did not form an item in the catalogue of grievances upon which the de-

claration of war was founded, it was certainly nevertheless one of the most unjustifiable acts of that nation, and of itself a sufficient cause of war.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Agent for Indian affairs.

MILITARY.

The trial of general Hill terminated at Albany 10 or 12 days ago, and the result was forwarded to Washington, where it will first be promulgated.

At our last accounts from the north, general Macomb, colonel Clark and major Forsyth, with separate detachments, pretty numerous and well appointed, were in Canada on both sides of lake Champlain. Clark had captured a picket guard of the enemy, sixty stand of arms, &c. &c. and Forsyth was carrying on his usual active partisan warfare. These officers have given the most pointed orders to their men to respect private property. They have fallen on several valuable lots of the enemy's stores, provisions and goods. Our affairs in this quarter of the country look well; and it seems as if the campaign had opened.

There has been a good deal of marching and counter-marching by a detachment of *Wilkinson's* army, under major general Brown. The troops passed through Auburn, N. Y. on the 19th ult. and returned towards Sackett's harbor on the 23d, in consequence of an express, at the rate of 30 miles per day! We are entirely at a loss to account for these movements, at present.

Desertions from the enemy appear to be frequent, [how many of them are spies? it would be well to keep them safely at least] nine came into Batavia from fort Niagara, on the 19th ult.

Justice has at length overtaken one of the hordes of spies that has penetrated all parts of the United States. An Englishman of the name of *Baker*, in "spite of the defects in our own laws, the corruption of some of our citizens, and the arts and cunning of the enemy" was recognized and seized near *Plattsburg*, though one of our citizens (a peace-officer—why not give the fellow's name to infamy?) exerted himself to procure the release of the prisoner. Being examined, *Baker* acknowledged himself to be a sergeant in the 103d regiment of British infantry. He was hung on the 26th ult. in presence of the whole army.

It is said that general Cass has resigned his commission in the army, being appointed governor of the Michigan territory.

The *Charleston Courier* states that an expedition is fitting out in the West Indies, supposed for *Georgia*. The force is given at 6000 men. That such an expedition is preparing, is probable; but the amount of the force is exaggerated.

We have nothing important from the Creek country since our last.

Pittsburgh, (Penn.) March 25.—About 200 drafted militia, and upwards of 500 volunteers, from the counties of Cumberland, Adams and Franklin, arrived here on Friday and Saturday last, and on Monday proceeded on their march for *Eric*, where they are to be stationed for six months.

FROM THE ONTARIO MESSENGER.

Mr. Stevens.

Sir—Being solicited by some officers of the United States army to publish the following correspondence, you will please to give the same a place in the Messenger. Lieut. gen. Drummond's communication, to which the following is an answer, stated in substance, that he wished to know whether the atrocious act of burning Newark was the unauthorised act of an individual, or by the order of government.

The letter being lost or mislaid I cannot give it in full, but that was the purport. Yours respectfully.

GEO. M'CLURE.

Buff., March 7, 1814.

Head-quarters, Niagara Frontier, }
Buffalo, December 22, 1813. }

Sir—Your communication dated at York, 14 Dec. 1813, has been received. I have to state in reply, by order of brigadier general Geo. M'Clure, that he is only accountable to his government for any act of procedure of his while in command. As it respects the 'atrocious' act of burning Newark, (as you please to call it) you will certainly admit it is not without a precedent. He needs only to remind you of *Harve de Grace, Frenchtown, Solus, &c. &c.* long previous to the conflagration of Newark. Should lieutenant gen. Drummond require a more explicit answer, he will please to present his communication through some other channel to the American government. I have the honor to be, &c.

DONALD FRASER, V. A. D. C.

Lt. col. I. Harvey, dep. adj. gen.

British forces in Canada.

Head-quarters, Buffalo, Dec. 23, 1813.

Major general John Vincent,

Sir—It is a painful duty which devolves on me of reminding you of your departure from the laws of honorable warfare, and the forfeited pledge of a soldier's word, which should be sacred, and has been held so, with unadulterated savages.

You will remember the assurance given to general Harrison, that you would restrain the savages under your command from committing those depredations and wanton massacres which were made the subject of complaint in the correspondence to which I allude. In fulfilling that promise, I would direct your view to the desolated village of Lewiston; the wanton massacre of unoffending and unresisting citizens, men, women and children, deliberately butchered in cold blood, by your savage allies, and under your eye. The blood of those citizens calls for vengeance, and I am reluctantly constrained to declare that hereafter it will be my duty, in imitation of your barbarous policy, to yield to war all its horrors, by retaliating those wrongs which you have so wantonly inflicted. I have the honor to be, &c.

GEO. M'CLURE, Brig. Gen.

commanding Niagara frontier.

Head-quarters of Upper Canada, }

Niagara Frontier, Dec. 17, 1814 }

Sir—I am directed by lieutenant general Drummond to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to major general Vincent on the subject of the excesses said to have been committed by the Indians at Lewiston. That some excesses were committed the lieutenant general admits and sincerely laments. At the same time he has the satisfaction of knowing that every effort was made and exertion used by major general Reil and the officers and soldiers of the British force under his command, to restrain these excesses. You, sir, however, can but be aware of the difficulty or rather the impossibility of effectually controuling an infuriated band of savages. Major general Reil and the officers under his orders did, however, afford effectual protection to all who remained in their houses. A British soldier, a centinel, lost his life in defending a female, an inhabitant of Lewiston, and no less than nine women and eighteen children saved by the intrepidity of the major general and the troops, from the savage fury of the Indians, and now in safety on our frontier, sufficiently attest the anxious desire of the British troops and their commander to alleviate as much as possible to the peaceful inhabitants, the dreadful evils of a mode of warfare to which the ex-

ample of the American government had compelled us to have recourse.

I allude as well to the employment of Indians by the American generals beyond their own frontier, as to the burning of the town of Niagara, in which a number of old and infirm persons were left to perish in the snow—an act which, the season of the year and all other circumstances considered, is unexampled in barbarity. I have the honor to be, &c.

I HARVEY, Lt. Col. D. A. G.

Brig. Gen M'Clure, com'dg.

Niagara Frontier.

[The above apology for British cruelty is impudently false; because the enemy were the first to set repeated example of employing savages and burning defenceless towns.]

NAVY.

The boats of a British vessel of war attempted to capture the schooner *Driver*, of Baltimore, then lying in Nichola Mole, (St. Domingo) but they were fired upon and beat off by the commander of the fort.

The British naval command on the North American station is separated from the West India station. Admiral Cochrane commands on the former; on the latter, in the Windward islands, admiral Durlam; in the Leeward islands, admiral Brown.

Captain James Leonard, a master and commandant in the navy of the United States (says a *Boston* paper) has been tried by a court martial at Sackett's harbor for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty; and sentenced to be suspended from service for one year, and reprimanded by the secretary of the navy, in orders.

The assembly of *Jamaica* have remonstrated to sir *John B. Warren*, on the defenceless situation of that island. In consequence, several small vessels have been detached for its protection.

The British brig *Brothers*, captured by the *America* of Salem, and ordered for France, by stress of weather and the pursuit of the enemy, was compelled to enter the *Spanish* port of Fontarrabia, in July last, when the Spanish authorities seized on the vessel and imprisoned the crew! The latter were released through the interference of the American consul, but the brig and cargo were sold on account of the Spanish government.

"Not a sail without permission spreads."

An article dated "*Jamaica*, January 22," says, "we understand, that in future, mails for the West-Indies are to be forwarded by men of war, in consequence of the repeated captures of the packets."

Lake Champlain.—Great preparations are making on this lake, as well as on *Ontario*, on both sides, for the supremacy; and each party seems sanguine of success.

The *Constitution* frigate, captain Stewart, from a cruise, was chased into *Marblehead*, on Sunday last, by a 74, 2 frigates and a brig. Expresses immediately announced the event to commodore Bainbridge, at Charlestown: who, alarmed at her exposed situation, instantly proceeded with all the force he could muster for her protection—several companies of militia, artillery and infantry, also marched for the like purpose. We are delighted to see this disposition to stand by the *Constitution*. But in the afternoon she got into *Salem*, and was safe. We have no further particulars.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The enemy has commenced his depredations on the lower shores of the bay. But the state of things is very different from what it was last year; and he shall not steal sheep, &c. with the former impunity. It is said, that a barge, with 20 of his men, was captured by the militia in James' River on Saturday last. He has been battered off by several instances.

THE CHRONICLE.

The national guards of Paris are reported to amount to 100,000 men, well equipped, for local purposes.

The British and the Spaniards do not appear on the best terms. The jealousy of the latter, no longer feeling the immediate necessity of British garrisons, &c. has induced Lord Wellington to withdraw his troops from Cadiz and Carthage.

In page 72 we stated that *New Jersey* had passed a law to vest in trustees the estates, &c. of drunkards and gamblers. It appears that no such law was passed.

From late *London papers*.—The duke of York recovers his Bishoprick of Osnaburg, by the re-possession of our Hanoverian dominions; the revenues of which before the war, amounted to 50,000*l.* per annum.

The pay of an English field marshal has lately been raised from 9*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per day to 16*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* making about 6000*l.* per annum.

A shower of stones, from a thunder cloud, fell on the 10th ult. at Adair, in Limerick—several of them weighed from 3 to 4 pounds—they were black on the outside, extremely heavy, and much burnt—when broken they are of a dingy grey.

Algiers. There are about ten of our countrymen impressed and detained by the *unchristian ALGERINES*. It appears, however, that they are not compelled to fight; that they have a free communication with their friends, and are happily supplied with many of the comforts and conveniences of life, through the liberality of their fellow citizens. The officers reside with the Swedish consul.

The "magnanimity" of those who prate about the integrity of kingdoms, and the "balance of power," is seen in the late proceedings of the allies in respect to gallant and much abused *Denmark*. They have despoiled her of *Norway*—for *Pomerania*, in exchange for that country, was only adding insult to injury. In comparative importance it stands to *Norway* as 1 is to 10.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday April 7.—After many propositions to amend the bill reported by the committee of foreign relations, to remove the embargo, &c. all which were negative, it was ordered to a third reading, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Baylies of Mass. Beall, Bigelow, Bowen, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Caperton, Calhoun, Champion, Chappell, Cilley, Clark, Comstock, Condict, Cooper, Cox, Creighton, Crouch, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davenport, Davis of Penn. Duvall, Ely, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Geddes, Gholson, Goodwyn, Goudry, Grosvenor, Hale, Harris, Hasbrouck, Howell, Humphreys, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Irving, Jackson of Rhode-Island, Jackson of Virg. Kennedy, Kent of New-York, Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of Mass. King of N. C. Lav, Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Miller, Moffit, Montgomery, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Post, John Reed, Rea, of Penn. Rhea, of Ten. Rich, Ridgely, Ringgold, Robertson, Ruggles, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Sheffey, Sherwood, Shepherd, Skinner, Smith, of N. H. Smith, of N. Y. Smith, of Va. Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Telfair, Thompson, Udree, Vose, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. J. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson, of Mass. Winter, Wright.—115.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Bard, Barnett, Butler, Caldwell, Clopton, Conard, Crawford, Donoyellos, Desha, Earle, Franklin, Hall, Hawes, Hawkins, Inglish, Irwin, Johnson of Ky. Lyle, Macon, McKim, McLean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Potter, Wm. Reed, Roane, Strong, Tannehill, Troup, Whitehill, Wilson of Penn. Yancey.—37.

So the bill was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

William Penn's Deed,

FROM THE INDIANS, IN 1685.

This indenture witnesseth, that—We Packenah, Jarckhan Sikals, Partquesott, Jervis Essepenauk, Felktroy, Hekclappan Econus, Machloha Metthcongong, Wissa Powey, Indian Kings, Sachemakers, right owners of all lands, from Qung Quingus, called Duck Creek, unto upland called Chester Creek, all along by the west side of Delaware River, and so between the said creeks backward as far as a man can ride in two days with a horse, for and in consideration of these following goods to us in hand paid and secured to be paid by William Penn, proprietary and governor of the province of Pennsylvania and territories thereof, viz: 20 guns—20 fathoms matchcoat—20 fathoms stroud water—20 blankets—20 kettles—20 lbs. powder—100 bars of lead—40 Tomakawks—100 knives—40 pair of stockings—1 barrel of beer—20 pounds of red lead—100 fathom of wampum—30 glass bottles—30 pewter spoons—100 awl blades—300 tobacco pipes—100 hands of tobacco—20 tobacco tongs—20 steels—300 flints—30 pair of scissors—30 combs—60 looking glasses—200 needles—1 skipple of salt—30 pounds of sugar—5 gallons of Molasses—20 tobacco boxes—100 Jews harps—20 hoes—30 gimblets—30 wooden screw boxes—100 string of beads—Do hereby acknowledge, &c. Given under our hand, &c. at New-Castle, 2d day of the eighth month, 1685.

The above is a true copy from a copy taken from the original, by Ephraim Morton, now living in Washington county, Pennsylvania, formerly a clerk in the land office, which copy he gave to Wm. Hutton, and from which the above was taken in Little York, this 7th of December, 1813. A. M'C.

EXECUTION—*Portsmouth, E. Dec. 17*.—On Thursday, Joseph Warburton, late seaman of his majesty's ship *Aolus*, who ran away with that ship's prize, and was afterwards found among the crew of the American frigate *Chesapeake*, was executed, in pursuance of his sentence, on board his majesty's ship *Prince*, at Spithead. He had been brought to a sense of his crime, acknowledged the propriety of the sentence that awaited him, and warned five other British seamen, who were also taken in the *Chesapeake*, and are now on board the *Prince*, never to be wanting in feelings of fidelity to their king and country, should the clemency of their king and country be extended to them. He behaved with great firmness, though he was far from betraying any insensibility to his awful state. He was attended by the rev. Mr. Jones, chaplain of the *Prince*, and was about twenty-six years of age. All the boats of the ships attended, and his sentence was afterwards read on board every ship at the port. His body was interred at Hestlar hospital.

The Supplement to the 5th volume will be ready for delivery two weeks hence. Those who have paid for it, or desire to have it, will please to recollect that that volume must not be bound until it is received.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 7 OF VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 137-

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Finances of the United States.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury to the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Treasury department, March 28, 1814.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the inst: an earlier answer to which has been prevented by the constant pressure of current business in the office.

On the subject of a deficiency of 700,000 dollars in the estimated receipts of the treasury during the present year, as stated in the annual report made from this department at the commencement of the present session of congress, and in relation to the enquiry whether those receipts will not be more considerable than was then estimated, or whether, with a view to that object, it is necessary at the present time to provide additional revenue, I have the honor to submit the following statements and remarks:

In that report the receipts during the present year were estimated as follows, viz:

1. Customs.	On account of bonds outstanding on the 1st of January, 1814.	5,500,000
	On account of duties accruing during the year 1814, and which will become payable during the same year,	500,000
		<hr/> 6,000,000
2. Sales of public lands		600,000
3. Internal revenues and direct tax		3,500,000
		<hr/> 10,100,000

Increased receipts are anticipated from some of these items on the following grounds:

The custom house duties which accrued during the year 1813, amounted to about 8,000,000 dollars. During the early part of that year the blockade of a great part of the coast of the United States by the enemy was not established, and the embargo which was laid on the 17th of December of that year, produced no effect in diminishing the duties in the custom houses. These circumstances will doubtless materially affect the duties during the year 1814; but, after making a due allowance for them, it is considered safe to estimate the amount of duties which will accrue during the year at 2,700,000 dollars, or one third of the amount which accrued in 1813. A larger portion of these duties than heretofore now arises on importations from the West Indies, on which the credit allowed by law (being three and six months) is much shorter than on importations from other parts of the world; and a larger portion of the duties, therefore, accruing during the present year will be payable before the termination of it. The amount payable for drawbacks, which, during the year 1813, was nearly one million of dollars, will, during the year 1814, be very small. The expences of collection will also be less than during the last year. It is believed, therefore, that of the duties accruing during the present year, after paying drawbacks and expences of collection, there may be estimated as payable in-

to the treasury before the end of the year, one million of dollars.

From the sales of public lands, the receipts, exclusive of those for lands in the Mississippi territory, which at present are payable to the state of Georgia, may be estimated at the sum stated in the annual report, viz: six hundred thousand dollars.

Since that report was made, seven states have assumed and paid their quotas of direct tax, under the act of the 3d of August last. The aggregate net amount of the quotas of these states is \$ 1,158,796 76. The gross quotas of the eleven remaining states amount to \$ 1,636,709 70, of which it is estimated that one half will be collected and paid into the treasury before the end of the year 1814, making with the quotas already paid, two millions of dollars.

All the internal duties, with the exception of the duty on refined sugar, will be more productive than was heretofore estimated. The credit allowed for the duty on licenses to distillers, will postpone the payment into the treasury of a considerable portion of that duty, accruing during the present year, beyond the end of the year. But notwithstanding this circumstance, the amount payable on account of those duties during the year is estimated at one million eight hundred thousand dollars; of which, about seven hundred thousand dollars have already been paid into the treasury.

The revenue arising from the postage of letters, fees on letters patent, and sundry incidental receipts, including arrears of former direct tax and internal duties, may be estimated at fifty thousand dollars. The receipts on these accounts for several past years have averaged more than this sum annually.

The result of the estimate now given, is for receipts during the year 1814—

From the proceeds of the	
customs,	6,500,000
Public lands,	600,000
Direct tax,	2,000,000
Internal duties,	1,800,000
	<hr/> 8,800,000
Postage and incidental receipts,	50,000

Making an aggregate of 10,950,000 And being 850,000 dollars more than was estimated in the annual report from this department, of the 8th of January last. From this view of the subject, it is considered, that for the purpose alone of covering the deficit of 700,000 dollars, stated in that report, it will not be necessary to provide additional revenue.

On the subject of changing the duties on domestic distilled spirits from the capacity of the still to the gallon, respecting which you ask such information as the treasury department can furnish, I have the honor to observe, that the only practical information this department could be supposed to possess on this subject, must be derived either from the proceedings under the former laws imposing duties on domestic distilled spirits, or from those under the present law laying duties on licences to distillers, &c. The documents in this office, so far as it has been practicable to examine them, during the short

time allowed for that purpose, furnish no information relative to the proceedings under the former laws calculated to throw light on the subject. The information derived from other sources, tends to show that the difficulties which occurred in collecting, under those laws, the duties on the quantity of spirits distilled, were experienced principally in cases of distilleries carried on in the country, or of such as were carried on elsewhere on a small scale. In the cases of those carried on in cities, towns and villages, and particularly such as were on a large scale, the difficulties were less considerable.

By recurring to the laws passed on this subject, from 1791, to 1797, (which are sufficiently well known to the committee) it appears the option first given to country distillers and owners of stills worked elsewhere, of small capacity, to pay by the gallon, if preferred, instead of paying by the capacity of the still, was by the act of 3rd March, 1797, abolished, and the duty on the capacity of the still made absolute in those cases; from which it may be inferred the opinion then prevalent was in favor of the latter mode. A duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, if the same could, without much evasion of the law, be collected, would, it is presumed, be more productive than that which it might be deemed proper to impose on the capacity of the still.

How far the progress of improvement, in the country generally, or a change of circumstances in other respects, may be considered as having removed the causes of the difficulties formerly experienced in collecting the duty on the quantity of spirits distilled; or how far it would be advisable to adopt, to a certain extent, the course formerly pursued, and impose the duty on the quantity distilled, in cases of large distilleries generally, and of all those carried on in cities, towns and villages, (except perhaps such as are on a very small scale) and on the capacity of the still, in all other cases, are questions proper for the consideration and decision of the committee.—The present law laying duties on licences to distillers, &c. has not been in operation a sufficient length of time to afford the means of forming such opinion on the subject as ought to be relied on. From the accounts received in the department of the proceedings under it, there is reason to believe, as already stated in answering another part of your letter, that the revenue arising from this branch of internal duties will exceed the sum at which it has been estimated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. W. CAMPBELL.

Hon. John W. Eppes, chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Public Documents.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 93.

War Office, Feb. 8, 1813.

Ordered, That captain Leonard (1st regiment of artillery) be arrested, and that his place be supplied by captain Armistead, of the same regiment.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Adjutant-general Cushing.

Extract of letter from adjutant-general Thomas H. Cushing to captain George K. Armistead, dated at this office, Feb. 8, 1813.

Sir—“You will please to proceed to Niagara, in the state of New York, and relieve captain Nathaniel Leonard in the command of the company of artilleryists now at that post; which company is to be returned and mustered in your name from and after

the day on which you receive the command of it; and captain Leonard will be instructed to deliver the said company to you, with books, papers, clothing, and every thing appertaining to it.

“You will call on major-general Dearborn at Albany, and receive his orders.”

Adjutant and inspector-general's office.

Washington, Jan. 22, 1814.

The above is a true copy from the original, as recorded in this office.

J. B. WALBACH, Adj't Gen.

Extract of a letter from adjutant-general Thomas H. Cushing to major-general Henry Dearborn, dated at this office, 8th February, 1813.

“The conduct of captain Leonard at Niagara has been represented in a very unfavorable light to the secretary of war, who has instructed me to send captain George Armistead to relieve him in the command of the company at that post, and I have instructed captain Armistead to proceed on his journey immediately, and to wait on you for any instructions you may think proper to give. Captain Leonard must not exercise command until his conduct has been inquired into.”

Adjutant and inspector-general's office.

Washington, 22d January, 1814.

The above is a true copy from the original as recorded in this office.

J. B. WALBACH, Adj't Gen.

Extract of a letter to the secretary of war from major George Armistead. Fort M'Henry, January 19, 1814.

“Captain Leonard was not arrested or brought to trial during my stay on the frontier; nor was he ever instructed, to my knowledge, to give me the command of his company.”

War Department, October 4, 1813.

Sir—Understanding that the defence of the post committed to your charge, may render it proper to destroy the town of Newark, you are hereby directed to apprise its inhabitants of this circumstance, and to invite them to remove themselves and their effects to some place of greater safety.

I am, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Brigadier-general M'Clure, or officer commanding at fort George, Upper Canada.

General Harrison's orders to general M'Clure.

Head-quarters, Newark, Nov. 15, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Being ordered to return to the westward you will be pleased to resume the command which you received previous to my arrival at this place.

The orders which you heretofore have received will govern you. It will be necessary that you keep a vigilant eye over the disaffected part of the inhabitants, and I recommend that you make use of the zeal, activity, and local knowledge which colonel Willcocks certainly possesses to counteract the machinations of our enemy and ensure the confidence of our friends amongst the inhabitants. It will, however, I am persuaded, be your wish, as it is your duty, to guard the latter as much as possible from oppression.

The volunteers which were lately called out will be retained as long as you consider their services necessary; the drafted militia, until further orders are received from the secretary of war.

There can be little doubt of its being the intention of the enemy to send the greater part of the troops which they have at Burlington and York to Kingston, and to make York the right of their line. They may, however, have a small command at Burlington; and those may be so securely posted as to

render them safe from any desultory expedition you may set on foot; but it is desirable to have any supplies which they may have collected in the neighborhood destroyed; and should the success below be not such as to promise possession of the whole of the upper province, may be destroyed.

Captains Leonard and Reed, or either of them, are appointed to muster your troops when and where you think proper.

In closing this communication, I should not do justice to my feelings, if I were not to acknowledge the zeal and talents with which you have managed your command. Your conduct appears to me to have been extremely judicious and proper throughout, and your troops exhibit a state of improvement and subordination which is at once honorable to your officers and themselves.

I am, very sincerely, your friend and obedient servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Brigadier-general George M'Clure.

Fort George, Nov. 17, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Major-general Harrison embarked with his troops yesterday on board the fleet destined for Sackett's Harbor, leaving the command once more in my hands. Owing to continued opposing winds, the fleet has not yet gotten out of sight.

A correspondence which took place between the general and myself, copies of which are herewith sent, will at once explain to you my views and feelings relative to the operations proposed to have been effected on this frontier. I am confident that the expressions of regret made by general Harrison are equally sincere with mine, though we both acquiesce in the necessity which dictated *his* abandonment of the projected expedition against Burlington.

About 400 volunteers have repaired to this post under my late call, made in conformity with general Harrison's wishes and request. A few are still coming in. I shall take care that they shall not be unemployed. I am this moment sending out a detachment of 200 mounted volunteers, with directions to penetrate the enemy's lines as far as practicable with safety. In the mean time, I am making preparations for moving in force against them, unless the intelligence expected from this excursion should be such as to make it improper.

Accounts of the enemy's force still vary much.—A deserter came in to day who represents their force to be 1,500 regulars and 800 indians at Burlington and Stony creek. The former I think is magnified.

It is impossible to form a correct opinion of their intended movements. At one time they appear to be sending down their stores and detachments of troops to York. At this time it is said they are reinforcing, fortifying, and building barracks.

The term of service of my troops will expire on the 9th December. It can hardly be expected that many will willingly continue in service a longer time. Your excellency will at once see the necessity of prompt arrangements being made to supply their place, if it be contemplated to retain this garrison.

I enclose byem my late address, made under the sanction of general Harrison.

I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient humble servant,

GEO. M'CLURE, Brig. Gen.

His excellency John Armstrong, sec'y of war.

Fort George, November 18, 1813.

DEAR SIR—The subject of our conversation this morning has occupied my most serious reflections. The deadly blow heretofore given to the patriotism of our citizens on this frontier, has prepared them for murmurs and complaints; those who are not on

their march, have left their homes and their business under great sacrifices, with the moral certainty of being brought into action.

The last address which I issued under your directions, and which I am happy to find has met your approbation, gives them reason for indulging the expectation of service, and they are anxious to drive the enemy from their borders forever. The high character of general Harrison, combined with these circumstances has excited strong interest in the public mind relative to our operations.

In this peculiar situation of affairs, I feel it to be due to the gallant volunteers and militia, who are assembled and collecting, and to my own reputation, most respectfully to solicit, that if it is not incompatible with your instructions and your better judgment, you will not abandon our projected expedition against Burlington heights; such is the anxious wish of the militia, and I have no doubt the soldiers under your command are equally, if not more desirous of the employment.

My anxiety on the subject, I trust, will excuse the appearance of any disrespect in making this communication, which is certainly far from my feelings. My confidence in the valor, ability, and prudence of general Harrison, will dispose me most cheerfully to submit to any arrangements he may be bound to make, however great may be my disappointment in their result.

I have the honor to be, with the utmost respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. M'CLURE.

Major-general Harrison.

Head-quarters, Newark, Nov. 15, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Your letter to me of this morning has been received. I feel most severely the weight of the reasons which you urge for the prosecution of the intended expedition to Burlington. The disappointment, however, to the brave and patriotic men, who have turned out under the expectation of serving their country effectually in the field at this inclement season, is the most painful circumstance attending it, as *I am well convinced from the information received this morning and last evening that the enemy are removing as fast as possible from the head of the lake to Kingston*, which has been left with a very small part of the force that was lately there, and it is more than probable that should we advance in force, the enemy having now none but effective men at Burlington, would destroy the stores which they have remaining there, and retreat too rapidly to be overtaken. There are considerations, however, which would make it extremely desirable to make an expedition of force in that quarter, but the orders I have received from the secretary of war leave me no alternative.

Commodore Chauncey is extremely pressing that the troops should immediately embark, declaring that the navigation at this season is to small vessels is very dangerous. The force at Sackett's Harbor is ——. The troops at York are all hastening down to Kings ton.

Sackett's Harbor may be endangered by even a del lay of a few days; and should the troops that are here not get down before the lake is frozen, *one-fifth may be destroyed for the want of their aid* I cannot, therefore, take upon myself the responsibility of delaying their going down even a day. Will you be so good, at a proper time, as to explain the above circumstances to the patriots who left their homes with the intention of assisting me to drive the enemy far from our borders, and assure them that I shall ever recollect with the warmest gratitude, the partiality they have been pleased to express for me, and their preference of serving under my command.

I will direct payment to be made to the volunteers for rations and forage in coming out.

Accept my best wishes for your health and happiness, and believe me sincerely, your friend,
W. M. HENRY HARRISON.

General McClure.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general McClure to the secretary of war dated fort George, November 21, 1813.

"My mounted men have returned from the head of the lake, having progressed within sight of the enemy's pickets at Stony creek. Colonel Wilcocks, who commanded, reports, that from the best information he could collect, the enemy's force consists of from twelve to fifteen hundred regulars, and nine hundred indian warriors. They have discharged their teams, and apparently intend wintering there and at Burlington.

"It would be very desirable to dislodge them from their position, but I fear my force is insufficient for that object. At this inclement season it might be attended with serious consequences to attempt anything more than desultory excursions. The volunteers who have lately come in, must, however, be actively employed, or they will return to their homes. The drafted militia on this side the Niagara are, perhaps, equal to any troops in the United States. I regret that their term of service will expire so soon. Permit me to suggest the propriety of offering a small bounty to such of them as will volunteer to serve a longer time after their present term of service expires; say for one or two months, or until other troops can be sent on to supply their places.

"Should I move with my troops towards the head of the lake, the greatest advantage I can promise myself, will be, to destroy some contiguous mills, and to bring off a quantity of flour, which is becoming scarce with us."

Albany, 25th November, 1813.

Sir—Your letter of the 17th instant has been received, and I hasten to inform you that a requisition for one thousand militia, to take the places of those now with you, has been made and will be complied with as promptly as possible by the governor.

You say nothing of the volunteer corps which general Porter engaged to raise, and which was long since authorised by me. If in this effort, he has failed, what are you to expect from militia drafts, with their constitutional scruples? On the other hand, should he have succeeded, and should general Harrison's opinion of the intentions and movements of the enemy be well founded, your force will be competent to somewhat more than defence.

The general was not under orders to quit the Niagara frontier at any particular time. His movement, in this respect, was matter of arrangement with commodore Chauncey, and this was necessarily subject to considerations arising from weather and season.

In the application of your present force, and in the means you take to enlarge and continue it throughout the winter, you will be guided by the orders received from the commanding general, at the time he left you, and by such others as he may give to you hereafter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Brigadier-general McClure.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Parker, C. C. of the war department, to general McClure, dated war office, Nov. 27, 1813.

"In the absence of the secretary of war, I have had the honor to lay before the president your letters of the 19th and 21st instant, with their enclo-

tures. The measures which you have adopted to increase your command on the Niagara frontier are approved by the president.

"Should the men, whose term of service expires in December, withdraw from the frontier, there can be no impropriety in continuing the officers who compose the court martial, until they discharge that duty.

"Although there is no law authorising the president to give a bounty to such militia as will remain in service after their time expires, still, as it would render your force more efficient than a new draft, (even if the men could be obtained,) I have no hesitation in recommending that you adopt such further measures as will ensure the protection of fort George and the Niagara frontier, until other means of defence can be provided.

"For this purpose the paymasters, serving with your troops, may be required to make such payments or advances as you shall think proper to order."

Extract of a letter from brigadier general McClure (N. Y. militia) to the secretary of war, dated Niagara, Dec. 10, 1813.

"This day found fort George left to be defended by only sixty effective regular troops under capt. James Rodgers and Hampton of the 24th regiment of United States' infantry, and probably forty volunteers. Within the last three days the term of service of the militia has been expiring, and they have re-crossed the river almost to a man. Foreseeing the defenceless situation in which the fort was left, I had authorised some of my active subalterns to raise volunteer companies for two months, and offered a bounty in addition to the month's pay. It is with regret I have to say that this expedient failed of producing the desired effect. A very inconsiderable number indeed were willing to engage for a further term of service, on any conditions.

"From the most indubitable information, I learn that the enemy are advancing in force. This day a scouting party of colonel Wilcocks' volunteers came in contact with their advance at Twelve Mile creek, lost four prisoners and one killed; one of the former they gave up to the savages. This movement determined me in calling a council of the principal regular and militia officers left at fort George this morning. They all accorded in opinion that the fort was not tenable with the remnant of force left in it. I, in consequence, gave orders for evacuating the fort since dusk, and with but three boats have brought over all the light artillery, and most of the arms, quippage, ammunition, &c. and shall doubtless have time to dispose of the heavy cannon before the enemy makes his appearance. The village of Newark is now in flames—the few remaining inhabitants in it, having been noticed of our intention, were enabled to remove their property. The houses were generally vacant long before. This step has not been taken without counsel, and is in conformity with the views of your excellency, disclosed to me in a former communication.

"The enemy are now completely shut out from any hopes or means of wintering in the vicinity of fort George. It is truly mortifying to me that a part of the militia at least could not have been prevailed on to continue in service for a longer term; but the circumstance of their having to live in tents at this inclement season, added to that of the paymaster's coming on only prepared to furnish them with one out of three months' pay, has had all the bad effects than can be imagined. The best and most subordinate militia that have yet been on this frontier, finding that their wages were not ready for them, became with some meritorious exceptions, a disaffected and ungovernable multitude.

"December 11. I have this moment received a communication from the governor of this state, covering a requisition on major-general Hall for 1,000 men. It is probable that not more than six or seven hundred will rendezvous on this frontier, which will, in my humble opinion, be not more than competent to its proper protection, as some will have to be stationed at Black Rock, Schlosser, and Lewistown.

"I have written to general P. B. Porter, desiring him to employ the Indians for the protection of Buffalo until the detachment arrives. Our shipping is in danger. No exertion will be wanting, within the pale of our limited means, to afford the protection contemplated."

Letter from the secretary of war to major Lee, of the 16th regiment of infantry, deputy paymaster of the army at Utica.

Sir—You will immediately take measures to pay off the brigade of M^r Arthur (1,300 men,) at fort George, and the militia, volunteers, and Indians under general M^rClure. Send an assistant without loss of time on this business.

I am, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Shelden's, Nov. 4, 1813.

Extract of a letter from brigadier general George M^rClure to the secretary of war, dated head quarters, Niagara, December 13, 1813.

"Since I last had the honor of writing you, the enemy has appeared in considerable force on the opposite shore; but having deprived them of a shelter, they are marching up to Queenstown, and appear to be fortifying on the heights. Several hundred Indians have appeared. I have prevailed on lieutenant colonel Greaves and about 100 of his regiment of artillery to remain in the service one month longer, until the detachment of militia which I have ordered, arrives here. I have directed the colonel, with two pieces of artillery, to Lewistown, to open a hot shot on Queenston, and deprive them of quarters there also. You will observe from my despatch of yesterday, that every building in Newark is reduced to ashes. The enemy is much exasperated, and will make a descent on this frontier, if possible; but I shall watch them close with my handful of men, until a reinforcement of militia and volunteers arrive, when I shall endeavor to repossess myself of fort George, and drive them back to Burlington. I am not a little apprehensive that the enemy will take advantage of the exposed situation of Buffalo and our shipping there. My whole effective force on this extensive frontier, including the garrison at fort Niagara, does not exceed two hundred and fifty men. I have sent an express to Mr. Granger, the Indian agent, to call out the Indians; an exhibition of two or three hundred of them will strike more terror in the British than one thousand militia.—Permit me to observe to you, sir, that it is all important that payment should be made punctually to the Indians every month, or at the expiration of the term they may volunteer for. They are people that cannot be made to understand the difficulty of having funds here at all times for that purpose. I would be glad to mention that Mr. Granger has interested himself warmly in support of the government, by his endeavors to have the Indians join us on every occasion, and accompanied me himself on my late expedition to the Twenty.

"This day I start to Buffalo; which place I shall make my head quarters. I will reinforce this garrison as soon as possible. In the mean time nothing shall be wanted on my part to promote the views of the government, and protect the defenceless inhabitants of this frontier."

[Here follows the letter of general M^rClure to the secretary at war, dated at Buffalo, Dec. 22, announcing the fall of Fort Niagara, &c. see vol. 5, page 335.]

December 18, 1813.

Abstract of the morning report of the garrison of Fort Niagara, commanded by captain Leonard.

Capt. Leonard's company,	total present	74	absent	19
Capt. Hampton's do.		88	do.	17
Lieut. Peck's do.		118	do.	9
Lieut. Frederick's do.		44	do.	

Total present 324 absent 45

Aggregate 369

LOOMIS,

lieutenant and acting adjutant.

JOHN WILSON, brigadier major.

Extract of a letter from general George M^rClure to the secretary of war, dated Batavia, 25th December, 1813.

"It is a notorious fact, that on the night on which fort Niagara was captured, captain Leonard was much intoxicated and left the fort about 11 o'clock, P. M. I am assured that he has since given himself up; that he and family are now on the Canadian side of the strait. It was not without some reluctance that I left him in immediate command of the fort, but there was no alternative, as he outranked every other officer. His uniform attachment to British men and measures, added to the circumstance of his not effecting his escape, when in his power, strengthens me in a suspicion that there was a secret understanding with regard to this disgraceful transaction.

"Permit me to suggest to you, sir, that unless regular troops are sent to this frontier immediately, the enemy will penetrate into the interior of our country, and lay waste all before them. The militia will do to act with regulars, but not without them. In spite of all my exertions to insure subordination, my late detachment ultimately proved to be very little better than an infuriated mob. It was not, however, the fault of the privates, but of such officers as were seeking popularity, and who on that account were afraid of enforcing subordination and introducing strict discipline.

"I have collected from the different recruiting rendezvous about one hundred and twenty soldiers, and put them under the command of lieutenant Riddle of the 15th U. S. infantry, an excellent and deserving officer.

"I cannot conclude this communication without reporting the conduct of doctor Cyrenius Chapin, (late lieutenant-colonel of volunteers); to him in a great measure, ought all our disasters to be imputed. His publications in the Buffalo Gazette, that the enemy had abandoned Burlington, I fear had the desired effect. I have found him an unprincipled disorganizer. Since dismissing him and his marauding corps, he has been guilty of the most outrageous acts of mutiny, if not of treason. When I came to Buffalo, accompanied only by my suite, he headed a mob for the purpose of doing violence to my feelings and person; and, when marching to the Rock at the time of an alarm, five or six guns were discharged at me by his men!"

Extract of a letter from general Lewis Cass to the secretary of war, dated Milanville, 11 miles east of Buffalo, January 12, 1814.

"I passed this day the ruins of Buffalo. It exhibits a scene of distress and destruction, such as I have never before witnessed.

"The events which have recently transpired in this quarter have been so astonishing and unexpected,

that I have been induced to make some inquiry into their causes and progress; and doubting whether you have received any correct information upon the subject, I now trouble you with the detail.

"The fall of Niagara has been owing to the most criminal negligence. The force in it was fully competent to its defence. The commanding officer, captain Leonard, it is confidently said, was at his own house three miles from the fort, and all the officers appear to have rested in as much security as though no enemy was near them. Captain Rodgers and captain Hampton, both of the 24th had companies in the fort. Both of them were absent from it. Their conduct ought to be strictly investigated. I am also told that major Wallace of the 5th was in the fort. He escaped and is now at Erie.

"The circumstances attending the destruction of Buffalo you will have learned before this reaches you. But the force of the enemy has been greatly magnified. From the most careful examination I am satisfied that not more than six hundred and fifty men of regulars, militia, and Indians, landed at Black Rock. To oppose these we had from two thousand five hundred to three thousand militia. All, except very few of them, behaved in the most cowardly manner. They fled without discharging a musket. The enemy continued on this side of the river till Saturday. All their movements betrayed symptoms of apprehension. A vast quantity of property was left in the town uninjured, and the Ariel, which lies four miles above upon the beach is safe. Since the 1st instant they have made no movement. They continue in the possession of Niagara, and will probably retain it, until a force competent to its reduction arrives in its vicinity."

[Here follows the deposition of Robert Lee, inserted in vol V. page 397, which concludes the series.]

Proceedings of Congress.

IN SENATE.

Friday, April 8.—The bill from the house of representatives to repeal the embargo, non-importation, &c. was received and read a first time.

A motion was made by Mr. Anderson, of Tenn. that the usual rules of proceeding be dispensed with by general consent, and the bill be read a second time this day.

[This course requires, by a rule of the senate, an unanimous consent.]

Objection was made to this course by Mr. Smith, of Md. and afterwards by others.

Mr. King, of N. Y. suggested to the gentleman the expediency of withdrawing his opposition to the course proposed.

Mr. Smith declined withdrawing his opposition.

Mr. Horsey and others urged the prompt passage of the bill. Mr. Fromentin and others did not see the necessity of deviating from the rules of the senate. The motion to suspend the rule being withdrawn, the bill was passed to its second reading to take place to-morrow.

Monday, April 11.—The committee of foreign relations reported the bill from the house of representatives for repealing the embargo and non-importation laws, with amendments, viz. to strike out the 3d and 4th sections. [These sections prohibit the departure of any American seaman or citizen from the ports of the United States, on board foreign vessels, without a passport from the secretary of state.] This amendment was agreed to by yeas

For the amendment 29
Against it 23

Mr. Varnum proposed to incorporate a provision in the bill so that it should not have effect until the 1st of May—negatived.

Mr. Anderson then moved to insert after the clause repealing the embargo; the words "except as much thereof as prohibits the exportation of provisions."

After debate, the question on this proposed amendment was decided as follows:

For the amendment.—Messrs. Anderson, Chase, Howell, Lacock, Roberts, Robinson, Turner, Varnum and Wharton—9.

Against the amendment.—Messrs. Bibb of Geo. Bibb, of Ken. Brown, Condit, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Morrow, Smith, Stone, Tail, Wells, Worthington—24.

The question on the bill's passing to a third reading as amended in striking out the third and fourth sections as before stated, was then decided as follows.

For the bill.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb of Geo. Bibb of Ken. Brown, Chase, Condit, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Tail, Wells, Wharton, Worthington—29.

Against the bill.—Messrs. Howell, Lacock, Turner, Varnum—4.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading and will be read a third time to-morrow. [The bill was read the next day and passed by yeas and nays nearly as above.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 7.—The house resumed the consideration of the bill to remove the embargo, &c.—The motion to strike out the 3d section was negatived, yeas 70, nays 78. Mr. McKim moved to strike out the second section and supported his motion by an able speech, a sketch of which we have put upon file. Mr. Callioux replied, and opposed the motion, because the duties to be paid (the goods being chiefly received by foreign vessels) would not amount to less than fifty per cent. which he thought would sufficiently protect the manufacturing interest. Mr. McKim's motion was lost, by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bard, Barnett, Caldwell, Clopton, Conard, Crawford, Denoyelles, Desha, Evans, Franklin, Griffin, Hall, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Hawkins, Ingham, Johnson of Ky, Leffler, Lyle, McKim, Moore, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Piper, Pott-er, William Reed, Roane, Strong, Troup, Wood, Wright, Yancey—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Baylies, of Mass. Beall, Bigelow, Bowen, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Champlin, Clappell, Ciley, Clark, Constock, Condit, Cooper, Cox, Creighton, Crouch, Culpepper, Cutburt, Davenport, Davis of Penn. Duvall, Earle, Ely, Epps, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsyde, Gaston, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Grosvenor, Grundy, Hale, Harris, Howell, Humphreys, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Irving, Jackson of R. L. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of Mass. King of N. C. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Mason, Moffit, Murfree, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Plekians, Pleasants, Post, Joim Reid, Res of Penn. Rhea of Ten. Rich, Ridgely, Ringgold, Robertson, Ruggles, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Sherwood, Shippler, Skinner, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Penn. Smith of Va. Stamford, Stuart, Surges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Telfair, Thompson, Vose, Ward of N. J. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Wilson of Penn. Winter—110.

Mr. Nelson of Virginia, being opposed to every part of the bill, moved to strike out the first section—lost; yeas 22, nays 126—the yeas were

Messrs. Bard, Barnett, Caldwell, Clopton, Denoyelles, Desha, Earle, Franklin, Hall, Hawkins, Johnson of Ky, Lyle, Maceo, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Roane, Strong, Troup, Whitehall, Yancey—22.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading 114 to 38, and, being read the third time, passed by yeas and nays, as inserted in the last number, page 104.

Friday, April 8.—The house was busily occupied in various business, but nothing occurred necessary for us to notice at this time except the following.—

Mr. Grundy of Ten. from the committee to whom was referred the resolution respecting the establishment of a national bank, moved, under the instruction of the committee, that they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which motion was agreed to.

Saturday, April 9.—Mr. M'Kim of Md. presented a petition of sundry manufacturers in the city and neighborhood of Baltimore, praying that the revenue laws may be amended so as to ascertain with greater certainty the amount of duties payable on importations of goods—and that the importation of cotton goods from ports beyond the cape of Good Hope may be prohibited. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A bill from the senate authorising the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla service, was read the second time and committed.

The engrossed bill to extend relief to certain purchasers of public lands in the Mississippi territory, and the engrossed bill to authorise the subdivision of the lands of the United States, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house took up the message from the senate announcing their agreement to adjourn on Monday the 18th inst. which was concurred in.

Monday, April 11.—Several private petitions, &c. were attended to.

Tuesday, April 12.—Mr. Lowndes of S. C. from the committee of naval affairs, reported a bill authorising the purchase of the vessels captured from the enemy by our squadron on lake Erie; which was twice read and committed.

The house passed to a third reading the bill to authorise the president to accept the services of such volunteers as may organize themselves for the public service.

After much business, the house took up the bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin and bullion. Mr. Reed (of Ms.) moved to postpone it indefinitely; lost, ayes 43, nays 72. After many proposed amendments, which were negatived, one to limit the duration of the bill to the end of the next session, it was agreed to, and ordered to a third reading.

The several orders of the day, were then postponed to to-morrow; and

The house took up the message of the senate announcing the passage of the act repealing the embargo, &c. with amendments (to strike out the 3d and 4th sections.)

Mr. Calhoun moved that the house do agree to the amendments.

This question was decided without debate by yeas and nays, as follows:

For the amendments	68
Against them	52

So the bill wants only the signature of the president to become a law.

Wednesday, April 13.—Mr. Gaston, after a few prefatory remarks, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to, without a division:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house any information in his possession touching our relations with France, which in his judgment it is not improper to disclose.

Several bills were passed, chiefly private or local; also the bill to authorise the president to accept the services of volunteer corps.

The engrossed bill to prohibit the exportation of specie was read the third time. Messrs. *Pickens* and *Pitkin* were opposed to the bill, and the latter moved its indefinite postponement. This motion was seconded by Mr. *Grundy*, who thought it might at least lay over till the next session; and after some remarks by other members the motion prevailed, ayes 63, nays 60.

On motion of Mr. *Desh* of Kentucky, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the

bill allowing compensation for horses owned by militia or volunteers killed in the service of the United States.

Which being amended was ordered to a third reading.

Supreme Court.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated Washington March 16.

"The supreme court of the United States have this day closed their session, during which they have decided many very important points to the commercial interests of the world. Among the number are the following:

1st. The president's orders to the public and private armed vessels are obligatory on them; and in the estimation of the court sufficient to shield British, neutral and American property from condemnation, which sailed from England before the 15th of September, 1812, and captured by vessels which had knowledge of those orders.

2d. Trading with the enemy, subjects vessel and cargo to condemnation: pursuant to this, the *St. Lawrence* and cargo were this day condemned, except the interest of a gentleman in Baltimore to five cases of goods, and of *Alexander M'Gregor*, who being on his return to his country, is allowed to bring further proof, and will probably save his interest in that vessel and cargo.

3d. All persons residing in England when war was declared, are considered the same as Englishmen, and their property liable to condemnation, if captured previous to their putting themselves in motion for a residence in another country.

4th. Vessels having licenses, although bound to or from Lisbon or any other friendly port, expressing as did *Sawyer's* and *Allen's*, "to further the views of his Britannic majesty," are with their cargoes liable to condemnation, unless some of the proprietors should establish their ignorance of such license accompanying the property, in which case their proportion will be restored. No decision on a *Sidmouth* license; whether it would have the same fate or not is uncertain—opinions against them.

5th. Putting a man on board a vessel at sea, and leaving him under the command of the former captain and crew, does not of itself constitute a capture.

6th. Captor's claims have been confirmed, in preference to the pretensions of the United States, under the non-importation law."

Brig. Gen. Tecumseh.

From Brown's views of the campaign of the north western army.—HIS DEATH.

"On the left the contest was more serious: Colonel *Johnson*, who commanded on that flank of his regiment, received a terrible fire from the indians, which was kept up for some time. The colonel most gallantly led the head of his column into the hottest of the enemy's fire, and was personally opposed to *Tecumseh*. At this point a condensed mass of savages had collected. Yet, regardless of danger, he rushed into the midst of them—so thick were the indians at this moment that several might have touched him with their rifles. He rode a white horse and was known to be an officer of rank—a shower of balls was discharged at him—some took effect—his horse was shot under him—his clothes, his saddle, his person was pierced with bullets. At the moment his horse fell, *Tecumseh* rushed towards him with an uplifted tomahawk, to give the fatal stroke, but his presence of mind did not forsake him

in this perilous predicament—he drew a pistol from his holsters and laid his daring opponent dead at his feet. He was unable to do more, the loss of blood deprived him of strength to stand. Fortunately, at the moment of Tecumseh's fall the enemy gave way, which secured him from the reach of their tomahawks; he was wounded in five places; he received three shots in the right thigh and two in the left arm. Six Americans and twenty-two indians fell within twenty yards of the spot where Tecumseh was killed and the trains of blood almost covered the ground.*

CHARACTER OF TECUMSEH.—The celebrated aboriginal warrior, Tecumseh,† was in the 44th year of his age, when he fell at the battle of the Thames. He was of the Shawannc tribe, five feet ten inches high, well formed for activity and the endurance of fatigue, which he was capable of sustaining in a very extraordinary degree. His carriage was erect and lofty—his motions quick—his eyes penetrating—his visage stern, with an air of hauteur in his countenance, which arose from an elevated pride of soul—it did not leave him even in death. His eloquence was nervous, concise, impressive, figurative and sarcastic: being of a taciturn habit of speech, his words were few but always to the purpose. His dress was plain—he was never known to indulge in the gaudy decoration of his person, which is the general practice of the indians. He wore on the day of his death a dressed deerskin coat and pantaloons. It is said that he could read and write correctly; of this however, I am doubtful, as he was the irreconcilable enemy to civilization, of course would not be apt to relish our arts.‡

He was in every respect a *savage*, the greatest perhaps, since the days of Pontiac. His ruling maxim in war, was, to take no prisoners, and he strictly adhered to the sanguinary purposes of his soul—he neither gave nor accepted quarters. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, to the prisoners made by other tribes, he was attentive and humane. Nay, in one instance, he is said to have buried his tomahawk in the head of a Chippeway chief, whom he found actively engaged in massacring some of Dudley's men, after they had been made prisoners by the British and indians. It had long been a favorite project of this aspiring chief to unite the northern, western and southern indians, for the purpose of regaining their country as far as the Ohio. Whether this grand idea originated in his own, or his brother's mind, or was suggested by the British, is not known—but this much is certain, he cherished the plan with enthusiasm, and actually visited the Creek indians, to prevail on them to join in the undertaking. He was always opposed to the sale of the indian lands. In a council at Vincennes, in 1810, he was found equal to the insidious arts of a diplomatist. In one of his speeches he pronounced general Harrison a liar. He has been in almost every battle with the Americans from the time of Harmer's defeat to that of the Thames. He has been several times wounded, and always sought the hottest of the fire. A few minutes before he received the fatal fire of col. Johnson, he had received a musket ball in his left arm, yet his efforts to conquer ceased only with life. When a youth, and before the treaty of Greenville, he had so often signalized himself, that he was reputed one of the boldest of the indian warriors.—In the first settlement of Kentucky, he was pecu-

liarily active in seizing boats going down the Ohio, killing the passengers, and carrying off their property. He made frequent incursions into Kentucky, where he would invariably murder some of the settlers and escape with several horses laden with plunder. He always eluded pursuit, and when too closely pressed would retire to the Wabash. His ruling passion seems to have been glory—he was careless of wealth, and although his plunderings and subsidies must have amounted to a great sum, he preserved little for himself. After his fall on the 5th of October, his person was viewed with great interest by the officers and soldiers of Harrison's army. It was some time before the identity of his person was sufficiently recognized to remove all doubt as to the certainty of his death. There was a kind of ferocious pleasure, if I may be allowed the expression, in contemplating the contour of his features, which was majestic even in death.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ARMISTICE is much spoken of in the newspapers, and many wild conjectures are afloat respecting it. The following, we believe, are the facts: Sir *George Prevost* has made an indistinct and not well-defined proposition for an armistice, on the side of *Canada*, and in regard to land operations. Measures have been taken clearly to ascertain what he means; and it is believed that if the *British* land and naval officers have authority to propose, and will propose an armistice, the president will accept it. But there will not be an armistice on land, unless there is also a cessation of hostilities by water. Some time must elapse before the result of the proceedings in respect to this matter is known. These hints have been communicated to the editor in a way that assures him of their verity.

THE CARTEL schooner *Chauncey*, sailed from New-York for *Gottenburg*, on Sunday last.

CORRESPONDENCE.—From the *Philadelphia Gazette*.—"It is said that Mr. *Rufus King* has lately received a letter from sir *William Scott*, in which this distinguished jurist is represented to say, that Great Britain, notwithstanding her elevated rank and high influence among the nations of the earth, is still equally disposed and desirous to meet the United States on terms of perfect reciprocity."

"Still equally disposed," &c.—When did Great Britain manifest a disposition to meet us on terms of "reciprocity?"

CAPTAIN STEWART, of the frigate *Constitution*, received a public entertainment in *Madison Hall*, from the patriotic citizens of *Salem*. The officers of the frigate were also among the guests. Every thing was conducted in an elegant stile. At the head of the hall was placed a row of naval pillars, inscribed in letters of gold, with the names of our heroes—at the foot of the hall was suspended eighteen circles of laurel, meeting in the centre, over which appeared "the union of the states." Immediately in the front of the orchestra, and inclosed by the circles representing the states, was a most superb original painting of the old philosopher teaching his children the difference between breaking one stick singly, and a bundle bound together. This piece was from the elegant pencil of Miss *Crowninshield*. The sides of the hall were decorated with original paintings of our naval victories, encircled with laurel, &c. In the evening there was a ball, where beauty united with manly patriotism to welcome the return of the heroes, who did not make the enemy "ours" only because they did not "meet" him. The toasts were

* Pronounced in Shawannc, *Tecumthee*. There are many words in this language, which have the linguadental sound of *th*, such as *Chillicothe*, *Sciothe*, &c.

† I have just learnt, that he could neither read, write, nor speak English.

such as our fathers might have drunk in '76—The president, secretary of the navy, commodore Rodgers, and our naval victors, were honorably complimented, and the lamented dead, Lawrence, Allen, Burrows, Alwyn and Bush, with Pike and Covington, were "sweetly" remembered. The following are inserted as shewing the spirit of the occasion—

The frigate Constitution—The pride and boast of our country—whether with her breath of flame she consumes the ships of the enemy, or by her skillful step eludes his fleets. *Siege of Tripoli.*

Our seamen—

"The curse of our country shall wither the slave,
"That would barter their rights on the shore or the wave."
Jankee doodle.

Our returning frigates—May every beacon prove a harbor, every height a battery, and every house an asylum to receive, defend and welcome our returning heroes. "Welcome home again."

Our flag—May they who have nailed it to the mast, never look to it in vain for protection.

Hail Columbia

The army—May it emulate the glory of the navy, and be as terrible to the armies of the enemy, as our ships are to his fleets. *Washington's march.*

The union of the states—Patriotism shall stifle the wretch that would breath disunion, and blast the hands that would sever the bonds of our country.

Rise Columbia.

After captain Stewart had retired—

The scientific commander, captain Stewart—The same skill that saved one frigate from a squadron, will ensure victory when any single ship of the enemy will hazard the combat.

VOLUNTEERS.

By captain Stewart. The citizens of Salem—First in enterprizes of peace—first in honorable war—first in defence of the Constitution.

By Judge Story. The venerable *John Adams*—Whose first wish was the liberty of his country—whose second was the establishment of its navy.

LT. M'CALL—The citizens of Charleston, S. C. have presented a sword, with a suitable address to lieutenant M'Call (who is a native of that place) for his conduct on board the U. S. brig *Enterprize* when she captured the *Boxer*.

THE NORTHERN INDIANS.—We are really afraid that we shall sorely repent of the lenity shewn these savage allies of the "defender of the faith" last winter; when, if we had suffered them to lie down in the bed they had made for themselves, we should have suffered little from them hereafter. But this consolation remains, that we erred on the side of humanity.

They have committed several murders lately.—A letter from the Illinois territory, says, "Much do I fear that we shall find that the armistice has had the effect of pampering the savages in the winter for war in the summer."

Extract of a letter from col. Anthony Butler, commanding Michigan territory and its dependencies and the western district of Upper Canada, dated 12th Feb. 1814, to gov. Edwards.

"The principal object of this letter is to apprise you of my having some time since dispatched a small but active and confidential detachment to St. Joseph's, who seized Mr. Bailly (agent to the Michilimackinac company) and five others with all the British merchandise in that quarter; and after traversing with great celerity 600 miles, in going and returning, lodged with me the prisoners safely.—Whilst they were at St. Joseph's they discovered that Dixon had ascended lake Michigan as high up as Green Bay, with five large boats loaded with mer-

chandise for the Indians. From the Green Bay he ascended the Fox river to a certain point where the goods were landed, and he procured pack-horses and penetrated into the interior, exciting the Fals, Avoirs and Winnebagoes as he went on, by speeches and presents, to be ready for war. Emissaries are sent to the Kickapoos for the same purpose, and each are promised that the Sacs and Sioux shall unite with them. A Fals Avoir Indian has been with me; his nation will not engage in the enterprise which Dixon meditates; but the Winnebagoes, who are restless and turbulent, are assembling and holding councils, and will coalesce with any other Indians, or march alone against the point Dixon shall direct, who is said to possess as much influence over them as he does over the Sioux. It is not supposed that he intends an expedition against this territory, but rather that he will attack your territory, or some part perhaps of the Missouri—at last nothing of this sort may take place; Dixon may not be able to collect a sufficient force to act; or the Indians may refuse, after they are assembled, to march against the point he will advise; yet as the event of an attack is possible, and the information comes to me direct, and in such terms and by such means, as leaves no reason to doubt Dixon's views, his intentions or his object; it became my duty, as a citizen, and more so as an officer of the government, to apprise you of the communications I had received upon this subject.

Copy of a letter from governor Edwards to general Harrison.

U. States, Saline, Illinois territory, March 17,

SIR—The Indians have realized my expectations, by recommencing hostilities in this territory.

The information which I have from time to time received, leaves no doubt on my mind that Dickson has been engaged ever since your battle on the river Trench, in preparing for a descent upon St. Louis, &c.

The last I heard of him previous to my arrival at this place, he was at Green Bay, distributing presents to the Indians, and some of the Pottowatomies of the Illinois had gone to meet him at that place.

Since I came here I have received a letter from col. A. Butler, commander at Detroit, stating that the movements of the Indians who submitted to you in October last, indicate hostility—confirming all my information of Dickson's designs—and strengthening suspicions I had previously entertained, that the Sioux intended to unite with the enemy.—He had learnt that Dickson had penetrated into the interior of the country, and thinks his object is to attack this territory, and probably part of Missouri. He concludes by saying, "as the event of an attack is possible, and the information comes to me direct, and in such terms, and by such means as leaves me no reason to doubt Dickson's views, his intentions or his object—it became my duty as a citizen and more so as an officer of the government, to apprise you of the communications I had received upon this subject."

As those plans were contemplated and in train of execution, before the disaster of the Niagara frontier happened, it is to be presumed, that their influence will be decisive.—And I am sure I need not say to you, that a larger body of Indians can with more facility attack St. Louis and Calokia, than any other point on the American frontier. You must know the amount of force provided for repelling any attempt they may make. I presume you will be convinced, that if it be the object of the enemy to produce a diversion of any part of our forces from Canada, that he will make his attempt in time to secure that object.

The recent alarm and the want of protection, are

depopulating the territory. The settlements are so insulated and detached, so equally exposed, and the points of attack so numerous, that it would be impracticable to raise any force from the local militia by draft—and if raised it would be useless, unless it were mounted, which I have no power to order.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.
N. EDWARDS.

The following from a late *Quebec* paper, shews what is going on in that quarter. We should be glad to have the entire speech of the governor.

A great number of indian chiefs had been at Quebec. Among them chiefs of the Ottawas, Chippewas, Shawnese, Delawares, Mohawks, Saiks, Foxes, Cickapoos and Winnabagos. They were well received and entertained, and had valuable presents made to them. They agreed to fight against the Americans, but to spare women and children and prisoners. They had all returned to their tribes. Tecumseh's sister was also at Quebec, and lady Prevost gave her many presents including mourning ornaments.

In the speech of the warriors to gov. Prevost, they said,

"*Father*.—Listen. You have told us by the talk of your warriors, once father, twice father, that we were to fight on the flanks and in the rear of your warriors; but we have always gone in front, father; and it is in this way we have lost so many of our young warriors, our women and children.

"*Father*.—Listen. Your red children want back their old boundary lines, that they may have the lands which belong to them: and this, father, when the war began, you promised to get for them.

"*Father*.—Listen. Your red children have suffered a great deal—they are sad—indeed they are pitiful. They want your assistance, father. They want arms for their warriors, and clothes for their women and children. You do not know the number of your red children, father. There are many who have never yet received any arms or clothing. It is necessary, at present, father, to send more than you formerly did.

"*Father*.—Listen. At the beginning of the war you promised us, when the Americans would put their hand forward you would draw yours back. Now, father, we request when the Americans put their hand out, (as we hear they mean to do,) knock it away father; and the second time when they put out their hand draw your sword—If not, father, the Americans will laugh at us; and say our great father, who lives beyond the great lake, is a coward, father.

Father.—Listen. The Americans are taking our lands from us every day. They have no hearts, father. They have no pity for us. They want to drive us beyond the setting sun. But, father, we hope, although we are few, and are here as it were upon a little island, our great and mighty father, who lives beyond the great lake, will not forsake us in our distress, but will continue to remember his faithful red children."

Extract from the governor's reply.

My Children.—I thank the Great Spirit that I see you in my own dwelling, and converse with you face to face:—Listen to my words, they are the words of truth—you have already heard this from my chiefs, and I now repeat them:—we have taken each other by the hand and fought together, our interests are the same—we must still continue to fight together—for the king our great father considers you as his children, and will not forget you or your interests at a peace; but to preserve what we hold

and recover from the enemy what belongs to us—we must make great exertions, and I rely on your unshaken courage, with the assistance of my chiefs and warriors, to drive the Big Knives from off our lands the ensuing summer.

My Children.—Our great father will give us more warriors from the other side of the great water, who will join with you in attacking the enemy, and will open the great road to your country by which you used to receive your supplies, and which the enemy having stopped, has caused the distress and scarcity of goods you complain of—for I have never been in want of goods for you, but could not send them.

Tell your brother warriors, whom I may not see, that these are my words, and that although they are to destroy their enemies in battle, they must spare and show mercy to women, children, and all prisoners.

My Children.—I have but one more thing to recommend to you, which you will not forget—you know that the only success the enemy gained over us last season was owing to the want of provisions. There was much waste at Amherstburgh—the consequence was, that you and my warriors were forced to retreat. In future you must be careful of provisions, and use of them only what may be necessary: for in war they are the same as powder and ball—we cannot destroy our enemies without them."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—The governor-general and the parliament of *Lower Canada*, are completely at "outs." The house of assembly, having framed and prepared articles of impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors against *Jonathan Sewel*, chief justice of the province, and *James Monk*, chief justice for the district of *Montreal*, presented the same to sir *George Prevost*, with a request that he would transmit the same to the prince regent: they also urged that the said Sewel and Monk should be suspended in the exercise of their official functions until said charges were decided upon, &c. The governor refused to accede to this request. The house adopted several spirited resolutions, among which the following—

Resolved, That notwithstanding the perverse and wicked advice given to his excellency the governor in chief, on the subject of the constitutional rights and privileges of this house, and the endeavors of evil disposed advisers to lead him into error, and to embroil him with his majesty's faithful commons of this province, this house has not in any respect, altered the opinion it has ever entertained of the wisdom of his excellency's administration of the government, and is determined to adopt the measures it had deemed necessary for the support of government, and the defence of the province.

They also resolved that the governor, by said refusal, had violated the constitutional rights and privileges of the house—and appointed an agent to manage their affairs in *England*, appropriating £2000 to bear his expences.

☞ We admire the loyalty of the Canadian parliament, and recommend their conduct to several of our own legislatures.

By late *Quebec* papers received at *Boston*, it appears that the disputes between the governor and the assembly had proceeded to extremities. He dissolved the parliament of *Lower Canada*, ordering a new one to be immediately chosen. The following paragraphs are extracted from governor Prevost's speech on the occasion:

"It would have afforded me sincere gratification to have witnessed that unanimity and dispatch among yourselves, and that liberal confidence in me which the emergencies of the times, the situation of

the province, and assurances contained in your addresses, gave me a right to expect from you; and I have seen with regret that my disappointment in this expectation has been attended with serious inconveniences to the public service.

"I cannot but lament that the course of proceedings adopted by you, has occasioned the loss of a productive revenue bill, and of the liberal appropriations you had made for the defence of the province, and for ameliorating the situation of the militia; and I regret that in sacrificing these desirable objects, you should have been swayed by any considerations which seemed to you of higher importance than the immediate security of the country or those engaged its protection.

"The pacific rumors which have prevailed since I last addressed you, not affording any certain ground for belief that peace is at hand, our vigorous and united exertions will still be required to maintain the decided ascendancy with which the Divine Providence has been pleased to bless our efforts in the present contest."

In *Upper Canada*, also, the house of assembly have resolved that the proclamation of general Rottenburg, declaring martial law, was an arbitrary and unconstitutional measure, tending to destroy the law of the province.

DETROIT. There are many reasons to believe that the enemy meditates an attack on *Detroit*. It appears a most desirable that he should.

SOUTHERN INDIANS. *Augusta, (Geo.) March 25.* Hostilities will again commence from this frontier in a few days. Already the troops of the United States, consisting of part of the 8th regiment, one rifle company, and two of dragoons, with the Carolina militia, are at fort Hawkins, and in the different forts erected in the nation by general Floyd; and those from North Carolina in two divisions, amounting to 1200 men, commanded by colonel Pearson, passed through Washington in Wilkes county, on Saturday and Sunday last, on their way to the general rendezvous. This force, when united, will amount to about 3,500 effective men—an army sufficient to destroy or reduce to order and obedience, the hostile part of the Creek nation—but unless supplies, sufficient for the expedition, making the necessary advance for delay and accident, shall accompany the troops, no force, however brave or numerous, can perform any important service to their country in this war. Experience has taught us this lesson, and we sincerely hope, it will not be without its effects.

MILITARY.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, March 17, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The uniform of the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the rifle regiments, will, hereafter, be as follows, viz.

A short coat of grey cloth, single breasted, flat yellow buttons, which shall exhibit a bugle surrounded by stars, with the number of the regiment within the curve of the bugle; one row of ten buttons in front, three on each sleeve, and three on each skirt, lengthwise, with blind button holes of black twist or braid in herring bone form.

A waistcoat of grey cloth with sleeves of the same. Pantaloon of grey cloth. The Jefferson shoe, rising two inches above the ankle joint, and not higher.

Leather caps, with a plate and design similar to that of the button, and a short green pompon in front.

For field or active service, the officers will wear

uniforms like those of the privates, excepting as to quality.

On other occasions they are permitted to wear the uniform of the artillery; except as to the buttons, the position of them, &c. which shall be the same with the field coat.

Epaulets of gold.

Yellow mounted sabres for officers and non-commissioned officers.

By order of secretary of war,

J. B. WALBACH, Ad'j. gen.

Washington city, March 3, 1813.

General Cass, in his letter published in the official documents communicated to congress lately, and dated at Williamsville, January 12th, 1814, states as follows: "I am also told that major Wallace of the 5th, was in the fort.—He escaped and is now at Erie."

It would appear from the extract of the above mentioned letter that general Cass supposed major Wallace was in the fort at the time of its surrender.

How he came by such incorrect information major Wallace cannot say; but it will appear evident from the following statements, that he was nearly four hundred miles from Fort Niagara at the time of its capture.

COPY OF CERTIFICATES.

Washington, March, 2, 1814.

I do certify that I have seen major Benjamin Wallace of the 5th U. S. infantry, leave Chateaugay, Four corners, on the morning the 17th of December last, and that I left it on the 19th and went to Albany by way of Plattsburg, and as I passed through that place on the 19th, and on the 24th of said month I did see the major in Albany.

(Signed)

JOHN DARNALL.

Late lieutenant of the 5th inf.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, March 2, 1814.

This is to certify that from several statements deposited at this office, it appears that major Benjamin Wallace of the 5th regiment U. S. infantry was on the day fort Niagara was taken by the British forces, on his way from Chateaugay, Four Corners, to Albany.

(Signed)

J. B. WALBACH,

Adjutant general.

Those who have published general Cass's letter will please publish this also, merely to correct error.

Copy of a letter from captain Holmes, to lieut. col. Butler, commanding at Detroit, and transmitted to the department of war by gen. Harrison.

Fort Covington, March 10th, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to submit in writing that the expedition sent under my command against the enemy's posts by your special orders of the 21st ultimo, had the good fortune on the 4th inst. to meet and subdue a force double its own, fresh from the barracks, and led by a distinguished officer.

I had been compelled to leave the artillery by the invincible difficulties of the route from Point au Plait to the Round O. No wheel carriage of any kind had ever attempted it before, and none will ever pass it until the brush and the fallen timber are cut away, and the swamp causewayed or drained.—After joining captain Gill, I began the march for fort Talbot, but was soon convinced of its being impossible to reach the post, in time to secure any force which might be there or adjacent. This conviction, united with the information that the enemy had a force at Delaware upon the Thames, that I should be expected at fort Talbot, and consequently, that a previous descent upon Delaware might deceive the foe, and lead him to expose some point

in defending others he might think menaced, and coupled with the possibility that hearing of captain Gill's march to the Round O. by M'Gregor's militia, whom he had pursued, a detachment had descended the Thames to intercept him, determined me to exercise the discretion allowed by the order and to strike at once upon the river.

On the 3d inst. when only fifteen miles from Delaware, we received intelligence that the enemy had left Delaware with the intention of descending the river, and that we should probably meet him in one hour; that his force consisted of a light company from the Royal Scots, mustering for duty one hundred and twenty men; a light company from the 89th regiment of foot (efficiency not known) Caldwell's Indians and M'Gregor's militia, amounting in all to about 300 men. My command originally had not exceeded one hundred and eighty rank and file.—Hunger, cold and fatigue had brought on disease, and though none died, all were exceedingly depressed, and sixteen had been ordered home as unable to continue the march. I resolved therefore to avoid the conflict on equal grounds, and immediately retreated five miles for the sake of a good position, on the western bank of the Twenty Mile Creek, leaving captain Gill with twenty rangers to cover the rear, and to watch the enemy's motions. We had encamped but a few minutes, when captain Gill joined, after exchanging shots with the enemy's advance, in vainly attempting to reconnoitre his force. The Twenty Mile creek runs from north to south, through a deep and wide ravine, and of course is flanked east and west by lofty heights. My camp was formed upon the western heights. The enemy's upon the opposite. During the night of the 3d all was quiet. At sun rise on the 4th, the enemy appeared thinly upon the opposite heights, fired upon us without effect and vanished. After waiting some time for their reappearance, lieut. Knox of the rangers was sent to reconnoitre. On his return he reported that the enemy had retreated with the utmost precipitation, leaving his baggage scattered upon the road, and that his trail and fires made him out not more than seventy men. Mortified at the supposition of having retrograded from this diminutive force, I instantly commenced the pursuit, with the design of attacking Delaware before the opening of another day. We had not however proceeded beyond five miles when captain Lee commanding the advance, discovered the enemy in considerable force, arranging himself for battle. The symptoms of fear and flight were now easily traced to the purpose of seducing me from the heights, and so far the plan succeeded. But the enemy failed to improve the advantage. If he had thrown his chief force across the ravine above the road and occupied our camp when relinquished, thus obstructing my communication to the rear, I should have been driven upon Delaware against a superior force, since found to be stationed there, or forced to take the wilderness for fort Talbot without forage or provisions. Heaven averted this calamity. We soon regained the position at Twenty Mile creek, and though the rangers were greatly disheartened by the retreat, and to a man insisted upon not fighting the enemy, we decided to exhibit on that spot the scene of death or victory. I was induced to adopt the order of the *hollow square*, to prevent the necessity of evolution which I knew all the troops were incompetent to perform in action. The detachments of the 24th and 28th infantry occupied the brow of the heights. The detachment from the garrison of Detroit formed the north front of the square, the rangers the west, and the militia the south. Our horses and

baggage stood in the centre; the enemy threw his militia and Indians across the ravine above the road and commenced the action with savage yells and bugles sounding from the north, west and south. His regulars at the same time charged down the road from the opposite side of the heights, crossed the bridge and charged up the heights we occupied within twenty steps of the American line and aginst the most destructive fire. But his front section was soon shot to pieces. Those who followed were much thinned and wounded. His officers were soon cut down and his antagonists continued to evince a degree of animation that bespoke at once their boldness and security. He therefore abandoned the charge and took cover in the woods at diffused order, between fifteen, twenty and thirty paces of our line, and placed all hope upon his ammunition.

Our regulars being uncovered, were ordered to kneel, that the brow of the heights must partly screen them from the enemy's view. The firing increased on both sides with great vivacity. But the crisis was over. I knew the enemy dare not uncover, and of course that no second charge would be attempted. On the north, west and south front the firing had been sustained with much coolness and with considerable loss to the foe. Our troops on those fronts being protected by logs hastily thrown together, and the enemy not charging, both the rifle and the musket were aimed at leisure, perhaps always told. The enemy at last became persuaded that Providence had sealed the fortune of the day. His cover on the east front was insufficient: for as he had charged in column of sections, and therefore, when dispersing on either side of the road, was unable to extend his flanks, and as our regulars presented an extended front from the beginning, it is evident that a common sized tree could not protect even one man much less the squads that often stood and breathed their last together; and yet upon his regulars the enemy relied for victory. In concert therefore, and favored by the shades of twilight, he commenced a general retreat after one hour's close and gallant conflict.

I did not pursue for the following reasons. 1. We had triumphed against numbers and discipline, and were therefore under no obligation of honor to incur additional hazard. 2. In these requisites (numbers and discipline) the enemy were still superior, and the night would have ensured success to an ambuscade. 3. The enemy's bugle sounded *the close* upon the opposite heights. If then we had pursued, we must have passed over to him as he did to us, because the creek could be passed on horse back at no other point, and the troops being fatigued and frost bitten and their shoes cut to pieces by the frozen ground, it was not possible to pursue on foot.—It follows that the attempt to pursue would have given the enemy the same advantage that produced the defeat.

Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to a non-commissioned officer and six privates, but the blood of between 80 and 90 brave Englishmen, and among them four officers, avenged their fall.—The commander, capt. Barden of the 89th, is supposed to have been killed at an early stage of the contest. The whole American force in action consisted of one hundred and fifty rank and file, of whom seventy were militia, including the rangers. The enemy's regulars, alone, were from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty strong, and his militia and Indians fought upon three fronts of our square.

I am much indebted to all my regular officers, and trust their names will be mentioned to the

army and to the war department. Without intending a discrimination, it must be acknowledged that the exertions of lieutenant Kouns and Henry of the 28th and Jackson and Potter of the 24th were most conspicuous, because fortune had opposed them to the main strength of the foe. Captain Lee, of the Michigan dragoons, was of great assistance before the action at the head of the advance and spies, and my warmest thanks are due to acting sailing-master Darling of the United States' schooner Somers, who had volunteered to command the artillery. Ensign Heard of the 28th acting as volunteer adjutant, merits my acknowledgments, and especially for his zeal in defending my opinion against a final retreat when others permitted their hopes to sink beneath the pressure of the moment.

The enemy's wounded and prisoners were treated with the utmost humanity. Though some of our men were marching in their stocking feet they were not permitted to take a shoe even from the dead.

I have the honor to be with perfect respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed)

A. H. HOLMES,
Captain 24th Inf.

Lieut. Col. Butler, commanding the Territory of Michigan and its dependencies.

"A British official."—As the campaign opens the season of falshood begins. The following is a fine specimen of this favorite ware of the enemy:

Adjutant-general's office, Quebec, 18th March, 1814.

General orders.—His excellency the commander of the forces has received from lieut. gen. Drummond, the report of captain Stewart, of the Royal Scots, of an affair which took place between the detachment under the orders of that officer, and a body of the enemy, on the 4th inst. at Longwood, in advance of Delaware town.

Capt. Stewart reports, that receiving a report late on the night of the 3d inst. from captain Caldwell, that a party of the enemy had been seen in Longwood, he directed the flank companies of the Royal Scots and the light company of the 89th regt. under the immediate command of capt. Caldwell; and that at 5 o'clock, in the evening, the enemy was discovered, in very superior force, posted on a commanding eminence, strongly entrenched with log breast work—this post was instantly attacked in the most gallant manner, by the flank companies in front, while capt. Caldwell's company of rangers and a detachment of the loyal militia and a small band of Indians, made a flank movement to the left with a view of turning the rear of the position; and, after repeated efforts to dislodge the enemy, in an arduous and spirited contest of an hour and an half duration, which terminated with the daylight, the troops were honorably withdrawn, having suffered severely, principally in officers.

The enemy has since abandoned his position in Longwood.

List of the killed, wounded and missing.

Royal Scots light company—1 captain, 9 rank and file killed—1 lieut. 3 serjeants, 31 rank and file wounded—1 bugler missing.

89th light company—1 lieut. 3 rank and file killed—1 captain, 1 serjeant and 7 rank and file wounded—Volunteer Pigott wounded and taken prisoner.

Royal Kent volunteers—1 lieut. 1 serjeant, and 5 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Capt. D. Johnston, Royal Scots, and lieutenant P. Grame, 89th regt. killed. Capt. Bessed, 89th regt. and lieut. A. Macdonald, Royal Scots, wounded.

Gen. Winder has arrived at Quebec. Four of the

British prisoners lately held in retaliation, but who escaped from Worcester jail, have also arrived in that city.

It is understood that *Wade Hampton* has resigned his commission as major-general in the armies of the United States. It is also intimated, that the enquiry about to be had into the conduct of major-general *Wilkinson* has been instigated at the desire of that officer. It is hardly necessary to add, that the hue and cry raised by faction, which said that he had been arrested, was, (as usual) false.

NAVAL.

Several enemy vessels of war, probably those that chased the *Constitution* into Marblehead, have occasionally appeared in sight from *Boston*, *Marblehead*, &c.

The squadron off *New-London* varies in its force; but is never less than one 74, one frigate and a sloop of war. The others ply off and on.

A letter received at Philadelphia from *Sackett's Harbor* says, it was expected the lake would be clear of ice on the 5th inst. It adds—"The British have launched two frigates at Kingston, and have laid the keel of a 74. The keel is 170 feet in length. It is doubted whether the enemy have cordage and armament for their new ships. Our fleet was progressing rapidly, and expected soon to put to sea.

The *Bramble* (despatch vessel) reached *England* in 20 days from the *Chesapeake*.

A Montreal paper says, it is not expected the British naval force will be superior to the American on lake Ontario, the ensuing summer.

The *Constitution*.—The official account of the late cruise of the *Constitution* frigate has not yet been received; but a detail of it has appeared in the Eastern papers. She proceeded to the lat. of 7 N. long. 55 W.—For 17 days did not see a sail! Feb. 2, chased a brig of war into shoal water, off the river *Marravine*, *Surrinam*. Next day chased another brig that also escaped by hugging the shore. Feb. 14, captured the ship *Lovely Ann*, and next day made prize of the British king's schooner *Picton*, of — guns and 60 men, and destroyed her. Made a cartel of the ship and sent the prisoners to *Barbadoes*. On the 18th captured schr. *Phoenix*, and sunk her. On the same day, on the south side of *Porto Rico*, the *Constitution* gave chase to two sail, ascertained one to be a merchant brig, and so close in with the land as to render it impossible to overhaul her, she hauled off, and went in chase of the other vessel, which was discovered, soon after, to be a large ship—about 5 o'clock P. M. the strange sail hauled her wind to the southward, when she was plainly made out to be a frigate, as her ports could all be counted. The *Constitution* was immediately cleared for action—the strange frigate rounded to, hoisted three English colours, and fired a gun to windward, the wind at that moment died all away, and left the two ships entirely becalmed—just at dusk a fresh breeze sprung up, which gave the enemy's frigate the weather gage, when, to the utter astonishment and mortification of the *Constitution's* gallant officers and crew, she bore away and made all sail from the American frigate, which crowded all sail in pursuit, as soon as the breeze reached her. Night coming on, and it being very dark, she made her escape through the *Mona Passage*, and was not to be seen the next morning. [She was the *IQUE*, a fine fast-sailing frigate, commanded by the hon. captain *Maitland*.] A few days afterwards, captured and destroyed the brig *Catharine*. April 3 at 7 A. M. light breeze from N.E. when off *Cape Ann*, discovered two large sail to the S.E. standing for her, and coming up very fast, with a breeze. They were soon made out to be frigates, and the *Constitution* escaped from them

by the greatest exertions, and arrived at Marblehead safe, after throwing overboard all her provision, and such other heavy articles as could be got at, starting her water, rum, &c. and cleared the deck of every moveable. Though this celebrated vessel, with as valuable officers and men as ever she had, has not gained the triple laurel, as hoped and desired, we rejoice that she has returned in safety after vexing many seas and appalling the enemy; who, it is said, has ordered that all his frigates should run from her!

On the night of the 7th instant, seven enemy barges and launches, entered the Connecticut river, and arrived at Pettipang about day light on Friday morning, fired two guns upon the town, and landed upon the wharves. The alarmed inhabitants thus aroused from their beds in great confusion, were informed by the enemy their object was to destroy the shipping, and that if they were molested while doing it, the town should share the same fate. Being without the necessary means of resisting at the moment so large a force, the inhabitants were under the necessity of remaining quiet, while the British proceeded in their work of destruction. They succeeded in burning from 27 to 30 sail, about one third of which were square rigged vessels, and remained at Pettipang during the whole day amusing themselves on shore by pitching quoits. In the evening they departed and reached the mouth of the river before any sufficient force had arrived to cut them off. The scene of this destruction lies about 14 miles from New-London.

It is again reported that the enemy is building vessels of war on lake Huron, at a place called Matchidash.

New-Orleans, March 8.—Arrived at this port yesterday morning, the privateer schooner Fox, capt. Jack, of Baltimore—from a cruise.—She left Baltimore in September last—having taken eight prizes, one of which, the king's packet Lapwing, after a severe action of fifteen minutes, in which the Lapwing had her captain and fourteen killed and wounded. On board the Fox, one killed, the captain and three or four severely wounded. Captain Jack succeeded in securing one of the mail bags, the rest having been thrown overboard. The packet was manned and ordered for the United States but was afterwards retaken and sent to Jamaica. The Fox was chased off the Balize by a British sloop of war.

A Spanish vessel, from Havanna, arrived at Boston, was boarded a few days since, from the Junon frigate, and suffered to proceed after taking out of her five American passengers, who had been to Havanna on business!

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Several ships arrived in the Chesapeake, on the 2d or 3d instant as a reinforcement. The enemy's fleet now in the bay is stated to be four 74's 5 frigates, and several smaller vessels. All of them, except 2 frigates came up the bay on the 4th. Some were off Sharp's island on Wednesday last; and 3 boats were seen to go off towards the Eastern Shore. It does not appear as yet that they have done much damage, the bay craft and the people on the shores being more on their guard than they were last year. A party of the enemy, however, entered Wiocomico some days ago, in pursuit of a schooner, and being disappointed in getting her, they landed and committed the usual barbarisms on the property of the people on shore—not only in "robbing the hen houses," and taking off what might be useful to them, but in destroying furniture, ripping up beds, breaking windows, and the like. They also burnt the kitchen of a Mr. Edwards, and stole from the

poor negroes their clothing and pigs. They left the shore before the militia could reach them, except a small party who exchanged some shot with them.—Who shall say that these things are not "magnanimous" and "religious," and worthy of a nation "contending for the freedom of the world?"—Out upon the Goths, and their canting adherents!

The U. S. sloop of war Eric, is not in the bay as reported. That vessel, as well as the Ontario, is at Baltimore dismantled; and the crews have been ordered to other service

Internal Resources.

OWEGO VILLAGE.—[From the Gleaner.] A friend of ours has lately returned from Owego, and has been polite enough to favor us with a schedule obtained from a respectable merchant of the village, of the business transacted there during the last winter.—The curious cannot fail to be pleased with the perusal. It should be borne in mind that it is but a few years since the place where Owego is built was a wilderness.

During the sleighing there was on the road from Ithaca, the head of the Cayuga lake, to Owego, from 500 to 700 sleighs: There are now at Owego (March 10th) about nine thousand five hundred tons of plaister; and 2,500 barrels of salt.—To transport these to market will require 200 arks, which will cost about 100 dollars each. Plaister, the arks given in, is about 20 dollars per ton at Owego; and the salt itself will bring \$6 per barrel—making in the whole,

9,500 tons of plaister, at	\$20	\$190,000
2,500 barrels of salt,	6	15,000
9 arks to carry salt,	100	900
		<hr/>
		\$205,900

The oats consumed daily, allowing one bushel to each team, (many of them had from 4 to 6 horses) would be 700 bushels.

Cost of plaister at the bed, 3 to 4 dollars per ton.

CONTRAST TO THE PAUPER LIST.

[See page 48.]

The following is said to be a pretty accurate estimate of the valuation which government has recently made of the following great estates:—

	Per Ann.
Duke of Northumberland's	£150,000
Duke of Devonshire's	120,000
Duke of Bedford's	105,000
Duke of Rutland's	100,000
Marquis of Buckingham's	94,000
Duke of Norfolk's	88,000
Duke of Marlborough's	85,000
Marquis of Hertford's	75,000
Marquis of Stafford's	75,000
Duke of Buccleugh's	73,000
Earl of Grosvenor's	70,000
Earl of Lonsdale's	70,000
Earl Fitzwilliam's	66,000
Earl of Bridgewater's	66,000
Marquis of Lansdown's	60,000
Marquis of Downshire's	58,000
Duke of Portland's	56,000
Mr. Coke's (of Norfolk)	54,000
Marquis of Sligo's	47,000
Sir Watkin William Wynne's	37,000
Sir William Manner's	33,000
Sir Francis Burdett's	30,000

Of the statements of the several Bank Corporations, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, rendered January, 1814. Printed by order of the honorable senate of 1814.

A TRUE ABSTRACT,

ALDEN BRADFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BANKS,	Capital, interest.	Debts due not on interest.	Deposits.	Notes in circulation, above 4 days.	Specie.	Notes of Banks within the state out the state.	Notes of Banks with out the state.	Notes of 1, 2, 3, 3 and 4 in circ.	On bill.	Real estate.	Undivided profits last declared.	Profits on hand.	Deposits in different banks.	Checks.	Loans.
Massachusetts,	1,620,000	2,187,702	67	2,464,248	53	682,708	2,114,164	69							
Union,	120,000	1,560,256	99	930,310	13	233,225	154,130	8							
Boston,	1,800,000	1,650,733	86	987,043	69	369,903	94,361	118,093 in Boston, 22,000 in other parts of the S.							
State, Merchants, Fortunate, 1	30,000	1,357,61	56	3,006,361	32	1,977,142	659,065	83							
	10,000	105,752	65	33,601	89	41,595	47,391	4							
	5,000	59,616	94	10,553	58	63,681	23,974	12,504							
Plymouth,	10,000	104,917	34	63,225	71	97,609	1,900	2,450							
Nantucket Pacific,	100,000	133,704	64	73,606	77	80,650	11,988	97							
Newburyport,	350,000	289,015	97	303,435	72	141,250	268,055	98							
Cumbeiland,	370,000	634,297	15	35,064	96	400,231	164,052	76							
Essex,	230,000	29,672	71	325,906	34	317,845	185,047	28							
Salem,	200,000	8,784	49	123,605	8	575,476	81,064	20							
Merchants,	220,000	102,993	25	289,523	32	247,811	135,178	24							
Gloucester &	120,000	6,023		111,410	90	27,889	189,411	37							
Revere's,	150,000	95,109	62	33,905	22	44,295	70,356	20							
Dalh,	100,000	164,473	7	10,540	80	59,704	44,919	90							
Winstet,	250,000	241,102	43	149,237	21	148,100	63,258	65							
Saco,	120,000	27,405		121,807	15	56,923	40,080	11							
Plymouth and Augusta,	150,000	972	26	117,893	50	71,010	20,171	88							
Worcester,	230,000	225,747	47	4,228	60	37,500	30,171	88							
Kennebec's,	100,000	178,273	31	7,053	40	61,180	44,107	23							
Taunton,	75,000	9,669		50,438	44	137,755	5,817	83							
Manchester,	120,000	3,230		12,112	16	46,908	12,712	12							
New-England,	500,000	30,450		900,122	47	82,995	87,811	96							
Manchete,	30,000	43,487		2,421	23	161,170	281,456	7							

NOT No returns from the Banks of Dedford, Kennelunk and Larnold.

{ N. Y. Manufacturing Co. 10,000
{ State Bank, 4,758 79

{ Within the State, 50,000
{ Without do. 500,055 15

{ Boston, 64,000
{ Worcester, 5,000

{ Mass. & N. England, 72,000
{ Union 26,000 Boston 1,000 & F. 12,000
{ Merchants N. Y. 25,000
{ New England, 4,112 12

{ Mercantile 16,000
{ State, 82,700 29

{ Essex & Boston, 1,038 81
{ Merchants 1,700 54
{ State, 2,700 29

{ Union, 134,018 37000
{ Massachusetts, 67,291 27

{ Union, 97,041 46
{ Ken. 344 83 714 12,256 6
{ Merchants 1,700 54
{ Merchants 16,000 21
{ Beverly 7,500 34

{ Union, 1,038 81
{ State, 82,700 29

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CHRONICLE

New-Hampshire election. The late election for governor was so close that the result cannot be certainly known until the meeting of the legislature, when the votes will be officially examined. The political character of the house of representatives is doubtful. It will consist of 187 members, and the majority, on either side, will not exceed six or eight votes.

Massachusetts election.—Returns from 291 towns are received. The votes stand, for *Strong* 44,701; *Dexter* 33,204. The votes last year in the same towns, were, for *Strong* 44,908; for *Farnum*, 31,570.

Return J. Meigs has entered upon the duties of his office as postmaster-general of the United States.

Jesse Wharton, appointed, a senator in congress, from Tennessee, vice *G. W. Campbell*, resigned, has taken his seat in the senate.

Letters from Bordeaux, received at Washington city, state that the *Poré* had been set at liberty, and returned to *Rome*, prior to the 29th of January last.

By our last accounts from Spain it was reported that Ferdinand had arrived on the frontiers, and that the Cortes had rejected a separate treaty with France. They have also published a decree fixing the manner in which he shall be received, &c. among other provisions, it prohibits the entry of any foreigner with him, even if in the capacity of a domestic. The Cortes have assumed a ground that we are pleased with—it is true, they think it necessary to retain poor Ferdinand as a king, but seem disposed also to restrain the powers of the monarchy, which were stupidly enormous. We have seen a copy of the treaty alluded to—it makes peace; acknowledges Ferdinand and his successors; gives up the places yet in the hands of the French; obligates Ferdinand to maintain the integrity of the territory of Spain, and to cause all places to be evacuated by the British; provides for a support of the maritime principles laid down in the treaty of *Utrecht*; restores the estates and property of those who abdicated with king *Joseph*; and for a general return of property lost and held in consequence of the war, and the return of prisoners; and provides for the support of king *Charles* and his wife, by a pension of \$1,500,000 per annum, to be paid quarterly by Ferdinand.

It is reported, but in such a loose manner that we were inclined not to notice it, that Paris had fallen into the hands of the allies—that Louis had ascended the throne, and that Bonaparte was to retire to Corsica. To balance this, perhaps, others say that Bonaparte had defeated the allies, and taken his father-in-law prisoner. Either of these things may have happened, but we have no faith in the present reports as to either.

General Bissel.—This gentleman has passed through every grade from that of a private soldier to his present elevation. He was too young to be a soldier of the revolution. He enlisted into the western army about the year 1789, and passed through the grades of corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, ensign, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel to that of brigadier-general.

True American.

Interesting military question.

Boston, (Mass.) March 23.—On the complaint of Ann Powell, to the supreme judicial court now in session in this town, that William Bull, her brother, was unlawfully restrained of his liberty, at

Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex, by Thomas H. Cushing, esq. brigadier-general in the army of the United States, and commandant of military district No. 1—accompanied with an affidavit, that application had been made to gen. Cushing for a copy of the authority by which he claimed to hold said Bull, which had been refused—The court ordered a writ of habeas corpus to issue, directed to general Cushing, ordering him to have the body of the said Bull before them with the cause of his detention. In obedience to this writ, general Cushing brought the said Bull into court on Tuesday the 15th inst. and returned upon the writ the cause of his detention—which was that said W. Bull, on the 11th March, inst. before a general court-martial at fort Independence, had on his own confession, been convicted of the crime of desertion from the 6th regiment of infantry stationed at Burlington, in Vermont, into which he had voluntarily enlisted as a soldier, to serve during the war—that he had of his own accord, returned to his duty, by reporting himself to major Campbell, in the service of the United States, and was now under arrest for this cause.

Witnesses were then produced to show the age of Bull—who testified, that he was born in August 1795. Bull's affidavit was then read, which stated that he was a native of Boston—that he had for some time prior to his enlistment, served Dr. Williams, of Cambridge, as an apprentice to the business of an apothecary; that on leaving him he went to New York, where being destitute of money and friends, he on the 3d May, 1813, voluntarily enlisted into the 6th regiment of the army of the United States—that he at the time stated his age to the recruiting officer—that he had not then, nor had he now any parent, guardian or master; but that it was at this time his desire to leave the service of the United States, and to return to his friends.

General Cushing stated to the court, that he claimed to hold the prisoner as a soldier, duly enlisted into the army of the United States, by virtue of the act of congress, passed Jan. 11, 1812, and entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," and of the proviso in the 11th section, which is in these words, viz. "and provided also that no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent in writing of his parent, guardian or master, first had and obtained, if any he have." On it being intimated to the court by general Cushing, that it was a question of importance in a military point of view, and that he should wish for the aid of the district attorney; the court adjourned the hearing to Wednesday morning, the 1st being committed in the mean time to the custody of the sheriff. The question was argued at length on Wednesday morning, by Smith, counsel for the United States, and by gen. Cushing, on the validity of the contract; and by Thatcher, counsel for the prisoner. After the hearing, the court took time to consider; and on Thursday morning chief justice Swell, (justices Thatcher, Parker and Jackson being present,) pronounced the unanimous opinion of the court, upon the construction of the above proviso; that an infant under the age of twenty-one years having a parent, guardian or master, and having his assent in writing, might enlist into the service of the United States; that the infant in the present case not having any parent, guardian or master to assent to the contract, he could not bind himself, and that having expressed his desire to be freed from the service, he could not be held.—The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 8 OF VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 138.]

Ille olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per annum.

Important State Paper

The secretary of state, to whom were referred the several resolutions of the senate of the 2d of February and 9th of March last, has the honor to submit to the president, the following REPORT:

Although these resolutions are of different dates, and refer to subjects in some respects distinct in their nature, yet as they are connected in others of considerable importance, which bear essentially on the conduct of the parties in the present war, it is thought proper to comprise them in the same report.

The first of those resolutions calls for the names of the individuals who were selected from the American prisoners of war and sent to Great Britain for trial, their places of residence in the United States; the times when and the courts by which they were admitted to become citizens; the regiments to which they belong; when and where they were taken; with copies of any official correspondence respecting the treatment of prisoners of war, and of any orders for retaliation on either side.

The other resolutions request information of the conduct of Great Britain towards her native subjects, taken in arms against her, and of the general practice of the nations of Europe relative to naturalization, and the employment in war, each, of the subjects of the other; of the cases, with their circumstances, in which any civilized nation has punished its native subjects taken in arms against it, for which punishment retaliation was inflicted by the nation in whose service they were taken.—And lastly—

Under what circumstances and on what grounds Great Britain has refused to discharge native citizens of the United States impressed into her service; and what has been her conduct towards American seamen on board her ships of war, at and since the commencement of the present war with the United States.

The paper marked A, contains the names of the American prisoners who were sent to England for trial by the British commander in Canada; of the corps to which they belong; of the times when, and of the places where they were taken. Of their places of residence in the United States, of the times and the courts in which they were admitted to become citizens, there is no evidence in this department, nor is there any to shew whether they were naturalized or native citizens of the United States. This paper contains also a copy of the orders of both governments for retaliation, and of the correspondence between their respective commissaries, concerning the treatment of prisoners.

The paper marked B, states various grounds on which the British government has refused to deliver up American seamen, impressed into the British service, on the application of the agents of the United States, regularly authorised to demand them, with the correspondence relating to the same. It communicates also such information as this department has been able to obtain of the conduct of the British government towards American seamen on board British ships of war, at and since the commencement of the present war. Among the causes

assigned for their detention, the following are the most deserving of notice—

1. That they had no documents, or that their documents were irregular.
2. That they were released from prison in Gottenburg.
3. That they were exchanged as British subjects.
4. Were said to be impostors.
5. To have married in England.
6. Did not answer the descriptions given of them in their protections.
7. Had attempted to desert.
8. Were sent into the service for smuggling.
9. Were not to be found on board of the ship stated.
10. Had voluntarily entered into the British service.
11. Were natives of foreign countries, Prussia, Sweden, Italy, &c.

It is probable that some of the seamen whose discharges were demanded, may not have been native citizens of the United States, but very presumable that the greater part were. Indeed the pretext assigned for their detention seems to admit it. Had they been native subjects of England, being there, their origin might have been traced. But that is the ground in few instances only. In urging that some had no protections or that their protections were irregular; that others had been exchanged as British prisoners; were impostors; had attempted to desert; did not answer the protections given them; were natives of Prussia, Sweden, &c. it is fairly to be inferred that the public authority in England, to whom this duty is assigned, sought rather to evade the application, than to justify the refusal. The pretext that some were natives of Prussia, Sweden, &c. deserves particular attention. On this circumstance the secretary will remark only, that in extending impressment, in American vessels, to persons who could not be mistaken for British subjects, and refusing to surrender them, on application, to the voluntary service from which they were taken, it is evident that the recovery of British seamen has not been the sole object of the practice.

By the report of the American commissary of prisoners in England, it appears that a considerable number of our seamen had been transferred from British ships of war, to prisons; that their exchange for British seamen taken in battle was demanded, in the first instance, but that that claim seems to have been since waived. It might have been expected that the British government, on being satisfied, that these men, or that any of them, were American citizens, would have liberated and sent them home at its own charge. They are however still held prisoners in confinement. That many of them, if not all, are native citizens, cannot be doubted, for had the proof not been irrefragable, it cannot be presumed, while so many others are detained on board British ships of war, that these would have been exempted from that service. That many are still detained on board British ships of war may be fairly inferred, even without other evidence, from the indiscriminate manner of British impressment; from the distant service in which the men thus impressed, are often necessarily employed, depriving their friends of an

opportunity to communicate with them; and from the inconsiderable number discharged, compared with that which has been demanded. Without relying altogether on the reports heretofore made to congress by this department, the letter of commodore Rodgers herewith annexed, affords data from which an estimate may be formed. On this point, the correspondence between general Taylor and the captain of the British ship the Dragon, and commodore Decatur and the commander Capel, deserve also particular attention. If the British government would order a strict search to be made, through the British navy, for American seamen, it would then be seen how many of our native citizens have participated in the lot of the unfortunate men mentioned in the correspondence referred to.

The contrast which these documents present, in the pretensions and conduct of Great Britain, with the pretensions and conduct of the United States, cannot fail to make a deep impression in favor of the latter. The British government impresses into its navy native citizens of the U. States, and compels them to serve in it, and in many instances even to fight against their country, while it arrests as traitors and menaces with death, persons suspected to be native British subjects, for having fought under our standard against British forces, although they had voluntarily entered into our army, having emigrated to the United States and incorporated themselves into the American society. The United States on the other hand, have forced no person into their service, nor have they sought, nor are they disposed to punish any, who, after having freely emigrated to any part of the British dominions and settled there, may have entered voluntarily into the British army.

The remaining enquiries relate to objects other than the immediate conduct of the parties in the present war. They demand information of the conduct of Great Britain, and of other powers in past times, without limitation in the retrospect, in circumstances, bearing on the question of retaliation. The information required relates to the following points;

1. The conduct of Great Britain and the other nations of Europe, as to naturalization, and the employment in war, each, of the subjects of the other.
2. As to the punishment of their native subjects taken in arms against them in the service of other powers.
3. Examples of retaliation by the latter in such cases.

These enquiries necessarily involve an extensive research in the history and jurisprudence of the nations of Europe. For so important a task the other duties of the secretary of state have altogether disqualified him, since the call was made. The approaching close of the session does not leave him time for more than the following observations;

That all the nations of Europe naturalize foreigners;

That they all employ in their service the subjects of each other, and frequently against their native countries, even when not regularly naturalized;

That they all allow their own subjects to emigrate to foreign countries;

That although examples may be found of the punishment of their native subjects taken in arms against them, the examples are few, and have either been marked by peculiar circumstances, taking them out of the controverted principle, or having proceeded from the passions or policy of the occasion. Even in prosecution and convictions having the latter origin, the final act of punishment, has, with little exception, been prevented by a sense of equity and humanity, or a dread of retaliation. It is confidently believed that no instance can be found in

which the alleged purposes of the enemy against the twenty-three prisoners in question, under all the circumstances which belong to their case, even though many of them may not have been regularly naturalized, are countenanced by the proceedings of any European nation;

That if no instances occur of retaliation in the few cases requiring it, or in any of them, by the governments employing such persons, it has been, as is presumed, because the punishment which had been inflicted by the native country, might be accounted for on some principle other than its denial of the right of emigration and naturalization. Had the government, employing the persons so punished by their native country, retaliated in such cases, it might have incurred the reproach either of countenancing acknowledged crimes, or of following the example of the other party in acts of cruelty, exciting horror, rather than of fulfilling its pledge to innocent persons in support of rights fairly obtained, and sanctioned by the general opinion and practice of the nations of Europe, ancient and modern.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JAS. MONROE.

Department of state, April 14, 1814.

Embargo and non-importation.

In the following speeches of Messrs. Calhoun, Webster and McKim, (delivered in the house of representatives) the manner in which the message of the president of the 31st ult. was viewed and supported or opposed, is shewn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 6.—The house, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pleasants of Virginia in the chair, on the bill to repeal the embargo and non-importation acts, and the bill to prohibit the exportation of specie.

The first mentioned bill was first taken up; and the first section having been read,

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. (the chairman of the committee of foreign relations) rose to speak to the merits of the bill. In order to judge of the propriety of the measure it embraced, it would be necessary to go back to the nature and character of the war in which this nation is engaged. It was, as it had been emphatically and correctly stated, a war for free trade and sailors' rights: and such, Mr. C. said, must be the character of every war in which this nation is engaged. We are so far removed from the European contest, that we shall never enter into the struggles for continental power in that quarter of the world. Not that we should be indifferent spectators of the events in Europe, because the changes there may have a considerable bearing on the affairs and interests of this country: but the interest we feel in these events is not of such a character, as to make us a primary party in any of these contests. But one circumstance, always accompanying the European struggles, will more or less involve the rights of this country in them. Of such a character is the British commercial or maritime policy, which in its effect tends to destroy the free trade of this country, and also to infringe the rights of our seamen. In this point of view, it is a matter of great importance that we should duly reflect on the character of the present contest, to decide what part this country ought to act, and what principles should now govern our conduct. The policy of Britain, which is to contract and limit neutral rights, and which, if not resisted, would annihilate them, will always have a strong bearing on the United States. But that policy will not stop here; it will affect the interest of every country in Europe, and place them

more or less on the side of this country in resistance to the commercial policy of England. It then becomes a matter of policy to unite those countries, interested in the cause of free trade, in the struggle which we are obliged to make against the usurpations of the enemy. In this point of view, the most liberal and generous policy ought to be pursued by us as to the other powers of Europe, and particularly to the great northern powers of Sweden and Russia. But it might be said our past measures contradict this leading principle of policy. Mr. C. thought not. The restrictive system sprung from an unusual state of things: it was a pacific policy arising from the extraordinary state of the world at the time we embarked in it—and of course was a temporary rather than a permanent policy. On looking back to its origin, gentlemen would find it to be such as he had stated. It originated at a moment when every power on the continent of Europe, was arrayed against Great Britain, and no country in Europe was then interested in the support or defence of neutral rights. There was scarcely a port in Europe, which, at the commencement of our restrictive system, was not occluded to British commerce. In this state of things, the United States, in order to avoid war, not having taken the resolution at that time to declare war, resorted to the restrictive system—resorted to it because the extraordinary state of the European world presented a prospect that the strong pressure of this system on Great Britain might save the nation from a war into which we have since been reluctantly drawn. Such was the character of the embargo measure, originating from the posture of the world at that day, when it was resorted to without the prospect of its producing an impression on any neutral power—for there were then no neutrals.—Gentlemen might say, that in this view of the restrictive system, it ought to have terminated at the commencement of the war. To be candid, Mr. C. said, that was his opinion; and, when a motion was made by a gentleman from Massachusetts to that effect, he (Mr. C.) had advocated it on the ground that the restrictive policy was opposed to war.—That motion was not successful, but it was rejected by a majority of one vote, so many members of the republican party agreeing with him in that opinion, as almost to have carried the question at that time. But why was the system not then terminated? The reasons would be obvious to all who reverted to the circumstance of that time. The state of the world, which originally induced the system—which gave great energy to it, continued in its pristine vigor.—All Europe was still occluded to British commerce—the war between Russia and France had not broken out—Russia had not then opened her ports to British commerce.

This was then the governing motive which prevented the repeal of that system. Had the state of the world then been what it now is; had all the European world, France excepted, been open to British commerce; had there existed neutral nations on the continent of Europe, of very great power and influence, Mr. C. said, had this state of things then existed, there was the strongest reason to believe, from the small minority against the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts to which he had alluded, the restrictive system would have been terminated by the war. As to his own views of that system, Mr. C. said he thought it ought to have terminated in war earlier than it did. In this respect he had disagreed with gentlemen on the other side of the house, with whom he had then voted. They wished for neither war nor restriction. But, said Mr. C. let us now attend to the present state of the

world. What is the condition of England? As between us and Great Britain, there are many nations of great power now in a neutral condition. Russia, Sweden, all Germany, Denmark, Prussia, Spain, for even she may be considered neutral, and perhaps Holland. Under the entire change in the circumstances of Europe ought not the restrictive system then to terminate? Inubitably—inubitably, he said, because all the reasons which justified and recommended its continuance had ceased. It was originally resorted to as a pacific measure; having declared war, as a war measure it was continued, and was a forcible measure, because all Europe was shut against our enemy. All Europe being now open to her, that reason has ceased. Suppose we were to persist in the measure. Does any one believe that England will feel the measure as she did when the continent was shut? Certainly not. But in addition to that consideration, the fact is, that we are now contending for free trade, and ought to propitiate as much as possible every nation which has the same interest as ourselves in its maintenance. In one word, it is our interest to attach the friendship of Russia, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, and of all nations who have a deep interest in free trade, to the cause of America. Mr. C. felt a strong impression, that if we opened our ports to them, and the maritime usurpations of Britain continued, they would in time make common cause with America; that in time their weight would be thrown into the scale with us to counteract the policy of Britain. It would not be decorous or wise for the United States standing up for the freedom of trade, to pursue a course of policy calculated to irritate those nations with whom we may have common cause. What had the emperor of Russia said in relation to our war with Britain, when apprized of it? He had expressed his solicitude for trade with America and regreted that our difference with G. Britain would interrupt it. This sentiment he had expressed at the moment when all France and her allies marched against him, and he did not know how soon France would plant her standard in his capital. That sentiment must have still greater influence with him now, when his enemy is repelled.—The same feeling which governed the emperor of Russia in this respect, must in a greater or less degree, govern every nation on the continent of Europe, whose interests are the same. In the proposition which had been made to France on the part of the allies, a solicitude had been evinced on this subject, which if this country shews a disposition to extend the benefits of its commerce to the European continent, must have weight in the British cabinet. We ought never to forget, Mr. C. said, the reasons which had forced us into war. Anxious to maintain our neutral position and enjoy the benefits of neutral trade, we had for years closed our eyes against the aggressions on the part of the enemy; suffrance on our part had provoked only further injury, which had forced us to arms in defence of neutral rights and free trade. Under this view of the subject he hoped this committee would duly appreciate the necessity of conciliating those nations whose interests were now the same as ours, with whom we have now some trade, and in future may expect it to be greatly extended. But it might be said England would not permit this trade. To what situation, Mr. C. asked, would she then be reduced? To an alternative the most awkward and perplexing. She must either keep up her present mere cruising or paper blockade of our sea-coast to prevent the entrance of those neutrals, or modify her system of paper blockade in favor of all neutrals. Will not a persistence in her present illegitimate blockade, and capture at sea of neutral ves-

sels destined for the United States, irritate and vex three nations, and detach them from the cause of Great Britain? If on the other hand, she modifies her blockade in their favor, we may carry on a lucrative trade to the continent of Europe not beneficial to England, but very much so to the United States. The very option which will thus be presented will embarrass the British cabinet, and have a stronger tendency to produce peace than ten years continuance of the present system, when the prospect of its producing any pressure has become so very faint.—

Mr. C. said, he would ask of gentlemen on the same side of the house with himself, whether, if the restrictive system were now off, there would be ten votes in the house in favor of putting it on? He contended there would not. If it were to expire on the 10th of the present month, would there be ten votes in favor of its renewal? He believed not. If the house would in neither case embrace it under present circumstances, there was the strongest reason to presume that in its judgment the restrictive system is not now operative and wise. What then, he asked, was the objection to repealing it? A regard to consistency. He knew, he said, that regard ought always to be had to that valuable trait in governments or men. But it was not the duty of men, to regulate their conduct without any regard to events. True wisdom consists in properly adapting your conduct to circumstances. Two things may change our conduct in any particular point; a change of our own opinion or of exterior circumstances, which entirely change the reason of our former conduct. Men cannot always go straight forward, but must regard the obstacle which impedes their course. Inconsistency consists in a change of conduct when there is no change of circumstances which justify it. Those who adapt their conduct to a change of circumstances, act not inconsistently but otherwise.— They would be inconsistent if they persisted in a course of measures after the reasons which called for them had so changed as to require a course directly the reverse. Mr. C. said he respected the firmness of many friends around him, because it indicated their determination to persevere in any system, and adhere to any measure which they believed the interest of their country to require. But according to the view which he had taken he did not view such a persistence in the restrictive system to be the dictate either of wisdom or sound policy. There were many other observations which he might make on this subject, which he should at present forbear to urge. As to the manufacturing interest, in regard to which some fears had been expressed, the resolution voted by the house yesterday, was a strong pledge that it would not suffer the manufacturers to be unprotected in case of a repeal of the restrictive system. Mr. C. said he hoped at all times and under every policy they would be protected with due care. All further remarks he reserved until he should hear the objections to the bill.

Mr. Webster of N. H. next took the floor. He was happy, he said, that it had fallen to his lot to be present at the office they were now about to perform, of reading the funeral obsequies of the restrictive system. He rejoiced in moderation, he felt a temperate exultation, that this system, which he conceived pernicious as to ourselves, and imbecile as to foreign nations, was about to be consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets. He congratulated his friends who had predicted this end, that they had lived to see its existence terminate, &c. He went on to speak figuratively of the restrictive system, which he said was something like a system of faith, to be acted, not to be deliberated on; it seemed to have been believed to be essential to our political

salvation, and any departure from it leading certainly to political perdition—and he did not believe any man in the calendar ever had a set of followers less disposed to troublesome enquiry than the followers of this restrictive system. The authors of this system, however, had well understood its object; the opposers of it also understood it—and that it had failed to effect its object, the late message of the president sufficiently proved. The character of the system, like that of many other things, would not be very well known or generally understood until it was destroyed. It was now passing off with general execration; its true features would now be distinctly seen, its true character correctly understood. The opponents of this system had always told its friends, that it was not a system of policy truly American. The house had now been told this was a system of measures connected with the affairs of Europe which should fluctuate, and rise and fall with the politics of that country. This had been frequently said by its opposers, but never before acknowledged by its friends. On what ground was the system now proposed to be given up but this—That the state of things created by the predominance of French power on the continent of Europe has ceased, and the system which depended on it ought to cease also? That, in fact, no effect could be expected from it but by its co-operation with the views of France. Mr. W. said he should not now go into a view of the co-incidences which might be traced, or take this occasion to shew that the first embargo was laid at the commencement of the continental system in Europe. From the nature of things however, the measure could have no effect but from such co-incidence. How was it to operate on Britain? By denying to her a market for her manufactures. What quantity of British manufactures did we annually consume? To what amount so to speak, did we refuse a market to her manufactures? In this point of view, he said, we consumed about one twelfth of her product, or one sixth of her export, though the amount had been estimated much lower. Could it be supposed, that by refusing to purchase this small amount of her whole manufactures, we could compel her to comply with our terms?—It could not be supposed that we could, whilst we at the same time deprived our own citizens of the market for the whole of their surplus produce. The truth however, was now acknowledged; the system had been introduced as a system of co-operation with France. [Mr. Calhoun here asked what the gentleman meant by co-operation? In one sense he himself had not used it, and now denied its application.] Mr. Webster said he did not allude to the gentleman's speech particularly, but to say that the effect to be expected to be produced by the restrictive system was from its pressure operating at the same time and in the same manner with circumstances in Europe. That was what he called co-operation, viz. the denial of our market to England operating with and depending for its success on the French policy prevailing in Europe. Now, Mr. W. said he objected to a system of policy depending on the fluctuation of affairs on the continent of Europe. Let me ask, said he, if the people of this country, from the first introduction of this system to this moment, have been apprized of this circumstance. On the contrary, how much angry declamation had been heretofore caused by the assertion of that fact! The people had been taught to believe that the enemy would be made to feel the system by the operation of its mere pressure. Yet the house was now told, it was to be abandoned, because the state of things which was to render it effectual against the enemy, had ceased to exist. The great error of and

objection to this system was, that it had a tendency to make the politics of this country dependent on those of Europe, to make us fluctuate with the current of its affairs. The same reason which was now urged for the taking it off, would prevail to cause its re-enactment if the allies should be driven beyond the Rhine, Prussia and Germany reduced to terms, and the force of Russia be again driven into her "frightful climate"—these reasons may perhaps be urged for re-enacting a system which it is now thought proper to abandon. Thus it was, that until this habit of connecting our politics with the affairs of Europe should be abandoned, we should not be an independent people. By the sudden fall of this system thousands would necessarily be ruined, as others were in its commencement. There was nothing so objectionable in a commercial country as the habit of frequent and violent changes of policy. It was however a fact too notorious, that there was a class of men in this country to whom violent change was acceptable; men who looked upon whatever was uncommon to be wise or great. There was therefore no calculating on the course of the government—there was not a time, for the last two years, when a person could calculate on the permanence of its policy for a moment beyond the present. What made it worse was, that the true standard by which the politics of the government had been managed, had never been told to the people. On the contrary, they had been led to believe, by the friends and supporters of the administration, that the politics of Europe had nothing to do with our measures, and the standard by which others adjudged them was declared to be unjust and unfounded.

Who could have imagined that the restrictive system would have been abandoned so suddenly? If the people had been told it would be abandoned when the power of France was crushed, they would have understood it and acted accordingly. Mr. W. referred to the president's message of Dec. last; to the bill which passed this house for more effectually enforcing the non-importation act, by introducing a novel principle into our laws, and departing from all established rules of law; to the bill which came from the senate, and was now before this house, for prohibiting the importation of any article which might have come from English possessions; to the recent decision against Paul Cuffee's bill, and against the transportation by water of lime for the use of his senseless constituents, lest they should violate the embargo—to show how rigidly this system had been upheld until the very moment that the message came into the house recommending its repeal. He adverted also to the legislative addresses now on the table approving of the measure; and to those which, though in existence had not been presented, having arrived a little too late. A government subject to such sudden changes was not competent to manage the affairs of a great nation. There were many other very important considerations connected with this change in our policy. The people had been told that this system had a great tendency to promote infant manufactures, that it did nothing else but induce the habit of providing for our own wants by our own means, it would be a blessing. How often had this consideration been enforced! And yet those who understand the system did not hesitate to tell the people that the moment the policy of the government required it, the manufacturers would be sacrificed with as little hesitation as the merchants had been: that the same unsparing hand would prostrate both—that the manufactures as well as merchants would be suffered to fall without remorse

and without regret.—Something had indeed been said in the message in regard to double duties, which were to guard the manufacturers from loss. Mr. W. said he admonished every man in the nation not to be taken in by this intimation. The double duties would not be continued—he did not say they ought, but, if not, they ought not to be held out as likely to be continued. The proper measure would doubtless be a regular tariff of duties, and not rashly to double the duties on all articles, on coffee, tea, and other necessaries, in order to encourage the manufacture of woollens, &c. The moment the purpose of affording revenue no longer required them, the double duties would be abolished, he repeated. What was the duty of a government in respect to its policy? That it should be regular, not variable. With respect to manufactures, Mr. W. thought it necessary to speak with some precision. He was an enemy to rearing manufactures or any other interest in a hot-bed; he would not legislate too rashly in relation to them. All manufactures compatible with the interest of the country ought to be fostered; but for one he never wished to see a Sheffield or a Birmingham in this country. He spoke of the evils of extensive manufactories, &c. and to populous towns. He wished to let the different pursuits of society take their own course, and not give excessive bounties or preferences to one over another. The true spirit of the constitution did not confer the power on government to change the habits of whole sections of the country, but to grant protection to all sections of it to pursue their own avocations, which ought to be encouraged but not forced. He hoped on this as on other points, to see the government returning to an honorable and correct course. At the abandonment of the embargo he rejoiced; and should still further, when the government should pursue a permanent system, announce its policy to the people, pursue measures on its own strength, and not subject us to the power and will of foreign nations.

Thursday, April 7.—Mr. McKim of Md. moved to strike out the second section of the bill (which repeals the several non-importation acts.)

The question having been stated—

Mr. McKim said the bill contained two distinct principles; the one to repeal the restrictions on exports, the other to repeal the restrictions on imports. All the arguments which he had heard in support of the bill went entirely to the first part of it, that which proposed to repeal the prohibition of exports. These arguments, he said, were intelligible to his mind. When he was told that the embargo locks up our exports, paralyzes the industry of the country; that under it our citizens cannot even move their property from one section of the community to another; that even a few loads of lime for building cannot be carried from one part of a state to another, nor can a vessel be removed which is caught by the embargo, even though it is evidently exposed to destruction by the enemy; and that such a measure operating so severely, ought not to be continued without the greatest necessity or unless some correspondent benefit results from it—when these things were said, Mr. McKim could see the full force of this reasoning, and admit that such a state of things ought not to be continued; and therefore, although he could see advantages resulting from the embargo, he believed he could make up his mind to vote for the repeal of that measure. The embargo, however, was a measure which prohibited *all* exports, the non-importation was of a different character, prohibiting the importation of goods the growth and manufacture of the enemy only. Excepting these, our ports were now open to the admission of the produce of

the whole world. What extraordinary necessity was there to repeal the prohibition of imports of British goods? Do we experience any suffering from the prohibition? We can obtain every thing we want from the ports of the other nations of the world, and he saw no necessity for calling in the products of the enemy to our aid. He felt unwilling to make the acknowledgment to the enemy that we cannot exist without her products. Seeing no reason why this restriction should be removed, and not believing any solid reason could be given, he said he would advert to some of the evils which he believed would result from it.

From the restrictions on commerce imposed by the aggressions of the enemy, and by the acts of our government, many of our citizens had been obliged to seek support from new means of employing their industry to advantage. Much of the capital and industry of our citizens, usually employed in commerce, had from the operation of these circumstances been diverted to manufactures. Although in his opinion, Mr. McKim said, the duties now imposed on imports are abundantly sufficient in all ordinary times for the protection of manufactures, he doubted whether they were sufficient to support that interest against the shock which would be felt by letting in upon them, without restraint, a flood of British manufactures. The manufactures of Great Britain have been, metaphorically speaking, dammed up, for several years past. If they were let loose upon our infant establishments with their superior capital and strength, he feared our manufacturing institutions would be much disturbed, if not overthrown. He did not believe the double duties would be sufficient to guard them, though he admitted they were sufficient and more than sufficient in ordinary times for the purpose. If there were any necessity, however, for the proposed repeal of the existing prohibitions of importation, he might vote for it; but he should be glad to know what was the necessity which called for this provision of the bill. What was the necessity, he repeated. Are we suffering for clothing or for any articles which we have been in the habit of obtaining from Great Britain? He believed not, and therefore conceived it unwise to run the hazard which would result from this experiment. He admitted, that if necessary to pass such a provision, the interest of the manufacturers was a consideration subordinate to the general good; though he must remark that it was proved by the returns of the marshals in 1810, which however inaccurate were the best data we could resort to, that the domestic manufactures of the United States amounted to about two hundred millions of dollars. The exports from the United States in domestic produce, in the most favorable years, had not exceeded sixty millions of dollars. It hence resulted that the manufacturing was more important to the amount of its productive industry than the agricultural interest. At least an hundred millions of our manufacturers had found a market at our own door, a market not liable to spoiliations or vexations by any enemy. This statement of the value of our internal manufactures ought to induce the agricultural interests in this house and in the nation, which must derive so important a benefit from them, to reflect well on the expediency of any measure which might have a tendency to injure our growing manufactures. These considerations induced him to believe that an enlightened policy did not require the government at this time to remove the restrictions on the importation of British manufactures.

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. said, he hoped the motion would not prevail. He thought the gentleman was mistaken in supposing that our infant manufacturing institutions would be embarrassed by this measure.

What was the encouragement which they now received from the government? The *ad valorem* duties now averaged about 33 1/3 per cent. Most of the importations being in neutral bottoms, the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on such importations in foreign vessels would make it 43 per cent. and when were added to this the freight and other expenses incident to a state of war, the actual duty on foreign and premium to domestic manufactures could not be less than *fifty per cent.* Was it wise to extend to our manufacturers further encouragement than this? During a state of war, too great a stimulus was naturally given to manufactures—a stimulus so great that it could not be expected to be continued in a time of peace; and when peace comes, come when peace will, the vicissitude which manufacturers must experience will be much greater and injurious to them, if besides the double duties the restrictive system were retained, than it ought or would otherwise be. The great requisite to the due encouragement of manufactures now was, that certain manufactures in cottons and woollens, which have kindly taken root in our soil, should have a moderate but permanent protection ensured to them. He knew not how that object could be better effected than by the scheme of establishing a new tariff of duties which this house had shewn a determination to adopt. To continue the present non-importation system merely to protect manufactures, when they received already so much protection, would be dangerous instead of being beneficial to them. Another circumstance that he had adverted to now operated to encourage manufactures—the heavy expenditure for the clothing of our army. The government could and did regulate those expenditures as far as possible for the encouragement of manufactures. Having replied to the main point of the gentleman's argument, he would not follow him through the whole of his remarks. As to her manufactures, Mr. C. said, that all Europe was open to the enemy. The very circumstance of this demand for her manufactures, which destroys the efficacy of our non-importation system, by enhancing their price in the British market, would furnish additional encouragement to our manufactures. Could it be expected under the present circumstances of the world, that our non-importation, violated as it constantly was by smuggling and simulated papers, could produce much effect? He believed not. All the arguments he had yesterday urged applied as forcibly to this provision of the bill as to that which contemplated a repeal of the embargo. He hoped all the provisions of the bill would be permitted to share the same fate.

Mr. McKim said he had admitted, when up before, that the double duties would be abundantly sufficient encouragement to manufactures in ordinary times; but whenever British manufactures are let in, he believed they would not only break down the manufacturers, but the importers also.

He had seen times like that which he apprehended at the close of the last war, when an inundation of British goods flowed in. Mr. M. said he wanted to hear some of the reasons explained why we should declare to the enemy that we cannot live without her manufactures. The double duties, he repeated, were a sufficient protection in general to manufactures; but until our manufactures acquired greater strength, he did not wish to see them subjected to the pressure they would experience from a repeal of the non-importation.

Mr. Calhoun said that to the last part of the gentleman's argument, the answer was decisive. It was well known that there was nothing more difficult to execute than a non-importation law, as well by direct smuggling as by false papers. This hazard ought not to be encountered, unless there was a pros-

ject of very powerful good to result from it. Mr. C. contended that no such prospect existed now.—Whatever it might have been formerly, there was no chance of decisive effect from this system now; all Europe being open to British manufactures. Such besides was the difficulty of executing such a system, that the president had the present session recommended the prohibition entirely of certain articles known to be produced in Great Britain, the smuggling of which was so difficult to be prevented, that it could not be done unless their importation was also prohibited from all other parts of the world.

The question on striking out the 21 section of the bill was decided as before inserted.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Yeas and nays on the question of postponing indefinitely the bill to prohibit the exportation of specie.

YEAS.—Messrs. Baylies, of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Caperton, Champion, Chappell, Cillee, Cooper, Cox, Culpepper, Ely, Farrow, Forney, Forsythe, Gaston, Giddies, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Grundy, Hale, Hanson, Jackson of R. I. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y., Kerr, Kershaw, King of Mass. Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Miller, Moffitt, Markell, Pearson, Pickering, Pinks, Potter, John Reed, William Reed, Rich, Ridgely, Ruggles, Seybert, Sheffield, Smith of N. Y., Stanford, Stuart, Strong, Tappan, Tallmadge, Thompson, Troup, Vose, Ward of Mass. Wheaton, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter—53.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Brown, Calhoun, Clark, Clopton, Cumstock, Conrad, Crawford, Craghton, Crouch, Cuthbert, Davis of Penn. Desha, Duval, Eppes, Finley, Gilston, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hawes, Hawkins, Humphreys, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Johnson of Va. Johnson of Ken. Kent of Md. Kilbourne, Lefferts, Lyle, McCoy, McLean, Montgomery, Moore, Nelson, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasant, Rea of Penn. Rea of Tenn. Roane, Sage, Sharp, Smith of Va. Tammehill, Taylor, Udree, Ward of N. J. Wilson of Penn. Wright—60.

Thursday, April 14.—Mr. King of Mass. after some remarks submitted the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be and they are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed on the 2d day of August, 1813, entitled, ‘an act to prohibit the use of *licences* or passes granted by authority of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,’ and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.”

The house having agreed to consider the same, an animated debate of nearly four hours took place, and the yeas and nays being called on the adoption of the same were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baylies of Mass. Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Chappell, Cillee, Cooper, Cox, Culpepper, Davenport, Ely, Gaston, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Jackson of R. I. Kent of Md. King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Miller, Moffitt, Moseley, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, W. Reed, Ridgely, Ruggles, Sheffield, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mass. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Winter, Wright—49.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Barnett, Bowen, Bradley, Butler, Caldwell, Clark, Cumstock, Condit, Conrad, Crawford, Craghton, Crouch, Cuthbert, Davis of Penn. Desha, Duval, Eppes, Farrow, Finley, Fisk of Vt. Forney, Forsyth, Franklin, Gibson, Goodwyn, Gordon, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Harbison, Irving, Johnson of N. C. Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle, Macdon, McCoy, McKim, McLean, Montgomery, Moore, Murfrees, Nelson, Ormsby, Parker, Piper, Pleasant, Rea of Penn. Rea of Tenn. Ringgold, Romu, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Smith of Va. Stanford, Tammehill, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Udree—81.

[Mr. Beall of Ohio, who was accidentally out of the house when the vote was taken, declared his intention to have voted in the negative.]

So the resolution was rejected, and the house took up the engrossed bill to authorise the purchase of the vessels captured from the enemy on lake Erie—a bill for the augmentation of the *maritime corps*—a bill to allow compensation for horses owned by militia or volunteers, killed in the service; all which were passed without opposition, and sent to the senate.—The bill relating to the *Hotilla* service has passed both houses,

Mr. Fisk of Vt. moved “that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the judicial system as to give to the courts of the United States exclusive jurisdiction in all cases arising under the revenue laws, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. F. said that very lately a new practice had arisen in some of the states. Whenever the collectors were making seizures, the states were interfering so as to interrupt the operation of the revenue laws. He knew one instance, where fifty-six writs had been served on one of the collectors in one week—and in the state which he had the honor in part to represent, the collectors had been much harassed. If this system could be persisted in with impunity, the revenue laws would be a dead letter. The state courts might levy on property seized for taxes and, where such a disposition prevailed, entirely defeat the operation of the laws of the United States. It was never the design, certainly of the framers of the constitution to leave the country in such a state.

After some incidental conversation, not affecting the principle involved in it.

The motion was agreed to by a majority of 90 or 50 votes.

Friday, April 15.—The engrossed bill making additional appropriations for the support of government for the year 1814; and the engrossed bill to amend the act laying duties on licences to retailers (which this day passed through a committee of the whole) were read a third time, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill requiring the permanent residence of the attorney-general of the United States at the seat of government was passed, and sent to the senate.

The house then by a very close vote of 47 to 45, refused to extend Oliver Evans’s patent for steam engines.

The bill respecting a national bank was indefinitely postponed.

The bill for the relief of John D. Hay (relieving him from the payment of 355 dollars, being the amount of money belonging to the post-office, which was, together with all his other property, consumed by a fire, in which he lost also three infant children) passed through a committee of the whole, was ordered to be read a third time, read accordingly, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

A bill to allow to the paymaster-general of the armies of the United States \$2,000 per annum, was passed to a third reading.

Saturday, April 16.—The amendments of the senate to the important bill which went from this house, to amend the law relating to calling out the militia, &c. were taken up and concurred in.

Many bills were passed—see list of laws.

The following message was received from the president of the United States by Mr. Edward Coles his secretary:

To the House of Representatives of the United States. I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the secretary of state complying with their resolution of the 13th instant. JAMES MADISON.

THE REPORT.

The secretary of state, to whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the 13th instant, requesting information touching our relations with France, has the honor to submit to the president an extract of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, which contains the latest, and the only material, information received by this department on that subject.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. MONROE.

Department of State, April 16, 1814.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to the secretary of state.

“Paris, Jan. 16, 1814.

“On the 29th ult. I had an interview with the minister of exterior relations, who informed me that he had made a detailed report of the negotiation, and that he would inform me of his majesty's decision, the moment it should be made known to him. His conversation during this interview was as conciliatory as it could be, and his expressions, though still general, admitted that indemnity was determined upon. The address of the senator count Segur to the inhabitants of the 18th military division of the empire, published in the *Moniteur* of the 15th inst. stated that his majesty was going to place himself at the head of his troops. Knowing that I should not be able to advance a single step in the negotiation during his absence, unless he should before his departure from Paris decide upon the classes of cases for which indemnity should be made, I determined to address a note to the duke of Vicence, with a view to impress more strongly upon his mind the necessity of an immediate decision.

“The day on which I intended to present this note I was informed that the duke of Vicence had set out from Paris at 4 o'clock, A. M. for the head-quarters of the two emperors, which was then said to be in Switzerland. The general impression at Paris that day was that the emperor would set out immediately for Montz, where his army of reserve has been forming ever since he crossed the Rhine. This circumstance induced me to believe that the note would not produce any good effect; I therefore determined not to present it. The emperor is still in Paris, and I regret extremely that I did not adhere to my first determination, notwithstanding the absence of the minister of foreign relations. From the situation of affairs here, it is impossible to foresee the delays to which this perplexing business will yet be subject. In the first and only interview which I had with the duke of Bassano, he said expressly that the obstacles which his absence had thrown in the way of the negotiation should not occur again. Two months have now elapsed before the same obstacles are present.”

The amendment of the senate to the bill authorising the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Erie (allowing to captain Perry 5,000 dollars in addition to the share of the prize money allowed him by law) passed through a committee of the whole, and was concurred in.

[The reason of this amendment was stated by Mr. Lowndes to be, that although captain Perry was in fact commander of the fleet on Lake Erie, he would, according to the construction given to the law, only be entitled to his share as commander of the particular vessel on board of which he fought.]

Mr. Archer of Md. presented the petition of one hundred and sixty American citizens prisoners of war on board the prison ship at Nassau, N. P. praying that means may be taken to effect their speedy release. Referred to the commissary general of prisoners.

The unfinished business (relative to the bill for payment for property destroyed by the enemy) was laid over by general consent.

The bill from the senate to authorise the secretary of state to liquidate certain claims therein mentioned, (of those who took possession of West Florida before the United States interposed its arm to occupy the same) was twice read, and then, at the instance of Mr. Robertson of Lou. was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Miller of N. Y. rose to submit a motion on the subject of an enquiry into the manner in which the war has been conducted. He would not now say any

thing in favor of this motion, in addition to what had already been urged on this subject during the present session, unless merely to add that the recent occurrences on the northern frontier offered an additional reason why the enquiry should take place. The motion he made was in the following words:

“Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of our arms on the northern and northwestern frontier, and that said committee have leave to sit during the recess of the house, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

On the question of proceeding now to consider the resolution, the votes having been taken by yeas and nays, on suggestion of Mr. Troup of Geo. was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bradbury, Bratley, Cooper, Gaston, Geddes, Goswami, Hale, Hall, Hanson, Hungerford, Jackson of R. I. Lewis, Lovett, Mason, Miller, Montgomery, Oakley, Parker, Pearson, Potter, Ridgely, Ruggles, Sibley, Sherwood, Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Voss, White, Wilcox—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alton, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Beall, Bowen, Butler, Caperton, Calloun, Gilley, Clark, Clopton, Constock, Creighton, Crouch, Culpepper, Davis of Penn. Dush, Eppes, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of Va. Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grundy, Harris, Hawes, Hawkins, Humphreys, Irving, Johnson of Ken. Kennedy, Kent of Md. Kerr, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle, McCoy, McLean, Moore, Nelson, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Penn. Rhea of Ten. Roane, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Smith of Va. Strong, Tammehill, Taylor, Tellair, Troup, Wilson of Penn. Wright—68.

So the house refused now to proceed to consider the said.

After passing a bill to increase the salaries of the secretary of the senate, and of the clerk of the house of representatives, a committee was appointed, as usual, to wait on the president and inform him that the session was about to close, which having reported that he had no further communications to make to the house, and having received back the bills that had been left with the president for his signature, the house adjourned *sine die*.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOTTENBURG.—A letter from Bordeaux, dated the 5th of March, states that our commissioners had been met at *Gottenburg*, by the British commissioners, and that peace was expected. ☞ Messrs. *Clay* and *Russell* could not have arrived at that place until about the middle of March, but it is very possible that Messrs. *Adams*, *Gallatin* and *Bayard* may have received such instructions by the *Bramble* as enabled them to enter on a negotiation there. The *Bramble* arrived in England early in February.

PORTSMOUTH.—Accounts have been received at *Portsmouth N. H.*, that appear to be relied upon, stating that a British force of three 74's and a number of frigates, is fitting out at *Halifax* for the purpose of destroying the 74 building there. As there is no neutrality in that town, and some time has been allowed to prepare for the reception of the enemy, we trust he will have a warm reception. The citizens will not give up the ship.

☞ A large enemy squadron has been since seen in the neighborhood.

SACKETT'S HARBOR.—*Navy and army orders*.—The commanding officers of the army, from recent information, know that the enemy have spies in and about the harbor.

To detect and bring them to punishment is the duty of every good and honest citizen.

Any person or persons who will apprehend and cause them to be prosecuted to conviction through the commanding officer of the navy or army, shall receive five hundred dollars.

Every officer in the navy and army is ordered to apprehend all suspicious persons and every citizen is earnestly requested to report such persons to the navy or army, that they may be immediately secured.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY, *Commodore, &c.*

J. HINDMAN, *Com. detach. U. S. army.*

Extract of orders—Sackett's Harbor, April 7.

"Sir—You are hereby notified, that upon the first appearance of the enemy with design to attack, your house will be destroyed.

"You must be aware, sir, that this order proceeds only from the good of the service, your house being contiguous to our defences. The government will no doubt, remunerate you for any losses you may sustain in the destruction of your house.

J. HINDMAN, *Com. detach. U. S. army.*

THE LOAN.—The late act of congress authorises the president to borrow a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions for the service of the year 1814. For 10 millions of this, the books will be opened at the office of the treasury until the 2d of May, ensuing, on the rules prescribed by the secretary. This subject is incidentally mentioned to say, that in Boston certain brokers having proposed to collect subscriptions, have promised "secrecy," as though it were criminal to be the friend of the United States!—Indeed, so powerful is the British interest in some parts of the union among the mercantile class, that a man must possess great fortitude to avow, and a sound capital to support himself, as the enemy of England. This interest has often shaken the public counsels; but we trust, that in the manufacturing class we shall soon have an antidote to their poison, the late proceedings at Washington, to the contrary notwithstanding. The good seed is sown, and though the enemy may mingle tares with it, a discerning public shall separate them.

RETALIATION. As every thing that is opposed to British practice or enemy views, is pronounced something new, strange or Frenchified, by those who know better, the following article on retaliation is exceedingly apt to the times. We are indebted for it to the researches of the editor of the (N. Y.) *National Advocate*—it is an official notification of the British government, by lord Mulgrave:

Dawkins-street November 21, 1795.

A decree having been published by the French directory, declaring, that all persons, natives of or originally belonging to neutral countries, or countries in alliance with France, who may form a part of the crews of any of the king's ships of war, or any other British vessels, shall be considered and treated as pirates; his majesty has directed it to be signified to the commissary for the French prisoners in Great Britain, that if this decree shall, in any instance, be carried into effect against any such persons, taken in any vessels, the property of his majesty or of his majesty's subjects, and navigated under the British flag, it is his majesty's determination to exercise the most vigorous retaliation against the subjects of the French republic, whom the chance of war has now placed, or may hereafter place at the king's disposal."

MORE OF RETALIATION.—The enemy often puts his friends in the United States to the blush, by the abandonment of practices that they (the said friends) certainly prove, or at least most loudly declare, to be the law of nations. It is no matter that Great Britain has frequently done the same thing that we do, it is not the less a French measure, a novelty to the law and an outrage of humanity, on that account, if it operates against said Britain. As to *retorsion, reprisals, expatriation, retaliation* "and all that," all others than the most stupid of what lord Castlereagh calls "the British party in America" very well

know, that the laws, usages and customs of the enemy are in no respect essentially different from our own, but, indeed, are more lax in the first and more rigid in the latter than we have assumed; but it does not suit their views that the truth should be told, and they deny it so often and so sturdily, that I really believe they work themselves sometimes into a notion that they are in earnest! As to retaliation, it was a principle of WASHINGTON, and that might have preserved it from denunciation by his followers, if they were other than hypocrites. (See his correspondence with general Gage in 1775, and recollect the case of *Logell*)—and the preceding article also shews it is a principle of the British government itself, which may also be proved by a host of documentary facts. But it appears that that government has acknowledged the right and justice of our retaliation; for, since colonel Lewis and major Madison were released at Quebec and have arrived at Washington, orders have been given for the discharge, on parole, (with leave to return to Canada,) of all the officers we held in custody as hostages for the safety of our citizens. His excellency sir George Prevost or his royal highness the prince regent, has placed his "friends" in a very awkward predicament. If they had read the debates on a loan bill, it is probable they would have been convinced of the justice and propriety of putting to death those they had selected for execution!

MILITARY.

Brig. gen. Porter, of the United States army, is appointed to the command of Norfolk and its dependencies, and is probably now on that duty.

General Wilkinson.—The (Pinda) *Democratic Press*, says, a court martial is detailed, and is to meet on the 26th inst. on lake George, at such place as the president may direct [for the trial of general Wilkinson.] The president of the court, is major-general Izard; the members are brigadiers-general M'Arthur and Gaines, and colonels Ripley and King; supernumeraries, colonels Larned and ———. Judge advocate, lieutenant col. Wm. S. Hamilton. We further learn, that if the general shall object to the court, as being composed of too few members, it shall be adjourned, until after the campaign, and then assemble in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, as shall be most agreeable to gen. Wilkinson.

The brevet rank of lieutenant col. has been conferred on major Forsyth, of the 1st rifle regiment, and the brevet rank of major on captain Holmes, of the 24th infantry.

Colonel Lewis and major Madison, lately prisoners of war at Quebec, arrived at Washington a few days ago. Report says "they are charged with despatches from governor Prevost, for the secretary of state, probably relating to an armistice."

A *Chillicothe* paper says, a report has obtained credit that general Harrison has tendered his resignation to the war department. Also that col. Evans and Warrington and major Muir, British prisoners of war, have obtained permission to proceed to Canada for three months, on their parole to return if not exchanged.

The *Plattsburgh Republican*, of the 9th inst. gives us to understand the following as the then disposition of our forces. Gen. Wilkinson, with brigadier-general Smith, and the rifle corps at Champlain—General M'comb at Burlington. General Kissel at Plattsburgh. These movements were made in consequence of information received that the enemy's flotilla would be ready to sail in 4 or 5 days, the lake

"We have this from the "Wing" of yesterday. It is a fact; and from it we apprehend that the whole affair is abandoned on both sides.

being clear of ice. It is to the credit of gen. *Wilkinson* that he appears to have obtained the confidence of the people on this frontier.

† THE CREEK INDIANS.—The following gives us an account of the most decisive victory ever obtained over the indians of North America. When to its immediate effects, we take into consideration what may be accomplished by the two other bodies of troops in the country, viz. the *Carolians* on one side, and the force under general *Claiborne* on the other, the war may be regarded as finished. It has thus far been a war of extermination, and perhaps, must close with destruction, to prevent a recurrence of the horrible massacres with which it began. The tragedy at fort *Mims*—where to the murder of women and children, was superadded deeds too savage to record—cannot be obliterated; and it seems just, that they who, without provocation or cause for complaint, so conducted themselves, should be swept from the face of the earth. But this is a dreadful necessity.

The war with the *Creeks* was of pure *British* origin—got up by that unfeeling nation to make a “diversion” of our force, with a perfect knowledge that it would begin by massacre and finish in extermination; for the *Creeks* had no hope to escape the punishment of their ingratitude. But what does *England* care for ten or fifteen thousand lives? What is it her, that the scheme of humanity for the civilization of these great tribes of indians has failed?

There is very little doubt but that the same kind of war will have to be carried on against the north western indians. When beaten, they were spared; when hungry, we fed them; when naked, we clothed them—and now, existing through these extensions of charity, they are about to bury the tomahawk in the heads of their preservers, instigated by *magnanimous* Englishmen!—The lenient policy has been fairly tried, decisive measures alone remain to secure our frontiers from the ravages of a people that no sense of justice controuls, of mercy influences, or of gratitude confines.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 2, 1814.

The following very important despatch from general Jackson to general Pinckney, has this moment been received by governor Early—this last battle decides the fate of the Creek Indians.

Head-quarters, 6th and 7th districts,

Fort Hawkins, April 2, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor of enclosing to your excellency the official account of a decisive victory over the hostile *Creek* indians, achieved by the military talents and enterprise of general *Jackson*, supported by the distinguished valor and good conduct of the gallant troops under his command: While the sigh of humanity will escape for this profuse effusion of human blood, which results from the savage principle of our enemy, neither to give nor accept quarter—and while every American will deeply lament the loss of our meritorious fellow soldiers who have fallen in this contest, we have ample cause of gratitude to the Giver of all victory for thus continuing his protection of our women and children, who would otherwise be exposed to the indiscriminate havoc of the tomahawk and all the horrors of savage warfare.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your excellency's most obedient servant,

THOS. PINCKNEY,

Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.

His excellency governor Early.

On the battle ground, in the bend of the Tallapoosie, 28th March, 1814.

Maj. Gen. Pinckney.

Sir—I feel peculiarly happy in being able to communicate to you the fortunate eventuation of my ex-

pedition to the Tallapoosie. I reached the bend near *Emucfau* (called by the whites the Horse Shoe) about ten o'clock in the forenoon of yesterday, where I found the strength of the neighboring towns collected: expecting our approach, they had gathered in from *Oakfu-kee*, *Oakchaga*, *New Yaucan*, *Hilli-bees*, the *Fish Pond* and *Eufaulce* towns, to the number it is said of 1000. It is difficult to conceive a situation more eligible for defence than they had chosen, or one rendered more secure by the skill with which they had erected their breastwork. It was from 5 to 8 feet high, and extended across the point in such a direction, as that a force approaching it would be exposed to a double fire while they lay in perfect security behind. A cannon planted at one extremity could have raked it to no advantage.

Determining to exterminate them, I detached general *Coffee* with the mounted men and nearly the whole of the indian force, early on the morning of yesterday to cross the river about two miles below their encampment, and to surround the bend in such a manner, as that none of them should escape by attempting to cross the river. With the infantry I proceeded slowly and in order, along the point of land which led to the front of their breastwork; having planted my cannon (one six and one three pounder) on an eminence at the distance of 150 to 200 yards from it, I opened a very brisk fire, playing upon the enemy with the muskets and rifles whenever they shewed themselves beyond it; this was kept up, with short interruptions, for about two hours, when a part of the indian force, and captain *Russell's* and lieutenant *Bean's* companies of spies, who had accompanied general *Coffee*, crossed over in canoes to the extremity of the bend, and set fire to a few of the buildings which were there situated; they then advanced with great gallantry towards the breastwork, and commenced a spirited fire upon the enemy behind it.

Finding that this force, notwithstanding the bravery they displayed, was wholly insufficient to dislodge them, and that general *Coffee* had entirely secured the opposite bank of the river, I now determined to take their works by storm. The men by whom this was to be effected had been waiting with impatience to receive their order, and hailed it with acclamation.

The spirit which animated them was a sure augury of the success which was to follow. The history of warfare furnishes few instances of a more brilliant attack—the regulars led on by their intrepid and skilful commander, col. *Williams*, and by the gallant major *Montgomery*, soon gained possession of the works in the midst of a most tremendous fire from behind them, and the militia of the venerable gen. *Doherty's* brigade, accompanied them in the charge, with a vivacity and firmness that would have done honor to regulars. The enemy were completely routed. Five hundred and fifty-seven were left dead on the peninsula, and a great number of them were killed by the horsemen in attempting to cross the river; it is believed that no more than ten had escaped.

The fighting continued with some severity about five hours, but we continued to destroy many of them who had concealed themselves under the banks of the river until we were prevented by the night. This morning we killed 16 which had been concealed.—We took 250 prisoners, all women and children except two or three. Our loss is 106 wounded and 26 killed. Major *M'Intosh* [the Covetan] who joined my army with part of his tribe, greatly distinguished himself. When I get an hour's leisure I will send you a more detailed account.

According to my original purpose, I commenced

my return march to fort Williams to-day, and shall, if I find supplies there, hasten to the Hickory ground. The power of the Creeks is, I think, forever broken.

I send you a hasty sketch, taken by the eye, of the situation on which the enemy were encamped, and of the manner in which I approached them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDW. JACKSON, Maj. Gen.

Major-general Pinckney.

Copy of a letter from major-general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated

Province of Lower Canada, Ocell Town, March 31st, 1814.

Sir—We have had an affair with the enemy, in which our troops have given him another test of firmness and valor.

Pursuant to the designs communicated to you in my last, and to accomplish your views if in my power, I entered Canada yesterday morning, and was met by the enemy near this place about 11 o'clock, whom we forced at every point of attack on the route to La Colle, distant from hence one league, and from St. John's six. We reached the former post about three o'clock, and found there a strong corps in possession of a spacious lofty stone mill, of which I had received some information. An eighteen pounder had been ordered forward to effect the destruction of this building, but it broke down, and after being repaired, the only road of approach through a deep forest was reported to be impracticable to a gun of such weight. An opinion prevailed at the same time with the chief engineer, major Totten, founded on intelligence previously received, and several of the best informed officers, that an iron twelve would suffice to make a breach; but after a fair and tedious experiment, at three hundred yards distance only, it was discovered our battery could make no impression.

Brigadier-generals Smith and Bissel covered our guns, and brigadier-general Macomb, with a select corps, formed the reserve. The enemy had been reported, from a source considered strictly confidential to two thousand five hundred strong, and his first attack of my right favored the report from the use he made of Congreve rockets and other indications of deliberate preparation; the corps, therefore, were held in high order to receive his combined attack. Yet believing in the efficacy of our battery, dispositions had been made to intercept the enemy should he evacuate the post, and to give it the utmost effect, we were obliged to take ground near the margin of the field which encompassed the mill. During the cannonade, which was returned with vivacity by the enemy's galleys (I presume) several sorties and desperate charges were made from the mill upon our battery, which were repulsed with incredible coolness by the covering corps, at the expense of some blood and some lives on both sides: it is reported to me that in the last charge a captain of grenadiers and fifteen men fell together, but I cannot vouch for the fact. Finding all our attempts to make a breach unsuccessful, I withdrew the battery, called in my detachments, and having removed our dead and wounded and every thing else, fell back to this place about six o'clock.

Where a military corps appears to be universally animated by the same sensibilities, where the only competition is for danger and glory, individual distinctions seem improper except in extraordinary cases, such as the conduct of the officers who commanded our battery yesterday. Captain M'Pherson, of the light artillery (my military secretary) impelled by the noble spirit which marks his whole career, asked permission to take part in the operations

of the day with his proper arm; he was indulged and being first for command took charge of the pieces which followed the advance and formed our battery, in which he was seconded by lieutenants Larrabee and Sheldon. On opening his fire he seemed inclined to the opinion he could make an impression on the work, but he soon received a wound under the chin, which he tied up with his handkerchief and continued at his piece until a second shot, which broke his thigh, brought him to the earth. Larrabee had kept his station until shot through the lungs, and Sheldon kept up the fire until ordered to retire. The conduct of these gentlemen has, from the nature of their duties been so conspicuously gallant as to attract the admiration of their brethren in arms, and should (I humbly conceive) be distinguished by the executive.

I have sent forward my wounded who can bear the movement to Plattsburg or Burlington, and those who cannot will be provided for at Champlain.

I would hold this position until I receive further orders, were it not for the difficulty of transporting our provisions and the impossibility to cover the troops; but I shall not retire further than Champlain, which will place us twenty-five miles from St. John's and forty-two from Montreal.

I cannot close this letter without confessing my obligations to my general and field officers, and to my general staff of every grade for the able and prompt support I received from them. So small an affair does not merit so tedious a detail, but it warrants the remark that it will produce a degree of self confidence, of reciprocal trust, of harmony and friendly attachments in this corps highly beneficial to the service. It is a lesson of command to the officers, and of obedience to the soldier, worth a whole year's drill of empty parades.

The returns of killed and wounded have not yet been furnished, but they will not exceed 80 or 90, including a captain and 4 subalterns, and this shall be forwarded to-morrow or next day. For the information of their friends, you have at foot the names of the wounded officers.

With great respect, &c.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Names of officers wounded.

Captain M'Pherson, lieutenant Larrabee, light artillery.

Lt. Green, 11th infantry.

Lt. Parker, 14th do.

Lt. Kerr, rifle regiment.

The honorable secretary at war.

On the above the *National Intelligencer* says—“We are authorised to state that general Wilkinson's late movement was not pursuant to the views of the war department. These views (or orders) advised him to seize and hold a given position on lake Champlain, and admonished him against an incursion into Canada.”

The following is the general order issued by general Wilkinson, the morning after the affair at La Colle Mill:

Head-Quarters, Ocell Town, Province of Lower Canada, March 31st, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.—The affair of yesterday is honorable to the troops, and gives them a title to the thanks of the general and their country. The constancy and courage exhibited under a tedious and galling fire of the enemy, were exemplary, and would have done credit to the oldest troops in the world. Where every officer and every man evinces the same firmness and intrepidity, the general feels that it would be invidious to particularize. The advance under colonel Clark and major Forsyth, the corps under brigadier-generals Smith and Bissel,

beat the enemy at every point of attack, and repulsed several desperate charges on our artillery—and the select corps under brigadier-general Macomb, who were panting for the combat, if there had been occasion for their services, would have displayed equal valor. Every man and officer, and every member of the general staff, manifested the utmost promptitude and decision. The conduct of captain M'Pherson and his seconds, lieutenants Larrabee and Sheldon, who commanded the battery, was so conspicuously gallant, that the army will excuse the general for designating them. The first kept his post until brought to the ground by a second shot, the second until he was grievously wounded, and the third behaved with the utmost intrepidity and maintained his ground until ordered to bring out the pieces.

Let the meritorious dead be collected and buried with the honors of war in the same grave—let the wounded be cherished with the utmost tenderness, and removed to the hospitals in the rear, and let the troops be immediately completed to sixty rounds of ammunition, and held perfectly ready to meet the enemy, should he venture to advance.

The affair at La Colle.—By a singular mistake, we omitted to notice this affair in the last REGISTER, and, indeed, if our duty as faithful chroniclers permitted, we would willingly permit it to pass into oblivion. But it is right we should notice some things that do not appear in the official despatch.

The *cacoethes scribendi* again rages with singular violence in the army! We had hoped this disgraceful disease had been cured by discipline; but, to use a vulgar saying, it has "broke out in a fresh place" with symptoms fatal to gallons of ink and hundreds of goose quills! If all the relations that have appeared of this petty business were gathered and inserted in one *long string*, the appearance would terrify us.

As enough has been said, it may be thought that we also had better dismiss the subject; and so we shall with a few very brief remarks, (collected from the mass of matter alluded to) by way of memorandums.

The enemy fired a number of Congreve rockets, they had no effect. Our troops appear, on all occasions to have exhibited all the firmness of courage that distinguishes our seamen—the British official account [we are told] says they had 11 killed, and 47 wounded; and reduces the whole force in action to less than 500 men. Lieut. Parker, of the 14th U. S. infantry, has died of his wounds; report says that lieut's. Larabee and Green are also deceased.—Our loss is stated at 8 killed and 66 wounded. It is understood, that the object of the movement into Odetown was as well for a diversion in favor of our operations in the west, as to have commanded the *Sorel* river. Our force under the command of gen. Wilkinson was between 3 and 4,000 men; and they did not take a mill! It appears also that they missed the road that should have led them to their object!—What avails the courage of the men, which is equal to any thing, with such blind guides?

The following anecdotes are interesting: Lieut. Parker was wounded by a random shot; he fell, and the sword dropped from his grasp—he desired that it might be given him, for he would defend himself. He survived his wounds for several days and expressed a most sincere and heartfelt regret, that he had not fallen in close action: "hard is my lot, he exclaimed, that I should have received this wound at such a distance from the enemy, and where I was wholly inactive."

Lieut. Larabee, when some persons were pitying his misfortune asked "have you never seen a man

die?" as he passed to the rear of the field he met some of his brother officers, and addressed them with "good bye, my friends, they have hit me."—Capt. Macpherson being borne from the field, several officers of the army offered their personal services to carry him to *Plattsburg*, 21 miles; he paused a few moments and then replied, "I thank the gentlemen for the interest and regard they have manifested in this kind offer, but I shall be sufficiently honored when they bear me to my grave."—He is on the recovery. Gen. Wilkinson seems to have exposed his life with great prodigality. By a flag that came in, it appears the British officer enquired what person it was they had so repeatedly fired at, who it seems was the general. The private soldiers wounded and bleeding manifested the firmness of the American character—"never mind it, (says one) I'll give them another fight"—another said, "Give it to them my boys, never flinch," &c. &c. With such materials, what might not be expected, if we had the needful military knowledge and circumspection?

Extract of a letter from major-general Pinckney, to his excellency the governor of Georgia, dated,

Fort Hawkins, 20th Feb. 1814.

Since I had the honor of addressing you on the 27th January—I have received your excellency's letters of the 31st of January and 9th of this month. Nothing could exceed the zeal and alacrity of the South-Carolina militia in volunteering their services, and proceeding to this place, without either tents or arms, and furnished only with the scanty supply of camp equipage, which colonel Earle was enabled suddenly to collect.—By the indefatigable activity and judicious conduct of this officer in bringing the troops forward so expeditiously, the public service has been materially benefitted; which you will be able more justly to appreciate, when you are informed that without this timely arrival we should probably have been compelled to abandon our advanced post at Fort Hull, 150 miles from this frontier, and to have fallen back to the Chatahouche, thereby relinquishing a tract of country 45 miles in extent, and exposing the frontier inhabitants to the depredations of the savages, encouraged by this retreat.

I knew the penalty of our magazine in Charleston, and was aware of the delay which must attend the equipment of this corp, resulting from the army regulation which directs all requisitions to be forwarded to the war office and approved before executed, by the purchasing department. I therefore requested your excellency's aid in these equipments. It is with pleasure I acknowledge your ready compliance therewith, and the prompt arrangement made for the march of the troops, which I have represented in its proper place as a patriotic exertion, and consider it is a personal obligation.

NAVAL.

The British papers say that the *Essex* frigate had put into *Lima*, having taken upwards of thirty British vessels, among them fifteen south-sea whalers.

The London papers have accounts of the capture of the *President* by the *Majestic*, commodore *Rodgers* being killed!

The United States' sloop of war *Peacock*, captain Warrington, has arrived at St. Mary's, where she landed a quantity of government stores (munitions of war) and was to sail again immediately on a cruise. The *Peacock* was chased several times by ships of the line and frigates, on her passage, all of which she out sailed.

Our squadron at *New-London* have been moved up the river as far as the depth of the water would allow, where the United States and Macedonia

have been dismantled. Commodore *Decatur* with his officers and crew goes to the President frigate, at New-York; captain *Jones* with his officers and crew to the lakes; and the vessels appear to be left in charge of captain *Biddle*. Commodore *Rodgers*, with his officers and crew will go to the new frigate *Guerriere*, at Philadelphia.

Two of our new vessels had been launched at *Sackett's Harbor* anterior to the 7th inst. and would soon be ready for the lake; which the ice had not left at that date.

The *Ontario* fleet, now preparing, when complete, will consist of

1 ship carrying	64 guns
1 do.	30
1 do.	28
3 brigs	26
1 do.	18
4 schooners 2 each	8
	174 guns.

The *Chamblain* flotilla does not appear to be in the desired forwardness. The brig to carry 20 guns, building at *Vergennes*, was launched [we suppose] on the 2nd inst. but from the state of the enemy's vessels, it is feared they may get the command of the lake; if so, its whole shores will be ravaged.—Ours are in Otter creek, and the governor of *Vermont* has detached a body of militia for their defence; and batteries have been erected. The prospect in this quarter is gloomy, as things, at present, are said to be.

The British flotilla is on the lake.

The privateer Expedition, of Baltimore, have sailed from Bordeaux on a cruise.

The Constitution frigate has arrived at Boston from Salem—she was received with nine hearty cheers.

The British whale ship *Georgiana*, of 22 guns, in charge of lieut. Wilson, prize to the U. S. frigate *Essex*, has been recaptured on George's bank, and arrived at Halifax.

The burning at *Saybrook*.—We have a list of the vessels destroyed by the enemy at *Saybrook*, (Conn.) on Good Friday last, which was also the day of the general fast in *Connecticut*—there were four ships, four brigs, four schooners and nine sloops, owned in New-York, Hartford, Middleton and Pettipague, and supposed to have been worth 150,000 dollars. Further than as it affected the vessels, the conduct of the British appears to have been praise-worthy, and very unlike the barbarisms of the *Chesapeake*. As usual, this destruction is cast upon the head of the government; but "who is to blame" appears in the following account of the affair:

NEW-HAVEN, April 12.

British depredation on the Connecticut river.

We learn from Lyme, that on Thursday night a number of British barges (said to contain about 220 men,) entered the mouth of Connecticut river, passed up 7 or 8 miles, and came on shore at a part of *Saybrook*, called *Pattypang*, where they destroyed from 25 to 27 sail of vessels, many of which were new and valuable, belonging to gentlemen in New York. Among the number it is said were two new letter of marque built schooners. From the best accounts we can gather from the various rumors, it appears that the British continued their excursions the whole of Friday, and passed out of the river on the following evening! During that day the militia collected from all quarters, some say to the number of 1000, with six field pieces. General Williams came from New London, and under authority of the state of Connecticut, assumed the command of them. We are told that he sent a flag to the enemy demanding their surrender—to which an answer was return-

ed, that they had not thus far met with any resistance in passing up the river, and did not fear the consequences of an attack, and that if any resistance was made, they would come on shore and burn the village. It is allowed by all, that every man of the enemy might easily have been killed or taken, our militia having collected on both sides of the river in such numbers as to prevent the possibility of their escape—but strange as it may appear, general Williams ordered the militia not to fire a gun, encouraging them that by some signal manœuvre he would accomplish the capture of the enemy without the shedding of blood. At this time an officer with 150 sailors and marines from New London had arrived; but nothing could be done by them or the militia without the orders of the patriotic general, whose wavering dilatory disposition seemed only to shew in him a willingness to let our friends depart in peace. The enemy were innocently followed down by the militia near to the mouth of the river, when a few guns were fired upon them, to which they returned three hearty cheers and passed off.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

A salute fired by the enemy's squadron in the Chesapeake some days ago, was supposed to have announced the arrival of admiral *Cochrane*, but was occasioned by the promotion of admiral *Cockburn* from vice admiral of the blue to the white. The ruffian will be anxious to deserve this distinction, by some act of great atrocity and meanness, or we much mistake his character.

Capt. Baker, of the sloop *Swallow*, of Baltimore, being chased into St. Jerome's creek, by a British barge, with 16 men, with small arms and a 4 pounder in her bow, left his vessel, and being joined on the shore by two of the inhabitants, having four muskets in all, commenced a fire upon the enemy; and though he had got possession of the sloop, compelled him to abandon her, with the loss of two killed, one of them supposed to be an officer.

On Friday last a 74 and a tender were off Annapolis—but they dropped down to Sharp's Island the next day. They have "met with the rubbers" in many little excursions; but have caught and burnt a few vessels, venturing too much. It does not appear that they have any land troops.

On Sunday last the flotilla, consisting of a cutter, two gun boats, a galley, and 9 great barges, carrying about — guns and — men, and plenty of small arms, under the command of the gallant commodore *Barney*, sailed from Baltimore, and proceeded down the bay. We trust that they will considerably check the depredations of the enemy, in the upper parts of the bay, for which they are appointed.

List of Laws

Passed at the second session of the thirteenth congress.

An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels."

An act making partial appropriations for the year 1814.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1814.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1814.

An act for giving further time to purchasers of public lands to complete their payments.

An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States.

An act to authorise the issuing of treasury notes for the service of the United States.

An act to provide for the return to their own districts of vessels other than those where they are respectively owned or belong.

An act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1814.

An act to continue in force "An act to raise ten additional companies of rangers."

An act to authorise the president to receive into the service certain volunteer corps.

An act to raise three regiments of riflemen.

An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorising the re-enlistments, for longer periods, of men whose terms of service are about to expire.

An act to amend the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

An act for the relief of Mary Cheever.

Resolution expressive of the sense of congress of the gallant conduct of Oliver H. Perry, the officers, seamen, marines and infantry acting as such on board of his squadron.

Resolution relative to the brilliant achievement of lieutenants Burrows and M'Call.

An act authorising the president of the United States to cause certain regiments therein mentioned, to be enlisted for the term of five years, or during the war.

An act authorising the president of the United States to grant certain permissions to the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States."

An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public land in the Mississippi territory.

An act for the better organizing, paying and supplying the army of the United States.

An act authorising the president of the United States to cause to be built, equipped and employed one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the United States.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," &c.

An act for the relief of David Porter, his officers and crews.

An act authorising an augmentation of the marine corps and for other purposes.

An act authorising the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla service.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of congress.

An act in addition to the act, entitled "an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes."

An act granting pensions to officers and seamen serving on board of revenue cutters, in certain cases.

An act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the navy of the United States.

An act authorising a subscription to the laws of the United States and for the distribution thereof.

An act authorising the purchase of the vessels captured on lake Erie.

An act to provide for the collection and preservation of such flags, standards and colors as shall have

been or may hereafter be taken by the land and naval forces of the United States, from their enemies.

An act to lessen the compensation for marshals, clerks, and attorneys, in cases therein mentioned.

An act in further addition to an act entitled an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.

An act fixing the salary of the paymaster of the army, and allowing a sum for the employment of additional clerks in his office for the year 1814, and providing for the appointment of assistant district paymasters.

An act directing the disposition of the money paid into the courts of the United States.

An act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.

An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year 1814.

[Besides 52 acts for the relief of individuals or for local objects and purposes.]

Law of the United States.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and so much of any act or acts as prohibit the importation of goods, wares and merchandize, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," passed on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided,* That all penalties and forfeitures which have been incurred under the said act, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the said act had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act or acts as prohibits the importation of goods, wares or merchandize, of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain, and so much of any act or acts as prohibits importation into the United States or the territories thereof, in neutral ships or vessels, from any port or place situated in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided,* That all the fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of the said act or acts, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue: *And provided also,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise or permit the importation of goods, wares or merchandize, or of any article, the property of, or belonging at the time of such importation, to the enemy or enemies of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice president of the United States, and

president of the senate

April 14, 1814.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Religious State Paper.

The following proclamation by the governor of South Carolina, forms a striking contrast to late productions of the same kind, issued in the eastern states, and will show our readers, and the citizens of those states, how differently the same subjects are viewed in other parts of the union.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his excellency Joseph Alston, governor and commander in chief, in and over the state of South Carolina.

Whereas the legislature of this state, by a joint resolution, officially communicated to me, have requested that a proclamation may be issued, appointing a day of GENERAL THANKSGIVING throughout this state, on which the people shall assemble at their respective places of public worship, and render thanks to the Supreme Being, for the signal success with which he has been pleased to crown the land and naval forces of the United States, during the present war with Great Britain; and whereas it is the first duty of a pious and humble people, instructed by their holy religion, to correct the suggestions of pride and vain conceit, to ascribe glory to Him alone to whom all glory is due; to remember that from Him alone, at whose will creation teems, or withers and is no more, are derived aught of wisdom that characterises our actions, aught of courage that sustains us in the hour of peril and difficulty, aught of strength that enables us to baffle the efforts of might and violence; and to bend in pure and unfeigned acknowledgments before his altar, for successes which bespeak not our prowess, but his mercies, and proclaim that the light of his countenance is upon us: now therefore, I issue this my proclamation, appointing *Thursday, the seventh of April* next, a day of *public thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer* throughout this state, and earnestly recommending to all the pious citizens thereof, that they then assemble, in their respective places of religious worship, and with hearts duly touched with gratitude for all the blessings we enjoy, and sensible of the signal favors which have been heaped upon us, unite in fervent adoration of that Almighty and Benevolent Power, through whose mercy all good is dispensed—humbly thanking Him, that, while for purposes doubtless wise, however inscrutable, He has in every other region permitted man, formed after His own image, to live sunk in ignorance and enslaved by his fellow, He has graciously taught the inhabitant of this happy country to know his rights, and to respect the dignity of his nature; that while He has infused into the nation a temper of mildness, of justice, of moderation, and peace, He has endued it likewise with a generous and magnanimous spirit, impatient of insult or injury, and preferring war with all its horrors, to a degrading surrender of rights conferred by His own bounty, and, yet more especially, that in the present unprovoked conflict, in which we have been reluctantly involved by the long and continued injustice and arrogant pretensions of Great Britain, He has been graciously pleased to regard with favor our exertions in the cause of outraged humanity, and that at a moment when the boasted fleets of the first naval power in the world threatened to “sweep the American flag from the ocean,” He has, in His infinite goodness, raised up for us a *Perry, a Hull, a Bainbridge, a Decatur*, and a long list of other heroes, whose consummate skill and valor, while under His guidance, have chastised the insolence of the enemy, and vindicated our right to that element, prepared by His Providence for the common benefit of all nations, but iniquitously claimed by Great Britain as part of her

exclusive domain, have encircled the American name with imperishable glory.

Those pious citizens who may assemble to adore that all good and omnipotent Being, by whose bounty we have been so much distinguished, humbly sensible how largely His kindness hath exceeded our merits, will not fail to mingle with their thankfulness, supplications that He may continue to regard with compassion our unworthiness, that He may correct and improve our hearts, elevate and enlarge our understandings, and that, when it shall please Him to relieve us from the afflictions of our present existence, we may be prepared to die: they will supplicate Him, that in His infinite mercy, he may continue to inspire those intrusted with the government of the republic, with wisdom and energy; that He may fill all classes of citizens with a spirit of harmony, union, and liberal confidence in each other, and in their government; that He may endue them with virtue to merge all selfish, or party feelings in the nobler feeling of devotion to the general good; and that He may preserve through every member of this great confederacy that honest pride which cherishing the heroic example of our ancestors, would blush to seek in the day-book and ledger, an apology for the tame surrender of the rights and honor of the nation, would spurn the ignoble motive which should prompt the vindication of the enemy's conduct, or the vilification of our government. To these prayers, the assembled votaries of a God of universal love will add, in the true spirit of charity, their supplications that his mercy may be extended to our *enemy*; that He may pity the infatuation which hath led her, from her true interests, and touch that hardness of heart which hath led her to a violation of the dearest rights of humanity: that He may open the eyes of her rulers to the wickedness of their counsels; that He may inspire them with a moderation and love of justice correspondent with our own; and that He may in his boundless goodness, forbear to visit upon the heads of her children, the blood of the millions of unoffending human beings, murdered by her accursed spirit of monopoly in the east, and of the thousands of defenceless women and helpless children given by her cruelty to the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savage assassin in the west.

Done at the Oaks, this 17th Feb. in the year of our Lord 1814, and in the thirty-eight year of American independence.

JOS. ALSTON. (I. S.)

*By the governor, Daniel J. Ravensel,
secretary of state.*

THE CHRONICLE.

“Glorious news” of the French “Patriots,” and defeat of the “Invaders.”—By the arrival of the schooner *Grampus*, of Baltimore, at New York, in 38 days from Bordeaux, we have late and very important intelligence from France.

It has already been stated that the *British*, (who began the war on the continent) succeeded in seducing the allies from the reasonable propositions of peace they had offered to *Napoleon*, and they invaded France in great force, with the avowed object of overturning the government, which they had frequently sanctioned as “legitimate,” thus denying, at once, all the fine pretences they had used about the balance of power, integrity of kingdoms, and the like. Nay, so completely were they drunken with success, that the prince regent of England seemed prepared to depart for *Paris* to assist in the coronation of *Louis XVIIIth*—and his printers had delivered *Ballots*, from *St. J. London*, married her

to one of the "French princes," compelling him to take up with old *Josephine*, and march off "bag and baggage" to *Cornica*!—All the English regarded Europe as at their feet, and they exulted in the speedy prospect of crushing *America*; there being no apparent barrier left to the profligate ambition and lawless domination of the cabinet of *St. James*. It is true our remote situation diminishes our interest in the affairs of *Europe*, but so strangely placed as the world is at this time, we cannot be indifferent to what happens there; we have always been as willing to limit the power of the Bonapartes on the land as to reduce that of the *Guelfean* cabinet on the sea; but anxious that both nations should remain in force to check and balance each other.

Intoxicated with victory, the allies took the proffered bribe and entered *France*. Already were some of its beautiful provinces subjected to the barbarisms of the *Cossacks*, and humanity bled at every pore—ravishment and robbery,* and all the horrors of savage warfare, desolated their country. Parties of them had approached nigh into *Paris*, and that great city was destined to incalculable woes, and utter destruction! In the mean time *Napoleon*, collected in himself and assured of the fidelity of the people, was calmly adopting his measures to collect and furnish an army to punish the invaders. When the fulness of time had come, he put himself at the head of his people, who with "patriotic" enthusiasm rushed to his standard, victory perched upon it, and the spoils are discomfited in every quarter!

The following are the heads of the news—

Murat, king of *Naples*, joined the allies and declared war against *Napoleon*—the vice-roy (*Beauharnois*) met him and his army, and utterly defeated him, with the loss of 5000 killed and wounded and many prisoners. He appears to be in pursuit of the traitor-king, and had also been successful in several partial combats.

The *Spanish Cortes* have ratified the treaty between *Napoleon* and *Ferdinand*; and the latter had been some time in *Spain*.—They have divested lord *Wellington* of the command of the *Spanish* troops, and would seem to be taking measures for the immediate expulsion of the *English* from their country. From the state of things, as presented to us, there is every reason to believe that *Spain* was now at war with her "good ally" *England*! The Spaniards never loved the *English*; and the monstrous excesses of the latter, with their intolerable pride, have induced the former to shake them off the first opportunity.

The *Texel* fleet, well provisioned and strongly posted, yet holds out. The admiral has resisted all the threats and bribes of the *English*, and bade them defiance.

The *Antwerp* fleet is also secure. The place was attacked about the 15th of Feb. by the *English* troops under general *Graham*. He was defeated with great loss; and the *French*, sallying out, regained possession of the neighboring posts, compelling the enemy (in the language of the *London* account) to take "other positions."

Lord *Wellington*, with 150,000 men (a considerable part of whom are Spaniards) had abandoned the siege of *Bayonne*, and entered further into *France*. He was reported to be within 26 leagues of *Bordeaux*. Marshals *Soult* and *Suchet* were strongly posted in his rear, and the people were flying to arms. It is probable, that the next news we hear of his lordship will be, that he is in *Paris*; his army being entirely cut up or captured.

*Hampton was but a type of what the French suffered.

But the armies under the emperor in person have most signally triumphed. It was announced at *Paris*, on the 12th February, that general d' *York* had been defeated; he himself being wounded—he died on the 18th at *Chateau Thiary*. On the 13th news was received of another victory over a corps of 25 or 30,000 men, under the Prussian general *Kleist*—6000 prisoners, 10 standards, 2 generals and many pieces of cannon were the fruits of this affair. On the 15th it was announced that the army of *Silesia*, (of 80,000 men) of which the preceding were a part, had been "beaten, dispersed and annihilated." On the 18th, there arrived at *Paris* 6000 prisoners, chiefly *Cossacks*, with 14 pieces of cannon, being a part of *Blucher's* force. On the same evening it was announced, that prince *Schwartzenburg* was beaten, with the loss of 14,000 prisoners, 75 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of baggage; and that the *French* were pursuing their victory with success.—On the 22d there arrived in *Paris* 4000 prisoners, *Bavarians* and *Wurtembergers*—these with other bodies of prisoners, not particularly mentioned, makes the whole amount of prisoners sent into *Paris* 14,000 *Russians*, and 4,000 others, within a few days. Many smaller affairs had taken place very destructive to the allies, who have sustained immense losses. The *French* peasantry, roused to desperation, by the conduct of the *Cossacks*, have made the nation's business their own individual concern, and fallen upon and destroyed the small parties of the allies on all occasions. The conscription of 1815 is raised.

Room is not allowed to detail these important events; but, on the whole, we give an opinion that the allied force that entered *France* was destroyed or dispersed early in *March*. Letters from *Bordeaux* of the 6th of that month say, that bank stock had risen from 450 francs to 775, and consuls from 48 to 55 1-2. The spirit of the *French* "patriots" appears invincible; and we heartily wish that they may punish the invaders—(who suffered themselves to be guided by *Castlereagh*) to the very extent of justice.

Nothing is said of any negotiation for peace going on.

Several *French* vessels of war are at sea.

Such is the sum and substance of the news as it has reached us, and as we believe it substantially correct. We have frequently cautioned our readers, that the "*Chronicle*" is made up of things as they appear; and that *European* accounts, may not, in general, be depended upon.

Extract of a letter from *Bordeaux*.—"The *Spanish Cortes* have issued a proclamation forbidding any *Spanish* subject to obey lord *Wellington* or any other *British* authority. His situation is perilous in the extreme. A powerful *French* army had assembled at *Geneva* to cut off the allies, retreating through *Switzerland*. The peasantry of *France* had risen en masse. The *French* are destroying all the bridges and causeways which could facilitate the flight of the allies. I just learn that gen. *Blucher* and four more distinguished *Russian* generals are prisoners." [This is the latest.]

Progress of luxury. The sale of a lately deceased gentleman's private stock of wine took place at *New-York*, on the 21st ult. and brought the extraordinary price of twenty-five dollars per gallon. About 1,700 bottles, and 48 demijohns were sold at that rate. And a few days since, at the same place, among the articles of the prize ship *Neried's* cargo, one lot consisting of three decanters and twelve tumblers were sold at auction for one hundred and twelve dollars—another for 90, and a third for 85!

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 139]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Report on Canals,

Made to the government of the Michigan territory, on a reference of the communications from the commissioners of internal navigation in the state of New-York, on the 17th day of January, 1812, by Mr Wood. &c.

To the governor and the judges of the territory of Michigan, acting in their legislative department, the undersigned, to whom was referred a letter from Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Simeon De Witt, William North, Thomas Eddy, Robert R. Livingston, and Robert Fulton, accompanied by an act of the legislature of the state of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the improvement of the internal navigation of the state," passed on the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, humbly and respectively reports and submits the matters and subjects following:

The proposition made in this communication is, to co-operate and aid by pecuniary appropriations, and by the influence which the territory of Michigan may possess in the councils of the union, in opening a communication, by means of a canal navigation, between the great lakes and the river Hudson.

The importance of this grand object to the territory of Michigan, will be at once obvious.

It remains only to consider the plan and route contemplated by the commissioners; and the means and supplies by which they propose to effect the object.

That spirit of enterprise which marks the American character, that emulation to equal and even to excel other countries, will soon turn a great portion of capital, both national and individual, to internal improvements in general, and more particularly to canals. It is a tide which is swelling, and will soon burst over the mounds which restrain it.

Much depends on the manner in which the great work commences.

Judiciously undertaken and executed, the tendency of every operation is to multiply the accommodations and enjoyments of life, to cement the union, and to elevate the national character.

On the contrary, where the object is splendid on paper, but comparatively useless in practice, where the capital is either sunk or becomes greatly unproductive, in proportion to the other objects which might absorb it—in every instance, in short, where the undertaking is a losing concern to all the parties interested, the inevitable result is to sacrifice enjoyments which are present and certain for those which are distant and visionary, to discourage subsequent operations of greater certainty and utility, to relax the bonds of the union, and to depress the national character.

In attempting to form a judgment on the plan devised by the commissioners of New York, your committee experiences the most poignant regret to be compelled to class it under the second description

* The editor of the *Register* feels it just to say that this article is inserted, not on account of any peculiar opinions advanced, but for the many interesting speculations introduced.

What is the measure proposed?

To abandon the navigation of lake Ontario, one of the most noble, the most beautiful, and the most commodious means of internal navigation, ever presented in any part of the universe, and one provided by the bounteous, and even prodigal hand of nature, without a cent of expense, and on a scale which human science, and human labor, or the treasures of a world, are incompetent to rival, and to substitute for it a narrow winding, obstructed canal, some hundreds of miles in length, at an expense which arithmetic dares not approach!

And why? Why abandon the natural for this artificial navigation? What is the great object, the high good, it will accomplish?

The productions of the western country will find a market in the city of New-York, instead of the city of Montreal!

There have been few propositions, in which, in the liberation between profit and expence, the scales have been so unequally poised.

Were this work actually executed, the inducements to use it would be weak. A few cents in the superiority of the market, would still turn the commerce to Montreal. The same superiority will at present bring it to New-York, without the aid of this expensive and incommodious canal. Even if the operation were accomplished, as perfectly as human labor and money could effect it, the trade would still prefer the natural to this artificial channel.

It is unquestionably a selfish object. Those nations and communities which have made the strongest exertions to engross and monopolize commerce have never been able ultimately, to counteract the course of nature. Both correct science, and the dictates of patriotism and philanthropy, lead, in modern times, to the adoption of more liberal principles.

It is, besides, a short-sighted object. It is predicated on the eternal adhesion of the Canadas to England. Of the statesmen of England it has ever been the error to consult her pride too much her interest too little.—There is nothing that she gains from her North American colonies, which she might not have, in greater abundance and on better terms, if they were associated with the colonies which have become independent.—Great Britain encounters a useless expence. She is nursing a child for us. Negotiation may possibly bring us the Canadas. In a war they are sure to fall. In process of time, if neither happens, like the former colonies, the daughter will become greater than the mother; and the parent will again be obliged to yield to the child.

The means, proposed by the commissioners of New York, of effecting the object, appear to your committee to be liable to similar objections with the substantive measure itself. They resolve themselves into contributions from the national government, and from the respective states and territories.

Will this system ever give satisfaction? Will New York, in her turn give a proportionate amount to discharge the Mississippi into the Atlantic, to unite the Ohio and the Chesapeake, or to connect other points between the ocean and the western navigation?

Great undertakings of this description, attempted in this mode, will successively fail. Like the requi-

sitions under the confederation, the supplies, from want of concert and harmony, will also prove ineffectual.

It would be disrespectful to the communications, with which the commissioners have honored the territory, to leave the subject here. The north western country is too deeply interested in opening the navigation to the Atlantic, and to press the prompt and effectual execution of so important an object.

The internal improvements of the United States with respect to canal navigation, may, perhaps be classed into three general descriptions.

- I. *Those canals which are truly national objects, tending to the increase of the resources, and the essential benefit of the whole union; and to which national resources, exclusively, ought, of course, to be applied, with liberality, spirit, and perseverance.*
- II. *Those canals which are more particularly beneficial to individual states, and to which the resources of those states ought to be applied, with similar liberality, spirit, and perseverance.*
- III. *Those canals which, being more essentially serviceable to particular commercial seats, and to private individuals, ought to be executed, principally, at the expense of those commercial seats and private individuals.*

I.

In the first class may be enumerated the following objects:

1. THE CANAL OF NIAGARA.

This is truly a national object, and ought to be executed, exclusively, by the national resources.

A canal round the cataract of Niagara is one of those operations which ought to be carried into execution at all events, at whatever cost, at whatever trouble; commencing early, adopting the grandest and most useful scale, and applying, with unremitted perseverance, the most liberal supplies, until completely and effectually accomplished.

A canal round the cataract of Niagara is one of those rare measures, which, being of immense magnitude, are, notwithstanding, susceptible of absolute certainty. The utility is unquestionable. The benefit is permanent. It can be obtained by no other means. The supply of water is such as no other canal ever had, or will ever have. It would be more properly termed an artificial river than a canal.

To adopt a minute scale of operation, in a work of such magnitude, and of which the duration is to be commensurate only with that of the world, would not be a judicious policy.

The following general mode of accomplishing the object is suggested:

Let an extensive city, from four to twelve miles square, be laid out at the mouth of the river Niagara. Let a mound be made, at the head of Grand Isle, on the American arm of the river, with a sluice. Let a mound be made at the bottom of Grand Isle, without a sluice; solid, substantial and durable.—Let a canal be drawn from this last point, 60 feet wide, excepting immediately at the locks, twenty feet deep, with all the necessary lockage, whatever the size or expense, directly into the river Niagara, entering it between the city before mentioned and Lewiston.

A canal at Niagara has been estimated at a million dollars. It is more than probable that, executed as it ought to be, it would cost five millions of dollars. Its productiveness, on the other hand, would be both immediate, certain and great. The present trade is of immense amount. It would double in very short periods. The whole western commerce, forever, whether destined to the St. Lawrence or to

the Hudson, whether attracted to Montreal or to New York, must pass this canal. Once afloat on lake Ontario, a canal round the rapids of the Oswego river, which, as will presently be shown, ought to be executed at the exclusive expense of the state of New York, at whatever cost, will present a fair competition between both markets. The commodity will reach that port where its price is highest.—This is the only fair and just rule. This alone is the interest of the producer. It is also eventually the interest of the consumer. It is a narrow and selfish policy to sacrifice these to the interest of the mere carrier.

If the Canadas should ever become a part of the republic; there can be no reason why the interest of their inhabitants, considered as carriers, should be sacrificed to those of the state of New York. Notwithstanding a canal from Black Rock to Rome, at an expense of fifty millions of dollars, and an uncertainty then as to the result of the measure, a canal around the cataract of Niagara would still remain to be executed.

This canal is urgently and immediately wanted.—Considering the superfluous expense of transporting a commodity to market, from the want of good roads and canals, and the value of those commodities, which, on the same account, are never brought to market, as a capital irreparably destroyed, a considerable portion of the national capital may be said to be daily sunk from the want of this canal.

A canal round the cataract of Niagara, completely executed, would be one of the grandest works ever effected in any country or by any nation. No work in Europe or in Asia, either ancient or modern, will bear a comparison with it in utility and sublimity.—It exceeds the great canal of China, because a more extensive navigation on both sides, is provided by nature, on a scale infinitely grand, and becomes united by this operation. The canal of Languedoc is also inferior. No operation of equal grandeur and effect has ever been susceptible of accomplishment at so small an expenditure of human labor and money. The execution of this work would be a complete justification for the subsequent application of great national resources in other quarters.

2. *The junction of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is an object which has often engaged public attention, and will become daily more interesting.*

The junction of the two oceans may be regarded under a double aspect; as relating to maritime navigation, and as relating to river navigation.

Under the first act it is susceptible of execution in four distinct points; and in due course of time, might be proper in all, or in more than one.

1. At the isthmus of DARIEN.
2. At the lake NICARAGUA.
3. At the bay of HONDURAS.
4. At the bay of CAPEHATCH.

This, like the former, is an operation perfectly unique. No ancient or modern work can sustain the least comparison. It is the union of hemispheres.—It is joining the extremes of the old world to each other, and America to both. Like the former work it may be executed at an expense quite inconsiderable when compared with the results. Like the former it is already wanted; and will become immediately productive. Unfortunately, with regard to the geography, all the points, at which it is susceptible of execution, are, at present, out of our limits. It is comprehended, notwithstanding, in this enumeration, because no other nation will ever execute it, and because the relative physical force of nations is undergoing a change, which, in the course of the present century, will effect an astonishing alteration in the position of this nation. Every thing which

concerns the northern continent of the western hemisphere will not be regarded as out of the sphere of her interests or of her power.

The junction by river navigation is, in like manner, susceptible of execution in at least three distinct points; and may also be proper in all.

1. By a junction of the Missouri, and Columbia rivers.

2. By a junction of the Columbia river and Hudson's bay.

3. By a junction of the Rio Bravo and the gulf of California.

3. *The discharge of the Mississippi into the Atlantic.*

This work is enumerated because it has been spoken of, not because it is approved. Its practicability is certain, its utility doubtful. When South America reaches her natural importance, when the two oceans are joined; when the coasts of the gulf of Mexico and the islands in its bosom have attained their full population, it may, perhaps, be desired to have this laborious work undone; and the embouchure of the Mississippi restored to the Mexican gulf.

4. *A great canal along the Atlantic coast, securing commerce from enemies in time of war.*

This object is also enumerated because it has been spoken of, not because it is approved, as one of those entitled to the liberal application of national resources.

The state of our nation, for a great majority of the time, will be the state of peace. The ocean itself is an invaluable navigation. It suits us not to abandon the ocean which washes our shores. The unusual belligerence of Europe has almost interdicted the use of it for a short time. This is a temporary embarrassment. At this late stage of the conflict, after such protracted forbearance, it is not our policy to attempt redress by war. The continued exhaustion of the belligerents must ere long produce a pacification. With respect to *our own enemies*, if we cannot meet them upon the ocean, we are not safe upon the land. We have never formed a just estimate of our maritime strength. The power we now dread on the ocean, will not be terrible to us through the whole of this century. It will be presently shown that this object of a coasting navigation, ought to be effected in another mode.

5. *The junction of the gulf of Mexico with the gulf of St. Lawrence.*

This again is one of the works, of which the expense bears no sort of comparison with the effect. With the want only of the canal round the cataract of Niagara, it is, in fact, almost already executed to our hands by nature. The head of the Illinois river, which enters the Mississippi below the falls of St. Anthony, is in a marshy lake, from which, in the wet seasons of the year, there is a batteaux navigation into lake Michigan—and the obstructions presented between lakes Michigan and Huron, and lake Superior, are, by no means, of a nature to be considered formidable.

6. *The junction of both the gulf of Mexico and the gulf of St. Lawrence with Hudson's bay; the American Baltic.*

This object is similar to the former. It may be executed at small expense. In fact, the waters of the gulf of Saint Lawrence, of the gulf of Mexico, of Hudson's bay, and the Pacific, by the Columbia river, almost interlock, in the centre of the continent.

7. *The discharge of the Mississippi into the Mobile.*

This is much more approved than the discharge of the Mississippi into the Savannah.

But the simple junction of the Mobile and Mississippi is adequate to every useful purpose.

8. *The connection of the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic ocean with those of the Arctic ocean is practicable, at many points, with very little expense.*

II.

The second class of internal improvements in the United States, with respect to navigation, would embrace principally the connection of the western with the Atlantic waters, in all the points where the connection is practicable. This is almost the only object in which all the parts of every state possess a common interest.

The following enumeration may comprehend the greater part of the points where the approximation is such as to attract a serious attention to the practicability of a communication, when compared with the expense; and states or governments materially interested in the respective objects are designated.

1. The junction of the Kennebec and the Chaudiere, to be executed by the state of Massachusetts exclusively: or that part of it called Maine, if the latter, as in all propriety ought to be the case, should become a separate state. Here the physical obstacles compared with probable profits render the object remote.

2. The connection of the Connecticut to the St. Francis, to be executed by the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island exclusively.

The obviation of the lower obstruction of the Connecticut, to be effected by the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island exclusively.

These are the objects which, from the great prosperity of the parts affected, would be worthy of serious, immediate and persevering attention.

3. The connection of the Hudson to the northern and western navigation.

This is susceptible of execution in two points.

1. The connection of the Hudson with Lake Champlain.

2. The connection of the Hudson with Lake Ontario.

Both of these objects are of that nature that they ought to be executed at the exclusive expense of the state of New-York, and they are unquestionably worthy of serious, prompt and effectual attention.

The second of these objects is to the state of New-York, precisely, what the construction of the canal round the cataract of Niagara would be to the nation. It is an object which ought to be effected at whatever labor, at whatever expense. It will be instantly productive and beneficial.

It ought to be undertaken on the most ample and liberal scale. No expense ought to be spared to do the work right at first, and to do it effectually and well.

The error of the first operation consists in the scale having been too contracted. To unite the waters by a canal of a mile only would always be tempting, but in all such cases, more is lost by so close an approximation to the summit of the level; from the difficulty of supplying water, than is saved by the proximity of the points united. A canal of much greater length would be advisable. Leaving the Mohawk above Utica, and cutting off the Oriskany, and other waters, for feeders, a well supplied canal might be effected entering the Oneida lake, either by Wood creek or Oneida creek.

The portage on the Oswego is by no means so formidable an object as has been imagined. Those who have examined the obstructions actually overcome at the Potomac, as well as on the Mohawk river itself, at the Little Falls, will not consider the obstructions on the Oswego by any means insuperable.

The state of New-York is amply able to accomplish a much greater undertaking than this. Her

pride and interest ought to induce her to execute this without waiting for the precarious, and probably reluctant aid of the general government, or any of the state or territorial governments. It is the only fair means of securing her the western commerce. With a canal from Black Rock to Rome, that commerce would by no means be so secure to the port of New York, as, by the *virtual obviation of the portage of the Oswego alone.*

4. The connection of the Susquehanna to the western and northern navigation.

This is capable of accomplishment at two points.

1. The junction of the Susquehanna to the Oswego and Lake Ontario.

2. The junction of the Susquehanna to the Ohio and Lake Erie.

These two objects in like manner ought to be expected from the exclusive enterprize and resources of the state of Pennsylvania.

The obviation of the lower obstructions of the Susquehanna would claim the attention of the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland exclusively.

5. The junction of the Potomac and the Ohio.

This is an object of immense interest to the states affected, and indeed to the whole union.

It ought to command the most liberal and spirited exertions of the respective states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Ohio. These five states would be able to accomplish this most interesting object on a superb scale. No operation would cement the union more, none would locally be more beneficial. It is greatly to be desired that prompt and dignified measures on this subject should be put into operation.

The obviation of the lower obstructions of the Potomac would be cheerfully incurred by the states of Virginia and Maryland alone. They are in fact already overcome.

6. The junction of James River and the Kanawha, and the removal of the obstructions of the latter. By the state of Virginia exclusively.

7. The connection of the Kanawha and the Pedee. By the states of North and South Carolina.

8. The junction of the Savannah and the Tennessee. By the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.

9. The connection of the Altamaha and the Appalachicola. By the state of Georgia.

III.

The third, and last class of improvements in the United States, relating to interior navigation, consists of those operations, in which, neither the nation at large, nor entire states, being interested, to a sufficient extent, to render them adequate objects of governmental attention, exclusive of other resources, but which combining many personal interests, and the welfare and prosperity, in a high degree, of particular companies, are considered as proper to be executed, principally, at the expense, and from the resources of those persons and communities.

The points between which, intersecting canals are essential to commerce, and promotive in a high degree, of the local interests and prosperity of individual citizens, as well as of large communities, such as counties, cities, and towns, are almost innumerable in the United States.

In this, as in many other cases, the stimulus of private interest is at once the best guide, the surest rule, and the safest limit, to governments. It will always designate, with precision, at what time, and to what degree, these operations ought to be undertaken; and will infallibly prove when there has been mis-judgment in the enterprize.

All that seems necessary, on the part of governments, is so encouraging them, by avoiding inattention to the application, and negligence to the call; and by embarking a small interest in the enterprize.

The custom of incorporations, which we have borrowed from the English government, seems to resolve itself, with respect to the advantages, into the two following circumstances:

1. It enables the will of a majority to prevail; whereas simple individuals must often act unani- mously, or not at all.

2. It gives to the associations the faculty of representation in the courts of justice; at the same time liberating the personal resources of the individuals, and subjecting the appropriate funds of the associations to the demands of just creditors.

Under this view it is doubtful whether a general law imparting these two essential qualities to all associations, for a lawful purpose, is not preferable to a succession of particular charters and statutes of incorporation.

Even the great subject of banking, which begins to occupy so much of the attention of governments in America, would on this system soon be found to regulate itself; relieving legislative bodies from a species of control and responsibility to which at best, they are little adapted, and preserving communities from impositions and immoralities, and what is still more, from the temptation to them, to which, in the present state of affairs of this description, they are so much exposed.

All that would be requisite would be principally the reservation of an unrestricted power of repeal, prohibition or suppression, where the public interest, instead of being promoted, is abused; and a vigilance against perpetuities and monopolies.

Under any modifications, however, with which the power, is exercised, it would undoubtedly be proper, as it respects canals, that both the national and the state governments, as well as communities of other descriptions, should take a portion of interest in every operation, or at least in the enterprizes, generally, regulating the degree, after embarking a small interest, on the mere principle of encouragement, in the same manner, exactly, as a private individual, consulting his personal interest with good judgment, would do; that is to say, *the expected and probable productiveness of the work.*

Commerce would thus be enabled to pursue its natural course; on the governable and immutable principle, that *every commodity seeks its market where the price is highest.*

Canals permitted or granted wherever they are desired and likely to be productive, as manufactures flourish, would become daily more and more indispensable, not so much on account of the obstructions which often deform the beds of rivers, or on account of the storms, or the enemies which the ocean may present; but, simply, from the *certainty of communication, with respect to time.*

This is the grand principle of their utility, and, in this view, the answer of the celebrated Brindley to the British house of commons would appear to possess almost as much truth as it did subtilty; that *the use of rivers is to feed canals.*

An attempt to enumerate the various points throughout the United States, at which intersecting operations by canals would be necessary, or useful, would be alike vain and impracticable. The following are cited merely as examples.

1. A canal between Boston and Providence, in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

1. A canal between Brunswick and Trenton, in New-Jersey.

3. A canal between Wilmington and Elkton, in Delaware and Maryland.

4. A canal between Norfolk and New Lebanon, in Virginia and North Carolina.

5. A canal between Swansborough and Cape Fear river, in North Carolina.

6. A canal between the Mobile and the Tennessee, in the state of Tennessee, and territory of Mississippi.

7. A canal between the Wisconsin and the Fox river, in the territory of Indiana, and the territory of Illinois.

8. A canal between the Wabash and the Miami of the lakes, in the territory of Indiana, the territory of Michigan, and the state of Ohio.

9. A canal between the Miami of the Ohio and the Sandusky in the state of Ohio.

10. A canal between the Muskingum and the Cayahogo, in the state of Ohio.

11. A canal between the Saguna and Grand river, in the territory of Michigan.

12. A canal between the Susquehannah and the Genessee, in New-York and Pennsylvania.

13. A canal between Black river and the Mohawk, in the state of New York.

14. A canal between Albany and Schenectady, in the state of New York; *a canal of great importance, and worthy of commanding the application of copious resources from those opulent parts, and their vicinity, and no inconsiderable embarkation of capital, both on the part of the general government, and of the state government.*

15. A canal between the Delaware and the Susquehannah, in the state of Pennsylvania.

A concluding and delicate consideration alone remains; which is, if the general tendency of the matters now reported by the undersigned meet the sanction of the other members of this government, *what ought to be done on our part?*

We are humble; we are obscure; we are destitute of population; of pecuniary resource. Among those great communities to whom this grand subject has been propounded, for it appears that similar communications have been made to the general government, and to all the state and territorial governments, our small voice cannot be heard. To dictate is presumption, and to express opinion may offend. Particularly may it offend, if the deviation be wide of the general current of sentiment on a subject, which, to the mass of our public characters, is new and immature. It becomes us, therefore, if we speak at all, to speak with a *modesty* corresponding to the *humility* of our situation.

It is equally true, on the other hand, that humble as we, at present are, we, accidentally, represent a great and wide spread future interest, much affected by the turn and complexion which the measures in contemplation may eventually assume. On this account, if we are not deterred from speaking at all, our duty commands us to *speak firmly*.

It is also true, that both the government of the state of New York, and that of the nation, embrace great and liberal minds, who will listen to our voice in proportion to the *strength of our reason*, and not to the *wight of our consequence*.

The same fears will operate on the minds of the other members of this government, which have operated on the minds of your committee; and impair much a disposition to confidence, or precipitation. It is a great subject, a new subject, a subject too large for us. We are exposed to latent errors, and those errors may be even gross.

Yet every proper precaution has perhaps been used. Your committee has been personally over the whole

route, both by land and by the water communications of the Mohawk and the Oswego, and examined them with a direct reference to this very object; although not under any expectation of being called upon, in this public capacity, to express an opinion on the subject. The other members of the government, are also well acquainted with most of the details; and though we are all much liable to error, yet the limits of error, are perhaps, in this instance, circumscribed.

If your committee is not misinformed, the plan and route officially sanctioned by the commissioners of internal navigation in the state of New York, was not unimously adopted. It is believed that of seven there was a minority of two; and it is further understood, that one of that minority was the surveyor-general of the state of New York. An expectation is entertained that the principles by which the minority were actuated, had some coincidence with those developed in this report. The theatre, however, is too distant for us to pretend to correct information of the facts, nor are they, perhaps, essential. On such a subject a spirit of candor will unobtrusively prevail, and a willingness to hear both sides of the question.

On the whole matter your committee recommend no other or further proceeding, on the part of this government, on the present occasion, than the adoption of the following resolution, and the respectful communication of it to the distinguished gentlemen who have honored us with the letters and papers referred:

Resolved, That a canal round the cataract of Niagara, and another round the rapids and falls of the Oswego, in the state of New York, would be more desirable, in the opinion of the governor and the judges of the territory of Michigan, acting in their legislative department, than a canal from Black Rock to Rome.

All which is most humbly and respectfully represented and submitted.

(Signed)

A. B. WOODWARD.

Michigan, January 7, 1812.

The Russians and the Cossacks.

If *Orvil* were living in these our days, he might relate to future ages transformations more strange than any that he so fancifully described: and the new metamorphoses would have this advantage over the old, that hosts of cotemporary writers would support the wondrous stories he might sing in sweet hexameter.

He would relate how the "ANTI-CRIST" and "*whore of Babylon*," for whose downfall *forty or fifty thousand* pious English priests prayed night and night, from generation to generation, Sundays and Holidays, "years in and years out," and to which the people said "Amen," was, by the mere force of his opposition to the great wizard NAROLKOS, suddenly converted into a venerable and excellent old gentleman, "the bulwark of religion, liberty and law!" And how that GUNNAR GUNNAR, whose connection with and bigotry, he refused and refused to his own subjects the free exercise of the *Roman Catholic religion*, was, by the same wizard, metamorphosed into the great champion for that religion at Rome, where his guards alone duty to protect the per-oi

*The reader will please to observe that these are the pretty names that the English priests call the Pope, against whom or whose religion I prefer no censure, further than it is, like that of England, connected with the state.

and powers of its Supreme Pontiff, late the "Anti-Christ," for whose destruction his priests yet called as lustily as ever!

He might elegantly describe how the force of the same opposition to NAPOLEON, transformed the "French sergeant and revolutionary cut-throat," BENAVIDE, into a great, magnanimous and high-minded prince, the honor and pride of the north, and prop of order and morality in Europe!

He would then tell of the changes of the people of Spain; and shew how the *inquisition* became the stay of "patriotism;" and relate that the ignorant and weak-minded Ferdinand was turned into a most wise and enlightened prince: and, what is yet more strange, he would, perhaps, have to say, that he was *owned back again* to his original state by the said wizzard *Napoleon*.

But time would fail to recapitulate all the transformations he might record; suffice it to say, that angels would be turned to devils, and devils into angels, in the exact proportion, and from the circumstance alone, of their adherence with or opposition to, the mighty necromancer! Nay, that so powerful was the influence of his charms, that even those who took no part for or against him, were made into satyrs, hydras and furies!

But we wish to be serious, and invite attention to the facts and remarks below. LET US LOOK TRUTH IN THE FACE, and SEE THINGS AS THEY ARE. The sight may be displeasing to some, and they may rage and foam at it—but their froth is like the rain and the wind that assailed the good man's house, who had laid his foundation on a rock; and all I have to desire is, that, instead of scolding, they would *refute*; "make a book," as Job said. "O, that mine enemy would write a book!"

Except at those particular times when Russia has been allied with Great Britain, she has been universally regarded as but one step removed from barbarism. This character, as it respects the mass of her population, is the testimony of all travellers whose works I have seen, and of the English especially; and of the *Cossacks*, every one speaks as of hordes of robbers; brave, it is true, but savage and unjust;—and, in their general manners, but little milder than some of the Indians of North America. These may be unpleasant expressions to those who, by splendid processions, long speeches, and great feasts have celebrated the victories of this people, as tending to *civilize* the world and re-establish order and law, but they are not the less just on that account. I gladly admit that Russia has produced a few splendid characters, and that she has many subjects that would do honor to any country; as also that at *St. Petersburg*, and, perhaps, in some other places, society may be considered as enlightened and humane; but the fact is indisputable, that the world cannot furnish a body of people more ignorant, more brutal, more slavish—I do not except even the inhabitants of *Africa*, the despised negro of the burning zone. The people of *Russia* are slaves—miserable slaves; subject to the caprice of a master in all cases of person or property; even the females, married or single, being liable to the lusts of their lords! It is with pleasure I remark, that the condition of the *Russian* peasant is apparently ameliorating; still he is a slave, sold and transferred with the soil he

inhabits, like the blacks of the *West Indies* or of the southern states.‡

The spirit of the government is savage, as may be seen in its manner of punishing criminals. Take the following for example. Let no one object to it, because it was written by a *Frenchman*, for, notwithstanding, it is true; and I, at least, may be excused for using it, since Dr. *Morse* has accepted it. [See *Morse's Universal Geography*, II. p. 75.]

"A particular account of the manner in which the knout was inflicted upon a Russian lady, is given in Mons. L'Abbe Chappe D'Auteroche's journey into Siberia. Madame Lapouchin was one of the finest women belonging to the court of the empress Elizabeth, and was intimately connected with a foreign ambassador then engaged in a conspiracy: This lady, therefore, being suspected to be concerned in it, was condemned by the empress Elizabeth, to undergo the punishment of the knout. She appeared at the place of execution in a genteel undress, which contributed still to heighten her beauty. The sweetness of her countenance and vivacity were such as might indicate indiscretion, but not even the shadow of guilt; although I have been assured by every person of whom I have made inquiry, that she was really guilty. Young, lovely, admired, and sought for at the court, of which she was the life and spirit, instead of the number of admirers her beauty usually drew after her, she saw herself surrounded only by executioners. She looked on them with astonishment, seeming to doubt whether such preparations were intended for her. One of the executioners then pulled off a kind of cloak which covered her bosom; her modesty taking the alarm, made her start back a few steps, she also turned pale, and burst into tears. Her clothes were soon after stripped off, and in a few moments she was quite naked to the waist, exposed to the eager looks of a vast concourse of people profoundly silent. One of the executioners then seized her by both hands, and turning half round, threw her on his back, bending forwards, so as to raise her a few inches from the ground; the other executioner then laid hold of her delicate limbs, with his rough hands hardened at the plough, and without any remorse, adjusted her on the back of his companion, in the properest posture for receiving the punishment. Sometimes he laid his large hand brutally upon her head, in order to make her keep it down; sometimes like a butcher going to slay a lamb, he seemed to sooth her, as soon as he had fixed her in the most favorable attitude. This executioner then took a kind of whip, called knout, made of a long strap of leather prepared for this purpose; he then retreated a few steps measuring the requisite distance with a steady eye; and leaping backwards, gave a stroke with the end of the whip so as to carry away a slip of skin from the neck to the bottom of the back; then striking his feet against the ground, he took his aim for applying a second blow parallel to the former; so that in a few moments all the skin of her back was cut away in small slips, most of which remained hanging to the shift. Her tongue was cut out immediately after, and she was directly

‡ The editor believes that the condition of the people of Spain has been materially altered for the better, in consequence of the recent events, and hopes they have shaken off many of the despotisms of the church and state. To Spain, as to all other countries, he wishes freedom, not from France to be under England, or vice versa, but real independence.

‡ With these people, a separate race of men, fastened upon us by the "religion" and "humanity" of Great Britain, our republican institutions are certainly disgraced: we are so situated that, as we cannot easily incorporate them into our society, we must bear with and hope for a gradual diminution of the evil, in which considerable progress is made. But they are far better off than the peasantry of Russia, and have as much intelligence.

banished into Siberia. In 1762 she was recalled from banishment by Peter III."

The history of *Russia* is a history of murders and outlawry. "*Catharine the Great*," murdered her husband, assassinated prince *Ivan*, the "legitimate heir" of the throne, and "usurped" the government. The infamous strumpet took to her bed the victim who done the first deed of horror, and lived all her reign in open whoredom; and she had, as it were, a regiment of male prostitutes (whom she made *princes* and generals) to gratify her lusts: but to these degraded wretches, the nobility of *Russia*, (the "Corinthian capitals" of society, as *Edmund Burke* called that class of impostors) humbly paid their court. These prostitutes cost the people of

§ The manner in which these prostitutes were selected shews the nicety of the empress on such occasions, and is deserving a place in this sketch. It is furnished by a gentleman of acknowledged worth, *Mr. Tooke*:

"When her majesty had fixed her choice on a new favorite, she created him her grand general aid de-camp, in order that he might accompany her every where without reproach or observation. Thenceforward the favorite occupied, in the palace, an apartment beneath that of the empress, to which it communicated by a private stair case. The first day of his installation he received a present of 100,000 rubles, and every month he found 12,000 on his dressing table.

"The marshal of the court was commissioned to provide him a table of 24 covers, and to defray all the expences of his household. The favorite attended the empress on all parties of amusement; at the opera, at balls, promenades, excursions of pleasure and the like, and was not allowed to leave the palace without permission. He was given to understand that it would not be taken well if he conversed familiarly with other women; and if he went to dine with any of his friends, the mistress of the house was always absent.

"Whenever the empress cast her eyes on one of her subjects, in the design of raising him to the post of favorite, she caused him to be invited to dinner by some lady of (his) her confidence, on whom she dropped in as if by chance. There she would enter into discourse with the new comer, with a view to discover whether or not he was worthy of the favor she designed to grant him. When the judgment she formed was favorable, the confidant was informed of it by a significant look, and took care to notify it to him who had the honor to please. The day following he received a visit from the physician of the court, who came to inquire into the state of his health: and the same evening he accompanied the empress at the hermitage, and took possession of the apartment that had been prepared for him.

"It was on the selection of Potemkin that these formalities began; and since that time they have been constantly observed.

"When a favorite had lost the power of making himself agreeable, there was also a particular manner of giving him his dismissal. He received orders to travel; and from that moment he was debarred all access to her majesty. But he was sure of finding, at the place of destination, recompense worthy of the magnificent *Catharine*." *Life of the Empress Catharine*, Vol II. p. 6

[*Plato Zuboff*, an officer of the horse guards, supplied his place [as the "favorite" of the empress. This aspiring young man, not content with wealth and honors, affected public employments, and has asserted that the idea of the secret division of Po-

Russia, in the space of thirty-four years, the enormous sum of 88,820,000 rubles; a greater amount, perhaps, than the abominable hag spent on the public works which have rendered her "immortal." It is admitted, that during her government, from various causes, the arts were cultivated, and some considerable improvement made in the situation of the peasantry; but still she was a *Jezebel* that should have been cast to the dogs. To the five brothers of the name of *Orloff*, who done the double service of murdering her husband and gratifying her lust, she gave, among other things, forty-five thousand *serfs*: that is, forty-five thousand *men, women and children, Russians, for slaves!* Thus she gave to the rest; and from 120 to 150,000 *Russians* became the property (more so than our negro slaves are) of the vile creatures that had submitted to her embraces, several of whom were as mere brutes with the human form. She possessed considerable talents, but was regardless of every law of God or man that stood in the way of her ambition or lechery, both which were insatiable. She was succeeded by her son *Pavel*, a savage or a madman; or, perhaps, both. He, however, did one good thing: he had the bones of his father, *Peter*, taken up, and buried in great state; causing those who had slain him (yet great personages at court!) to attend as chief mourners! *Pavel*, by turns, was for and against *France*; and the allies becoming very weary of his freaks, he also was murdered, as was anticipated in *London*. The "amiable *Alexander*" succeeded; and because little or no enquiry was made into the assassination of his father, and from the circumstance that those who were supposed to have been the assassins frequented the court, he has not escaped the suspicion of moral parricide.

Such is the religion, the morality and order of the *Russian* government.

Nor is the political history of *Russia* less disgusting. That mighty empire is immediately composed of conquered countries, usurped provinces, and ravaged territories. Of *Poland* it is hardly necessary to speak; every one knows that that kingdom was, while at peace with them, partitioned by the "magnanimous" *Russians, Austrians and Prussians*; they who are fighting for the "integrity of kingdoms" and the "liberties of Europe" (See the note at the end).—*Catharine* also seized *Corland*, drove out the reigning prince, and conferred the dukedom on one of her worn-out prostitutes. She quarrelled with the *Turks*, and with every neighbor she had, that she might get more territory, and avowed and

land originated with him. In a short time he became omnipotent at Petersburg. He was decorated with the title of Prince; received the post of grand master of the artillery; all the admirals, generals, and ministers of the empire, were to be seen at his levee bending lowly before him, and, if we are to believe the author of a work of some reputation, paying their compliments at the same time, in great form, to his favorite monkey."

§ Suppose that the *duke of York* could have bestowed on *Mary Ann Clark*, eight or ten thousand Englishmen, with their wives and children, and confer them as an absolute property in the said history, what would we think of it? Of one of *Catharine's* prostitutes the following story is told, and I know no reason why it may not be believed. Like other great men, he thought he should have a library—his direction to the bookseller was in this manner—"As to the books, I am not particular (they could not read); but put them up like the empress does them; *the books at the bottom, the books at the top!*"

gloried in the design of extending her sceptre to the *Bosphorus*, though she had a country under her controul equal in extent to all *Europe*. All the conquered countries *Alexander* still holds in slavery; yet he is the preserver of the "freedom of mankind."

The government of *Russia* is a government of horror. Every thing is made to bend to the will of the emperor, or the caprice of those in whom he confides. Read the following, furnished by a distinguished *Englishman*, *William Eaton*, Esq. Many like incidents occurred:

"While I was in the quarantine on the Russian frontier, in September, 1778, there passed 75,000 *Christians*, obliged by the Russians to emigrate from the Crimea, of whom 55,767 were males. The Armenian women, who came from *Kassa*, were more beautiful, and I think approached nearer that perfect form, which the Grecians have left us in their statues, than the women of *Tino*. These people were sent to inhabit the country abandoned by the *Nogai Tartars*, (on its being conquered by the Russians,) near the west coast of the sea of *Azof*; but the winter coming on before the houses for them were ready, a great part of them had no other shelter from the cold than what was afforded them by holes dug in the ground, covered with what they could procure: they were a people who all came from comfortable homes, and the greatest part of them perished; seven thousand only were alive a few days ago! Other colonies had no better fate, owing to the bad management of those who were commissioned to provide for them, and not the climate."

[The villain-king of *Prussia*, by forcing the *Poles* to receive an adulterated coin, which he had made for the purpose, gained at the lowest calculation, seven millions of dollars by the manoeuvre.—Having, (says *Gulhriz*) stripped the country of money and provisions, his next attempt was to thin it still more of its inhabitants. To people his own dominions at the expense of *Poland* had been his great aim: for this purpose he devised a new contribution; every town and village was obliged to furnish a certain number of marriageable girls; the parents to give, as a portion, a feather bed, four pillows, a cow, two hogs, and three ducats in gold.—Some were bound hand and foot, and carried off as criminals. His exactions from the abbeys, convents, cathedrals, and nobles, were so heavy, and exceeded at last their abilities so much, that the priests abandoned their churches, and the nobles their lands. These exactions continued with unabated rigor, from the year 1771 to the time the treaty of partition was declared, and possession taken of the provinces usurped. From these proceedings it would appear that his Prussian majesty knew of no rights but his own; no pretensions but those of the house of *Brandenburg*; no other rule of justice but his own pride and ambition."

Russians were even more severe on the *Poles* than the *Prussians*—terror preceded and horror followed their movements.—*Austria* behaved the best; yet she must be regarded as a principal in the whole iniquity.]

These are the *Russians* and their government. The *Cossacks* are even yet worse; their business is robbery—their trade destruction. Nothing is sacred, nothing is inviolable, that is within their power. With more freedom than the *Russians*, they are more blood-thirsty and cruel. *Platoff*, a great man among them, offered his daughter, with a large dowry, to any one that would assassinate (mind, the word is ASSASSINATE) *Bonnparte*. There is nothing to surprise us in these notions of *Platoff*; but that he should be applauded for them at a public feast at

Edinburg,** the capital of the enlightened kingdom of *Scotland*, (where the people are so religious that they say grace by the hour, and will hardly brew beer on Saturday lest it should work on the Sabbath) merely shews us there are *Cossacks* of all countries; we, in the *United States*, have a full stock of them.

To these brief outlines of the character of the *Russian* nations, we add the following testimonies of the people of *France* to establish the pretensions of this people to the reformation of society, and the re-establishment of order and law: They are from the *Paris* papers, and chiefly extracted from "official representations."

Parties of *Austrians* and *Cossacks* reached *Fountainbleau*. The great business of the former was to check the barbarisms of the latter; yet they plundered every thing. Many of these *Tartars* that were killed by the peasants were found to have eight or ten watches.

The municipal council of *Sezanne* say—"We had the misfortune to be invaded by 2000 *Cossacks*—no more safety for citizens, no more respect for women—robbery, rapes, horrid treatments, was the order of the day."

The deputation from the city of *Nogent* represent, that the excesses there "were not the work of a few stragglers," the generals themselves personally plundered—they talked much of giving up *Paris* to pillage, and of sending the women to people the *Russian* deserts.

The deputation from *Provins*, after stating the exactions made, say—"they assassinated peaceable inhabitants; quartered a mayor; put a child in the fire to obtain from its unhappy mother what they wanted; to satisfy their brutal passion, they violated in many places, girls and married women, one of whom was 60 years old, one who was pregnant, and who was brought to bed some moments after. They even entered horseback and armed into the hospital, where they robbed and mangled all they found—they spread every where death and destruction." They exulted in the hope of the glorious mischief they would do at *Paris*!

The deputation from *Chateau Thierry* say, "we come, our hearts overwhelmed with grief, to deposit in your bosom a faint sketch of the excesses committed in our unfortunate city during the short stay of our barbarous enemies"—then follows a long detail of horrors like the preceding.

The *Cossack* general *Sacken*, "being wounded, was brought into a house, he there received the most assiduous attentions—some days afterwards this house was pillaged. The owner went to implore the protection of the general, but he refused it with sternness, and his only reply was this—'To pillage, to burn, to violate is the law of man.'"

It is needless to continue the harrowing detail—such, with the burning of houses, &c. were the terrible incidents that every where occurred. But the peasantry, driven to desperation by their signal atrocities, exacted a signal vengeance. They chased and pursued them in all directions, like mad-dogs, and shot them down whenever opportunity offered. In the village of *Yonne*, it is said, they threw eighty of them, alive, into the flames of the houses, that they themselves had kindled!

What would have been the fate of *Paris*, may be imagined by what occurred at *Praga* and *Ismail*, where the brutal *Suwarrow* commanded; the wretch that was toasted in *Philadelphia*, and many other places in the *United States* some years ago, by bacchanalian assemblages of persons assuming the pompous ap-

** See WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. IV, page 144.

pellation of the "friends of religion, liberty and law." The following is a brief account of what the *Russians* did at these places:

On 4th of the November 1791, the *Russians*, 50,000 strong, attacked *Praga*, the suburb of Warsaw.

"After a severe conflict of eight hours, the resistance on the part of the Poles ceased; but the massacre of the sanguinary *Szarwarow* continued for two hours longer; and the pillage lasted till noon on the following day. Five thousand Poles were computed to have been slain in the assault; the remainder were either imprisoned or dispersed. The citizens were compelled to lay down their arms; and their houses were plundered by the merciless *Russians*, who, after the battle had ceased nearly ten hours, about nine o'clock at night set fire to the town, and again began to massacre the inhabitants. Nine thousand persons, unarmed men, defenceless women, and harmless infants, perished either in the flames or by the sword, and nearly the whole of the suburb was reduced to ashes. In the whole of this siege it is computed that not less than 30,000 Poles lost their lives."

Jemal was taken by *Szarwarow* by storm, Dec. 22, 1790, after a gallant defence. The whole garrison, stated at thirty thousand men, and indeed all the inhabitants, were abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery, and the whole were massacred in cold blood.

"Such are thy Gods, O Israel!" Such the idols that perverted heads and weak minds have raised up to reform mankind, and rescue society from barbarism!

Suppose—some Frenchman were vile enough to offer the body of his daughter, with a large dowry, as a reward to any one that would ASSASSINATE the Prince Regent of *England*, and that at a public table in *Baltimore*, the mayor of the city presiding, the health of that young lady should be given by him as a toast, with a wish that she might soon have a husband on the condition specified; and that that toast should be received with "rapturous applause" by the company—What would those who have held "*Cossack*" festivals in the United States say and think of the mayor and people of *Baltimore*? This question has before been asked in the *Revue*, but is repeated for the special use of the concerned, and I pray them to attend to it. *Platoff*, the *Russian Cossack*, offered his daughter to an assassin of *Napoleon*—the "young lady's" speedy marriage was toasted by the *Prevost* and *Scotch Cossacks* at *Edinburgh*—and he, old *Platoff* who offered this bribe for assassination, has been enthusiastically toasted by the *Cossacks* of the United States, in their late festivals.

Suppose that *Tecumseh* had offered his darling daughter, with a thousand human scalps for her dowry, to any one that would steal into Mr. *Madison's* chamber and tomahawk him in his sleep—and a holy of christian people should toast the early nuptials of that lady, would we believe them to be "bursts of religion?"

As the great political parties of the United States affect to view the successes of *France* or of *England* [i. e. the allies] in reverse lights, as leading to the peace and prosperity of this republic—and as one party, by splendid processions and speeches and orations (nineteen newspaper-columns long) and luxurious feasts, have celebrated the *freeing* to death of tens of thousands of *Frenchmen* in *Russia*, if the other party were, in like manner, to rejoice at the *burning* to death of eighty *Russians* in *France*, caught in the act of conflagrating the dwellings of

the peaceable inhabitants, what should we say to it? Yet the latter might be done with at least as much propriety as the former.

Suppose some horrid *Winnelago*, a veteran in the work of death, were to proceed to *Paris*, and there, in his proper costume, with the dreadful *tomahawk* in his belt that had been smitten into the skulls of FIFTY *Americans*, were paraded round the city seated by the mayor—that he were feasted at the great hotel, and received with huzzas wherever he went—and that the ladies, as well as the gentlemen, should admire the savage, and particularly inspect his *tomahawk*—what would we say of the civilization of the good people of *Paris*?—Yet, gentle reader, thus was a *Cossack* received, caressed and treated in *London*, armed with a spear with which he said he had put fifteen *Frenchmen* to death.

This article has extended to a great length, and yet much more might be profitably said on the subject. I will only add, God help the world when religion, order and law are to be supported by *Russians*! Yet, there are many traits of character in the *Russian* people that I admire; and I esteem *Alexander* as the best man that wears a crown in *Europe*.—But, *bad is the best*.

I have spoken plainly. I have no enmity to *Russia* or love for *France*. I wish them both to be and remain, great, powerful and prosperous empires; yet do I rejoice most heartily that the *British* scheme for the partition of *France* has failed, and that the invaders have paid the forfeit of their crimes. To my countrymen, who hate *France* so unmercifully or love *England* so heartily, as to have forgotten their moral and *American* character in the celebrations they held of the premature death of tens of thousands of *Frenchmen* and in applauding the *Cossacks*, I recommend a calm and dispassionate perusal of this article, that they may be blessed in knowing themselves.

"O would kind heaven the gift give us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

NOTE.—In 1764, the empress of *Russia* transmitted to the court of *Warsaw* an act of renunciation, signed with her own hand, and sealed with the seal of the empire; in which she declares, "that she did by no means arrogate to herself, her heirs or successors, or to her empire, any right or claim to the districts or territories which are actually in possession, or subject to the authority of the kingdom of *Poland*, or great duchy of *Lithuania*; but that on the contrary, her said majesty would guarantee to the said kingdom of *Poland* and duchy of *Lithuania* all the immunities, lands, territories, and districts, which the kingdom and duchy ought by right to possess, or did now actually possess; and would at all times, and forever maintain them in the full and free enjoyment thereof, against the attempts of all and every one who should, at any time, or, on any pretext, endeavor to dispossess them of the same." In the same year did the king of *Prussia* sign, with his own hand, an act, wherein he declared, "that he had no claims, formed no pretensions on *Poland*, or any part thereof; that he renounced all claims on that kingdom, either as a king of *Prussia*, elector of *Brandenburg* or duke of *Pomerania*." In the same instrument he guarantees in the most solemn manner, the territories and rights of *Poland* against every power whatever. The empress-queen of *Hungary* so late as the month of *January*, 1771, wrote a letter with her own hand to the king of *Poland*, in which she gave him the strongest assurances, "that her friendship for him and the republic was firm and unalterable; that the motions of her troops ought not to alarm him; that she had never entertained a thought of seizing any part of his domi-

nions, nor would even suffer any other power to do it." From which, according, to the political creed of princes, we may infer, that to guarantee the rights, liberties, and revenues of a state, means to annihilate those liberties, seize upon those rights, and appropriate those revenues to their own use. Such is the faith of princes. [Guthrie.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOSTAGES effected their escape from the new prison in Philadelphia a few days ago, by sawing off the bars, &c. The hue and cry was raised, and 11 or 12 of them have been retaken—nine are yet missing. The marshal has offered a reward of \$500 for the conviction of any person that harbors or assists them. They will hardly escape.

From the *National Intelligencer*—Washington, April 23.—"It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to state, that the public authorities of the U. States and Great Britain are relaxing in their measures of retaliation. In consequence of the indulgence shewn to gen. Winder in the permission granted to him by sir George Prevost to return for a time to his home, the president immediately extended a like indulgence to some British officers similarly situated. About the period that our executive was thus manifesting his willingness to keep peace with the adversary in acts tending to promote the cause of humanity, sir George Prevost, without any knowledge of the fact allowed col. Lewis and major Madison to leave Quebec, on parole, for the United States. And, in pursuance of the same philanthropic spirit, the president, we understand, has given direction for the discharge, on parole, of all the British officers now in custody as hostages, with permission for them to proceed to Canada. Thus, the retaliatory system, which, at its commencement, wore a menacing and terrible appearance, is gradually losing its aspect of ferocity; and in a way, too, which promises to leave little or no irritation on either side. The indulgences granted to the hostages, by the public authorities both in Canada and the United States, are voluntary acts of benevolence, and have been sufficiently simultaneous to deprive either government of the exclusive merit of having commenced them."

From the *Democratic Press*, Philadelphia, April 25. The marshal of this district has received instructions for the liberating of the British prisoners now in custody in this city and also at Pittsburg.

The order recites that in consequence of a corresponding disposition manifested by the British authorities in Canada, the president had directed that the prisoners should be removed to some convenient place in the interior hereafter to be designated, *on parole*—that such however as preferred returning to Canada on parole should be escorted to the lines by a military guard, and that one of them whose family resided at Halifax should have permission to return thither in a cartel about to sail for that port—it likewise directs that in case the prisoners are in want of funds that one month's subsistence in advance be made to them agreeably to the cartel stipulation.

THE NEGOCIATION.—It is positively understood that the British have appointed commissioners to meet our ministers at *Gottenburg*. The general opinion is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace.

BURG. GEN. WINDER has returned to his family in Baltimore, being *exchanged*. It is stated that an exchange had been effected of the greater portion of the officers and privates who were prisoners, "only a few of the hostages being retained."

DETROIT, &c. We learn that scouting parties from Detroit had penetrated the Upper Canada, in several directions, great distances, without seeing an enemy. The many reports we have had from that quarter are therefore, destitute of foundation. Every thing seems quiet and secure in the neighborhood.

AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH.—There is inexplicable confusion in the little shreds of news that reaches us from the north; however, no important incident has occurred, so far as the enemy is concerned. It does appear that gen. Wilkinson gave up the command of the army to gen. Macomb on the 16th inst. who established his head-quarters at Plattsburg; and that gen. W. has proceeded to fort Edward, on lake George, there to meet the court martial, or court of enquiry, or whatever else it may be. The enemy's floulla is on Champlain, and considerable preparations have been made to receive his force at the most vulnerable points. We hear nothing of major-general Brown's army; but that officer with gen. Scott, has arrived at *Buffalo*. Several deserters from fort Niagara have reached Buffalo. Nothing important from Sackett's Harbor.

THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.—The following (says the *Albany Argus*) is an estimate of the number and value of the buildings destroyed on the Niagara frontier, by the enemy, so far as they have been reported to the committee appointed to receive the claims of the sufferers. It was handed to judge *Tupper*:

At <i>Buffalo</i> , 66 frame houses, 2 brick and one stone do. 16 stores and offices, 35 barns, 15 shops and other houses—the whole estimated at	\$190,000
At <i>Black Rock</i> , 16 frame and 11 log houses, 8 barns and 5 outhouses—value	19,000
At other places, 20 frame and 67 log houses, 5 stores, 20 barns, 30 shops, &c.—valued at	141,000

Amounting to 331 buildings and \$350,000

The above does not embrace the buildings of the Messrs. Porters and some others.

Buffalo is rebuilding. It is designed to erect the houses chiefly of brick.

MILITARY.

In consequence of the probability of a visit from the enemy at *Portsmouth* or *Boston*, or the neighboring coasts, the military authorities have given the proper orders to the militia to hold themselves in readiness. It is with great satisfaction we have been informed that the natural defences of *Portsmouth* and the preparations made for the reception of the *Englishmen*, are such as to relieve all apprehensions of an attack.

JACKSON'S VICTORY.

Fort Williams, March 31, 1814.

His excellency *Willie Blount*,

Sir—I have just returned from the expedition which I advised you in my last I was about to make to the Tallapoosie; and hasten to acquaint you with the good fortune which attended it.

I took up the line of march from this place on the morning of the 21st inst. and having opened a passage of 52 1-2 miles over the ridges which divide the waters of the two rivers, I reached the bend of the Tallapoosa three miles beyond where I had the engagement of the 22d of January, and at the southern extremity of New-Youka, on the morning of the 27th. This bend resembles in its curvature that of a horse shore, and is thence called by that name among the whites. Nature furnishes few situations so eligible for defence, and barbarians have never rendered one more secure by art. Across the neck

of the bend which leads into it from the north they had erected a breastwork of the greatest compactness and strength, from five to eight feet high, and prepared with double port holes very artfully arranged. The figure of this wall manifested no less skill in the projection of it, than its construction; an army could not approach it without being exposed to a double and cross fire from the enemy, who lay in perfect security behind it. The area of this peninsula, thus bounded by the breastwork, includes I conjecture, eighty or hundred acres.

In this bend the warriors from Oakfuska, Okehagut, New Youka, Hillabee, the Fish ponds, and Eufauta towns, apprised of our approach, had collected their strength. Their exact number cannot be ascertained; but it is said by the prisoners we have taken to have been a thousand. It is certain they were very numerous, and that relying with the utmost confidence upon their strength, their situation and the assurances of their prophets, they concluded on repulsing us with great ease.

Early on the morning of the 27th, having encamped the preceding night at the distance of five miles from them—I detailed general Coffee with the mounted men and nearly the whole of the indian force, to cross the river at a ford about three miles below their encampment, and to surround the bend in such a manner that none of them should escape by attempting to cross the river. With the remainder of the forces I proceeded along the point of land which leads to the front of their breast-work; and at half past ten o'clock A. M. I had planted my artillery on a small eminence, distant from its nearest point about 80 yards, and from its farthest about two hundred and fifty; from whence I immediately opened a brisk fire upon its centre. With the musketry and rifles I kept up a galling fire wherever the enemy shewed themselves behind their works, or ventured to approach them. This was continued with occasional intermissions for about two hours, when captain Russell's company of spies, and a part of the Cherokee force, headed by their gallant chieftain colonel Richard Brown, and conducted by the brave colonel Morgan, crossed over to the peninsula in canoes, and set fire to a few of their buildings there situated. They then advanced with great gallantry towards the breast-work, and commenced firing upon the enemy who lay behind it.

Finding that this force, notwithstanding the determination they displayed, was wholly insufficient to dislodge the enemy, and that general Coffee had secured the opposite banks of the river, I now determined upon taking possession of their works by storm. Never were men better disposed for such an undertaking than those by whom it was to be effected. They had entreated to be led to the charge with the most pressing importunity, and received the order which was now given with the strongest demonstrations of joy. The effect was such as this temper of mind foretold. The regular troops, led on by their intrepid and skillful commander, colonel Williams, and by the gallant major Montgomery, were presently in possession of the nearer side of the breast-work; and the militia accompanied them in the charge with a vivacity and firmness which could not have been exceeded, and has seldom been equalled by troops of any description. A few companies of general Doherty's brigade on the right, were led on with gallantry by colonel Russell—the advance guard, by the adjutant-general, colonel Sisler, and the left extremity of the line by captain Gordon of the spies, and captain M'Murry of general Johnson's brigade of West Tennessee militia.

Having maintained for a few minutes a very obstinate contest, musket to musket, through the port

holes, in which many of the enemy's balls were welded to the bayonets of our muskets, our troops succeeded in gaining possession of the opposite side of the works. The event could no longer be doubtful. The enemy, although many of them fought to the last, with that kind of bravery which desperation inspires, were at length entirely routed and cut to pieces. The whole margin of the river which surrounds the peninsula was strewn with the slain. Five hundred and fifty-seven were found by officers of great respectability, whom I had ordered to count them; besides a great number who were thrown into the river by their surviving friends, and killed in attempting to pass it, by general Coffee's men, stationed on the opposite banks. Capt. Hammonds, who with his company of spies occupied a favorable position opposite the upper extremity of the breast-work, did great execution—and so did lieutenant Bean, who had been ordered by general Coffee to take possession of a small island pointing to the lower extremity.

Both officers and men, who had the best opportunities on judging, believe the loss of the enemy in killed, not to fall short of eight hundred; and if their number was as great as it is represented to have been, by the prisoners, and as it is believed to have been by col. Carroll and others, who had a fair view of them, as they advanced to the breast-works, their loss must even have been more considerable—as it is quite certain that not more than twenty can have escaped. Among the dead was found their famous prophet Monahell—shot in the mouth by a grape shot, as if heaven designed to chastise his impostures by an appropriate punishment. Two other prophets were also killed—leaving no others, as I can learn, on the Tallapoosa. I lament that two or three women and children were killed by accident. I do not know the exact number of prisoners taken, but it must exceed three hundred—all women and children except three.

The battle may be said to have continued with severity for about five hours; but the firing and slaughter continued until it was suspended by the darkness of the night. The next morning it was resumed, and sixteen of the enemy slain, who had concealed themselves under the banks. Our loss was twenty-six whitemen killed, and one hundred and seven wounded—Cherokees eighteen killed, and thirty-six wounded—friendly Creeks, five killed and eleven wounded.

The loss of col. Williams's regiment of regulars, is seventeen killed, fifty-five wounded, three of whom have since died. Among the former were major Montgomery, lieutenant Sommerville and lieutenant Moulton, who fell in the charge which was made on the works. No men ever acted more gallantly or fell more gloriously.

Of the artillery commanded by captain Parish, 11 were wounded; one of whom, Samuel Garner, has since died. Lieutenants Allen and Ridley were both wounded. The whole company acted with its usual gallantry. Captain Bradford of the 39th U. S. infantry, who acted as chief engineer, and superintended the firing of the cannon, has entitled himself by his good conduct to my warmest thanks. To say all in a word, the whole army who has achieved this fortunate victory, have merited by their good conduct the gratitude of their country. So far as I can, or could learn, there was not an officer or soldier who did not perform his duty with the utmost fidelity. The conduct of the militia, on this occasion, has gone far towards redeeming the character of that description of troops. They have been as orderly in their encampment, and on their line of march, as they have been signally brave in the day of battle.

In a few days I shall take up the line of march for the Hickory ground, and have every thing to hope from such troops.

Enclosed I send you general Coffee's original report.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient humble servant,

ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen.

Report from general Coffee, to general Jackson, dated April 1.

SIR—Agreeably to your order of 27th ult. I took up the line of march at half past 6 o'clock, A. M. of the same day with a detachment of seven hundred cavalry and mounted gunmen, and about six hundred Indians, five hundred of which were Cherokees and the balance friendly Creeks. I crossed the Tallapoosa river at the little island ford, about three miles below the bend, in which the enemy had concentrated, and then turned up the river bearing away from its cliff—when within half a mile of the village the savage yell was raised by the enemy, and I supposed he had discovered and was about to attack me. I immediately drew up my forces in line of battle in an open hilly woodland, and in that position moved on towards the yelling of the enemy—previous to this had ordered the Indians, on our approach to the bend of the river, to advance secretly and take possession of the bank of the river, and prevent the enemy from crossing on the approach of your army in his front—when within a quarter of a mile of the river, the firing of your cannon commenced, when the Indians with me immediately rushed forward with great impetuosity to the river bank—my line was halted and put in order of battle, expecting an attack on our rear from Oakfuskee village, which lay down the river about eight miles below us—the firing of your cannon and small arms in a short time became general and heavy, which animated our Indians, and seeing about one hundred of the warriors and all the squaws and children of the enemy running about among the huts of the village, which was open to our view, they could no longer remain silent spectators, while some kept up a fire across the river (which is about 120 yards wide) to prevent the enemy's approach to the bank, others plunged into the water and swam the river for canoes that lay at the other shore in considerable numbers, and brought them over, in which crafts a number of them embarked, and landed on the bend with the enemy. Col Gideon Morgan who commanded the Cherokees, capt. Keer, and capt. William Russell with a part of his company of spies was among the first that crossed the river, they advanced into the village and very soon drove the enemy from the huts up the river bank to the fortified works from which they were fighting you—they pursued and continued to annoy during your whole action. This movement of my Indian forces left the river unguarded and made it necessary that I should send a part of my line to take possession of the river bank, I accordingly ordered about one third of the men to be posted around the bend on the river bank, whilst the balance remained in line to protect our rear.—Captain Hammond's company of rangers took post on the river bank on my right, and during the whole engagement kept up a continued and destructive fire on those of the enemy that attempted to escape into the river, and killed a very large proportion of those that were found dead under the bank as well as many others sunk under water.—I ordered lieut. Bean to take possession of the island below with forty men, to prevent the enemy's taking refuge there, which was executed with promptitude and which had a very happy effect, as many of the enemy did

attempt their escape to the island, but not one ever landed—they were sunk by lieutenant Bean's command ere they reached the bank. Attempts to cross the river at all points of the bend was made by the enemy, but not one ever escaped, very few ever reached the bank and that few was killed the instant they landed. From the report of my officers as well as from my own observation, I feel warranted in saying that from two hundred and fifty to three hundred of the enemy was buried under water and was not numbered with the dead that were found.

Copy of a letter from colonel Gideon Morgan, commander of the Cherokees, to William G. Blount, esq. dated

Fort Williams, April 1, 1814.

You have been informed of our departure from fort Strother, and arrival at this place on the 21st March, on the 24th general Jackson took up his line of march for Tohopiska, or fortified town on the Tallapoosa, commonly called the Horse Shoe—on the evening of the 28th, he encamped about six miles north-west of it—the army next morning was divided into two divisions. The horse and indians commanded by general Coffee, crossed the river two miles below the town, with directions to line the bank in the whole extent of the bend, by the Cherokees and friendly Creeks—while the horse acted as a guard upon the high ground, to defend our rear from an attack from the Oakfuskee indians, who were expected from below. This precaution was, however, unnecessary, as their whole force had been concentrated the day before. General Coffee had arrived on the opposite shore, about half a mile below the town, when general Jackson's approach before the fortification, was announced by the discharge of artillery, and in quick succession that of a brigade of infantry. The Cherokees immediately rushed to the point assigned them, which they did in regular order, and in a manner honorable to themselves, that is, the bank was in no place left vacant, and those fugitives who had taken to flight, fell an easy prey to their vengeance. The draft which lieut. Rice encloses, will give you a better description of the place than I can, to which I refer. The breast-work was composed of 5 large logs, with two ranges of port holes well put together, artillery had no effect, more than to bore it wherever it struck; nature had done much, but when completed by art, the place was formidable indeed, the high ground which extended about mid way from the breast-work to the river, was in some manner open, but the declivity and flat which surrounded it, was filled with fallen timber, the growth of which was very heavy, and had been so arranged, that every tree afforded them a breast-work, forming a communication or cover to the next, and so on to the river bank, in which caverns had been dug for their security, and our annoyance. The breast-work in its whole extent was lined by savages, made desperate from their situation. The 39th was drawn up on the left, in a line extending from the centre to the river bank, the right was occupied by the militia. The artillery on an eminence two hundred yards in rear of the breast-work, on which it kept up a steady and well directed fire, though without effect. In this manner the battle became stationary for some time, say one hour, when the Cherokees crossed the river by swimming, and brought from the opposite shore a number of canoes, in which they crossed under cover of the town, and their own guns: they halted under cover of the bank, and the canoes were sent back for a reinforcement. Understanding general Jackson was about charging the breast-works in its whole extent, I rode with all possible dispatch to inform major Montgomery who commanded the left of the 39th, on the

river above. On my return, about 150 or 200 Cherokees had crossed, and were then warmly engaged with the hostile Creeks. I then crossed with major Walker and 50 others, and ascended the high ground, which the Cherokees were then in possession of—we were warmly assailed on every quarter, except our rear, where we only kept open by the dint of hard fighting. The Cherokees were continually crossing, and our number increased in about the proportion in which the Creeks were diminished, who laid prostrate in every quarter—their numbers were vastly superior to ours, but were occupied in maintaining their breast-work, which they appeared determined never to surrender; about one hour after my arrival on the summit, I received a wound in the right side of my head, which had like to have terminated my existence—I however in a short time recovered, and heard the heavenly intelligence that the 39th had charged, and were then in possession of the breast-works—this was an arduous undertaking, and the cool deliberate manner in which it was effected, reflects the highest credit on this bulwark of our army. I shall not attempt a description—in the detailed official account justice no doubt will be done them. The fight commenced 17 minutes after 10, and continued without intermission until dark; the next morning some were killed, who it appears were determined never to quit their enchanted ground. On counting their dead, 557 were found on the field, many I know perished in crossing, and numbers were sunk in the river—the whole loss in killed could not be less than 7 or 800. The loss of the 39th, 72 killed and wounded. Major Montgomery, lieutenant, lieutenant, and lieutenant were among the former. The loss of the Cherokees, 18 killed and 35 wounded, many badly. The Cherokees have been permitted to return to their homes.

The affair at La Cole Mill—British official account.

Head quarters, I. leudlin, 31st March, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.—His excellency the commander of the forces, has received from major-general De Rottenburg, through major-general Vincent, the report of lieutenant-colonel Williams, 13th regiment commanding St. John's and the posts in advance, on the Richieu river, stating, that the outposts on the communications leading from Odell Town to Burtonville and La Cole Mill, were attacked at an early hour on the morning of the 30th inst. by the enemy, in great force, collected from Burlington and Plattsburg, under the command of major-general Wilkinson. The picquets retreated in good order, before the superior numbers of the enemy, disputing his advance. The advance on the the Burtonville road was not persevered in; and the whole of the enemy's force was directed against the post of La Cole, entrusted to the command of major Hancock, of the 13th regiment, who reports that his picquets, from a mile and an half in advance, being driven in, the enemy shortly after appeared in great force, and established a battery of three 12 pounders, which was opened upon the mill block-house.

Major Hancock, receiving intelligence of the approach of two flank companies of the 13th regiment to his relief, ordered an attack upon the enemy's guns, which although executed with the greatest gallantry, could not succeed, in consequence of the surrounding woods being filled with infantry for their support. Another opportunity presented itself, and was instantly seized by the grenadier company of the Canadian fencibles and a company of voltigeurs who having followed the movement of the enemy from the Burtonville road, with a view to reinforce the point attacked, made a spirited attempt to get possession of the enemy's guns; but although

foiled in his object, from his very superior numbers, succeeded in gaining the block-house.

Both these gallant attacks have been attended with the loss of several brave soldiers. Captain Ellard, 13th regiment was wounded while leading his company to the assault; and major Hancock regrets the temporary loss of his able services. He expresses himself highly indebted to captain Ritter of the frontier light infantry, who, from his local knowledge of the country, was enabled to afford him the most essential service and information.

Major Hancock speaks in terms of the highest praise of the detachments of marines under lieutenants Caldwell and Eurlon; and expresses the strong obligations he feels himself under to captain Pring of the royal navy, for his prompt and able support, in bringing a sloop and the gun boats from the Isle aux Noix to the mouth of La Cole river; from whence his fire was almost destructive and galling to the enemy; and to lieutenant Creswick, (R. N.) who was most active and zealous in landing two field pieces and stores, and getting them from the boats to the mill block-house.

The enemy persevered in his attack until night fall, when he withdrew his guns and retreated by the road to Odell Town, having sustained severe loss.

His excellency the commander of the forces most cordially agrees in the high tribute of praise bestowed by lieutenant-col. Williams on major Hancock, for his most judicious and undaunted defence of the post committed to his charge, and to all the troops immediately engaged in its defence, for their spirited and determined good conduct.

The flank companies of the 13th regiment, the grenadiers of the Canadian fencibles, and the company of voltigeurs, seized with avidity the opportunities presented them to signalize their entire devotion to the service.

His excellency has only left to express his most entire approbation of the judgment, zeal and unwearied assiduity displayed by lieutenant-col. Williams, 13th regiment, in his arrangements for the defence of the important posts placed under his immediate command; and to major-general Vincent, for the excellent disposition of the force under his orders, by which, without unnecessarily harassing the troops, that prompt support was instantly applied at every point of this extensive line of frontier, that the enemy's fourth attempt to invade this province has, like his former efforts recoiled upon his own head with disgrace and defeat, from the bravery and steadiness of the advanced posts of this army. Nor can his excellency pass over the steady discipline and cheerful conduct evinced by all the troops brought forward to support the advance posts in this most harassing and unfavorable season, without rendering to them that praise which is most justly their due.

List of killed and wounded on the 30th March.—13th regiment grenadiers—8 rank and file killed—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 31 rank and file wounded.

13th regiment light infantry—1 rank and file killed—1 sergeant, 8 rank and file wounded—1 missing.

13th regiment—captain Blake's company—1 rank and file killed.

Canadian grenadiers—1 rank and file killed—3 rank and file wounded, 2 rank and file missing.

Total killed—10 rank and file.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 42 rank and file.

Missing 4 rank and file.

Officers wounded—captain Ellard and captain Winford, 13th regiment.

EDWARD BAYNES, *Maj. Gen.*

NAVAL.

When capt. Jones informed the crew of the Macedonian that they were bound to the lakes, the brave fellows expressed their pleasure at the prospect of meeting the enemy by three hearty cheers.

Erie, April 15.—Since our last capt. Elliot sailed with the schooners Scorpion, Tigress, Porcupine and Somers, having on board major Marlin's detachment of regulars, and about 180 of col. Fenton's regiment of militia. The destination not exactly known.

It is with pleasure we notice the zeal with which col. Fenton's men volunteered for the expedition; nearly the whole corps would have went had their services been required.

Capt. Creighton, late of the U. S. brig Rattlesnake, takes command of the new sloop of war Wasp, now fitting out at Washington city. He is succeeded by lieut. Renshaw.

The U. S. frigate Adams, capt. Morris, boarded a Spanish felucca 1st inst. which left Porto Rico 50th ultimo.

The burning of the vessels at *Pattipang*, was celebrated on board the enemy squadron by huzzas, music and the like. It appears that two of the enemy were killed by the militia.

No prizes arrived at *Bermuda* from the 8th of March to the 19th April.

Saybrook.—It is denied in the Connecticut papers that gen. Williams refused or neglected to assail the enemy, at *Saybrook*, and said that he made the best arrangements in his power on the occasion.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

On Saturday the 16th, the enemy's barges landed on Sharp's island, and swept that island of the remnant of stock left last year; they have taken off every hoof except 3 or 4 cows. The owner has lost from that island 60 cattle, 94 sheep, 40 of which were mingled with the merino, 50 hogs and 3 valuable young negroes, 2 men and 1 woman. They have left a compensation of \$300 in government bills, which no one will buy, and \$104 in specie.

The schooner *Buzzi*, a bay trading vessel, capt. Jarvis, was chased into *Wicomico*, on the 9th by a tender and several barges. Capt. Dashiell, with 25 men of his artillery company and a 6 pounder came to his rescue. They had several fine raking shots at the enemy; several men were seen to fall, and 5 ours floated on shore. The Englishmen retreated in great haste.

The enemy burnt 7 small vessels in *Little Annamessux* some days ago. But the people of the eastern shore of Maryland are full of spirit, and may make him pay dearly for his wanton depredations on the property of the poor wood dealers and oyster-men.

A packet from admiral *Cockburn*, containing despatches for government, was received at Norfolk on the 17th inst.

A deserter from the enemy's squadron has reached *Princess Ann* (eastern shore of Md.)—he states the entire force and position of the enemy's vessels in the Chesapeake, as follows:

Dragon, Barre,	74	Off Tangier, Ca-
Armide, Trowbridge,	32	vey's straits,
Albion, Cockburn,	74	Sound within the
Pictou, ———,	14	straits.
Jaseur, Watts,	18	
Admiral's tender,	2	Off Monokin.

He further states, that the subject of a suspension of hostilities was frequently spoken of on board, and that two vessels with despatches supposed to be relative to that subject, were detached about ten days past, viz.—the Lacedemonian 36, and the Rattler 16, the former for Halifax, the latter for Bermuda and

England. That an expedition of six thousand land troops, on board of admiral Cochrane's fleet, was expected in all next month, to occupy Gwinn's island as a place of rendezvous. That strict orders are given not to molest the inhabitants or any thing belonging to them, excepting provisions, which are paid for at their full value in Baltimore notes, received for the ransom of small vessels."

American Prizes.

MONTHLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 72.

The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
And not a sail, but by permission spreads!"

British Naval Register.

848. Brig Brothers, captured by the America, and sent into Fontarabra, a port of Spain, and there sold by the Spanish government.

849. Ship Victory, a new vessel, coppered, mounting 12 guns, from Jamaica for London, sent into Cambden, Maine, by the Viper of New-York. The cargo of this vessel consists of
464 bales, (say 300lbs. each)
cotton 139,200lbs.

Will fetch, clear of duties,	\$41,760
240,000lbs. coffee, at 18 cts. per lb.	43,200
16 seroons of Indigo	4,000
The Nicaragua and logwood, about	10,000
Vessel and armament	30,000
	<hr/>
	\$98,960

The vessel probably cost \$60,000.

The duties on this cargo will amount to about \$18,000—which sum is also to be added to the above \$98,960 as the profits of the captors, for the goods otherwise imported than as prize, would have to pay \$36,000 for duties. The clear profits of the few days cruise of the Viper, including the two other vessels captured by her, and safely got into port, cannot be less than \$150,000.

850, 851, 852, 853. Four valuable ships, in addition to those already enumerated, captured in the North Sea, by the Rattlesnake of Philadelphia and sent into Norway.

854. Ship ———, sent into Rochelle by the Rattlesnake, worth a million of francs.

855. Brig Elizabeth, of Kingston, Jamaica, in ballast, sent into Charleston by the Caroline of Baltimore, lately started on her second cruise. This vessel had some valuable dry goods on board which were taken into the Caroline.

856. Ship Annette Catharine, called a Swede; sent into Savannah, by the Saucy Jack of Charleston. This vessel was from Boston with a clearance for the West Indies, in ballast, but appears to have had on board a cargo of provisions.

857. Schooner Nimble, laden with logwood, sent into Beaufort, by the same.

858. Schooner Jason, of Nassau, with a quantity dry goods, captured by the Caroline of Baltimore, divested of the cargo and burnt.

859. Schooner ———, with dry goods and other valuable articles, captured by the Kemp, of Baltimore, and carried into Cape Francois, where the prize and her cargo were disposed of.

860. Schooner Trinitaria, sent into Savannah by the Saucy Jack of Charleston.

861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869. Nine valuable British vessels, captured by the privateer Prince of Neufchatel, (belonging to New-York) on the enemy's coast, and sent into France or destroyed—a wholesale business.

The very valuable ship (No. 819) called the Galatea, sent into North Carolina by the Chasseur of Baltimore, has been condemned, and ship and cargo,

being *bona fide* British, were ordered to be sold on the 25th inst. The following are some of the items of the cargo advertised—110 crates earthen ware; 85 casks hardware; 400 kegs ground white lead; 100 casks and 201 cases claret; 16 smith's bellows; 6 dozen common do.; 2 cases cross-cut saws; 21 cases frying pans; 6 cases anvils, vices, &c.; 2 cases Irish linens.

870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878. Nine vessels, captured by the Comet of Baltimore, in the West Indies, divested of their valuable articles and destroyed.

879, 880, 881, 882. Four vessels captured by the same and ransomed—money paid.

883, 884. Two vessels captured by the same and sent into North Carolina, heretofore omitted. We have yet to hear of three other prizes made by the Comet. The privateer has arrived at Newbern, (N. C.)

☞ The elegant schooner Siro of Baltimore, bound to France, and designed to cruise upon the British coasts, has been captured and sent into Plymouth. This superior vessel is said to have cost \$40,000. We presume she must have been laboring under some peculiarly adverse circumstances when taken.

885. Brig Apollo, 250 tons, 6 guns, of Poole, (Eng.) laden with 1000 hhds. salt, sent into Salem, by the America, of that port.

886. Brig Ann, captured by ditto and given up to release the prisoners.

887. Cutter Patty, from Scotland, taken by do. and sunk.

888. Brig ———, captured by do. and sunk.

889. The very valuable brig Henry, 6 guns, 200 tons, coppered, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, laden with 500 packages of dry goods, and other valuable articles, invoiced at £40,000 sterling, sent into New-York by the Governor Tompkins of that port, but chiefly owned in Baltimore. The bounty (in the reduction of duties) allowed by the United States, on this prize, will amount to about *thirty-five thousand dollars*.

☞ The British schooner captured by the Rattlesnake and Enterprize, off the Florida coast, went ashore and was totally lost the day she was taken. Lt. Gamble and the scaman that were on board of her were saved, and have happily arrived in New-York, via Havana.

890. Brig Abel, laden with 114 hhds. 3 tierces and 148 bbls. sugar, &c. sent into Elizabeth City, N. C.

891. Ship ———, in ballast, from Liverpool for Antigua, sent into Wilmington, N. C. by the Invincible of Salem.

892. Schr. Encouragement, from Antigua for Nova Scotia, laden with 20 hhds. sugar, 20 of molasses, and 5 of rum, captured by the Frolic of Salem and destroyed.

893. Brig Two Sisters, from Malaga for Holland, richly laden with wine and fruits, &c. captured off Finisterre, by the Wasp of Philadelphia, and sent into that port.

894. Schr. Hope, from St. Andrews for Barbadoes, laden with lumber, beef, oil, &c. captured by the America of Salem, and burnt.

895. Schr. Sylph, of Liverpool, N. S. laden with fish, oil, &c. captured by ditto and ditto.

The America took twelve prizes in all, several of which were very valuable. She has arrived at Salem with fifty prisoners [worth \$5,000] on board, 47 packages of dry goods, and some other articles taken from her prizes, several of which are yet to be heard of. This is the third cruise of that truly fortunate vessel. She has captured, in the whole, twenty-six prizes, and the property taken and safely

got into port amounts to about *eleven hundred thousand dollars*.

896. Schr. Eclipse, laden with salt, captured by the Wasp of Philadelphia, but lost on Rockaway beach, N. J.

897. Schooner Cobham, of Bermuda, sent into Wilmington N. C. by the Jonquilla of New York.

898. Ship Louisa, laden with oil and fish, sent into Elizabeth city, N. C. by the Kemp, of Baltimore.

899. Ship Hebe, from Halifax for Bermuda, with coal, lumber, &c. captured by the Surprize, of Baltimore, the third day after she left the Chesapeake, and sent into a Southern port.

900. "His majesty" schooner, Pictou, captured by the frigate Constitution, and destroyed.

901. Ship Lovely Ann, captured by the same, divested of a part of her cargo, and sent a cartel to Barbadoes, with prisoners.

902. Schooner Phoenix, captured by the same, cargo removed, and vessel destroyed.

904. Brig Nimble, with a cargo of West India produce, captured by the Invincible letter of marque, and sent into Teneriffe; where, as the vessel was not sea-worthy, it was supposed the cargo would be sold.

The cargo of the prize-ship Nereid has been disposed of at New-York; the gross amount of the sales, exclusive of the jewelry, was 270,000 dollars!

905. Brig Ceres, in ballast, captured in the bay of Biscay by the Grampus of Baltimore, from Bordeaux on her way home and burnt.

906. Schooner ———, laden with 70 hhds sugar, captured off Martinique and sent into Newbedford by the Saratoga, of New-York.

907. Schooner Friends Adventure, laden with 60 hhds. rum, 58 hhds. molasses, 13 hhds. sugar, &c. captured by the Fox of Portsmouth and sent into Wiscasset.

908. Brig Fanny, of London, laden with fish, captured by the letter of marque ship Galloway, of New York, on her passage from France, and sent into Nantz.

909. Brig ———, laden with lumber, captured by the Fox, of Portsmouth and burnt.

910. Schooner ———, sent into Beaufort N. C. by the Snap Dragon, laden with mahogany.

911. Schooner Kentish, full of sugar, sent into Fairhaven by the Saratoga.

912. Schooner Prince Regent, 10 guns, captured by the Invincible of New-York, divested of her armament, &c. and given up.

913. Cutter Lyon, with dry goods, hardware, &c. captured by the same, divested of the most valuable of her goods and given up.

914. Brig Portsea, 8 guns, captured by the same, divested, &c. and given up.

915. Brig Conway, 10 guns with a cargo of dry goods, captured by the same, took out 44 trunks, 35 cases and 23 bales, manned and ordered for the United States.

916. Schooner Francis and Lucy, laden with fish oil and lumber, captured by ditto, and given up to the prisoners.

The Invincible also captured close in with Teneriffe the brig Magaretta, laden with wine. She was given up as having been taken within the Spanish jurisdiction; for which, when the Invincible put into St. Croix, she was well received by the governor. The privateer has arrived in Charleston, full of valuable goods.

CHRONICLE.

Portsmouth.—The committee appointed to receive and distribute the donations which have been made

to the Portsmouth sufferers by the late fire, have published a full list of the several benefactions, which amount to \$74,357 65.

Prices current, Norfolk, April 19.—We do not recollect ever having seen our market so badly supplied with provisions. The following is a tolerable correct statement of the prices:—*beef*, (scarce and bad) 12 1-2 cents; mutton (do.) 25; lamb 25; veal 25; pork 12 1-2; fresh butter 75; salt do. 50; eggs, per dozen, 25; meal, per bushel, \$1 25; fish and poultry, very scarce.

A Portuguese ship has arrived at *Boston*, with an assorted cargo of merino wool, salt, raisins, currants, hardware, teas, jesuits bark, &c. &c. and 44 merino sheep—lost 36 on the passage.

Fifteen thousand barrels of flour arrived in one week at the *Havana* from *Cadix*.

The slave trade. By a file of *Havana* papers, it appears that the slave trade is actively pursued by the Spaniards. February 7, arrived at that port the schooner *Resurrection*, from Africa, with 122 slaves; February 25, the schooner *Forrest*, with 140 do.; March 4, the *Isabella*, with 185 do.; March 11, brig *Impertent*, with 204 do.; March 15, ship *Armistad*, with 188 do. out of 304, the remainder having died on the passage!

Progress of the arts. For several days past, the new ferry boat, invented by Moses Rodgers, Esq. of this city, propelled by the draught of six horses, has been plying between this city and Brooklyn, a distance of three quarters of a mile. On slack water she crosses in seven minutes. In one of her passages she had upwards of 300 persons on board. For short distances, she answers all the valuable purposes of steam boats. We congratulate the public on this cheap and important addition to their comfort and safety.

Progress of agriculture. Extract of a letter, dated Wilmington Island, (near Savannah, Geo.) Feb. 21, 1814. "I have now 12 shoots of the sugar cane up, and all looking well. The shoots which have been up all winter continue to do well, without any other protection than the trifling care of covering them with dry grass, notwithstanding we have had some sharp weather. On the 5th inst. the ground was so hard frozen that we could not work with hoes; it is now very warm, so much so that our fruit trees are putting out, and grass beginning to spring."

Progress of manufactures. Mr. Wells, in the Pennsylvania legislature, at its late session, presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Lycoming and Tioga counties, praying that a law may be passed granting a bounty to the person who shall make the greatest quantity of maple sugar above 1000 pounds.

A Vermont statement of the maple sugar works is, that a person with 360 trees, and with a man and boy, a yoke of oxen and a sled, in one season, made a ton of sugar and sixty gallons of molasses. He reckons his whole expense (including his buckets) at eighty-five dollars, his receipts four hundred and five. He preferred to collect in buckets rather than troughs, for cleanliness and the saving of the sap.

Progress in internal communication.—There is now offered for sale in *Baltimore*, fifty tons of plaister received from the shores of the *Cayuga* lake, New York; which it is said the farmers of Pennsylvania have pronounced equal, if not superior to the *Nova Scotia* plaister. Take the map and look at the route!

Norristown, (Pa.) April 13.—Last week (Schuylkill being remarkably high) an ark, containing 600 bushels of Schuylkill coal, passed this place, destined, as we are informed, for the Falls of Philadel-

phia. This being the first attempt to convey this valuable coal by water to the city, we hope the enterprising proprietors may find it their interest to persevere in the undertaking.

New-York, April 23.—Promotion of Literature.—By an act passed at the late session of the legislature, 100,000 dollars is granted to Union College, for completing the buildings already commenced, and for erecting such others as the trustees may deem requisite; 30,000 dollars for discharging a debt already contracted by the said trustees; 20,000 dollars for increasing the library, and extending the philosophical and chemical apparatus; and 50,000 dollars to augment the charity fund of said college.

40,000 dollars to Hamilton college.

To Columbia college, a tract of land in the city of New York, known by the name of the Botanic Garden; on condition that the college establishment be removed to the said tract of land, within twelve years.

30,000 dollars to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York.

The right of the state to subscribe certain shares in the Utica Bank, transferred to the college of Physicians and Surgeons in the Western district.

4000 dollars to the Asbury African church in the city of New York, for the payment of a debt and the establishment of a school.

The amount of all the grants of money made by this act to be raised by lottery, and interest for six years is allowed on the same. The governor to appoint the managers. Two classes of the lottery to be drawn in each year; but not to commence until all the lotteries previously authorised by law shall be completed. [Aib. Gaz.]

Cwacas.—By an arrival at New-York from Laguiraz, we are told of a horrible massacre of the European Spaniards at that place, &c. It is said 1600 of them were killed in the space of 8 days. The cause is not stated.

The valuable schooner *Calypso* has arrived at Philadelphia from France—she sailed with the *Grampus* and brings no news.

The following is a curiosity, as shewing the mutability of human affairs:

Statement of the troops, which the states of the confederation of the Rhine are to bring or have brought into the field, [against France:]

1st corps—Bavarian commanded by count Wede,	36,000
2d do.—From Hanover, Brunswick, Oldenburg and the Hanseatic towns, to be commanded by whomsoever the prince regent of England shall appoint,	32,000
3d do.—From Saxony, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Gotha, Swartzenburg and Anhalt, commanded by the duke of Weimar,	23,350
4th do.—From Hesse Cassel, commanded by the prince elector of Hesse	12,000
5th do.—From Berg, Waldeck, Lippe, Nassau, Saxe Coburgli, Saxe Meinungen, Saxe Hildeberghausen, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, commanded by the duke of Saxe-Coburgli,	9,250
6 h do.—From Wurtzburg, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Isemburg and Reuss, commanded by the prince of Hesse,	9,220
7th do.—From Wurtemberg, commanded by the prince of Wurtemberg,	12,000
8th do.—From Baden, Hohenzollern, and Lichtenstein.	

Total,

144,160

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 10 of VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 140.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per annum.

Internal Improvement.

Report of the commissioners appointed by the legislature of New-York, on the 8th of March, 1814, to provide for the internal improvement of the state.

The commissioners appointed in and by an act of the legislature of the state of New-York, to provide for the internal improvement of the state,

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT—

That in compliance with their official duty, having made the fullest enquiries and investigations in their power, they have appointed an engineer to trace out the course, and estimate the expense of the proposed canal; as, also to superintend such portion of the whole line as may be approved of by the legislature. He would probably have arrived before the present hour, had impediments to an intercourse with Great Britain been removed.

They sought a proper character in that country, preferably to any other, because from its extensive interior communication by canals, railways, and other expedients, they expect that a more intimate knowledge of useful facts can be obtained there than elsewhere; and because an Englishman speaking the same language, and habituated to the same usages and manners, will more easily acquire information among us, and be less liable to imposition.

On the arrival of the engineer, the commissioners will immediately direct such surveys to be made, as may be necessary, in order to ascertain the exact line of the canal from lake Erie to the Hudson; and when this work is completed, the estimates of the engineer shall as soon as possible be laid before the legislature, who will then be able to form such a decision as will best promote the prosperity of the state.

The commissioners have in the mean time, caused further investigations to be made, and would not have suspended the surveys, as they did during the last summer, but for military operations which are not favorable to internal improvements. They have, however, the satisfaction to state, that every examination tends to show, not only the practicability, but the facility of this enterprise; so far as the term facility can reasonably be applied to a work of such magnitude. They add with much pleasure, that it will not be difficult to extend this communication to the fertile vales watered by the Susquehanna and its wide spreading branches. Hence, they presume, that the public spirit which has always characterised Pennsylvania, will, at a proper time, induce her to co-operate. It may, indeed, be objected, that to facilitate the intercourse of a commercial rival, may be of more comparative loss, than positive advantage. But far be such jealousies from the councils of New-York! Marked by nature for greatness, and strong in the consciousness of intrinsic strength, she will always feel that nobleness of soul which would rather accelerate than retard her neighbor's prosperity.

The commissioners cannot quit this branch of the subject, without stepping a little out of the road in which they ought strictly to walk, for the purpose of expressing their belief, that the communication long since contemplated, between lake Champlain and

Hudson's river, may easily be effected; and, thus, another of those great avenues be opened, which Providence has so well prepared, that little more is left for the state, than merely to will the possession of wealth and power.

The commissioners have, also, conformably to the powers conferred on them, applied for and obtained grants of land, a schedule whereof is annexed to this report. It would be improper not to acknowledge the liberality of the grantors; but it would be doing injustice to their intelligence, should it be doubted, that a prudent regard to their own interest had its proper share in their determinations. The clear sighted perception of mankind, respecting matters which affect their property, opened to their view the benefits which they must derive from this extensive inland communication. They, as a part, see and feel what the state, as a whole, must acquire by it; and the solidity of their opinion is the less to be questioned, as the light, in coming to their mental vision, has neither been intercepted by the opacity of dull conception, nor refracted by passing through mediums of misrepresentation.

The value of these lands will increase by every year of approaching settlement, and every avenue of amended access, whether by improving old roads or making new ones. We may, therefore, safely calculate, that in the course of twenty or thirty years, the proceeds of these lands will reimburse to the state no small portion of the expense it may incur by completing the whole line of the proposed canal, and here we must remind gentlemen, of what has frequently occurred to their own reflection, that although twenty or thirty years be a large portion of individual existence, they form but a short period of national duration.

The commissioners have also performed the duty of attempting a loan in Europe, conformably to the terms and within the limits prescribed. They have reason to believe that their efforts would have been crowned with success, had not the declaration of war been nearly simultaneous with the grant of authority to make a loan. The attempt having failed, no farther measures have been adopted in relation to this object.

The commissioners having thus rapidly recited facts, which it is their duty to communicate, would be wanting to the public interest, did they not notice attempts to excite opposition to the work committed to their charge. They have examined in their preceding reports the reasons advanced by its opposers, and would endeavor to answer other reasons, if any such they could hear of. In the face of incontrovertible facts the supposed superiority of what is called the natural communication, by lake Ontario, has been strongly insisted on, and of late the prodigious advantage of carrying on the internal trade of America, through seaports of the St. Lawrence, was ostentatiously displayed, to prove, that a canal through the western district of New-York is an idle project.

These gentlemen could not indeed deny, that there is some risk in navigating the lake, and some difficulty in descending the river; but neither the risk nor the difficulty, nor both combined, are consi-

dered as serious obstacles. To men of such sanguine temper, it is useless to observe, that this communication would be much more expensive than the one contemplated, and that it is closed from November to May by the rigid laws of nature; but what are the laws of nature to gentlemen enamored with their own conceptions. Disdaining to consider the actual state of things; whenever map-makers trace a stream, they find a military and commercial highway. Should there be a want of water, it is supplied by their depth of intellect; should the surface be covered with ice, it is thawed by their warmth of imagination. To contend with such men is not an easy task, for they make facts as they go along, and reason they disclaim, insisting that what is ever they think proper to approve of is sublime, whatever they think proper to dislike, is absurd. From these decrees, pronounced with an air of censorial gravity and the contemptuous smile of superior intelligence, they admit of no appeal. Far from imitating them, the commissioners will not have the hardihood to question their sagacity, neither will they, after industriously applying the share of common sense allotted to them by the Divine Goodness, to the object of their appointment, pretend, even on that subject, to vie with gentlemen, whose privilege it is to understand, and whose prerogative to decide, according to the inverse proportion of their knowledge. With all due deference, nevertheless, to such ethereal minds, they are constrained by stubborn habit, to adhere to the opinion of intelligent professional men. And here the commissioners beg leave to remark, that they are much misunderstood, when it is supposed, that they recommend, *exclusively*, a canal descending according to the level of the country like an inclined plain. On the contrary, their project embraces the system of locks as well as the other, and their opinion is, that the operation must be regulated by the nature of the country, taking into view the diminution of expence and the shortening of distance. And they beg leave to call to the recollection of the legislature, the decided opinion of Mr. William Weston, one of the most eminent civil engineers in Europe, who was formerly employed by the Inland Lock Navigation Company of this state, and who is perfectly acquainted with the country. In a letter to one of the commissioners, he says, "should your noble but stupendous plan of uniting lake Erie with the Hudson, be carried into effect, you have to fear no rivalry. The commerce of the immense extent of country, bordering on the upper lakes, is yours forever, and to such an incalculable amount, as would baffle all conjecture to conceive. Its execution would confer immortal honor on the projectors and supporters, and would in its eventual consequences render New-York the greatest commercial emporium in the world, with perhaps the exception, at some distant day, of New-Orleans, or some other depot at the mouth of the majestic Mississippi.—From your perspicuous topographical description, and neat plan and profile of the route of the contemplated canal, I entertain little doubt of the practicability of the measure. Perhaps this is the only question which the legislature should be particularly anxious to have resolved. The expence, be it what it may, is no object when compared with the incalculable benefits arising therefrom, though doubtless, it will deserve attention, that the money granted liberally be wisely and economically expended."

All which is humbly submitted.

Govv. Morris, Peter B. Porter,
S. Van Rensselaer, Thomas Eddy,
De Witt Clinton, Robert Fulton.
Simon De Witt,

SCHEDULE

Of cessions of land agreed to be made to the people of this state, as a free gift for promoting the execution of canal navigation from lake Erie to the Hudson:

Paul Busti, esq. agent for the Holland Acres.	
Company in behalf of said company	100,632
Le Roy, Bayard and M'EVERS	2,500
John Creig, esq. in behalf of governor	
Hornby,	3,500

Robert Troup, esq. agent for the heirs of sir William Pulteney, will make a large grant in behalf of the heirs, as soon as his powers as agent of that estate, which have ceased by the death of his constituent, shall be renewed.

And the commissioners have reason to expect considerable grants from other sources.

As soon as the deeds making those cessions are perfected, copies will be transmitted to the legislature.

Trial of General Hull.

Adjutant and inspector general's office,
Washington, April 25, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

The proceedings of the court martial, in the case of William Hull, brigadier-general in the army of the United, having been submitted to the president of the United States, and having been approved by him, the following extract therefrom is ordered to be read at the head of each regiment of the army, and to be published in the *Natal Intelligencer* of this city.

By order,

(Signed)

J. B. WALBACH,

Adjutant General.

At a general court martial (ordered by the president of the United States) convened at Albany, in the state of New-York, on the 3d day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and continued by adjournments, to the twenty-fifth day of March following, brigadier-general William Hull, of the army of the United States, was tried on the following charges and specifications, viz :

CHARGE I. Treason against the United States, between the ninth of April and seventeenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

First specification. In this:—That on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, before that time and ever since, an open and public war, and is yet, carried on and prosecuted by and between the United States of America and their territories, and the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof: and that William Hull, a brigadier-general in the army of the United States, a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States, and late commander of the north-western army of the said United States, well knowing the premises, and traitorously and unlawfully designing and contriving to send and convey intelligence to the said enemies of the said United States, touching a declaration of war by the said United States, against the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof; and, also touching the expedition on which the said north-western army, under his command as aforesaid, was employed; and, also, touching the numbers, state and condition of the said north-western army, in prosecution of the said traitorous and unlawful design, on the said first day of July in the year aforesaid, at the rapids of the river Miami of the lake, in the territory of Michigan, the said William Hull (then and there being a

brigadier-general in the army of the United States, and being then and there commander of the said north-western army as aforesaid,) did traitorously hire or cause to be hired, an unarmed vessel, with the pretended purpose of transporting therein certain sick soldiers, and the principal part of the hospital stores belonging to the said north-western army, from the said rapids of the river Miami of the lake, to Detroit, in the said territory of Michigan, but in truth, traitorously contriving and intending, that the said unarmed vessel, together with all persons, papers, and things put on board thereof, should be captured by the enemies of the said United States, on the passage of the said unarmed vessel from the said rapids of the river Miami of the lake, to Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; and that the said William Hull, in further prosecution of his said traitorous and unlawful design and contrivance, (being then and there a brigadier-general in the army of the United States as aforesaid and being then and there commander of the said north-western army as aforesaid,) did then and there traitorously put, or traitorously cause to be put on board of the said unarmed vessel, a trunk, containing (among other things) the official correspondence of the secretary of the department of war and the said brigadier-general William Hull, as well touching the expedition on which the said north-western army under his command as aforesaid, was then employed, as touching a declaration of war by the said United States against the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof; and, also, certain official muster-rolls, reports and returns, of the numbers, state and condition of the said north-western army under his command as aforesaid; and that afterwards, to wit: on the second day of July, in the year aforesaid, the said vessel, so as aforesaid traitorously hired or traitorously caused to be hired, by the said brigadier-general William Hull, on its passage from the said rapids of the river Miami of the lake to Detroit aforesaid, was captured by the said enemies of the United States, having on board thereof at the time of said capture, the said trunk containing the said official correspondence, as well touching the said expedition, as the said declaration of war, and the said official muster-rolls, reports and returns, of the numbers, state and condition of the said north-western army, (together with certain sick soldiers, and the principal part of the hospital stores belonging to the said north-western army,) and by means of the said capture, and in fulfilment of the said traitorous and unlawful design, contrivance, and intentment of the brigadier-general William Hull, the said official correspondence, as well touching the said expedition as the said declaration of war, and the said official muster-rolls, reports and returns of the numbers, state and condition of the said north-western army, (together with certain sick soldiers, and the principal part of the hospital stores of the said north-western army,) came to the possession, knowledge, and use of the enemies of the said United States; giving information and intelligence to the enemies of the said United States, as well touching the said expedition as touching the said declaration of war; and, also, touching the numbers, state, and condition of the said north-western army of the said United States, then and there under the command of the said brigadier-general William Hull as aforesaid; whereby the said William Hull, on the first day of July, in the year aforesaid; at the rapids of the river Miami of the lake aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, (being then and there a brigadier-general in the army of the United States, and being then and there commander of the said north-western army

as aforesaid, and being then and there a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States,) did then and there traitorously and unlawfully hold correspondence with, and give intelligence to the enemy, and did then and there traitorously, by the means aforesaid, adhere to the enemies of the said United States giving them aid and comfort.

Second specification. And also, in this:—That afterwards and during the said war so as aforesaid carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said north-western army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier-general William Hull as aforesaid, having entered the said British province of Upper Canada, and having established military posts at or near Sandwich, in the said British province of Upper Canada, which it was the duty of the said brigadier-general William Hull to maintain and defend, in order that the said war might and should be advantageously carried on and prosecuted, on behalf of the said United States, and more especially that a certain British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, in the said British province of Upper Canada, occupied by the enemies of the said United States, might and should be advantageously attacked and taken by the said north-western army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier-general William Hull as aforesaid, yet the said William Hull (a brigadier-general in the army of the said United States, a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said U. States, and commander of the said north-western army of the United States as aforesaid,) well knowing the premises, on the eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, at Sandwich aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, did then and there traitorously and unlawfully conspire and combine with certain enemies of the said United States (whose names are unknown) to quit and abandon to the enemies of the said United States, the said military posts established by the said north-western army of the said United States, at or near Sandwich aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and to prevent the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, from being attacked and reduced, or an attempt being made to reduce the same, by the said north-western army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier-general William Hull as aforesaid: (and that the said William Hull, then and there a brigadier-general in the army of the said United States, then and there being commander of the said north-western army of the said United States, and then and there being a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States,) in prosecution of the said traitorous conspiracy and combination, did then and there traitorously quit and abandon, and did then and there traitorously cause to be quit and abandoned, the said military post established by the said north-western army of the said United States as aforesaid, at or near Sandwich as aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and did then and there traitorously neglect and omit to make the proper preparation for attacking and reducing, or attempting to reduce the said British fort called Malden, or otherwise called Amherstberg, but on the contrary, did then and there traitorously prevent the same from being attacked and reduced, and an attempt being made to reduce the same by the said north-western army of the said United States, then and there under his com-

mand as aforesaid: and, in further prosecution of the said traitorous conspiracy and combination, did then and there traitorously march, withdraw and remove, and traitorously ordered to be marched, withdrawn and removed, the main body of the said north-western army of the said United States, at or near Sandwich aforesaid, to a place out of the said British province of Upper Canada, to wit: to Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; whereby the said William Hull, on the said eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Sandwich aforesaid, in the said British province of Upper Canada, (being then and there a brigadier-general in the army of the said United States, and being then and there commander of the said north-western army of the said United States, and being then and there a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States,) did then and there traitorously conspire, combine, and hold correspondence with the enemies of the said United States, and did then and there traitorously and shamefully quit and abandon, and traitorously and shamefully caused to be quitted and abandoned, the said military post, so as aforesaid established by the said north-western army of the said United States, at or near Sandwich aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, and did then and there traitorously neglect and omit to make the proper preparations for attacking and reducing, or attempting to reduce the said fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, in the said British province of Upper Canada, but did then and there traitorously prevent the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, in the said British province of Upper Canada, from being attacked and reduced, or an attempt being made to reduce the same by the said north-western army of the said United States, under his command as aforesaid; and by the means aforesaid, did then and there traitorously adhere to the enemies of the United States, giving them aid and comfort.

Third specification.—And, also, in this:—That afterwards and during the said war so as aforesaid carried on and prosecuted, by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, to wit: on the sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Detroit, in the Michigan territory aforesaid, the said William Hull was then and there a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States, and was then and there a brigadier general in the army of the said United States, and was then and there commander of the north-western army of said United States, and was then and there commander of a certain fort, called fort Detroit, and belonging to the said United States, erected at or near the town of Detroit, upon a bank of the river Detroit, in the said territory of Michigan; the works, whereof, and the guns and gun-carriages belonging thereto, when were, and long before, had been decayed, dilapidated, and out of repair. And that the said brigadier general William Hull, then and there did traitorously conspire and combine with certain enemies of the United States, (whose names are unknown,) then and there traitorously and shamefully to surrender and abandon to the enemies of the said United States, the said fort, called fort Detroit, belonging to the said United States as aforesaid, and then and there, under the command of the said brig. gen. William Hull, as aforesaid, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, then and there under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull

as aforesaid, and all the public stores and arms and all public documents, including every thing else of a public nature, appertaining to the said fort, called fort Detroit, and to the said north-western army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid. And that in prosecution of the said traitorous conspiracy and combination, the said brigadier general William Hull did then and there wilfully and traitorously neglect and omit to repair and strengthen the works of the said fort, called fort Detroit, then and there under his command as aforesaid, and to put the same, (together with the said guns and gun-carriages belonging thereto) into a proper state and condition for resistance and defence against the approaches, attacks, and assaults of the enemies of the said United States. And did then and there wilfully and traitorously neglect and omit to fortify the places and passes at or near to the said fort, called fort Detroit, by and through which the troops of the enemies of the said United States might then and there reasonably be expected to approach, and did approach, the said fort, called fort Detroit for the purpose of attacking and subduing the same. And did then and there traitorously neglect and omit to oppose, resist, repel, and defeat and to attempt to repel and defeat the troops of the enemies of the said United States, in their hostile preparations, and approach to and towards the said fort, called fort Detroit, for the purpose of attacking and subduing the same. And that in further prosecution and completion of the said traitorous conspiracy and combination, the said brig. gen. William Hull did then and there traitorously and shamefully abandon and surrender the said fort, called fort Detroit, then and there under his command as aforesaid, (which it was his duty then and there to maintain and defend,) together with all troops, regulars as well as militia, then and there in the said fort, called fort Detroit, then and there belonging to the said United States as aforesaid, and then and there under his command as aforesaid, and all the public stores and arms, and public documents, including every thing else of a public nature, in and appertaining to the said fort, called fort Detroit, and to the said north-western army of the said United States, then and there under his command as aforesaid, unto the enemies of the said United States, to wit:—to the British forces then and there under the command of major-general Brock; whereby the said William Hull, on the said sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, (being then and there a citizen of the said United States, owing allegiance to the said United States, and being then and there a brigadier general in the army of the said United States, and being then and there commander of said north-western army of the said United States, and being then and there commander of the said fort, called fort Detroit, belonging to the said United States as aforesaid,) did then and there traitorously and shamefully abandon and surrender the said fort, called fort Detroit, to the enemies of the said United States, to wit:—to the said British troops under the command of major general Brock as aforesaid; and did then and there by the means aforesaid, traitorously adhere to the enemies of the said United States, giving them aid and comfort.

Charge II.—Cowardice at and in the neighborhood of Detroit, between the first day of July and the seventeenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

First specification.—In this:—That during the said

war so as aforesaid carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said brigadier general William Hull, commanding the north-western army of the said United States as aforesaid, having entered the said British province of Upper Canada, in prosecution of the said war on behalf of the said United States, and being there in possession of the town of Sandwich and the adjacent country, in the name and on behalf of the said United States, and having declared and avowed the object and intention of attacking and subduing the British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, in the said British province of Upper Canada, and generally of maintaining and enlarging his position and possession in the said British province of Upper Canada, on the eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, at Sandwich aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, did then and there misbehave himself before the enemy, and shamefully manifest and undue fear and apprehension of danger by a course of conduct and conversation evincing personal alarm, agitation of mind, and privation of judgment, by abandoning the said object or design of attacking the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, by quitting the position and possession taken at the town of Sandwich and in the adjacent country, in the British province of Upper Canada as aforesaid, and by retreating abruptly from and out of the said British province of Upper Canada to Detroit, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, without any cause for so doing, arising from the superior numbers, state, and condition of the British forces which were then and there opposed to the said army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull, and without any other just or sufficient cause whatsoever; whereby the officers and soldiers of the said north-western army of the said United States under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull, were induced to lose and did lose all confidence in the personal courage and the military capacity of their said commander; the inhabitants of the said British province of Upper Canada were taught to distrust the power and professions of the invading general; a shade was cast upon the reputation of the American arms; and the service of the said United States, in the prosecution of the said war, suffered great detriment and disadvantage.

Second Specification.—And, also, in this:—That during the said war so as aforesaid carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, to wit: on the fifteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, the enemy having raised certain batteries on the banks of the said river Detroit, in the said British province of Upper Canada, opposite the said fort Detroit, and certain posts and batteries established and erected near the said fort Detroit, in the said territory of Michigan, and a cannonade being commenced from the said batteries of the enemy against and upon the said fort of Detroit and the said American posts and batteries established and erected near thereto, in the said territory of Michigan, the said brigadier general William Hull, on the said fifteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Detroit aforesaid, (being then and there commander of said fort Detroit, and of the said American posts and batteries established and erected

near thereto, in the said territory of Michigan, and being then and there commander of the said north-western army of the said U. S. States,) did then and there during the continuance of the cannonade aforesaid, shamefully misbehave himself before the enemy, and manifest great fear and apprehension of personal danger by a course of conduct and conversation evincing personal alarm, agitation of mind, and privation of judgment, and particularly by various timid and cowardly actions and expressions then and there used and uttered in the presence of the officers and soldiers then and there belonging to the said north-western army of the said United States, and then and there under his command as aforesaid, as well in the public street of the town of Detroit, as in places adjacent to the said fort of Detroit, and the said American posts and batteries established and erected near thereto, in the said territory of Michigan; whereby, a fatal encouragement was afforded for the hostile enterprizes of the enemy, a pernicious example (calculated to intimidate and to disorganize) was given to the American troops, and the service of the United States in the prosecution of the said war was exposed to hazard, shame and disappointment.

Third Specification. And, also, in this:—That during the said war, carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, to wit: on the sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, the British forces under the command of major general Brock having crossed the said river Detroit, having landed at a place called Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill, in the said territory of Michigan, and having thence marched towards the said fort of Detroit with the design to attack the same, the said brigadier general Hull, on the said sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Detroit aforesaid, in the said territory of Michigan, (being then and there commander of the said fort of Detroit, and being then and there commander of the said north-western army of the said United States,) did then and there, during all the time of the enemy's crossing the said river Detroit as aforesaid, landing at the said Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill as aforesaid, and marching towards the said fort Detroit as aforesaid, with the design to attack the same as aforesaid, shamefully misbehave himself before the enemy, and manifest great fear and apprehension of personal danger, by various timid and cowardly actions and expressions then and there used and uttered in the presence of the officers and soldiers belonging to the said north-western army of the said United States, then and there under his command as aforesaid: by avoiding all personal danger, from making an attempt to prevent the enemy's crossing the said river Detroit and landing at the said Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill; by avoiding all personal danger, from reconnoitering and encountering the enemy in battle on the said march of the enemy towards the said fort Detroit; by hastily sending flags of truce to the enemy with overtures for capitulation; by anxiously withdrawing his person from the American troops in the open field to a place of comparative safety, within the walls of the said fort Detroit; by an irresolute fluctuation of orders, sometimes inconsistent with each other, and sometimes incoherent in themselves; by forbidding the American artillery to fire on the army on the said march of the enemy towards the said fort Detroit; by calling the American

troops from the field, and crowding them in the said fort Detroit, while the enemy was on the said march towards the said fort Detroit; by a precipitate declaration to the enemy, that he surrendered the said fort Detroit, and the said north-western army of the said United States, before terms of capitulation were signed or considered, or even suggested, and generally, by a course of conduct and conversation evincing personal fear, agitation of mind, and privation of judgment; whereby the said fort of Detroit, and the said north-western army of the said United States, then and there under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull, were then and there rendered an easy and certain conquest to the approaching enemy; the officers and soldiers of a gallant army (compelled by the obligations of military law to obey the orders of their commander) were exposed to unmerited mortification and reproach; and the service of the said United States, in the prosecution of the said war, suffered great detriment and discredit.

Fourth specification. And, also in this:—That during the said war so aforesaid carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, to wit: on the sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, the said fort Detroit being then and there well garrisoned and supplied with cannon, ammunition and provisions; the said N. W. army of the said U. S. being then and there well supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions; and the officers and soldiers thereof being then and there in high spirits, and eager to meet and encounter the enemy in battle; and a fine train of artillery being then and there subject to the orders of the said brigadier general Hull, for the purposes of defence or attack, yet the said brigadier general William Hull (then and there being commander of the said fort Detroit, and of the said north-western army of the said United States) acting upon the impulse of personal fear and apprehension, and contemplating, as the means of personal safety, a shameful abandonment and surrender of the said fort Detroit, and of the said north-western army of the said United States under his command as aforesaid, to the approaching enemy, did then and there shamefully misbehave himself before the enemy, and did then and there enter into a disgraceful capitulation with the enemy, containing no consolatory stipulation that the said garrison and army should march out of the said fort of Detroit with the honors of war; no just and humane stipulation for the security and protection of such of the inhabitants of the said British province of Upper Canada as had accepted the said brigadier general William Hull's invitation to join the American standard; nor any reasonable stipulation for an opportunity of reporting to the secretary of the department of war the circumstances of so unexpected and so important an event; and did then and there shamefully abandon, surrender and give up the said fort of Detroit, together with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, then and there under his command as aforesaid, and all the public stores and arms, and all the public documents, including every thing else of a public nature belonging to the said fort of Detroit, and to the said north-western army of the said United States, then and there under his command, as aforesaid, to the said approaching enemy, to wit: to the British forces under the command of major general Brock, without any cause for so doing arising from the superior numbers, state and condition of the

said British forces; or from the actual want, or just expectation of sudden want, of arms, ammunition and provisions for the said fort Detroit, and the said north-western army of the said United States, and without any other adequate cause whatsoever; whereby the territorial sovereignty, rights, and property of the said U. States were shamefully ceded to the enemy; a brave and patriotic army was wantonly sacrificed by the personal fears of the commander; and the service of the said United States, in the prosecution of the said war, suffered a great and afflicting loss.

Charge III.—Neglect of duty and unofficerlike conduct, while commanding a separate army, between the ninth of April and seventeenth of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

First specification. In this:—That before and during the said war, carried on and prosecuted as aforesaid, by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said brigadier general William Hull, being duly appointed to command the north-western army of the said United States, did actually take and assume the command of the said army, on or about the twenty fifth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, at or near Dayton, in the state of Ohio, and did thence constantly continue in the actual command of the said army, as well on the march from Dayton aforesaid, to Detroit in the territory of Michigan, and at Detroit aforesaid, as in the British province of Upper Canada, until his capitulation with the enemy, and the consequent surrender of fort Detroit, in the said Michigan territory, with all the troops, regulars and militia under his command, to the British forces under the command of major-general Brock, to wit: at Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid. And that the said brigadier general William Hull, unmindful of the important trust reposed in him, during all the time aforesaid, and as well on the march of the said army from Dayton aforesaid, to Detroit aforesaid, and at Detroit aforesaid, as in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, was guilty of neglect of duty and of unofficer-like conduct, by neglecting and omitting, with sufficient care and frequency, to inspect, train, exercise, review, and order, and cause to be inspected, trained, exercised, reviewed and ordered, the said army under his command as aforesaid; and also, by neglecting and omitting in due form and time, to prepare an order of battle, and to make the same known to the said army on the march from Dayton aforesaid, to Detroit aforesaid, in the Michigan territory aforesaid, whereby the discipline of the troops under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid, was in danger of being relaxed; their comfort was liable to be impaired; their confidence in the military skill and disposition of their commander was diminished; and the said army exposed to the hazard of disorder and defeat in the event of an attack being made thereon by the enemy.

Second specification. And, also, in this:—That during the said war so as aforesaid, carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, to wit: on or about the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at the rapids of the river Miami, in the territory of Michigan, the said brigadier general William Hull, then and there commanding the said

north-western army of the said United States, on the march thereof from Dayton, in the state of Ohio, to Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, then and there having sufficient cause to know or to believe that war then existed between the said United States and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, was guilty of neglect of duty and of unofficerlike conduct, by then and there hiring or causing to be hired, an unarmed vessel and putting or causing to be put on board thereof, to be transported by water passage from the said rapids of the river Miami of the Lake, to Detroit aforesaid, (the said brigadier general William Hull having sufficient cause to know or to believe the imminent danger of capture by the enemy to which the said unarmed vessel on the passage aforesaid would be exposed,) certain sick soldiers, and a great part of the hospital stores belonging to the said army, together with a trunk, containing (among other things) the papers herein after mentioned, which it was the duty of the said brigadier-general William Hull most carefully to keep and preserve from the knowledge and view of the enemy, that is to say: the official correspondence of the secretary of the department of war and the said brigadier general William Hull, as well touching the expedition on which the said north-western army under his command as aforesaid was then employed, as touching a declaration of war by the said United States of America against the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof; and also certain other official muster rolls, reports and returns, of the numbers, state, and condition of the said army under his command as aforesaid. And the said unarmed vessel on the passage aforesaid, from the said rapids of the river Miami of the lake towards Detroit aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on or about the second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, was captured by the enemy, having on board thereof, at the time of such capture, the said sick soldiers, the said hospital stores, and the said trunk, containing the said official correspondence, and also the said muster rolls, reports, and returns of the numbers, state, and condition of the said army; whereby the said sick soldiers were made prisoners of war; the said hospital stores were lost to the United States; and the said official correspondence, and the said muster rolls, reports and returns of the number, state, and condition of the said army came to the possession, knowledge and use of the enemies of the United States, to the great injury of the said United States.

Third specification. And, also, in this:—That during the said war so as aforesaid carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said brigadier general William Hull, having arrived with the said north-western army of the said United States under his command as aforesaid, at Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, on the seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, and having the possession and command of the said fort of Detroit, from that time constantly, until the abandonment and surrender thereof to the British forces under the command of major-general Brock, on the sixteenth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, and finding upon his said arrival at Detroit aforesaid, that the works of the said fort Detroit were greatly damaged and delapidated, and that the guns and gun carriages belonging to the said fort of Detroit, were also damaged and out of repair, and moreover, well

knowing the importance of the said fort Detroit to the service of the said United States in the operations of the said war, and that the same (together with the said guns and gun carriages) should be put and kept in proper order and repair, was guilty of neglect of duty by neglecting and omitting, during all the time of possession and command as aforesaid, in a proper and sufficient manner to repair and strengthen, or cause to be repaired and strengthened, the works of the said fort Detroit, by neglecting and omitting, in a proper and sufficient manner, and in due time for the service of the said United States to repair or cause to be repaired, the said guns and gun carriages, and generally by neglecting and omitting to put, or cause to be put the said fort of Detroit in a proper state and condition for resistance and defence in the event of an invasion and attack by the enemy; whereby the said fort Detroit was an easy conquest to the enemy; the said guns and gun carriages, being afterwards required for the service of the said United States, in the British province of Upper Canada, were still found unfit for transportation and use; great time was consumed in preparing and fitting them for the said service; and the operations of the war were fatally obstructed and suspended.

Fourth specification. And, also, in this:—That during the said war so as aforesaid, carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said brigadier-general William Hull, declaring and avowing an intention and design, with the said north-western army of the said United States under his command as aforesaid, to invade and enter the British province of Upper Canada, to invest and attack the British fort called Malden otherwise called Amherstberg, in the said British province, and to maintain and enlarge his position and possession in the said British province, and well knowing that expedition, resolution and energy were indispensable to the prosecution and accomplishment of such intention and design, and having arrived at Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, on the seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, and having invaded the said British province of Upper Canada, on the twelfth day of July, in the year aforesaid, and therein taken possession of the town of Sandwich aforesaid, and having with the main body of his said army evacuated the said British province of Upper Canada on the eighth day of August, in the year aforesaid, was guilty of neglect of duty and unofficer like conduct by not seasonably repairing, fitting, transporting, or causing to be repaired, fitted and transported, the guns and gun carriages which were necessary to the operations of the war in the said British province of Upper Canada, by an useless and injurious waste of time and opportunity at Sandwich aforesaid, in the said British province of Upper Canada, without making an attempt to reduce the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, by an unnecessary consumption of time, in projects to conciliate the British inhabitants of the said British province of Upper Canada, and the neighboring nations, without resorting to a more effectual display of military power, capacity and disposition to maintain the acquisition of conquest, and to perform the promise of protection, by postponing in the first instance, and by abandoning in the next, an investment and attack upon the British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, and finally evacuating the said British province of Upper Canada, without having provided effectually, in any respect, for the safety of the in-

habitants thereof, who had accepted the said brigadier-general William Hull's invitation to join the American standard, and without having, in any degree, accomplished the said intention and design of the said brigadier-general William Hull, so as aforesaid declared and avowed upon the invasion of the said British province as aforesaid; whereby an opportunity was offered to the enemy to bring into suspicion and contempt the power and the conduct of the American commander; to collect and combine the British forces; to seduce, intimidate, and engage the Indians; to awe into submission the wavering inhabitants of the said British province of Upper Canada; to reinforce the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg; and to prepare for investing and attacking the said fort of Detroit, in the said territory of Michigan; while, on the other hand, the said army of the United States, under the command of the said brigadier-general William Hull, as aforesaid, diminished in effective numbers in consequence of sickness and other casualties; the officers and soldiers naturally became dissatisfied and disgusted with a scene of such inactivity, irresolution, and procrastination, the hope of support and co-operation, as well from the Indians as from the British inhabitants of the said British province of Upper Canada, was destroyed, and the general ardor of the troops, in prosecution of the war, insensibly abated.

Fifth specification. And, also, in this:—That during the continuance of the said war, carried on and prosecuted as aforesaid, by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said brigadier-general William Hull, with the said north-western army of the said United States under his command as aforesaid, arrived at Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, to wit: on the seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid; that with the said army under his command as aforesaid, he entered and invaded the said British province of Upper Canada, to wit: on the twelfth day of July, in the year aforesaid; that with the main body of the said army under his command as aforesaid, he evacuated the said British province of Upper Canada on the eighth day of August, in the year aforesaid, thence returning to Detroit aforesaid, in the said territory of Michigan, and that he abandoned, surrendered, and gave up the said fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as the militia, under his command as aforesaid, to the British forces under the command of major-general Brock, to wit: on the sixteenth day of August, in the year aforesaid. And that during all the movements aforesaid, and during all the time aforesaid, to wit: from the said seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, to and including the said sixteenth day of August, in the year aforesaid, it was of high importance to the security and supply of the said fort Detroit, and the said army of the United States, under the command of the said brigadier-general William Hull as aforesaid, that a free and open communication should be had and preserved between the said fort of Detroit and the said army of the United States under the command of the said brigadier-general William Hull as aforesaid, and a certain American settlement and military post made and established at the river Raisin, in the said territory of Michigan; and that the said brigadier-general William Hull, well knowing the premises, but unmindful of the trust reposed in him, was guilty of neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct, by suffering the enemy to

interrupt and cut off the said communication between the said fort of Detroit and the said army of the said United States under his command as aforesaid, and the said American settlement and military post made and established at the river Raisin aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, to wit, on the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, or on some other day of the said month of August, or on some day preceeding the month of July, in the year aforesaid; also, by afterwards, to wit: on the fourth day of August, in the year aforesaid, detaching major Thomas B. Van Horne of colonel James Findley's regiment of Ohio volunteers, with an inadequate force, (the said brigadier-general William Hull having sufficient cause for knowing or believing the same to be inadequate) to attempt again to open the said communication between the said fort Detroit, and the said army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier-general William Hull as aforesaid, and the said American settlement and military post on the said river Raisin, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; also, by afterwards, to wit: on the eighth day of August, in the year aforesaid, detaching lieutenant-colonel James Miller, of the fifth regiment of United States infantry, with the number or about the number of five hundred men, to attempt again to open the said communication between the said fort of Detroit and the said army of the U. States, under the command of the said brigadier-general William Hull, and the said American settlement and military post at the said river Raisin, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, and neglecting to furnish and forward, or cause to be furnished and forwarded, the last mentioned detachment at or near Brownstown, in the said territory of Michigan, on its march aforesaid, upon the service aforesaid, an adequate supply of provisions (the said brigadier-general William Hull having sufficient cause to know or to believe that the said last mentioned detachment was at or near Brownstown aforesaid, on its march aforesaid, upon the service aforesaid, in want of provisions, and that they could not prosecute and accomplish the said service unless an adequate supply of provisions was furnished and forwarded to them at or near Brownstown aforesaid;) and also, by afterwards, to wit: on the fourteenth day of August, in the year aforesaid, detaching colonel Duncan M. Arthur, colonel of a regiment of Ohio volunteers, and colonel Lewis Cass, colonel of another regiment of Ohio volunteers, with the number or about the number of four hundred men, as well to attempt again to open the said communication between the said fort Detroit and the said army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier-general William Hull as aforesaid, and the said American settlement and military post at the river Raisin aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, as to escort certain provisions from the said American settlement and military post to Detroit aforesaid, without issuing, furnishing, and forwarding, or causing to be issued, furnished, and forwarded to the said last mentioned detachment an adequate supply of provisions for the service on which they were employed as aforesaid, (the said brigadier-general William Hull having sufficient cause to know or to believe that the said last mentioned detachment was in want of a further supply of provisions upon the service aforesaid, and that they could not prosecute and accomplish the said service unless such further supply was issued, furnished, and forwarded to them;) whereby the said detachment, under the said major Thomas B. Van Horne, being encountered by the enemy with a superior force, was

defeated and returned to Detroit aforesaid, without accomplishing the service on which they were employed as aforesaid: the said detachment under the said lieutenant colonel James Miller, having achieved a signal victory over the enemy during the march on the service aforesaid, at or near Brownstown aforesaid, were nevertheless compelled, from the want of an adequate supply of provisions to abandon the service on which they were employed as aforesaid, and to return to Detroit aforesaid; the said detachment under the said colonel Duncan McArthur and the said colonel Lewis Cass, from want of an adequate supply of provisions were unable to prosecute and accomplish the service on which they were employed as aforesaid, and were returning to Detroit aforesaid, at the time of the abandonment and surrender of the said fort Detroit and the said army of the said United States, to the British forces under the command of major general Brock as aforesaid: and finally, the said communication between the said fort Detroit and the said army of the said United States, under the command of the said brigadier general William Hull, and the said American settlement and military post at the said river Raisin, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, by reasons of the said neglects and omissions of the said brigadier general William Hull as aforesaid, was, and remained interrupted and totally cut off by the enemy, to wit: from the said first day of August, in the year aforesaid, or from some other day in the said month of August, or in the preceding month of July, in the year aforesaid; and including the said sixteenth day of August, in the year aforesaid.

Sixth specification.—And also, in this:—That during the continuance of the said war, so as aforesaid carried on and prosecuted, by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, the said brigadier general William Hull, with the said north-western army of the said United States, under his command as aforesaid, having invaded and entered the said British province of Upper Canada as aforesaid, and having declared and avowed an intention and design of investing and attacking the British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, in the said British province of Upper Canada, and a detachment of the said army under his command aforesaid, led by the same colonel Lewis Cass, and the said lieutenant colonel James Miller, having attacked and repulsed the enemy, and seized upon a certain bridge over the river, called the river Aux Canard, on the route from Sandwich, in the said British province of Upper Canada, to the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, and an opportunity having thereby been offered for an immediate investment and attack upon the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg; yet the said brigadier general William Hull, well knowing the premises, and unmindful of the trust reposed in him, to wit: on or about the eighteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, at Sandwich aforesaid, in the British province of Upper Canada aforesaid, was guilty of neglect of duty and officerlike conduct, by neglecting and omitting to advance with the said army under his command as aforesaid, to maintain or attempt to maintain the possession of the said bridge over the said river, called the river Aux Canard, and by neglecting and omitting to proceed to the immediate investment and attack of the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, in the said British province of Upper Canada, whereby the advantage of acquiring and keeping possession of the

said bridge over the said river called the river Aux Canard, as aforesaid, was improvidently lost, and the prospect of a successful investment and attack upon the said British fort called Malden, otherwise called Amherstberg, speedily vanished.

Seventh specification.—And, also, in this:—That during the continuance of the said war, so as aforesaid, carried on and prosecuted by and between the said United States of America and their territories, and the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the dependencies thereof, the said brigadier general William Hull, with the said north-western army of the said United States under his command as aforesaid, having evacuated the said British province of Upper Canada, returning thence to Detroit aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid, the enemy having afterwards taken possession of the bank of the said river Detroit, opposite to Detroit, aforesaid, and thereon erected batteries wherewith to attack and annoy as well the said fort of Detroit, and the American posts and batteries erected and established near thereto, as the town of Detroit, in the said territory of Michigan; the enemy having also manifested an intention and design to invade and enter the said territory of Michigan, and to invest and attack the said fort Detroit; and the enemy having also, afterwards in pursuance of such intentions, and design, landed at a place called Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill, in the neighborhood of the said fort Detroit, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; yet the said brigadier general William Hull well knowing the premises, and unmindful of the trust reposed in him to wit: from the eleventh day of August, to and including the sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve aforesaid, was guilty of neglect of duty and officerlike conduct, by neglecting and omitting to prevent, and to attempt to prevent the enemy from erecting the said batteries on the bank of the said river Detroit, opposite to the said fort of Detroit aforesaid, by neglecting and omitting to fortify the landing place at the said Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; and by neglecting and omitting to annoy and attack the enemy on and after his landing at Spring Wells, otherwise called Spring Hill aforesaid, in the territory of Michigan aforesaid; whereby the enemy was enabled securely to erect the said batteries on the bank of the said river Detroit as aforesaid, for attacking and annoying as well the said fort Detroit, and the American post and batteries erected and established near thereto, as the said town of Detroit, to invade the said territory of Michigan, without opposition or loss, and to approach the said fort Detroit, with the air and confidence of a triumph.

A. J. DALLAS, Judge Advocate.

Wednesday, January 5, 1814.—The court met at the capitol pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—All the members.

General Hull having appeared, the charges and specifications were read to him by the judge advocate, and being asked if he was ready to plead to them, answered that he was, and that he pleaded not guilty to all the charges and specifications.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1814.

All the evidence being read, (whether on the part of the prosecution or the defence,) applicable to the first charge, and the specifications attached to that charge, and after due deliberation had thereon, the court express the following opinion:

The accused having in his final defence, protested against the jurisdiction of the court to try the charge of treason, and the opinion of the court being, that the objection would have been waived, if the same

had been pleaded by the accused on his arraignment; and believing also, that the court cannot acquire jurisdiction of the offence by the waiver or consent of the accused, they decline making any formal decision on that charge. The evidence on the subject having, however, been publicly given, the court deem it proper, in justice to the accused, to say, that they do not believe from any thing that has appeared before them, that brigadier-general William Hull has committed treason against the United States.

On the second charge, and the specifications attached to that charge, (after hearing all the evidence and defence, and after due deliberation thereon,) the court find brigadier-general William Hull guilty of the first, second and fourth specifications under that charge; and also guilty of the third specification under that charge, except that part which charges the said brigadier-general William Hull with "forbidding the American artillery to fire on the enemy on their march towards the said fort Detroit."

The court find the said brigadier-general William Hull guilty of the second charge.

On the third charge, the court after having heard the evidence, (as well as the defence,) and after due deliberation, find the said brigadier-general William Hull guilty of neglect of duty, and unofficer-like conduct, as charged in the first specification under this charge, in omitting, with sufficient care and frequency, to inspect, train, exercise, and order, and to cause to be trained, inspected, exercised and ordered the troops under his command, from the sixth day of July, until the seventeenth day of August, 1812; and acquit him of the residue of the charge contained in that specification.

The court acquit the said brigadier-general William Hull of the second and third specifications of the same charge.

The court find the said brigadier-general William Hull guilty of the whole of the fourth specification of that charge, except that part which charges him with not seasonably repairing, fitting, and transporting, or causing to be fitted, repaired, and transported, the guns and gun-carriages which were necessary to the operations of the war in the said British province of Upper Canada.

The court find the said brigadier-general William Hull guilty of so much of the fifth specification to that charge as relates to neglect of duty and unofficer-like conduct, in suffering his communication with the river Raisin and the state of Ohio, to be cut off; and sending major Van Home to attempt to open the same with an inadequate force; he the said brigadier-general William Hull, having reason to know or believe the same was insufficient; and the court acquit him of the residue of that specification.

The court find the said brigadier-general William Hull guilty of the sixth and seventh specifications of that charge.

The court find the said brigadier-general William Hull guilty of the third charge.

The court then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 26, 1814.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT.—All the members.

The court, in consequence of their determination respecting the second and third charges, and the specifications under these charges, exhibited against the said brigadier-general William Hull, and after due consideration, do sentence him to be shot to death, two-thirds of the court concurring in the sentence.

The court, in consideration of brigadier-general

Hull's revolutionary services, and his advanced age, earnestly recommend him to the mercy of the president of the United States.

The court then adjourned to meet on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY MORNING, March 28, 1814.

The court met pursuant to adjournment,

PRESENT.—All the members.

The proceedings having been read over, and approved and signed by the president, the court then adjourned, sine die.

H. DEARBORN, major-general,
President of the court.

M. V. BUREN, special judge advocate.
PHILIP S. PARKER,

Army judge advocate, assistant.
APRIL 25, 1814.

The sentence of the court is approved, and the execution of it remitted.

JAMES MADISON.

By directions of the court martial the president gave the following directions to general Hull:

Albany, March 28, 1814.

Sir—You will please return to your usual place of residence in Massachusetts, and there continue until you shall receive orders from the president of the United States.

Your humble servant,

H. DEARBORN, major-general,
President of the court martial.

Brigadier-general WILLIAM HULL.

Adjutant and inspector-general's office,
Washington, 25th April, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS. The roll of the army is not to be longer dishonored by having upon it the name of brigadier-general William Hull.

The general court martial of which major-general Dearborn is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order,

J. B. WALBACH, adjutant-general.

"UNPROVOKED WAR," as captain *Stackpole* calls it.—Many of our readers must recollect to have heard that among the thousands of feloniously kidnapped American citizens detained, by the "right of impressment," to fight the battles of our Gothic enemy, there were two nephews of the illustrious WASHINGTON. One of them has returned from his worse than Algerine slavery. The detail of his captivity, alluded to in the following (from the *Alexandria Herald*) shall be promptly inserted when it appears:

"From our Correspondent, Washington March 11. The public indignation has been much excited for a few days past, by the arrival here of one of the two brothers, messrs. Lewis', in the neighbourhood of their friends and relatives, after thirteen years hard service, and extraordinary bad treatment, from impressment and fast holding, in various British men of war. They are nephews to our departed hero, Washington; and Mr. John Lewis has obtained a sailing master's commission in one of our ships of war on the lake.

His story is a very interesting one, and more personally afflicting to himself, being unmercifully flogged, at times, with dozens of lashings; and once flogged through a fleet, condemned to receive 500 lashes; but fainted and was relieved from half the sentence, and was finally discharged from his majesty's ship the *Rose*, on the 10th Feb. 1812. His afflicting detail of suffering will shortly be made known to the public, and ought to be a theme of execration from some of our congressional orators."

Of the several stocks transferred to the United States to the 31st December, 1812, the interest on which, by the acts of the 8th May, 1792, and the 2d March, 1795, is appropriated for the redemption of the Public Debt. From the documents recently published.]

A GENERAL STATEMENT

	Old six per cent. stock.	Three per cent. stock.	Deferred six per cent. stock.	Five per cent. stock.	Five and a half per cent. stock.	Four and a half per cent. stock.	Six per cent. stock.	Eight per cent. stock.	Exchangeable six per cent. stock.	Converted six per cent. stock.	Leasible six per cent. stock.	Amount of the several species of stocks.
Reimbursement of the foreign debt to the 31st December, 1809,												
of the many six per cent. stocks,												
of the five and a half per cent. stock,												
of the four and a half per cent. stock,												
of the eight per cent. stock,												
of the exchangeable six per cent. stock,												
of the converted six per cent. stock,												
Purchased with moneys received on accounts of surplus duties to the amount of the loan of 2,000,000 dollars, of the 1st of August, 1790 out of the interest fund, or applied thereto,	439,016 12	401,072 96	631,786 86	631,786 86	157,268 66	30,222 72	157,268 66	157,268 66	157,268 66	157,268 66	157,268 66	1,471,820 72
out of moneys arising from imports and bunnings, and from the sale of public lands,	130,288 08	79,035 79	152,623 59	152,623 59	152,623 59	152,623 59	152,623 59	152,623 59	152,623 59	152,623 59	152,623 59	664,260 92
In payment for lands sold under certain acts of congress, for lands on Lake Erie, sold to the state of Pennsylvania, of certain balances which originally belong to the public constitution, in the payment of certain military officers placed on the staff of the army,	65,108 79	88,877 01	98,068 90	98,068 90	98,068 90	98,068 90	98,068 90	98,068 90	98,068 90	98,068 90	98,068 90	320,007 62
In discharge of debts due foreign officers, of the registered debt, per act of the 12th June, 1798, of loan office and final settlement of retirement, per same act, Stock arising from specie, paid for services and supplies prior to the 31st March, 1789,	14,014 22	10,472 40	7,467 09	7,467 09	7,467 09	7,467 09	7,467 09	7,467 09	7,467 09	7,467 09	7,467 09	80
Unapplied of 600,000 dollars, six per cent. stock, retained on account of the Dutch debt, in 1795,	515,400 04	27,581 84	27,581 84	27,581 84	27,581 84	27,581 84	27,581 84	27,581 84	27,581 84	27,581 84	27,581 84	571,400 04
	20,000											20,000
Total amount to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund to the 31st December, 1812,	1,940,709 92	608,555 41	1,075,170 83	8,200,000 11	1,848,000 00	990,000 00	3,180,000 71	1,750,482,500 00	6,294,051 12	1,589,850 70	170,200 57	33,450,063 93

Note.—The nominal amount transferred to the 31st December, 1811, as per document marked (H) in the annual statement
Additional for 1812—Converted six per cent. stocks, or interest from 1st Jan. 1813, 565,218 41
 Louisiana six per cent. stocks, on interest from 1st July 1812, 65,500 00
 Do 1st October 1812, 8,000 00
 Do 1st January, 1813, 103,800 00
 Six per cent. stock of 1812, 179,200 00
 Deferred six per cent. do. 1st October, 1812, 57,000 00
 do. do. 1st January, 1813, 14,000 00

As above, Dollars 33,450,063 98

Add to this sum the amount reimbursed of the old six per cent. and deferred six per cent. stocks
 Also, the unredeemed amount of the public debt on that day, of
 Make the total nominal amount, including the sums passed to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, as exhibited in the annexed statement of the public debt on the first January, 1813,
 14,916,926 00.
 5,200,917 00
 101,439,977 73

STATEMENT

Of the Debt of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1813.

DOMESTIC DEBT, exclusive of the sums passed to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

Six per cent. stock,	17,506,485 90
Three per cent. stock,	16,157,972 59
Deferred stock,	9,576,634 68
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	11,070,700
Six per cent. stock, loan of 1796,	80,000
Exchanged six per cent. stock of 1812,	2,745,120 58
	<u>57,130,913 75</u>

Six per cent. stock constituted by an act passed the 14th March, 1812, entitled, "An act authorising a loan of money not exceeding eleven millions of dollars,"	11,000,000
Deduct purchased by the commissioners of the sinking fund,	57,000
	<u>10,943,000</u>

Nominal amount of debt on the 1st of Jan. 1813,		68,079,913 75
Deduct reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stock to the 31st of Dec. 1812,	19,309,972 19	
From this deduct reimbursement paid on stock subsequently transferred to the sinking fund, to 1st of January, 1810,	28,743 02	
And the difference between the nominal amount of six per cent. and deferred stocks exchanged and the amount of exchanged stock issued in lieu thereof, being reimbursement previously paid on said stocks,	5,664,227 48	
	<u>5,692,973 59</u>	14,216,996 60

Unredeemed amount on 1st of January, 1813a

A. Dolls. 53,863,917 06

Nominal amount of the debt, as above stated,

Doll's. 68,079,913 75

SINKING FUND.—The following sums are in the treasury books, passed to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to the 31st of December, 1812.

FOREIGN DEBT, viz.	Five per cent. stock,	820,000	
	Four and one half per cent. stock,	820,000	
	Four per cent. stock,	3,180,000	
		<u>4,820,000</u>	12,200,000
DOMESTIC DEBT, viz.	Six per cent. stock,	1,946,26 92	
	Three per cent. stock,	698,555 41	
	Deferred six per cent. stock,	1,005,179 83	
	Eight per cent. stock,	6,482,500	
	Exchanged six per cent. stock,	6,294,051 12	
	Converted six per cent. stock,	1,359,850 70	
	Four and a half per cent. stock,	176,00	
	Five and a half per cent. stock,	1,848,900	
	Navy six per cent. stock,	711,700	
	Louisiana six per cent. stock,	179,300	
	Six per cent. stock, of 1812,	57,000	
		<u>21,359,063 68</u>	33,459,063 96
			B. Dolls. 101,538,977 75

A. Unredeemed amount, 1st January, 1812,	45,120,50 43
Add six per cent. stock of 1812,	11,000,000
From which deduct amount purchased by sinking fund,	57,000
	<u>10,943,000</u>
And three per cent. stock issued since,	82 55
	<u>10,943,082 55</u>
	56,963,232 98
Deduct reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stocks,	1,446,047 31
Do. of converted stock,	565,318 41
Louisiana stock purchased,	179,300
Deferred ditto,	9,650 20
	<u>2,200,315 92</u>
	Doll's. 53,863,917 06

B. Total amount of debt including sinking fund, 1st of January, 1812,	93,120,734 16
Add six per cent. of 1812,	11,000,000
three per cent. stock, issued since,	82 55
	<u>11,000,082 55</u>
	104,120,816 71
Deduct difference between six per cent. and deferred stocks exchanged, and stocks issued in lieu,	2,581,838 98
	<u>As above, Dolls. 101,538,977 73</u>

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AIDING THE ENEMY.—The following is from the leading *English* paper, of the 25th ult. Its traitorous deformity is so manifest that very few of "the party" have had the hardihood to insert it. This paper is published by a member of congress!—

"We are informed by a gentleman of the district, who is well acquainted with every member of the cabinet, has closely observed its conduct, and has certainly had good opportunities to understand its movements:—

1st. "That the most active and expensive preparations are now, and have been for some time, quietly making for a vigorous attack upon Canada."

2d. "That the motive for ceasing to bluster, to use irritating language towards the enemy, and assuming a pacific tone is to throw him off his guard, while by such a finesse the loan is obtained, and of consequence, the means of renewing active warfare."

3d. "That it is known by the president, that a naval armistice cannot be obtained, and that a separate armistice by land will not be accepted, so that when hostilities are renewed after the loan is obtained, it will be pretended that every effort was unavailing to suspend the war."

Gen. SHELBY.—In compliment to this inestimable and venerable soldier, the fort at *Detroit* is called *Fort Shelby*. It is now a post of great strength.

TORPEDOES.—It appears the British squadron off *New London* are yet disturbed by torpedoes. One of them lately exploded under the sprit-sail yard of *La Hogue*, and threw up a volume of water near her foretop. The enemy, it seems, has a list of the persons concerned in the management of these machines!

THE LOAN.—It might be well to give remembrance to some of the very wicked and artful lies propagated by the *British* agents to prevent the filling of the loan—they surpass in baseness any thing that any country ever before furnished, for the chain of falsehood appears to have reached from one end of the United States to the other extreme; but we have not room at present for these *literary curiosities*. The spirit that preceded the opening of the books will follow their close, and the filling of the loan, to overflowing, will be accounted for with as much truth as its failure was predicted.

"The books of subscription to the loan of ten millions of dollars for the service of the present year (says the *National Intelligencer* of Wednesday last) were closed on Monday, according to public notice. More than the required amount was offered at 88 for one hundred dollars of stock, being the same terms on which the last loan was obtained."—

Gen. HULL.—An account of the trial, &c. of this unfortunate old man is inserted in the preceding pages. Divested of its barbarous jaw-breaking legal tautology the article is of great interest, and, as an historical record, of much value.

CONVENTION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Head Quarters, Montreal,

Adjutant general's office, April 16, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.—His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces, announces to the troops under his command, that he was pleased to sanction and confirm, on the 15th instant, articles of a convention entered into by Colonel Baynes, adjutant-general to the forces, and brigadier-general Winder, of the army of the United States of America, for the mutual release of all prisoners of war, hostages, or others, with the exception of the forty

six American officers and non-commissioned officers placed in close confinement, as hostages, in conformity with the general order of the 27th October last, in retaliation for twenty-three British born subjects, taken from the ranks of the enemy, and sent to England for legal trial.

By this agreement it is stipulated—that all prisoners of war, (the abovementioned alone excepted) shall be mutually exchanged, and delivered at such places, as shall be agreed on with all convenient expedition; and shall be declared respectively, all and severally, to be released, and free to carry arms, and serve, on the 15th May next, the same as if they had never been prisoners of war: And it has been further provided, That whatever balance shall appear on the returns of prisoners of war, respectively exchanged, or given upon parole, by either party, since the commencement of hostilities, that the number of prisoners for which an equivalent has not been returned, shall be withheld from all military service, until duly exchanged.

It is with a proud satisfaction that the commander of the forces feels confident, that this provisional clause can never apply to the army in Canada, from the immense disparity in the number and rank of the prisoners it has restored to the enemy.

All officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, being prisoners of war, who are not prevented in consequence of their wounds, are commanded to join their respective corps and stations, on the 15th day of May next, and to resume military duties.

EDWARD BAYNES, *Adj. Gen.*

"*Sackett's Harbor, April 26, 1814.*—As this is the spot to which the eyes of the whole nation are at present fixed, you will, I presume, expect to hear what is going on; in doing which I feel much pleasure, as I am able to say what must please every true American. Our naval force consists of five fine vessels, in commission last year; also two fine brigs, now nearly rigged, to mount 26 long 32's each. A ship, that will be launched about the first of May, to mount 70 guns, 32's and 24's, besides several well armed schooners, that will answer for either batteries or transports; the whole comprising a force I believe amply sufficient to enable our gallant Chauncey, not only to chase the knight, but also to drub him.

"From Kingston, distant about thirty miles from here, we learn that they have built two large vessels, the last of which was launched three days since; so that they will soon be able to come up the lake.— This information was received here the evening before last, by our look-out schooner the *Lady of the Lake*, the commander of which, lieutenant Gregor, in his report to the commodore, says that he entered the harbor of Kingston, within a mile of their fleet, and after having reconnoitered, gave them a gun.— This produced a general alarm in the town: they beat to quarters on board of the fleet, and the whole military force (which consists of about 3000) turned out, expecting an attack from our fleet. He then wore ship, and stood out of the harbor.

"We have, for several days past expected an attack here, in consequence of having learned that the enemy had embarked 2000 men; but find since that he had a spy among us (who, by the bye, came very near being taken.) This fellow informed that our fleet, which they supposed had gone to the head of the lake, was still in the harbor; they then disembarked and gave up the project—and well for them, for had they ventured, they would most assuredly have been completely cut up, as the harbor is not only well fortified, but strongly garrisoned."

MILITARY.

Pittsburg, April 27, 1814.

VICTORY OVER THE CREEK INDIANS. We have the pleasure this week of presenting our readers with the following official accounts of another and a signal victory gained by general JACKSON, and his brave companions in arms over the savage foe. Language is inadequate to describe the brilliancy of this galling achievement. The heroes who executed it, will long be held in the grateful remembrance of their countrymen. A friend has favored us with a draft of the scene of action, taken by an officer on the spot. We copy it into the *Mercury*, with as much accuracy as the nature of letter-press printing will admit. It will be found to throw considerable light on the official details. The bend of the river, at this place is circular, resembling the form of a horse shoe, and the breast-work was thrown across the mouth or entrance of the peninsula.

Our friend writes us that a second battle has, ere this, taken place at the Hickory Ground, and that they are hourly looking for expresses.

GROUND.



REFERENCES.

- * Moulton,
- † Montgomery, } Killed.
- ± Somerville,
- ≈ River Talaposa.
- 1 2 Brush fences.
- High ground and trees above the river bank.

From the North. General Macomb commands at Plattsburg, &c. It does not appear that the enemy had been upon the lake, as was stated; and it is doubtful if he can effect any thing if he does. Our naval preparations go on handsomely. Six galleys to mount 2 heavy guns each, have been launched. A part of the militia called out by the governor of Vermont has been discharged with orders to be in readiness. Capt. Macpherson and lieut. Larabe are recovering of the wounds they received at La Col-mills. From Sackett's harbor we learn that the enemy's large vessel had not been launched. On two new brigs were nearly ready for service, and the frigate was expected to be launched by the 1st inst. The enemy has not appeared on Ontario; our force

in readiness and in preparation, is, either way, equal to his. The governor general of Canada has prohibited the exportation of provisions.

The court-martial at Lake George (says the New-York Gazette) is broken up. General Wilkinson had objected to the form of the court, on the ground of its not being composed of general officers.

Colonel King came down in the steam-boat yesterday. General Wilkinson remains suspended at Lake George. General Izard takes command of the northern army.

Extract of a letter from general Wilkinson, to his friend in Albany;

Dated—Champlain, April 9, 1814.

"DEAR SIR—You tell me I am charged with the countermarch of major-general Brown to Sackett's Harbor, after he had advanced more than two hundred miles through mud and mire on an expedition against Niagara—and you desire to know whether such be the fact?" It is just as true, as that I commanded major-general Hampton last campaign for a single minute; or, that I had turned coward and become a drunkard after thirty years service; or, that I had not favored the attack of Kingston until I found it impracticable; and finally, that I shrunk from the attack of Montreal when my means were competent to the enterprise. I confess to you, that after four or five years of remorseless persecution, during which painful period, my character has been mangled and lacerated throughout the nation, I reluctantly obtrude myself on the public, to refute those modern slanders; and an additional motive to silence, under the loads of obloquy which have of late been heaped on me, has been the continued menaces vomited forth by certain public prints, whose sympathies happen to be in opposition to my welfare; of courts of enquiry and of arrests, which have been long hanging over me for imputed offences, committed six months since. Subsequent to which, I have been so far honored with the confidence of the executive, as to be continued in the administration of the most arduous, critical, and confidential military command of the nation; and I have not at this day received, from the war department, an intimation of any complaint against me.

"I have but one objection to indulge your desire—it is the vanity of attempting to check the current of prejudice: for I have experienced on former occasions, that the refutation of one calumny has produced an hundred others; nevertheless, as I may do it without giving just cause of offence to any one, I will remove your solicitude, by assuring you, that to this hour I am an utter stranger, but by common report, to major general Brown's march from Sackett's harbor to Niagara, or to his countermarch to the former place; nor have I any information concerning the specific objects of either movement: but, I must acknowledge, that on hearing of his march to the westward, and having ascertained that the enemy continued to strengthen his garrisons on Lake Ontario, with heavy reinforcements as late as the 17th ultimo, on which day upwards of a thousand men passed up by Hamilton on the St. Lawrence: in combination with other motives equally important, I made the late incursion into Lower Canada, to put the enemy in fear nearer home, and thus to effect a diversion in favor of major general Brown's operations, whether offensive or defensive; and if I am not deceived, by a concurrence of information, the movement has had the effect to draw the whole of the enemy's force in Lower Canada to the vicinity of St. Johns, including a corps of Glensburghians who were stationed on the St. Lawrence, at Coteau de Lac.

"Before closing my letter, I will beg leave to remark, that, although I have not interferred with major general Brown since our separation at the French Mills, I am certain that my legitimate right to control any movement, within the district of my command, made by a subordinate officer without my knowledge, will not be questioned by that gentleman or any other military man; because should this right be taken away, the bonds of subordination and discipline will be dissolved—concert, the soul of military operations will be destroyed, and anarchy must ensue.

With much respect, I am, dear sir, your friend,
J. A. WILKINSON.

NAVAL.

The captain of the *Pique* frigate reported at St. Bartholomews that he had chased the *Constitution!*—But nobody believed him.

The Essex.—By the arrival of a Spanish brig at Boston we learn that the New Zealand, one of the prizes of the Essex, with 2,200 bbls. oil, had been re-captured by the Belvidera frigate. Mr. King, of Boston, the prize-master, destroyed all his despatches before he was taken, and was honorably and honestly reserved in his conversations as to where the Essex was, &c. He stated generally, that she had made twenty-two prizes in all; that captain Porter had taken possession of and fortified three small islands, where he had deposited his prizes. His fleet consisted of the Essex frigate, two ships of 20 and two brigs of 16 guns each, well manned with hardy and lumpy crews. That they had every thing in abundance, and were all in good health. Mr. King left the Essex the 10th of January. This is the latest news we have from the *Achival of the Great South Sea.*

Two American vessels, cut out of a port of Cuba, and carried to New Providence, have been restored, completely fitted for sea, with damages paid by the captors.

The Adams.—The United States' corvette Adams, captain Morris, was spoken off Havana on the 27th ult. going in for provisions. It appears that she had made four prizes; the last an *Indiaman*, after a smart resistence. Having got possession of the prize and removed some of the cargo, a thick fog came on, and when it cleared away, captain Morris found himself alongside of a large English fleet—and was compelled to abandon the Indiaman.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The enemy is not very active. He issued to have fortified the *Tangier* islands, where he has established an hospital, intending it for a general rendezvous. We have a report that he expects a considerable number of troops. The Virginia militia on both sides of the bay are on the alert. The whole force is two 74's, two frigates, one ship, one brig and several schooners.

Mr. Schwertskoff, the Russian secretary of legation, went down to the fleet on Monday last and returned to Baltimore on Thursday morning. The object of the flag is not distinctly stated, but supposed to have been for the purpose of obtaining leave for a vessel to depart from the waters of the Chesapeake for the *Brazil*, to which court Mr. Schwertskoff is to proceed as a diplomatic character.

Congressional Report.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of John G. Cussen, usour.

That their inquiries have fully satisfied them, that the benevolent attention of the religious society of the United Brethren has been laudably directed to

the propagation of a knowledge of Christianity among the aborigines of the country, and that their efforts have been used to turn their habits to peace and the arts of civil life: That in all the collisions between our people and the indians called Moravians, who are principally of the Delaware tribe, the committee are well convinced that the United Brethren and their missionaries were earnest and diligent in their endeavors to prevent hostility and allay their ferocity, unfortunately, however, with too little success. The settlement of Moravian indians at Fairfield appears to have been made in consequence of these collisions; for the destruction of which settlement by the army of the United States, under the command of general Harrison, indemnity is asked by the petitioner.

It has been admitted by the missionary, late resident at Fairfield, who has been fully heard before the committee, that the indians under his care had an early invitation to go to war against the United States from the British officers commanding in their neighborhood; that the indians of other tribes also invited them to go to war, and in some instances threatened them in case of refusal; that the greater portion of the men able to bear arms accepted the invitation, and actually went to war immediately on the declaration; that they were in the battles of *Brownstown and Malden*, and were with general Brock at the surrender of *Detroit*; as also in the battles at *Raisin, Queenstown, the Rapids, and the Thames on the 5th October last, where some were slain.* As soon, however, as report had led the society at Bethlehem to fear that the Fairfield indians would go to war on the side of the enemy, the petitioner wrote to the secretary of war informing him of the circumstance. Previous to the arrival of the army of the United States at Fairfield, which was on the day of the battle of the *Thames*, the indians had deserted their settlement and carried with them their movable property. Thus it became indispensable to the safety of the frontier, in the opinion of the commanding general, that it should not remain as a place of lodgment for hostile savages. It was the wish of general Harrison to have saved the church, but it was so connected with other buildings as to make it impossible. No sufficient evidence has been adduced to the committee of the destruction of other property than the buildings. An estimate of sundry articles, supposed to be lost, has been furnished to the committee, but which was too conjectural, in their opinion, to be made the ground of relief, if relief were proper. On a full view of the case, however, the committee are of opinion, that relief ought not to be granted. Of the early and persevering hostility of the Fairfield indians, there can be no doubt. The necessity of destroying the settlement, after its warriors had been vanquished in battle and the inhabitants had fled, there can be as little cause to doubt, particularly when it is considered that these indians had, by their own act, identified themselves with others whose modes of warfare are constrained by no considerations of humanity.

The settlement, for the destruction of which indemnity is asked, it will be remembered was in an enemy's country. It would not appear to your committee to be morally right, when they have met the fate of war, to grant them indemnity for their destroyed settlement, and the more especially as it is not known but that they are yet hostile. Property which may have been destroyed or lost, belonging to the United Brethren or their missionary, forms cause of regret, because it was appropriated to a benevolent object; but if, in selecting the spot for their mission, or in its use it has been unfortunate, and that issue has arisen out of a course of events originating with

in the scope of probability at first, they, and not the public, the committee are of opinion, ought to bear it. The following resolution is therefore submitted:

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

Mary Ann Clarke.

The following, from a London paper of February 5 is curious and interesting to shew the morality of the great in England:

Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke.—This lady was yesterday brought up to the court of king's bench to receive judgment for a libel on the right honorable W. Fitzgerald, imputing to him the seduction of his friend's wife; the sending of that friend, by his influence, to an unhealthy climate, with a view of obtaining his death, and the administration of deleterious drugs to the object of his guilty amours, for the purpose of procuring abortion. An affidavit of the defendant was then put in and read, in which she began by expressing her sorrow that she had been betrayed into any breach of the laws; but she had been in the habits of the closest intimacy with the plaintiff's father; that during their intimacy a great number of letters passed between them, that he had introduced his son to her when she had influence, and desired her patronage in his favor, and that she rendered him several important services. Afterwards, when a certain investigation took place before the house of commons, Mr. Fitzgerald came to her and implored that she would give up the letters which he had written to her, that she accordingly gave up his letters, which were destroyed in his presence and that she also confided to him papers, and a letter, which contained a promise of patronage from a high personage for her son. After Mr. F. had obtained the destruction of his own letters, and had got her papers, he altogether withdrew himself and absolutely refused to deliver back the letter which she had trusted to his care. That angered by such treatment, she had been induced to write the libel in question, and not with any view of sordid purposes. She concluded by stating that she was the mother of a family and had daughters, whom she was educating in the paths of virtue who would be deprived of her fostering care, if she should be sent into solitude and confinement.

Mr. Attorney General then addressed the court, and observed, it would be difficult to say, in the multitude of libels which are issued, that any one was the worst—but certainly the present libel was most pre-eminently audacious, for it represented a gentleman of high respectability, not merely unworthy of the rank and station of life which he filled, but accused him of crimes which rendered him unfit for the society of men. Mr. Parke, and Mr. Scarlett followed on the same side. Mr. Brougham for the defendant, observed, that the present was distinguished from the case of a political libel, although it attacked a man in a political sphere. It appeared—it was sworn and not contradicted; and therefore must be taken for truth, that there was a delicate connection between the prosecutor's father and the defendant, that it descended to his son, and became a sort of family connection. It was also stated, that for a time there was great intimacy, and not a reciprocity of benefits—for the services were all rendered by one party. That the present prosecutor was introduced to the defendant as to one who, in her then situation could advance his views in life. All this was uncontradicted by the prosecutor.—Neither had he denied that he had suppressed an important letter committed to his charge. And it was in anger for these injuries that the defendant had been induced to publish the libel which she now

deplored. The learned council deprecated any severe judgment on her head. The defendant was sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the king's bench prison.

Wm. Mitchell, for printing the same, was sentenced to four months imprisonment.

Mrs. Clarke had on a rich muslin gown, a scarlet velvet Spencer profusely trimmed with broad white lace, a small straw hat, and white lace veil. On entering the court she threw her veil back, and supported the ardent gaze of the young barristers with the greatest composure. She received the judgment of the court with perfect unconcern; and on retiring, bowed to their lordships most gracefully and condescendingly. The court, and all the avenues to it, as well as Westminster hall, was crowded at an early hour of the morning, with persons anxious to obtain a view of this celebrated female.

Mrs. Clarke no sooner reached her new apartments in Marshalsea, than, with her usual pleasantry, she issued the following card to her "fashionable friends." *Mrs. M. A. CLARKE AT HOME, every evening till further notice.*"

CHRONICLE.

New York election.—The returns of the late very important general election held in this state, are partially received—the following are the supposed results:—The delegation to congress will consist of twenty republicans and seven federalists—this time two years, 20 fed. and 7 rep. were returned. The assembly will have a republican majority of about twenty; last year the federal majority was 10 or 12. There has been a complete revolution. The rep. ticket succeeded in the city of *New York* by a majority of about 200. Particulars hereafter.

LOSNOX, Jun. 2, (Sunday)—The fog still continues. It was more dense and oppressive last night than at any time since its commencement on Monday last. Very few persons venture out, except on pressing business; and no sound was heard out of doors but the voices of the watchmen or the noise of some solitary carriage, cautiously feeling its way through the gloom. It extends as far as the Downs, a distance of 70 miles, but how far in other directions has not yet been ascertained. The wind has, in the interval, blown uniformly from the N. E. We understand that there has been nothing like the present fog since the great earthquake at Lisbon, about half a century ago. The fog then lasted eight days. To a person who came up to London, from a clear open country, during the last two or three days, it would seem as if he had been descending into a coal pit, to see persons walking with a lighted torch or a candle at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and trying to find out in their own streets, their own habitations, and some of them so bewildered as to knock at their neighbor's door to ask where their own houses were.

Some of the public stages and coaches were obliged to be left on the roads, and the horses taken out—many were overturned, and several people injured. A post chaise, with four passengers, on its way from town to Uckfield, was overturned into the water by the road side, at Brixton Wash, and broken to pieces—the passengers and horses were dreadfully cut and bruised. Several robberies were committed in town, and the villains got off by the aid of the fog, although persons were near at the time. Several persons, having missed their way, fell into the river and canals and were drowned. The mail coaches, which reached town, were many hours belated, and the passengers were obliged to get out, and the drivers had to lead the horses. The cry of—Mind! Take care! Where are you? resounded in all directions in every street.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 11 of VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 141.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per ann.

After two weeks delay

beyond the time anticipated, the SUPPLEMENT to the 5th vol. of the WEEKLY REGISTER is published, and will, next week, be delivered or forwarded to those gentlemen who have paid for it. The price is one dollar, and a few copies are yet to be disposed of to those who have not had opportunity to subscribe for it. It consists of 12 sheets, or 192 pages, and contains the biographies of Decatur, Jones, Bainbridge, Perry, Lawrence, Burrows, Allen, lieutenant Alwyn, lieutenant Broom, sailing-master Sigourney, midshipman Claxton, sailing-master Hatch, brigadier-general Covington and colonel Chrystie—an account of the battle of York and of the honors paid to the memories of general Pike, and of captain Lawrence and lieutenant Ludlow—Secret proceedings of the senate respecting the Floridas—Cartel for the exchange of prisoners—Report of the committee of the house of representatives on national trophies—Several speeches, at length, on the remission of the penalties of the merchants' bonds, and on the loan bill—the speeches of governor Livingston in 1778, and of Mr. Holmes—six or eight very important law cases, affecting many interesting facts of a general nature, growing out of the war, such as every gentlemen should be acquainted with; and a great body of other matter, useful or entertaining.

Internal Navigation.

The advantages of the proposed canal from lake Erie to Hudson's river, fully illustrated in a correspondence between Gouverneur Morris and Robert Fulton, Esqs.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 22d, 1814.

To Gouverneur Morris, esq. president of the Board of Commissioners for the Western Canal.

SIR—Numerous engagements have hitherto prevented my paying that attention to the report of the commissioners which the importance of the subject merits; but that you may have evidence of my desire to give all the aid in my power, to an enterprise so sublime, (for I deem that a sublime national work, which will secure wealth, ease and happiness to millions,) I have transmitted to writing some observations, which should you consider them of any utility, you will make use of, as you think proper.

In the report of March, 1812, page 9, the commissioners gave calculations on the expense of conveyance by canals, which calculations were drawn from the experience acquired on canals in England, as to the quantity of work that two horses and three men could do in eight hours; to which adding the wear and tear of the boat and canal, the decay of horses, and interest on the capital expended, in purchasing horses and boats, also the profit on the boat, and the wages, which are higher in this country than in England, it is shewn that the total expense amounts to no more than one cent per ton per mile. As I passed three years at various canals in England, to obtain practical knowledge on the manner of constructing them, and to make myself familiar with their advantages, and was well acquainted with some

of the best engineers, I know this calculation to be correct. Hence one cent per ton per mile, is one dollar a ton for 100 miles, while the usual cost of waggoning is one dollar and sixty cents per hundred weight for 100 miles, or thirty-two dollars a ton. It consequently follows, that on a canal, a ton weight could be boated 3200 miles for the sum now paid to waggon it 100 miles; and the persons at 3200 miles from a good sea port, would have all the advantages of trade, or of bringing their produce to market, which those who reside only 100 miles from market now enjoy, provided the canal were toll free.

Therefore, as cheapness of transport, united to safety and certainty, are the great objects of all public improvement, in canals, rail ways and roads, the one cent per ton per mile is the most powerful argument in favor of canals, and must ever be present in the mind of the political economist, in all his reflections and reasonings on the advantages of such works. From this one cent per ton per mile, I will draw some interesting calculations on the present price of freight in sloops on Hudson's river, between New York and Albany, and shew that it could be done much cheaper by a canal; the proof of them will be conclusive, that if a canal can give advantages superior to sloop navigation on Hudson's river, which is one of the most rectilinear and best in the world, the benefits to be derived from the one contemplated must be vastly superior to every kind of road, river or lake communication from lake Erie to Hudson's river.

The usual price of freight from Albany to New York, is,

For a barrel of flour, from	2s. to 2s 6d.
do. do. pot ashes,	3
do. do. pork,	3

To avoid errors, I will state the average charge at 2s. 6d. the barrel, and allow ten barrels to one ton weight.* Thus a canal boat of fifty tons, would carry five hundred barrels, which at ten dollars a day in expense, and twenty miles in speed, would arrive from Albany in eight days for eighty dollars, and as stated in the report referred to, would amount to one cent per ton per mile, or one hundred and sixty cents for ten barrels from Albany to New York; equal to sixteen cents a barrel, instead of thirty paid to sloops, thereby producing a saving of fourteen cents a barrel, or one hundred and forty cents a ton.

It is now to be seen what this economy would amount to on the whole number of tons carried on Hudson's river in one season. From the returns of the custom-house, I find that 400 sloops or vessels of every description are employed, averaging 60 tons burthen: those that trade to Albany make 11 trips up and 11 trips down, in a season; those that trade to Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and other landings, make more voyages, and hence the whole may be averaged at equal twenty-one trips between New York and Albany, each sixty tons a trip, would amount to one thousand two hundred and sixty tons a year, and the four hundred vessels would carry

* Pot-ash and beef barrels weigh more than flour, but cotton bags and bales of dry goods weigh less; for equal bulk, the flour barrel is a fair average.

five hundred and four thousand tons of every kind of material; but as they return from New York not more than half loaded, I will estimate the average trips at forty-five tons, or a total freight of thirty-nine thousand three hundred tons, on which the economy of one hundred and forty cents a ton, gives five hundred and fifty thousand two hundred dollars in favor of the canal; which is interest at ten per cent. for five millions five hundred and two thousand dollars, equal to thirty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars a mile for constructing the canal, a sum more than sufficient for that purpose.

If it be admitted that the four hundred sloops cost on an average three thousand dollars, their capital is one million two hundred thousand dollars, on which the wear and tear, at fifteen per cent. is one hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year.

A canal boat of fifty tons, can make a trip to and from Albany in twenty four days, allowing time to load and unload; in which time she would transport seventy-five tons, allowing only one half for return cargo; she could make eleven such trips in a season, carrying eight hundred and twenty-five tons; and four hundred and seventy-seven boats would be adequate to the transport of the three thousand ninety-three tons before estimated for the sloops, each canal boat would cost five hundred dollars, and the total number two hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, instead of one million two hundred thousand dollars, the expense of the sloops. On the canal boats, the wear and tear would not be more than ten per cent. because there are no sails or cordage. These annual repairs would therefore be twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, instead of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, the repair of the sloops; giving an economy of one hundred and fifty-six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars a year on wear and tear only; the other great expense of sloops or river craft over that of canal boats, is in wages. Sloops which cost from three to five thousand dollars, require men of some capital to build them, who expect at least twenty per cent. per annum on their first cost, or, on the one million two hundred thousand dollars, two hundred and forty thousand dollars. A river vessel must also have a captain and pilot of some talents and consideration, with pay superior to canal boatmen. The river craft must have more hands to do the like quantity of work, hence the four hundred captains, averaging a pay of five hundred dollars each per annum, which is one hundred and twenty dollars more than received by canal boatmen, is per annum,

The superior number of hands to the sloops, may be estimated at one to each sloop, whose wages, three hundred and sixty-five dollars a year, is*

	146,000
Economy of interest on capital, as before stated.	194,000
Interest to the owners of the sloops on the capital advanced at twenty per cent.	155,150
	240,000
	Dolls. 590,150

This result approaches the advantages in favor of the canal as before stated.

That the owners of water-craft must have this twenty per cent. on their capital is obvious; for if an old stone sloop cost six hundred dollars, and has but two men and a boy, twenty per cent. would be but

Admitting the captain's wages to be superior, captains having more,	400
Pilot	300
Boy	200
Wear on the sloop at fifteen per cent.	90

Total, Dolls. 1110

* Although the sloops are worked only eight months, the earnings should be such as to maintain the man for a year.

for the maintenance of 3 persons and their families, also interest on the capital, and the wear of the sloop.

But if the present population gives this important trade to 160 miles of sloop navigation, may we not look forward with perfect confidence to that of the next twenty years for producing a trade which, if required, will pay ample interest on the capital to be expended in executing the canal.

Had it pleased the Author of the Universe to have drawn Hudson's river from lake Erie, a calm and gentle stream of 10 feet water, the reflecting mind would contemplate with gratitude the Divine munificence; and he who feels, that 160 miles of navigation on Hudson's river is a blessing to this state, would compare the successive range of extended benefits and draw exact estimates of national wealth from 160 miles of easy communication to the western extremity of lake Superior.

For if Hudson's river, collecting freight from its surrounding country, and an interior not more distant than Cayuga or Ontario, now bears on its waters near 400,000 tons per annum, where shall the mind be arrested; on what number of tons shall it dwell? when coming from the population of the next 20 years, and the countries which surround lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie, and a canal of 300 miles through a fertile country? Compared with the trade now on Hudson's river, it cannot be less than a million of tons each year. And for the following reasons: Where the canal unites to the Hudson's river, the man who lives 10 miles from the river and 10 from the canal, will, when he has his produce in a waggon, go direct to the river; but he who lives 30 miles from the river and 5 from the canal will carry it to the canal; and he who lives 50 miles from the river, will go 30 to the canal; he who lives 300 miles from the river, will waggon his produce 100 miles to the canal; thus the canal would draw in the trade of a country forming a triangle, with a base line 200 miles long, and from thence to the apex 300 miles, equal a range of country 300 miles long, 100 miles wide, or 30,000 square miles.

Equal,	Acres 19,200,000
Lake Erie will draw in the trade for 100 miles round its margin; Huron and Michigan from a like distance, lake Superior from 150 miles, all of which may be estimated at	30,000,000

Total, Acres 49,200,000

A quantity, if I recollect right, not far short of the whole of England, (Arthur Young states, England, Ireland and Scotland contain 90 millions of acres.)

The population of England is about one soul to 6 acres, and there can be no doubt that the time will come when the population in the countries here indicated will be 1 to 10 acres, or 4,920,000 persons; a number equal to half the population of England, whose industry and necessities must cause more than 1 million of tons to move through the canal in a season; which million of tons, carried at so low a rate as to enable every thing useful to come to market, would also produce abundant interest of the capital expended; for at one cent a ton per mile in expenses, the transport on 300 miles of canal, would

Cost	Dolls. 3 00
And from Albany to New York	2 50
Total.	Dolls. 5 50

Or 55 cents a barrel; if then 50 cents for toll were charged on each barrel, or 25 cents a hundred on merchandise and other materials for passing through the canal, still the barrel or 200 weight would arrive at New York for 1 dollar 50 cents; which 50 cents toll or 5 dollars a ton, would, on one million of tons, give 5 millions of dollars a year, or 50 per cent. for 10 millions to make the canal; admitting that from

lake Superior to the commencement of the canal at Lake Erie, the expence should be 1 dollar a barrel, it would arrive at New York, from that distant region, 1,600 miles, for two dollars; the price which it now costs to waggon a barrel of flour about 130 miles, at which distance the expence of coming to market checks agriculture and the improvement of the country; therefore this canal and passage through lake Erie into lake Superior will ever be cheaper than transport on our much admired river Mississippi, even when she shall have the advantage of steam boat. For from Louisville to New-Orleans, a distance of 1,545 miles, the freight is 1 dollar 50 cents a barrel, but to come up from New Orleans to Louisville, it is four and a half dollars a hundred weight, or 9 dollars a barrel.

Hence this great work would, as a lucrative speculation for a company of subscribers, be superior to any banking association or incorporate body now known, and in every point of view is worthy of this great state; by drawing forth its resources and those of other states into and through this state; as a source of abundant revenue obtained by the economy of labor, and consequently a clear gain to the state as a means of strength by consolidating population, and as an immense object of real glory, a vast and noble example to our sister states. Such are the conquests worthy of a great and enlightened people, conquests as lasting as the waters that nourish them, and of which we could never be deprived.

All that is left honorable to the fame of Louis XIVth is the canal of Languedoc and his public highways; his military conquests were lost before he died; his canal and roads alone remain blessings to France.

Not more than 40 years ago, the duke of Bridgewater, regardless of public prejudice, constructed the first canal in England, in length about 30 miles; it gave him immortality and 130,000 dollars a year; his success and good example have been the cause of many hundred miles being since executed in various parts of the kingdom, on which the easy conveyance of the ponderous articles of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, has greatly promoted the improvements of that country, and added to her wealth and power.

It is a curious fact, that this canal runs nearly parallel to the river Mersey, the former channel of communication from Manchester to Liverpool; it was therefore, thought absurd to contend that a canal should rival river navigation; as some persons now believe it visionary to cut a canal any where bordering on our lakes; but the river Mersey, like our lakes, was an imperfect navigation, embarrassed by uncertainty and risque; the canal was without risque and certainty to deliver the goods at a given place in the appointed time; it therefore drew the trade from the river and left it a deserted stream — In fact, that a communication may be perfect, the trade must pass with equal ease each way; it must not be subject to the impediments of calms or contrary winds on the lakes; or what is worse, to *floods, shoals, or shoals*, which are common to fresh water rivers.

But seeing our vast lakes and rivers, there is nothing more natural, than to associate the idea of navigation with them, and lead the mind on through locks to Ontario, and along the St. Lawrence to Quebec; but the best of all practice, the practice of English and Dutch canals, have proved how vastly inferior such communications are to the one contemplated; and the calculations which I here submit, will, I hope, make it clear to every unbiassed mind; but were the conveyance by the lakes and St. Law-

rence more perfect than it ever can be, and Canada
 ers, it could never be good policy in New York, to let so immense a trade go by that course, to the infinite injury of this state. I have shewn, and I hope clearly, that were the intended canal to cost ten millions of dollars, it would, in a few years, produce five millions a year; but say 3 millions, then it would pay its capital in less than four years, and give a revenue to this state without a tax, of from three to five millions a year, with which income this state might proceed with other and greater improvements to its own glory, and incalculable benefit. A canal is in reality, like a great labor-saving machine in the possession of a prudent and skilful manufacturer; the economy and profits of which are applied to extending his works and increasing his capital.— Here the state is proprietor, and possesses the capital to execute the work, which, I do not hesitate to say, would be an inexhaustible mine of wealth, that in a few years would give to this state the most refined order of public improvement; for if my calculations be correct, and I challenge any one to confute them, on principles of increasing population and industry; the canal yielding five millions a year, would, in twenty years, give one hundred millions, to be expended in other canals, bridges, roads and improvements; what could be done with one hundred millions of dollars? All reflecting men can conceive and calculate.

By this statement you will perceive, that I am not for a canal free of toll; my reason is, that the whole inhabitants of the state being responsible for the necessary funds to construct it, or the interest thereon, they who benefit by the canal should pay such toll as will return the interest; and not only so, but they should pay at least as much toll as I have stated, which still leaves them an immense advantage in coming to market, yet produces an ample fund for other improvements. It is therefore, I think, evident, that if a reasonable toll can produce an annual income which in time will improve the whole state that the canal should be made and the toll laid.

My estimate of one million of tons a year is for 9 months equal 3,703 tons a day, or 74 boats a day, to pass the locks at 12 minutes for each boat, will require from 14 to 15 hours, or a double range of locks. On this subject, and the manner of executing the canal, I will perhaps, at a future day, trouble you with another letter.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient,

ROBERT FULTON.

MORRISANIA, March 5, 1814.

Sir—I have this moment received your letter of the 22d of last month, which I consider as so valuable, that I shall transmit a copy to Albany, that it may be communicated to members of the legislature, without stopping to examine minutely your calculations, in the persuasion that they are substantially correct; moreover, the basis being established, the only difference as to results must be about the more or less, while the least is sufficient for your general conclusion. You shew that this canal will be, to the state, a mine more valuable than those of Potosi to Spain. I have never ventured to develop what my judgment contemplated from this measure, because I had learnt, from experience, that results of a certain magnitude, even when bottomed on mathematical demonstration, are treated as light and fanciful by those who measure the whole world with the limited standard of their own comprehension. The benefits to result from canals, which may at a trifling comparative expense be made through different parts of the state of New-York, were a subject of my serious meditation, many years before I ventured to disclose them; and even then, the project was

treated more like the scheme of a dreamer, than the matured reflection of a sound mind.

The money produced which you exhibit is not the greatest advantage which I have been led to expect. Improvements assist each other, and contributing to mutual advancement, tend to general perfection.—The great vivifying principle, on which a thousand astonishing consequences depend, is this, that whatever saves labor rewards labor. And permit me to remark on this occasion, and in this place, that among the wonderful effects which a full development of this principle has produced in Great Britain, it is not the least that after twenty years of war expence, at the beginning of which many who are considered as models of political wisdom declared her to be on the verge of bankruptcy, after the proud and generous defiance of a world in arms to rescue a world in chains, she gives this year between forty and fifty million of dollars to the continental system devised for her ruin, are unable to defend themselves without the aid of her treasure.

I say it is the great vivifying principle on which the nation's wealth and power depend, that every thing which saves labor rewards labor. By diminishing its money-price, a new diminution, each effect becoming a cause, so that each is a step in the ladder by which she ascended to the pinnacle of prosperity. I say the money price to distinguish it from the real price: for money is but an instrument of transfer in the bank accounts of political economy. The pecuniary stipend of a laboring man represents his house rent, fuel, food and raiment. In proportion then, as these articles which form the real stipend are reduced to their money price, his labor can bear a similar reduction.—But, causes preceding effects, every such reduction contributes, in the first instance, to his ease and comfort; and only affects, consequentially, the price of his labor, by the competition of his brethren. Thus, the canal which brings fuel from one quarter, food from another, the national accumulation of wealth which, lowering the rate of interest, lessens the rent of houses, built more cheaply also from materials more cheaply collected by workmen more cheaply paid, the labor saving machines which supply cheaper clothes and tools from raw materials brought by canals, more cheaply to the manufactories, all these causes working together make the Englishman's shilling nearly equal to the American's dollar: enabling him therefore, to sell for a shilling, what, by the high price of labor consequent on the manner and expence of living, is not made here for less than five such shillings or one of our dollars. Now it is self-evident that in a general competition for any one article, they will get most of it who will give most for it. It follows therefore, that those who will give the most for money, in other words those who will sell cheapest, will have most money.

In relinquishing the large revenue of which the canal will undoubtedly be susceptible, I contemplated two objects distinct though connected. First, that the more cheap shall be the transportation the more extensive will be the theatre of its operation; and secondly, that the greater shall be the mass of the products which it brings down, the greater will be the commercial interchange of returning merchandize, and the greater the encouragement to manufacturers by the increased cheapness and comfort of living, together with the cheapness and abundance of raw materials. It is here that I look for ample compensation to those parts of the state which seem to be less interested than our western district, but which are far more interested than they seem. You, whose mind has long been turned to the contemplation of such objects, you will not be surpris'd when I tell you

that I believe the effect of our proposed canal, will make the shores of the Hudson's river, in fifty years, almost a continued village. Compare the country from Albany to Waterford, with what it was in 1785. Look also at the effects already produced by your steam boats.

But it is needless to discuss now to the best mode of managing that great concern. You shew that it may be made to produce a vast revenue, while conferring inestimable benefit on our neighbors. This is sufficient. If afterwards it appears that lowering the toll and thereby increasing and extending that benefit, would be still more advantageous, the legislature will act accordingly. I am, sir, yours, &c.
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Manufactures.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In the Register, Vol. I, page 63, we discover from "Blodgett's Economics," that the total consumption of all foreign merchandize within the United States, on the experience of five years, was at the rate, per annum, of \$49,505,000, for articles subject to the *ad valorem* duty, the whole imports of foreign merchandize having been, on an average, \$83,876,612 per annum.

The intention of this quotation is to discover, if possible, the averaged amount of foreign merchandize imported into the United States and adapted to clothing the inhabitants;—but as there is a great variety of articles included in the aforesaid \$49,505,000 (which sum includes every species of clothing) that are not applicable to clothing the body, we must be left to conjecture what proportion of that sum to adopt in the calculations which follow, to ascertain how long it may be before the United States can supply themselves without the aid of foreign countries.

Besides a great variety of smaller articles, the *ad valorem* duties include the ironmongery, stone and earthen ware, looking-glasses, carpeting, household furniture, &c. that we receive from abroad—wares of tin, copper, pewter, china, gold and silver and plated wares; and when we consider the great amount of the two first articles that are usually imported, it may be a liberal allowance if we suppose that twenty millions of the \$49,505,000 are applied to the purposes of body-clothing exclusively.

In the year 1810 the white population of the United States amounted to 6,000,000 white persons and 1,200,000 colored persons.

Let us suppose that it will require twenty dollars *per annum* for the clothing of each individual of an average of the first class, and we have the sum of one hundred and twenty millions and ten dollars per annum; for each colored person twelve ditto, making one hundred and thirty-two millions, as the *cost per annum* for clothing the inhabitants of the United States; and the writer is persuaded that any person who has had the experience of clothing a family, will be satisfied that the calculation is a very moderate one.

Now as we have seen that it will require one hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars to clothe the inhabitants of the United States for one year, and that the whole amount of body clothing imported amounts, on an average of five years, to but twenty millions of dollars, it is evident that we require but about one-seventh of our clothing from abroad.

The nicest enquiry is, is it possible for the United States to supply this one-seventh, and how long will it require to produce that effect?

From the documents published, and information otherwise obtained, it appears pretty certain that

there will be two hundred thousand spindles at work in the United States on cotton, before the close of the present year. They will spin eight millions of pounds of cotton *per annum*; and considering the various mixtures of wool and cotton, and flax and cotton, now made, and that the demand for cotton twist is principally for domestic purposes, it is not an unreasonable calculation that those eight million of pounds twist will produce eight millions of dollars worth of cloth.

As it appears by the accounts rendered to congress for the year 1810, that the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, contained at that time 2,719,100 sheep, it may be reasonable to conclude that there was at that time, in the United States, a number of sheep equal at least to the whole number of inhabitants, say 7,000,000; and, as great exertions have been making since that time to increase the number, and as it is believed they will double at least in four years, that it will now be safe to calculate on ten millions, including the common kinds and merinos. Ten millions of sheep will yield thirty millions pounds of wool, which at 75 cents per lb. (the present price for common wool) will make 22,000,000 of dollars; but as all our wool is wrought up, this article alone may seem to be equal to the 20,000,000 we are deficient in clothing. It must, however, be remembered that a large proportion of our wool, cotton and flax is employed for other purposes than body clothing—possibly one half. Let us then suppose, that with our increased quantity of wool, and the manufactures of wool and cotton at present in operation, we are still deficient in supplying ourselves with clothing to the amount of 20,000,000—a state of things which cannot be admitted but for the sake of calculation, as the writer is well assured it is at variance with the fact.

In conversing with men well acquainted with the breeding of sheep, they admitted that it was highly probable that the stock of sheep at present in the United States, will double in three years from natural increase, making a sufficient allowance for natural deaths and the use of them for food; but as we mean not to overstrain any point in our observations, we shall allow double that time, or six years, to produce this effect; and should that be the case we shall at the end of that period have thirty millions of pounds of wool to dispose of beyond our present stock; of which it is probable from the mixture of the merino blood now generally spread through the country, the quality will be advanced so as to command one dollar per lb. or thirty millions of dollars. But as our woolen manufactures keep pace with the increase of our wool, and are likely to continue so, unless prevented by foreign competition, we may expect the whole of the above thirty millions of pounds of wool will be wrought into cloth of different kinds, in addition to our present stock, in the year 1820—and reckoning the cloth at no higher rate than the worth of the wool, we have thirty millions of dollars worth of cloth more than to add to our present stock for that year.

We have before supposed that by the close of the present year there will be 200,000 cotton spindles at work in the United States. If we can venture to add for six years to come, an increase of 100,000 spindles, we shall have four million pounds of twist to add to our present stock, and valued as heretofore, will be worth four millions of dollars. The increase of our wool and our cotton manufactures will then produce in six years from the present, cloths of various kinds worth thirty four millions of dollars, and if to these we add the increased value of our flax and hemp manufactures, it would seem not unreasonable to suppose that in the year 1820, we

may supply ourselves with all the stronger kinds of clothing, without any aid from foreign countries. Europe, India and China, may continue to supply the lighter fabrics, but the United States will be competent to furnish its own citizens with every thing really necessary.

Having progressed thus far in relation to body clothing, some enquires in respect to the ability of the United States to furnish those articles of iron, brass, lead, copper, potter's ware, leather, &c. that are in continual demand and almost daily use, seems a proper accompaniment to the foregoing observations.

It is well known that all our fabrics of leather are of our own manufacture—at present there is a deficiency of hides, in consequence of the supply from South America being cut off—but peace will restore it. Lead and copper are procured with some difficulty, and are consequently high in price, from our connection with New Orleans by sea being obstructed—but iron is plenty and we only wait the discovery of coal more generally to extend every species of manufacture that requires a liberal and cheap supply of fuel.—The best information we have to give is from an actual personal examination by the writer, into the stock of the ironmongers in this place, made within a few days, and he was surprized as well as pleased to find a full supply of the following articles manufactured in the United States:

Andirons of brass and iron, shovels and tongs, brass and iron tops; bed-screws and wood screws of all descriptions; plane bits and planes of all kinds; screw augurs, axes and hatchets; titalia ladles and spoons, and iron ladles; box coffee mills; bellows, brass and iron pipes; waggon boxes and hollow ware of all kinds; shovels and spades; mill, cross cut and frame saws; girth and straining webbing; spikes, nails, tacks and sprigs of all descriptions; whitened and brass knobs and conch makers ware generally, plated and plain; shoe knives; stirrups and bridle bits, plated and plain; window glass of all kinds; white and red lead; litharge spirits turpentine; lintseed oil; Spanish brown and yellow ochre, ground and dry; painting brushes and other brushes generally; trace chains and other chains; shoe maker's hammers; carpenters rules; brass candlesticks; patent lamps; straw knives and window bolts; glass paper; drawing knives; iron squares; frying pans; currying combs; horn combs and whet stones; lamp black; stone jugs; iron and steel shovels (called Devonshire shovels) and ditching shovels; nail and spike gimblets; grid irons, grid-dles and roasting pans; weights of all kinds, house, horse and sheep bells; sad irons; mason trowels and stoves of all kinds; some American files, and may be had in plenty, but their quality not sufficiently ascertained. Although the variety here enumerated is very considerable, new articles are coming forward daily, and it is probable will not be long until we can add locks of all kinds; butt and H. hinges, and some other important articles that are yet wanting. Window glass is now made in large quantities by various glass works, bottles and phials of American manufacture are common; flint glass of a beautiful quality and in considerable quantities, is made in Pittsburg, and brought to the Atlantic States; oil, on mint, sassafras, worm and pronyal and castor; nitrous and sulphuric acid; all medicinal preparations; rectified spirits, pearl and potato; saffron; gold leaf; magnesia; sal nitra spec and tincture bottles; sugar of lead, glauber salts; soda; vol. spirits; hartshorn; tartar emetic, teeth brushes; syringes, teeth drawing instruments, &c. of American produce and manufacture are to be found in our drug-gists shops. [Continued.]

treated more like the scheme of a dreamer, than the matured reflection of a sound mind.

The money produced which you exhibit is not the greatest advantage which I have been led to expect. Improvements assist each other, and contributing to mutual advancement, tend to general perfection.—The great vivifying principle, on which a thousand astonishing consequences depend, is this, that whatever saves labor rewards labor. And permit me to remark on this occasion, and in this place, that among the wonderful effects which a full development of this principle has produced in Great Britain, it is not the least that after twenty years of war expense, at the beginning of which many who are considered as models of political wisdom declared her to be on the verge of bankruptcy, after the proud and generous defiance of a world in arms to rescue a world in chains, she gives this year between forty and fifty million of dollars to the continental system devised for her ruin, are unable to defend themselves without the aid of her treasure.

I say it is the great vivifying principle on which the nation's wealth and power depend, that everything which saves labor rewards labor. By diminishing its money-price, a new diminution, each effect becoming a cause, so that each is a step in the ladder by which she ascended to the pinnacle of prosperity. I say the money price to distinguish it from the real price: for money is but an instrument of transfer in the bank accounts of political economy. The pecuniary stipend of a laboring man represents his house rent, fuel, food and raiment. In proportion then, as these articles which form the real stipend are reduced to their money price, his labor can bear a similar reduction.—But, causes preceding effects, every such reduction contributes, in the first instance, to his ease and comfort; and only affects, consequentially, the price of his labor, by the competition of his brethren. Thus, the canal which brings fuel from one quarter, food from another, the national accumulation of wealth which, lowering the rate of interest, lessens the rent of houses, built more cheaply also from materials more cheaply collected by workmen more cheaply paid, the labor saving machines which supply cheaper clothes and tools from raw materials brought by canals, more cheaply to the manufactories, all these causes working together make the Englishman's shilling nearly equal to the American's dollar: enabling him therefore, to sell for a shilling, what, by the high price of labor consequent on the manner and expence of living, is not made here for less than five such shillings or one of our dollars. Now it is self-evident that in a general competition for any one article, they will get most of it who will give most for it. It follows therefore, that those who will give the most for money, in other words those who will sell cheapest, will have most money.

In relinquishing the large revenue of which the canal will undoubtedly be susceptible, I contemplated two objects distinct though connected. First, that the more cheap shall be the transportation the more extensive will be the theatre of its operation; and secondly, that the greater shall be the mass of the products which it brings down, the greater will be the commercial interchange of returning merchandize, and the greater the encouragement to manufacturers by the increased cheapness and comfort of living, together with the cheapness and abundance of raw materials. It is here that I look for ample compensation to those parts of the state which seem to be less interested than our western district, but which are far more interested than they seem. You, whose mind has long been turned to the contemplation of such objects, you will not be surprised when I tell you

that I believe the effect of our proposed canal, will make the shores of the Hudson's river, in fifty years, almost a continued village. Compare the country from Albany to Waterford, with what it was in 1785. Look also at the effects already produced by your steam boats.

But it is needless to discuss now to the best mode of managing that great concern. You shew that it may be made to produce a vast revenue, while conferring inestimable benefit on our neighbors. This is sufficient. If afterwards it appears that lowering the toll and thereby increasing and extending that benefit, would be still more advantageous, the legislature will act accordingly. I am, sir, yours, &c.
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Manufactures.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In the Register, Vol. I, page 63, we discover from "Blodgett's Economics," that the total consumption of all foreign merchandize within the United States, on the experience of five years, was at the rate, per annum, of \$49,505,000, for articles subject to the *ad valorem* duty, the whole imports of foreign merchandize having been, on an average, \$83,876,612 per annum.

The intention of this quotation is to discover, if possible, the averaged amount of foreign merchandize imported into the United States and adapted to clothing the inhabitants;—but as there is a great variety of articles included in the aforesaid \$49,505,000 (which sum includes every species of clothing) that are not applicable to clothing the body, we must be left to conjecture what proportion of that sum to adopt in the calculations which follow, to ascertain how long it may be before the United States can supply themselves without the aid of foreign countries.

Besides a great variety of smaller articles, the *ad valorem* duties include the ironmongery, stone and earthen ware, looking-glasses, carpeting, household furniture, &c. that we receive from abroad—wares of tin, copper, pewter, china, gold and silver and plated wares; and when we consider the great amount of the two first articles that are usually imported, it may be a liberal allowance if we suppose that twenty millions of the \$49,505,000 are applied to the purposes of body-clothing exclusively.

In the year 1810 the white population of the United States amounted to 6,000,000 white persons and 1,200,000 colored persons.

Let us suppose that it will require twenty dollars *per annum* for the clothing of each individual of an average of the first class, and we have the sum of one hundred and twenty millions and ten dollars per annum; for each colored person twelve ditto, making one hundred and thirty-two millions, as the cost *per annum* for clothing the inhabitants of the United States; and the writer is persuaded that any person who has had the experience of clothing a family, will be satisfied that the calculation is a very moderate one.

Now as we have seen that it will require one hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars to clothe the inhabitants of the United States for one year, and that the whole amount of body clothing imported amounts, on an average of five years, to but twenty millions of dollars, it is evident that we require but about one-seventh of our clothing from abroad.

The nicest enquiry is, is it possible for the United States to supply this one-seventh, and how long will it require to produce that effect?

From the documents published, and information otherwise obtained, it appears pretty certain that

there will be two hundred thousand spindles at work in the United States on cotton, before the close of the present year. They will spin eight millions of pounds of cotton *per annum*; and considering the various mixtures of wool and cotton, and flax and cotton, now made, and that the demand for cotton twist is principally for domestic purposes, it is not an unreasonable calculation that those eight million of pounds twist will produce eight millions of dollars worth of cloth.

As it appears by the accounts rendered to congress for the year 1810, that the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, contained at that time 2,719,100 sheep, it may be reasonable to conclude that there was at that time, in the United States, a number of sheep equal at least to the whole number of inhabitants, say 7,000,000; and, as great exertions have been making since that time to increase the number, and as it is believed they will double at least in four years, that it will now be safe to calculate on ten millions, including the common kinds and merinos. Ten millions of sheep will yield thirty millions pounds of wool, which at 75 cents per lb. (the present price for common wool) will make 22,000,000 of dollars; but as all our wool is wrought up, this article alone may seem to be equal to the 20,000,000 we are deficient in clothing. It must, however, be remembered that a large proportion of our wool, cotton and flax is employed for other purposes than body clothing—possibly one half. Let us then suppose, that with our increased quantity of wool, and the manufactures of wool and cotton at present in operation, we are still deficient in supplying ourselves with clothing to the amount of 20,000,000—a state of things which cannot be admitted but for the sake of calculation, as the writer is well assured it is at variance with the fact.

In conversing with men well acquainted with the breeding of sheep, they admitted that it was highly probable that the stock of sheep at present in the United States, will double in three years from natural increase, making a sufficient allowance for natural deaths and the use of them for food; but as we mean not to overstrain any point in our observations, we shall allow double that time, or six years, to produce this effect; and should that be the case we shall at the end of that period have thirty millions of pounds of wool to dispose of beyond our present stock, of which it is probable from the mixture of the merino blood now generally spread through the country, the quality will be advanced so as to command one dollar per lb. or thirty millions of dollars. But as our woolen manufactures keep pace with the increase of our wool, and are likely to continue so, unless prevented by foreign competition, we may expect the whole of the above thirty millions of pounds of wool will be wrought into cloth of different kinds, in addition to our present stock, in the year 1829—and reckoning the cloth at no higher rate than the worth of the wool, we have thirty millions of dollars worth of cloth more than to add to our present stock for that year.

We have before supposed that by the close of the present year there will be 200,000 cotton spindles at work in the United States. If we can venture to add for six years to come, an increase of 100,000 spindles, we shall have four million pounds of twist to add to our present stock, and valued as heretofore, will be worth four millions of dollars. The increase of our wool and our cotton manufactures will then produce in six years from the present, cloths of various kinds worth thirty four millions of dollars, and if to these we add the increased value of our flax and hemp manufactures, it would seem not unreasonable to suppose that in the year 1829, we

may supply ourselves with all the stronger kinds of clothing, without any aid from foreign countries. Europe, India and China, may continue to supply the lighter fabrics, but the United States will be competent to furnish its own citizens with every thing really necessary.

Having progressed thus far in relation to body clothing, some enquires in respect to the ability of the United States to furnish those articles of iron, brass, lead, copper, potter's ware, leather, &c. that are in continual demand and almost daily use, seems a proper accompaniment to the foregoing observations.

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Boston. *Amelia Island* will probably, and immediately, become one of the greatest markets in the world.

THE INDIANS. Considerable alarm exists at *St. Louis*, as the Indians under *Dickson*, are believed to be embodied in great force. *General Clark*, governor of the *Missouri Territory*, an estimable officer, has proposed to raise a corps of volunteers for sixty days, which he will command in person.

LAW CASE. From a *Newbern, (N. C.) paper*.—

The superior court for *Craven county* has been held here this week, his honor *Judge Henderson*, presiding.

On *Thursday*, *B. Burnham* was tried on an indictment for the murder of *Olney Goodrich*.

Burnham was *gunner*, *Goodrich*, *cockswain* of gun-boat No. 146, as appeared by the muster-roll—but *Goodrich* was acting as master's mate. On the 22d of *March*, while the gun-boat was in the harbor of *Washington*, the master (*Wolffington*) on shore, *Goodrich* being about to go on shore at night, appointed a person who did not belong to the boat, but was on board as pilot, to take command of the watch: some of the crew expressed their dissatisfaction at this appointment, as irregular. *Burnham* who was below in the fore-castle was heard to use the term "rascal," *Goodrich* demanded, whom do you "rascal," *Burnham* replied, "you! you are a damn'd rascal." *Goodrich* said he would see who was the rascal, went aft, and got a lantern and candle, went into the cabin, came out with a pair of hand-cuffs, and went into the fore-castle where *Burnham* was; the witnesses said evidently with an intention to put *Burnham* in irons—a scuffle was heard, *Goodrich* was stabbed twice and died instantly.

In behalf of *Burnham*, it was urged, that whether the deceased was cockswain as by the muster-roll, or master's mate as the witnesses thought him, the GUNNER was his superior officer. The gunner being a warrant officer appointed by the president, the cockswain and master's mate, only petty officers appointed by the master. And consequently the deceased had no authority to put the gunner in irons. That if the deceased was admitted to have been the superior officer, he could not rightfully exercise his authority by putting the gunner in irons: The proper course being to report his conduct to the master for trial by a court martial. The jury retired for a few minutes and returned a verdict "not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PIKE. *Burlington, April 29, 1814.*—At a meeting of the Board of Honor of the 15th or *Pike's* regiment, held on the 24th inst. it was resolved, that the following articles of the constitution governing said Board be carried into effect.—"Article 2d. Each succeeding 27th April, the day on which the immortal *PIKE* fell; the standard will be dressed in mourning; each officer to wear crape, and all unnecessary duties dispensed with during the day, as token of respect for our departed friend and commander," and that captain *Vandalsem*, captain *Barton* and lieutenant *Goodwin* be a committee of arrangement for the day.

Agreeably to the above resolution, the regiment formed at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the grand parade, and proceeded in funeral order through town, to the court house square, and from thence through *Pearl street*, to the cantonment, where by the request of the commanding officer, lieutenant *Goodwin* delivered the following pertinent address:

Fellow Soldiers—Thus far have we solemnized this day in commemoration of the immortal father of our regiment, our beloved *PIKE*. When our political horizon was darkened by the confusion that pervaded the whole world, he was among the first that advanced to meet our barbarous and unjust enemy. Stimulated

by a love of country, and a thirst for glory, he solicited with ardor, the honor of facing the enemy's batteries on all occasions, he panted to invade in the just cause of his country, and lived with the lively hope of perpetrating our freedom and handing it down unpolluted to future generations.

As an officer, the remotest corners of our country is filled with his fame. Let the learned record his deeds, and let us improve the principles he has left imprinted in our minds, and like him live but "for honor and happiness in this life, and fame after death." Nor let us confound him in the list of ordinary heroes. He will compare with *Warren* and *Montgomery*, for like them he fell at the head of his column, bravely fighting in his country's cause.

With body shattered by an inhuman and unequalled explosion, he smiled in death, while our flag waved triumphant in his sight, and expired without regret, on a pillow purchased with his life.

May the omnipotent hand which directs all things, cause his spirit to hover around our councils in the field, and at all times be with his beloved regiment.

After which the regiment fired three volleys and retired to their quarters.

WHITE YOUNGS, capt. 15th inf.

President of the Board, pro tem.

DANL. E. BURCH, lt. 15th inf.

Secretary of the Board pro tem.

MILITARY.

The person who was executed some time since at *Plattsburg* as a spy appears to have been a lieutenant *Baker*, of the embodied militia. At *Montreal* it was not intimated that he came out in any other character than that of a spy.

To the editor of the *Geographical and Military Museum.*

PLATTSBURG, April 10, 1814.

Sir—I send you the enclosed documents for publication, to correct the wanderings of public opinion, respecting the operations of the last campaign, on the *St. Lawrence* and its waters; the people of this union are prone to justice; when they err it is from delusion; when correctly informed, their judgment is infallible; may they never forget that their government is founded in equality, and that whatever strikes at the rights of an individual, is a wrong done to the whole community: Support this principle and the federal constitution will endure for ages; abandon it, and the noble fabric tumbles in ruins.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. WILKINSON.

Minutes of a council of war, holden at Sackett's Harbor, August 26th, 1813.

PRESENT.

Major-general *WILKINSON*,

Major-general *LEWIS*,

Commodore *CHAUNCEY*,

Brigadier-general *BROWN*,

Brigadier-general *SWARTWOUT*,

Quarter-master-general.

Major-general *Wilkinson* states to the council, the views of the government and the relative situation of affairs.

The conquest of the province of *Upper Canada* comprise the instruction of the executive of the *United States*, for the service of this army, the impending campaign, and the reduction of *Kingston* by a direct attack or indirect movement, embraces the primary object of these instructions.

From the best information possessed, the main force of the enemy in *Upper Canada* opposed to this command, is divided between the head of *lake Ontario*, *Kingston* and *Prescott*: say at the first place, two thousand regular troops, besides militia and auxiliary savages,—at *Kingston* three thousand six hundred and fifty regulars, and one thousand six

hundred militia, together with the naval force when in port, estimated at a thousand or twelve hundred men,—and at Prescott eight hundred and fifty men;—making a total of at least nine thousand combatants.* But this force is so far divided, that not more than four thousand men can be brought to act seasonably and with any effect at any given point, unless we should attack Kingston, in which case by the addition of seamen and marines, the number may be increased to six thousand, for the defence of the various, the extensive and widely detached works of that depot.

The whole present effective force of the army of this district may be estimated at seven thousand four hundred combatants, exclusive of the naval department: but this may, it is expected, by the recovery of the sick and the junction of recruits, be augmented to nine thousand combatants, exclusive of militia, on whom no solid reliance can be placed, by the 20th of next month: our army at present occupies the following places, viz at forts George and Niagara three thousand five hundred, at Oswego one hundred, at this place two thousand; and at Burlington on lake Champlain four thousand; this distraction of our force weakens our hands, and puts it out of our power to make any decisive stroke to break the strength and impair the vigor of the enemy: indeed the division on Champlain is too remote to afford us prompt succor in this quarter, should it become necessary; but it may operate a powerful diversion on the side of Montreal, where it is believed the enemy rests his defence chiefly on his organized militia. The season is wasting rapidly, and the honor and interests of the nation imperiously demand that a deadly blow should be struck somewhere.

In the mean time the enemy continues to reinforce his posts in this quarter and to strengthen his position in the neighborhood of fort George, where the commander-in-chief is now acting in person.

As the success of every operation will depend on the conjoint exertions of the army and navy, it is enjoined by the executive, that a cordial co-operation and a perfect good understanding, should be maintained between the commanders of these departments respectively.

Having submitted this statement of facts to the consideration of the council, major-general Wilkinson requests their sentiments on the following points, viz.

1st. To wait, in our present positions a combat between the rival squadrons for the supremacy on the lake.

2d. To assemble a sufficient force at fort George to cut up the enemy in that quarter, then to descend to this place, call the division from Champlain, incorporate the whole and make a direct attack on Kingston.

3d. To concentrate all the troops on the lake in this vicinity, order the division on Champlain to feint upon Montreal or to carry a real attack against it should circumstances warrant, and then with the troops assembled here, to reduce Kingston and proceed against Montreal should the season permit; or,

4th. To rendezvous the whole of the troops on the lake in this vicinity; and in co-operation with our squadron, to make a bold feint at Kingston, slip down the St. Lawrence, lock up the enemy in our rear to starve and surrender, or oblige him to follow us without artillery, baggage or provisions—eventually to lay down his arms, to sweep the St.

Lawrence of armed craft, and in concert with the division under maj. gen. Hampton to take possession of Montreal.

Upon the various propositions submitted by the commander-in-chief to the council, consisting of the general officers of the division, and commodore Chauncey of the navy they are of opinion that,

1st. It is not necessary to await the result of a conflict between the hostile squadrons, as the operation of the army in the event of the adoption of either of these propositions, will not depend on a co-operation with the fleet, further than to secure the passage of the troops into the St. Lawrence.

2d. The second proposition is rejected, because the object appears to be a partial one, as far as relates to the proposed operation against the division in the vicinity of fort George. The loss of time also would probably render it too late to carry an attack against Kingston this campaign.

3d. This proposition is also considered a partial operation, and one for which the force on this lake might possibly prove inadequate.

4th. The fourth and last meets the approbation of the council. The object appears feasible,—and if accomplished, the upper country must fall of course; for it is incapable of subsisting the enemy's force for any length of time, and the possession of Montreal will certainly destroy the line of communication between the upper and lower provinces. The feint on Kingston is reserved for future consideration.

(Signed) MORGAN LEWIS,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY,
ROBT. SWARTWOUT,
JAC. BROWN.

A true copy from the original,
C. J. NOURSE, *Capt. and A. D. C.*

Minutes of a council of war holden at fort George, on the 29th September, 1813.

PRESENT.

Major-general WILKINSON,

Brig. gen. BOYD,	Col. PORTER,
Col. BRADY,	Col. PIERCE,
Col. BISSELL,	Col. SCOTT,
Col. BRADBURY,	Col. PRESTON,
Col. MILLER,	Lieut. col. CUTTING,
Lieut. col. MITCHELL,	Lieut. col. POSEY,
Major HUYCK,	Major CAMPBELL,
Major FORSTH,	Major MALCOM,
Major NICHOLAS,	Major LUCAS,
Major CUMMINS,	Major HANBMAN,
Major MORGAN,	Major BATTERY.

Major-general Wilkinson states to the council, that the concentration of the force at this place and Sackett's Harbor, and the reduction of *Kingston, comprise his chief objects for the operations of the army pending the residue of the campaign.

In order to facilitate the second object, every practicable means have been employed, to attract the attention of the enemy to this point, and to draw hither the whole of his disposable force.

To accomplish the great object in view as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, a general embarkation will take place, and the main body of the troops will be transferred to the vicinity of Kingston, there to be joined by the division from Sackett's Harbor, which is in complete preparation for the movement.

To give security and effect to the enterprise in contemplation, it is essential that the several corp;

* N. B. This information of the force of the enemy, was derived from major-general Lewis and other officers.

* Thus it appears gen. Wilkinson had given up the idea of going to Montreal on the 29th of September, and well he might.

of the army should be preserved in their utmost strength.

The squadron under commodore Chauncey having beaten that under sir James L. Yeo, the latter made its escape into Amherst's bay where it is blockaded by the American squadron, the commodore of which is bound and stands pledged to protect the movements of the army by water.

Having submitted this state of facts to the consideration of the council, the commander-in-chief requests their sentiments on the following points, to wit:

1st. Shall this post be strengthened and garrisoned for defence against the British division in its vicinity? or,

2dly. Shall the place be razed and abandoned?

The council of war to which the above questions have been submitted by major-general Wilkinson commanding in chief the north military district, unanimously, with the exception of one voice, answer the first question in the negative, the second question in the affirmative.

(Signed) JNO. P. BOYD, *Brig. Gen.*

Test—W. SCOTT, *col. and secretary,*

A true copy from the original,

C. J. NOURSE, *Capt. and A. D. C.*

Near Hamilton on the St. Lawrence,
November 8th, 1813.

Major-general Wilkinson states in a council of war to major-general Lewis, brigadiers general Boyd, Brown, Covington and Porter, as follows, viz:

That the force under his immediate command is reported at 7,000 non-commissioned officers and privates, and that he expects to make a junction with major-general Hampton, at St. Regis, whose division has been reported at 4,000.

The provisions on hand amount to about ten days bread and twenty days meat.

The best information of the enemy's force is as follows—600 under colonel Murray, troops of the line at the Coteau de Lac, strongly fortified with artillery—200 on the island opposite, with two pieces of artillery, and about the same number on the south shore with two pieces of artillery—200 or 300 men of the British line with artillery, but without ammunition at the Cedars—at Montreal 200 sailors and 400 marines, with the militia, numbers unknown, no fortification at that city or in advance of it—2,500 regular troops expected daily from Quebec—the militia on the line reported at 20,000 men Canadians chiefly.

N. B. The information herein respecting the force of the enemy in my front, and the news from Montreal was procured for me by col. Swift, who employed a secret agent for the purpose.

Under these circumstances major-general Wilkinson submits to the council the following proposition, viz.

Shall the army proceed with all possible rapidity to the attack of the said city of Montreal? The above information is given by a confidential agent of reputed integrity, who left Montreal on the 3d instant; it may be added for the information of the council, that two British armed vessels, with sixty batteaux with troops, had arrived at Prescott this morning, and that four hundred were the last evening at Cornwall, about thirty-three miles below this point.

It is our opinion we should proceed to attain Montreal the object of the expedition.

(Signed) MORGAN LEWIS,

JNO. P. BOYD,

JAC. BROWN,

ROBT. SWARTWOUT.

It is my opinion that we proceed from this place, under great danger from the want of proper transports, pilots, &c.; but I am anxious to meet the enemy at Montreal, because I now know no other alternative.

(Signed)

LEO. COVINGTON,
M. PORTER.

A true copy from the original in my possession,
R. H. MACPHERSON, *Capt. and Sec'y.*
In council of war, holden this 12th day of November,
1813, near Cornwall in Upper Canada.

PRESENT.

Major-general LEWIS, *President.*

Brigadier-generals BOYD,

BROWN,

SWARTWOUT,

PORTER,

Cols. MACOMB, *com'g. Elite of the army,*

SWIFT, *Chief Eng'r. Army U. S.*

WALBACH, *Adjutant-general.*

Major-general Wilkinson, commander-in-chief of the army destined for the attack of Montreal, submitted the following communications, marked A and B. hereunto annexed, between major-general Hampton and himself—Whereupon he proposes for their consideration and opinion the following questions:—

Question 1st. Major-general Hampton having declined to form a junction of his division consisting of about four thousand men, with the corps under the immediate command of major-general Wilkinson, for the attack of the said city of Montreal: Shall the troops now present which after the losses incident to the movement from Sackett's Harbor and the action fought yesterday cannot be estimated at more than six thousand men proceed to the said attack? or,

Question 2d. In case this force should be deemed insufficient to carry the said attack into successful execution—What is the alternative in the judgment of the council to be adopted?

The council named in the preceding document met agreeably to order, the two questions were submitted by major-general Lewis. On the first question the council are unanimously of opinion that in consequence of the statements made by the commander-in-chief, the attack upon Montreal should be abandoned for the present season.

On the second question the council are unanimously of opinion that the army now near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter quarters. The French Mills afford in the opinion of the council an eligible position for winter quarters.

(Signed)

J. B. WALBACH, *Adj't. Gen.*

J. G. SWIFT, *Col. Chief Eng.*

ALEXR. MACOMB,

Col. com'g. the Elite of the Army.

M. PORTER,

ROBT. SWARTWOUT,

JAC. BROWN,

JOHN P. BOYD,

Brigadier-Generals.

MORGAN LEWIS, *President.*

A true copy from the original,

C. J. NOURSE, *Capt. and A. D. C.*

[Here follows the letter from gen. Wilkinson, of Nov. 6, 1813, to gen. Hampton, and the reply of the latter of the 8th of the same month, already inserted in the REGISTER.]

NAVAL.

The American prisoners have been removed from Bermuda to Halifax. We are grateful to the enemy for this transposition of our gallant brethren from a climate where many of them must have perished.

* From St. John's west to the St. Lawrence river.

during the summer. There was a large naval force at Bermuda at our last accounts from that place; a part of which has since appeared on our coasts.

It is stated, that a British transport, with 500 troops, from St. John's for Halifax, had met an American privateer, supposed to be the Fox of Portsmouth; and, after an engagement of an hour and a half, was compelled to return to St. John's with a loss of from 60 to 75 men killed.

The crew of the United States' frigate *President*, have arrived at Philadelphia. They are intended to man the new and elegant frigate *Guarriere*, which is to be commanded by commodore Rodgers.

We have nothing important from the lakes since our last, except what is given in the letters from commodore Chauncey. Our force on *Champlain* seems ready to "meet the enemy." A letter from Vergennes of the 25th April, says—"Being on the spot, I have it in my power to give you a true statement of our fleet on lake Champlain. It consists of a new ship which mounts 30 guns on one deck, 32 pounders; a sloop of twelve 18 pounders; two sloops, carrying 8 and 10, 12 and 18 pounders; 2 do. carrying 6 and 18 do, and ten row galleys carrying two heavy guns each. This fleet will be able to go into action by the 10th of May.

"The British fleet from the best information I can obtain, consists of a new brig carrying eighteen twelve pounders; 4 sloops carrying from 6 to 10 guns; and 12 row galleys."

The United States' sloop *Peacock* has arrived at Savannah with the specie (\$120,000) on board, that she took from the *Epervier*. The easy victory of captain Warrington is certainly the most splendid of any yet obtained; we hope for particulars.

New-York, April 6.—The crew of the frigate *Macedonian*, sailed yesterday for Albany, on their way to the lakes. These hearty tars took leave of the navy-yard in the most cheerful manner. The presence of commodore Rodgers, at their departure, occasioned some additional air-rendering huzzas.

Extract of a letter from commodore Decatur to the secretary of the Navy, dated New London, May 7th, 1814.

"The enclosed, No. 2, is the copy of a note I addressed to captain Capel of his B. M. S. *La Hogue*, on the subject of Bernard O'Brien, a native citizen of the United States. In the boat that bore the flag of truce to the *La Hogue*, the father of the man in question went. Capt. Capel would not permit him to see his son—he directed my officer to inform me that he would answer my despatch the next day, since when I have not heard from him."

COPY.

Sir—At the solicitation of Mr. Bernard O'Brien, whose son is now on board his Britannic majesty's ship *La Hogue* under your command, I have granted a flag of truce, conducted by lieutenant Hamilton, with permission for Mr. O'Brien to attend it. His object is to effect the liberation of his son, a native citizen of the United States. He bears with him a copy of the record of the town of Groton, in the state of Connecticut, signed by the town clerk and selectmen, as also a certificate from a number of respectable men in Groton, proving his nativity. With these documents I cannot doubt that he will effect the purpose of his visit.

Signed,

S. DECATUR.

Preston, April 5th, 1814.

STEPHEN DECATUR, Esq.

Commandant of the U. S. Squadron lying in the River Thames.

Sir—We, the undersigned, take the liberty to solicit your assistance in behalf of Mr. Bernard

O'Brien, in obtaining his son's release from the British ship *La Hogue* off New London.

We are well acquainted with the young man, and know him to be an American-born citizen. His letter to his father, dated on board the *La Hogue* the 24th of March, is sufficient proof of his being on board (which letter will be shewn you;) if you can give any assistance in obtaining his release, either by letting Mr. O'Brien go to the ship by a flag of truce, or in any other way, it will be considered a particular favor conferred on, sir, your most obedient servants,

Gerard Galley,
Nathl. Kimball,
Jos. Tuttle,
Geo. A. Syllemar,
Ro. S. Avery,
Cruatus T. Smith.

P. S. The young man's name is Bernard.

BARNARD O'BRIEN, son of Barnard O'Brien and his wife Elizabeth O'Brien, was born in the town of Groton, January 29, 1785

Extract from the records of the town of Groton.

A true copy, certified per

AMOS A. NILES, T. CLK.

I certify, that Amos A. Niles is town clerk for Groton, and that I believe the above certificate to be a true and correct record of Bernard O'Brien's birth—I do also certify that I have known the said Barnard O'Brien from his youth.

Dated Groton, 7th April, 1814.

NOYES BARBER,
Selectman for Groton.

Copy of a letter from commodore Chauncey, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship *General Pike*, Sackett's Harbor, 25th April, 1814.

Sir,—The *Lady of the Lake* (which I have kept cruising as a look-out vessel between the Gallows and Kingston ever since the ice broke up) having a commanding breeze yesterday, run close into Kingston and shewed her colors, which were answered by the enemy's fleet and batteries—His old fleet lay moored off the town with all sails bent and top-gallant yards across, a number of gun-boats also appeared to be ready—one only of the new ships had her lower masts in, the other appeared to be preparing to take masts in.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obed't serv't,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, secretary of the navy, Washington.

From the same to the same.

U. S. ship *General Pike*, Sackett's Harbor, April 27, 1814.

Sir—The night of the 25th instant, two of our guard-boats fell in with three of the enemy's boats in the bay. Lieutenant Dudley (the officer of the guard) hailed and was answered, "guard-boats;" this however not being satisfactory, he repeated the hail, but was not answered; finding that the strange boats were attempting to cut him off from the shore, he fired upon them; the enemy, laying upon their oars a short time, pulled in towards Bull Rock Point, without returning the fire. Lieutenant Dudley returned to the fleet, and got a reinforcement of boats; but nothing more was seen of the enemy that night. Yesterday morning I directed both shores of Sher-mont Bay to be examined, to see whether the enemy had not secreted himself in some of the small crows. Nothing however was discovered, but six barrels of powder, found in the water near the shore, where our guard-boats fired upon the enemy; these barrels were all slung in such a manner, that one man could take two across his shoulders and carry them; each barrel had a hole bored in the head of about an inch in diameter, with a wooden plug in it; these

barrels of powder were evidently fitted for the purpose of blowing our large ship up, if the enemy could have got in undiscovered, by placing them under the ship's bottom and putting a piece of slow match or short fire in the hole in the hull, which would burn a sufficient time to allow the parties to escape before the fire could communicate to the powder; this also accounts for the enemy not returning the fire of our boats, for, having so much powder in, he was apprehensive of accidents, which no doubt induced him to heave it overboard, to be prepared to return the fire if he was pursued.

It would have been impossible for the enemy to have succeeded even if he had eluded our guard boats [which there are two lines of,] for, independent of all the approaches by water being secured by booms, the Madison is moored across the large ship's stern, within 20 yards, and her guns loaded with canister and bags of musket balls, to rake under if necessary. A lieutenant two midshipmen and ten men are on watch under the ship's bottom every night, besides a marine guard outside of her—with all these precautions, I think that it would be impossible for an enemy to land near the ship yard unobserved. However, after this discovery of the enemy's intentions, we shall redouble our vigilance and exertions to preserve our fleet to meet the enemy fairly upon the lake.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

From the same to the same.

U. S. ship General Pike, Sackett's Harbor, May 1, 1814.

SIR—I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that the U. S. ship "Superior," was launched this morning, without accident.

The Superior is an uncommon beautiful well built ship, something larger than the President, and could mount 64 guns, if it was thought advisable to put as many upon her. This ship has been built in the short space of eighty days, and when it is taken into view, that two brigs of 500 tons each have also been built, rigged and completely fitted for service since the first of February, it will be acknowledged that the mechanics employed on this station have done their duty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. William Jones,

Secretary of the navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from capt. Morris, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship Adams, April 29, 1814.

SIR—Having passed the enemy in Lynhaven on the night of the 18th of January last, I steered to the southward of Bermuda and crossed the Atlantic, between 28 and 32 degrees N. lat. On the 29th Jan. captured an English schr. from Malaga to Halifax, with a cargo of wine, oil and fruit, which we burnt, as we likewise did another schooner from Newfoundland to Grenada, with a cargo of fish and oil, captured on the 9th February.

On the 4th March, captured a small sloop boat under Cape Mount, on the coast of Africa, with a little rice and camwood on board—twenty leagues east of Cape Palmas we captured on the 11th March, the brig Roebuck, of London, with a small quantity of ivory, a quantity of palm-oil and various other articles. After destroying her armament and cargo, we paroled our prisoners, and gave them the brig as a cartel to Sierra Leone.

After a long chase on the 25th March, the last four hours of which was in thick weather, we captured the English India ship Woodbridge, with a cargo of rice and dye woods, but had barely taken possession of her, when the weather cleared up,

and we discovered a fleet of 25 sail immediately to windward of us and two ships of war standing for us; we were compelled to abandon the prize with precipitation and attend to our own safety till 11 A. M. the next day when they gave over the chase and returned to the fleet.

I enclose the paroles signed by the prisoners.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
C. MORRIS.

Hon. William Jones, secretary of the navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from capt. Blakely to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship Wasp, at sea, 9 P. M. 1st May, 1814.

SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you, we sailed this day at 4 P. M. from Portsmouth, N. H. and have now a fine breeze at North-West. From the specimen of the sailing of this ship since leaving port, I entertain the most favorable presages of her future performances. I shall keep you informed of my proceeding by every proper opportunity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. BLAKELY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, secretary of the navy, Washington.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY!

Copy of a letter from the navy agent at Savannah to the secretary of the navy.

Navy Agent's Office, Savannah, 2d May, 1814.

SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you that the British sloop of war Epervier, Wales, late master, arrived last evening at Tybee, a prize to the American sloop of war Peacock, captain Warrington. She was taken after an action of forty minutes, during which eight of her men were killed and several wounded, among whom is her first-lieutenant, who lost his right leg and arm.

The Peacock had only three men wounded. She took from on board her prize \$200,000 in specie.

Lieutenant Nicholson is prize-officer.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. S. BULLOCH, Navy Agent.

Hon. Wm. Jones.

Extract of a letter from captain Charles Morris, commanding the United States' ship Adams, [at Savannah] to the secretary of the navy, dated May 2d, 1814.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that a fine brig of 18 guns, prize to the United States' sloop Peacock, anchored here this morning. She is much shattered in her hull and damaged in her rigging, having fought 45 minutes—her loss eight killed and fifteen wounded—the Peacock two slightly wounded. She was chased on the 30th April by a frigate, but escaped by running close in the shore in the night. Lieutenant Nicholson, prize-master, will forward you a more detailed account of this handsome affair.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant Nicholson to the secretary of the navy.

Savannah, May 1st, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor of informing you of my arrival here in late his Britannic majesty's brig Epervier, of eighteen 32 pound carronades, captain Wales, captured by the sloop Peacock, on Friday morning the 29th, off cape Carnaveral, after an action of forty-five minutes, in which time she was much cut up in hull, spars, rigging and sails, with upwards of five feet water in her hold, having the weather gage.

She has lost eight killed and fifteen wounded, among the latter her first-lieutenant, who has lost his arm. I am happy to say the Peacock received no material injury—her foreyard and two men slightly wounded—she received not one shot in her hull.—The brig had upwards of one hundred thousand dollars on board.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN B. NICHOLSON.

The hon. Wm. Jones, secretary of the navy.

The second supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1814.
COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Feb. 8.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from lieutenant-general sir G. Prevost, Bart. addressed to earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, December 12, 1813.

My Lord—Having had the honor to report to your lordship on the 30th of October and the 15th November last, the affairs which took place between his majesty's forces and the American armies, led on by major-general Hampton and major-general Wilkinson, I have now the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that the signal defeat experienced by the enemy on the Chateaugay river in Lower Canada, and near Chrysler's farm in Upper Canada, have relieved both provinces from the pressure of the armies invading them, and have obliged the division of general Hampton and general Wilkinson to retire to their own territory, and seek for winter quarters, under circumstances so highly disadvantageous as to have produced in both of them discontent, desertion and disease. The well timed appearance of a small regular force in general Wilkinson's front which I had pushed forward from the Coteau de Lac, to support and give confidence to the Glengary and Stormont militia, very shortly after the severe lesson his vanity had received from the corps of observation, operated so powerfully as to induce him to commence a precipitate retreat from our shore to St. Regis, and up the Salmon river, and to abandon his avowed project of passing his winter quarters in Montreal. It appears that the American army upon arriving at French Mills, which are situated on the Salmon river, about 6 miles from its mouth, proceeded to dismantle their river craft and gun boats, and to arrange on shore, round their block-house, a most cumbersome train of artillery, for the preservation of which the whole of major-general Wilkinson's infantry is retained in tents and huts, at this most inclement season of the year, until the winter roads shall be sufficiently established to enable him to retire his guns to Plattsburgh. A rapid succession of severe frost, light snow, and sudden thaw, to which the American army has been so long and so much exposed, has made it impossible for me to execute any enterprise against it, without risking more than my means could justify. A division of gun boats, with a detachment of troops, which I had ordered on the 1st of this month to advance into lake Champlain, for the purpose of molesting general Hampton's division, succeeded in burning an extensive building lately erected at Plattsburgh, as a depot magazine; some bateaux, together with the ammunition, provisions and stores found in it, were either brought away or destroyed. The severity of the weather obliged captain Pringle, of the royal navy, under whose command I had placed the expedition, to return to the Isle aux Noix on the 5th; in effecting which, he was obliged to cut a channel for his boats through several miles of ice. The enemy's troops were in considerable number in the vicinity of Plattsburgh, but no attempt was made to annoy our force on this occasion. In Upper Canada, a conjoint attack on Burlington Heights, planned by major-general Harrison and commodore Champlin, has been frustrated by the lateness of the season and the severity of the weather.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE PREVOST.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, Nov. 25.

My Lord—I have the honor to transmit to your lordship a copy of a letter from commodore sir J. Yeo, together with captain Barclay's official ac-

count of the action on lake Erie, referred to in my despatch to your lordship of the 22d September, and 8th October last. I am happy to be able to add, that captain Barclay is recovering of his wounds, and that there is a prospect of his valuable life and services being preserved for the benefit of his country. I have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

The right hon. earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

His majesty's ship *Wolf*, at Kingston, Nov. 15.

Sir—I yesterday received captain Barclay's official statement of the ill-fated action on lake Erie, and as your excellency must wish to be informed of every particular, I have the honor to inclose a copy of the same. It appears to me, that though his majesty's squadron were very deficient in seamen, weight of metal, and particularly long guns, yet the greatest misfortune was the loss of every officer, particularly captain Finnis, whose life, had it been spared, would, in my opinion, have saved the squadron.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES LUCAS YEO, com.

His excellency sir George Prevost,
Bart. governor and general in chief.

LETTER OF CAPTAIN BARCLAY.

His majesty's late ship *Detroit*,

Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Sept. 12.

Sir—The last letter I had the honor of writing to you dated the 6th inst. informed you, that unless certain intimation was received of more seamen being on their way to Amherstburg, I should be obliged to sail with the squadron, deplorably manned as it was, to fight the enemy (who blockaded the port,) to enable us to get supplies of provisions and stores of every description; so perfectly destitute of provisions was the port, that there was not a day's flour in store and the crews of the squadron under my command were on half allowance of many things, and when that was done there was no more. Such were the motives which induced major-general Proctor (whom by your instructions I was directed to consult, and whose wishes I was enjoined to execute, as far as related to the good of the country) to concur in the necessity of a battle being risked, under the many disadvantages which I labored, and it now remains for me, the most melancholy task, to relate to you the unfortunate issue of that battle, as well as the many untoward circumstances that led to that event. No intelligence of seamen having arrived, I sailed, on the 9th inst. fully expecting to meet the enemy next morning, as they had been seen among the islands; nor was I mistaken. Soon after day light they were seen in motion in Put-in-Bay, the wind then at south-west and light, giving us the weather gage, I bore up with them, in hopes of bringing them to action among the islands, but that intention was soon frustrated, by the wind suddenly shifting to the south-east, which brought the enemy directly to windward. The line was formed according to a given plan, so that each ship might be supported against the superior force of the two brig's opposed to them. About ten the enemy had cleared the islands and immediately bore up, under easy sail, in a line abreast, each brig being also supported by the small vessels. At a quarter before 12, I commenced the action by a few long guns: about a quarter past, the American commodore, also supported by two schooners, one carrying four long 32 pounders, the other a long 32 and 24 pounder came close to action with the *Detroit*; the other brig of the enemy, apparently destined to engage the *Queen Charlotte*, supported in like manner by two schooners, kept so far to windward as to render the *Queen Charlotte's* 20 pounder carronades useless, while she was, with the *Lady Prevost*, exposed to the heavy and destruc-

tive fire of the *Caledonia*, and four other schooners, armed with heavy and long guns, like those I have already described. Too soon, alas! was I deprived of the services of the noble and intrepid captain Finnis, who soon after the commencement of the action fell and with him fell my greatest support; soon after lieutenant Stokes, of the *Queen Charlotte*, was struck senseless by a splinter, which deprived the country of his services at this very critical period. As I perceived the *Detroit* had enough to contend with, without the prospect of a fresh brig, provincial lieutenant Irvine, who then had charge of the *Queen Charlotte*, behaved with great courage, but his experience was much too limited to supply the place of such an officer as captain Finnis, hence she proved of far less assistance than I expected.

The action continued with great fury until half past two, when I perceived my opponent drop astern, and a boat passing from him to the *Niagara* (which vessel was at this time perfectly fresh) the American commodore seeing, that as yet the day was against him (his vessel having struck soon after he left her) and also the very defenceless state of the *Detroit*, which ship was now a perfect wreck, principally from the raking fire of the gun boats, and also that the *Queen Charlotte* was in such a situation, that I could receive very little assistance from her, and the *Lady Prevost* being at this time too far to leeward, from her rudder being injured, made a noble, and alas! too successful an effort to regain it, for he bore up, and supported by his small vessels, passed within pistol shot, and took a raking position on our bow, nor could I prevent it, as the unfortunate situation of the *Queen Charlotte* prevented us from wearing, in attempting it we fell on board her; my gallant first lieutenant Garland was now mortally wounded, and myself so severely that I was obliged to quit the deck. Manned as the squadron was with not more than 50 British seamen, the rest a mixed crew of Canadians and soldiers, and who were totally unacquainted with such a service, rendered the loss of officers more sensibly felt, and never in any action was the loss more severe, every officer commanding vessels, and their seconds, was either killed or wounded so severely, as to be unable to keep the deck.—Lieutenant Buchan in the *Lady Prevost*, behaved most nobly, and did every thing that a brave and experienced officer could do in a vessel armed with 12 pound carronades, against vessels carrying long guns. I regret to state that he was severely wounded. Lieutenant Signal, of the *Dover*, commanding the *Hunter*, displayed the greatest intrepidity; but his guns being small (two, four and six pounders) he could be of much less service than he wished. Every officer in the *Detroit*, behaved in the most exemplary manner.—Lieut. Inglis showed such calm intrepidity, that I was fully convinced that, on leaving the deck, I left the ship in excellent hands; and for an account of the battle after that, I refer you to his letter which he wrote me for your information.—Mr. Hoffmeister, purser of the *Detroit*, nobly volunteered his services on the deck, and behaved in a manner that reflects the highest honor on him. I regret to add that he is very severely wounded in the knee. Provincial lieutenant Purvin, and the military officers, lieutenants Garden, of the *Royal Newfoundland Rangers*, and O'Keefe of the 41st regiment, behaved in a manner which excited my warmest admiration; the few British seamen I had behaved with their usual intrepidity, and as long as I was on deck, the troops behaved with a calmness and courage worthy of a more fortunate issue to their exertions.

The weather-gage gave the enemy a prodigious advantage, as it enabled them not only to choose

their position, but their distance also, which they did in such a manner as to prevent the carronades of the *Queen Charlotte* and *Lady Prevost*, from having much effect; while their long guns did great execution, particularly against the *Queen Charlotte*.—Captain Perry has behaved in a most humane and attentive manner, not only to myself and officers, but to all the wounded. I trust that, although unsuccessful, you will approve of the motives that induced me to sail under so many disadvantages, and that it may be hereafter proved, that under such circumstances the honor of his majesty's flag has not been tarnished.—I enclose the list of killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. H. BARCLAY.

Commander and late senior officer

His majesty's late ship Detroit, September 10.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you an account of the termination of the late unfortunate battle with the enemy's squadron.

On coming on the quarter deck, after your being wounded, the enemy's second brig, at that time on our weather beam, shortly after took a position on our weather bow to rake us: to prevent which, in attempting to wear, to get our starboard broadside to bear upon her, a number of the guns on the larboard broadside being at this time disabled, we fell on board the *Queen Charlotte*, at this time running up to leeward of us. In this situation the two ships remained for some time. As soon as we got clear of her, I ordered the *Queen Charlotte* to shoot ahead of us, if possible; and then attempted to back our foretopsail to get astern, but the ship lying completely unmanageable, every brace cut away, the mizen topmast and gaff down, all the other masts badly wounded, not a stay left forward, hull shattered very much, a number of the guns disabled, and the enemy's squadron raking both ships ahead and astern, none of our own in a situation to support us, I was under the painful necessity of answering the enemy, to say we had struck, the *Queen Charlotte* having previously done so. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE INGLIS.

To captain Barclay, &c.

Abstract of the killed and wounded.—3 officers, 33 men, killed; 9 officers, 85 men, wounded. Total, 41 killed, 94 wounded.

By the honorable sir Alexander Cochrane, knight of the Bath, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, admiral the right honorable sir John Borlase Warren, did by virtue of the power and authority to him given, by his proclamation bearing date at Halifax the sixteenth day of November, 1813, declare that not only the ports and harbors of the Chesapeake, Delaware, New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and the river Mississippi, in the United States of America, were and still continued in a state of blockade, but also that part of Long-Island Sound, being the sea-coast lying within Montauk Point and the Point of land opposite thereto, commonly called Black Point; together with all the ports, harbors, creeks and entrances of the North and East rivers of New-York, as well as all other the ports, creeks and bays along the sea-coast of Long-Island and the state of New-York, and all the ports, harbors, rivers and creeks, lying and being on the sea-coast of the states of East and West-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower countries on the Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and all the entrances from the sea into the said river Mississippi, were blockaded: And, whereas since the institution of the said blockade, the enemy availing himself of the supplies which have been furnished by means of

neutral communication to those ports and places of the said United States which were left open and unrestricted, hath already fitted out numerous vessels of war, and is now engaged in constructing and setting forth several ships of the line, as well as frigates and other armed vessels, for the purpose of prosecuting the war with Great Britain, and frustrating the object of the said blockade:

I do, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested declare, in addition to the said ports and places blockaded as aforesaid all the remaining ports, harbors, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands and sea-coasts of the said United States of America, from the point of land commonly called Black Point to the northern and eastern boundaries between the said United States and the British province of New-Brunswick in America, to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. And I do further declare that I have stationed off the said ports and places, herein before mentioned, a naval force adequate to maintain the said blockade, in the most rigorous and effective manner. And I do hereby require the respective flag-officers, captains, commanders and commanding officers of his majesty's ships and vessels, employed and to be employed on the North American station, and all others which it may concern, to pay the strictest regard and attention to the execution of this proclamation. And I do caution and forbid the ships and vessels of all and every nation in peace and amity with the crown of Great Britain, from entering or attempting to enter, or from coming out or attempting to come out of any of the said ports, harbors, bays, creeks, inlets, outlets, islands, and sea-coasts, after the notification of the said blockade, under any pretence whatever: And that no person may plead ignorance of this proclamation, I have caused the same to be published.

Given under my hand at Bermuda, the 25th day of April, 1814.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE.

To the respective flag officers, captains, &c. &c. &c.

By command of the vice-admiral,

WM. BALMETHET, Sec'y.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

No event of importance has happened during the last week, that we have heard of. The enemy remains as before.

Senate of the United States.

Monday, April 18, 1814.—The president of the senate having informed the senate that they had passed on all matters legislative and executive on their files, and that nothing remained on his table, expressed a desire to be heard a few words, on what by some gentlemen was viewed in an interesting light.

He observed, that at the last session of congress, several gentlemen of the senate had intimated a wish, that he would retire from the chair, two or three weeks before the time of adjournment; and would thus give to the senate an opportunity for choosing a president pro tempore. That other gentlemen expressed a contrary desire, and thought that the president should remain in the chair and adjourn the senate. That in support of these propositions, precedents were urged on both sides. That on considering the subject, the president had conceived, as a war existed and had produced a special session of congress, he was differently circumstanced from any of his predecessors, and was under an obligation to remain in the chair until the important busi-

ness of the session was finished. At this period, an honorable member, who had favored an early retirement of the president, expressed an opinion, that it would be best for him to adjourn the senate, and he adopted the measure.

The president further observed, that during the present session, the subject had been revived, and had induced him cursorily to look into it; the result of which he would communicate to the senate. He then proceeded to observe that the constitution provides, "the vice president of the U. S. shall be president of the senate;" and that an act passed the 1st of March, 1792, "relative to the election of the president and vice president, &c." in the 9th section, provides "that in case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice president of the United States, the president of the senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no president of the senate, then the speaker of the house of representatives, for the time being, shall act as president of the United States, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected." If, then, he stated, it should happen, that during any session, the president should die, the vice president would fill the chair of state, and the senate would appoint a president pro tempore, who would succeed the vice president, in case of his death, during the next ensuing recess of congress. And the same would happen in case of the death of the vice-president, in any session, and of the president, in the next ensuing recess of congress. But if both the president and vice president, should die in any such recess, and the vice president should have previously adjourned the senate; then there would be no president pro tempore, and the speaker of the house of representatives would fill the chair of government according to law.—He further observed, that on this view of the subject, it might be said, that the constitution did not complete the appointment of a president pro tempore, because the words being "the vice-president of the United States shall," (and not *may*) "be president of the senate," are imperative, and leave no discretion on his part, to quit the chair before he had adjourned the senate. And that in regard to the law, it having provided for the deficiency of a president pro tempore, favors the construction mentioned of the constitution, and considers the vice president as being under the necessity of remaining in the chair, until he shall have adjourned the senate. That on the other hand may be urged, the high station and dignity of the senate, resulting from its various important powers, and its other qualities, and establishing a claim, that an officer representing it should in the events mentioned, succeed to the chair of state. The law, also, giving a preference to the president pro tempore, when in competition with the speaker, appears to establish a principle, which the practices of the senate under that law, has in a certain degree carried into effect, for from the passing that act to the present time, there are but one or two instances, in which the adjournment of the senate has not been by a president pro tempore. As then the dignity of the senate, its rights and privileges (all of which the president conceived himself bound and was disposed to support) seemed to be involved in the question of appointing in each session of the senate a president pro tempore to adjourn it, (and as it may also happen that there may be no speaker) the vice president said he should hereafter retire in time for the appointment of a president pro tempore. But he wished always to be understood, that this determination would be in conformity with his sense of duty to the public, in respect to the legislative proceedings; and that on every occasion he should

retain his seat whilst any important bill or measure was pending and was to be finished at that session.

Having made these observations, and others in regard to his views of the obligatory nature of laws, on all persons in government, on those who had opposed and those who had supported the laws whilst pending on bills, as well as on the community at large, particularly alluding to the law which had declared war and increased his responsibility; and the tendency of a contrary conduct to prostrate the laws and government; he said if the senate had no objection he would now retire, with an assurance that his best wishes would follow the senate and every member of it; and his sincere hopes, that on their returns to their homes respectively, they would find their families and friends in health, and be happy in their affectionate interviews.

CHRONICLE.

New York election.—The returns are astonishing. It appears that twenty one or twenty two "republicans" are elected to Congress—that only one "federal" senator has been elected in the whole state, and that the assembly will have a "republican majority" of from 30 to 40.

The Columbian gives the following as the probable state of parties in the legislature.

<i>In the Assembly</i> —	Repub.	74	fed.	33	—maj.	36
	Senate	26		6		20

New-York, May 9.—The governor turned Shepherd. We understand that governor Tompkins has purchased a large tract of land on Staten island, which he contemplates enclosing for an immense sheepfold, for the purpose of improving the breed of merino sheep. Perhaps there is no situation in the United States so favorable for this purpose. The land is very high, interspersed with pleasant vallies. His line commences in the rear of the quarantine ground, and takes in all the mountains which are seen from this city. It is calculated that it will cost 100,000 dollars to build a stone wall round the land. This great work, with other improvements, are to be commenced immediately. We wish the governor success in his laudable and noble enterprise.

Naval architectural enterprise.—We learn, that captain Nathaniel M. Perley, late commander of the ship Volant, which was captured on her passage from Bayonne to Boston, and carried into Halifax, has constructed and nearly completed within eight weeks, a schooner, of about 110 tons, which, for beauty, strength and utility, is not excelled in the world. She was built near Rowley Green, one mile and a half from the water. No object of this nature and magnitude has ever created more speculation of opinion, than the building of this vessel; and it was generally conceived that she could never be transported to her destined element; but to the surprise of many, and joy of all, on Monday last, she was started from her building place at about 10 o'clock A. M. and before 5 P. M. was landed at the water's edge. The whole apparatus for the operation was prepared under captain P's immediate direction.—She was borne by a set of trucks, of four wheels each, about two feet in height and 16 inches broad. These were drawn by 100 yokes of oxen, in four strings—two of which were to the forward trucks, and two attached to a cable prepared for the purpose. The subject is rendered more interesting by the fact, that neither man, beast nor property received any essential injury. The weight is estimated at from 100 to 120 tons. Improvements may probably be on this invention, which will prove highly useful to the mechanic, merchant and man of enterprise.

Boston Centinel.

We have some scraps of news from Europe since our last. By a vessel that left *Bordeaux* in a hurry, we have cause to believe that that city was in imminent danger of falling into the hands of lord Wellington; it was reported, indeed, that a party of his troops had entered it without opposition. Dreadful fighting continued between the allies and France, generally, it appears, to the advantage of the latter.—A report that they had concluded an armistice prevailed. It is intimated that *Bernadotte* was marching to join the allies with 70,000 men; but it also appears that *Austria* had determined to withdraw from them. *Bayonne* was yet held by the French, and Davoust maintained himself at *Hamburg*. The queen of *Naples*, expelled from *Sicily* by the English, has arrived at *Vienna*. The queen of *Wurtemberg* is about to return to *England*, her native country. The British frigate *Eurotas* has captured the French frigate *Clorinda* after a most obstinate battle, in which the English acknowledge the loss of 20 killed and 40 wounded.

The British notions of the state of things in France may be partially seen in the following paragraph from a late London paper:—"As *Austria* had refused to listen to any propositions tending to exclude *Bonaparte* from the throne, and has threatened to make a separate peace with him—and as the French people seem so fond of their tyrant, it is in vain to attempt the restoration of the Bourbons!

St. Croix and *St. Thomas* have been recently given up by the English, and the Danish government re-established.

Sea-island cotton at *Liverpool*, March 4, \$1—Upland 3s. 6d. sterling.

From a London paper.—Last year a female maniac was found in the most mountainous, rocky and barren part of the Pyrenees. She was entirely *sans vestment*, and caught with great difficulty. She made her escape twice and was not retaken until after the lapse of some time. It was known she had passed winters amid the almost perpetual snow and ice of the mountains. A part of the season she subsisted on fish, which she caught in the rivers and ate alive. By cruel treatment and neglect she died soon after she was taken the last time. In her fits of raving, and at other times, her language was altogether French—and her expressions shew that she had been well educated. At one time, when glancing her eyes at her person, she exclaimed, "*Dieux! Que dira mon malheureux epoux!*" [Gods! what will my unhappy husband say?] At another time being asked if she was not afraid of the bears? she answered "the bears! No. They are my best friends. They keep me warm."

It was generally believed, that this female with her husband, had fled from the revolutionary horrors of France to Spain. That on their native country becoming more tranquil, they were returning when on the frontiers, they were met by robbers, stripped of every thing, even their clothes, and the man murdered before the eyes of his wife.

London, Feb. 6.—The Thames yesterday presented a most interesting appearance.—In addition to the arrangements which were yesterday prepared by the watermen, &c. a complete dancing room has been established in a barge, which is firmly frozen at a considerable distance from the shore. A printing press has also been set at work, the proprietors of which have a very ready sale for watch papers, bearing inscriptions commemorative of "*The great Frost of 1814.*"

Yesterday a fair was held upon the ice at *Chiswick*. A great number of booths and shows of every description were splendidly fitted.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 12 OF VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1814.

[WHOLE NO. 142.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per ann.

"Eastern—Middle—Southern."

The more readily to arrive at the objects proposed in the following compilation, I felt the necessity of using the "Geographical discriminations" that, in obedience to the advice of *Washington*, I have frequently reprehended, to "meet the enemy" of union on his own ground.

I have several times intimated the design of collecting and publishing a body of facts to expose the folly and delusion of the "Eastern" faction. The want of certain official papers, expected to aid us considerably in two or three highly interesting points besides those touched upon, delayed the proposed publication—yet, those documents (now had) have been too imperfectly furnished by the Marshals to effect the hoped for elucidations, and are laid aside for the present.

Another consideration produced delay—as I never inserted an article for electioneering purposes and would not be "suspected" of it, I waited until all the great contests were had and determined, in *Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, New-York, &c.*

It so happens, that the table below excludes a portion of introductory remarks, and I have room only to add—that if these collected facts (which have cost me much labor) shall tend to 'strengthen the bonds that make us one people,' my object is accomplished, in its fullest extent. The different parts make an admirable whole; but either, *separated*, would lose, more or less, its present happy prospects.

STATES.	MALES.					FEMALES.					AGGREGATE.
	Under ten years.	Of 10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	20 to 45 years.	over 45 years.	Under ten years.	Of 10 to 15 years.	16 to 20 years.	20 to 45 years.	over 45 years.	
Maine,	41,323	18,403	33,403	28,072	13,891	39,131	17,887	21,800	31,484	12,515	73,730
Massachusetts,	68,920	34,004	43,018	48,484	34,970	68,881	33,191	41,566	40,180	20,884	
N. Hampshire,	34,081	17,840	18,805	20,531	14,601	52,513	20,792	20,740	32,040	11,264	70,015
Vermont,	38,602	18,347	19,678	20,641	14,055	55,613	17,180	21,181	20,772	11,487	
Rhode-Island,	10,735	5,554	7,280	6,764	4,688	10,555	5,180	7,280	7,645	2,972	20,498
Connecticut,	37,812	20,498	23,880	23,092	20,486	35,913	18,931	24,073	25,203	12,990	
New York,	220,896	115,666	135,194	138,569	101,763	221,400	109,930	142,112	147,433	88,119	73,730
New Jersey,	65,931	73,702	85,770	94,033	53,985	137,245	17,787	68,911	85,605	46,718	
Pennsylvania,	37,814	18,914	20,031	21,394	10,004	36,005	17,387	31,814	31,180	15,188	73,730
Delaware,	138,464	62,480	74,003	74,003	53,110	131,769	60,843	75,040	71,180	42,170	
Maryland,	6,632	4,480	5,150	6,966	2,878	9,041	4,370	5,241	5,932	2,170	14,104
Ohio,	40,903	18,489	22,089	25,255	15,165	30,187	17,333	22,275	22,885	8,210	
Virginia,	17,803	17,803	19,882	22,420	11,824	43,639	10,005	10,711	19,200	8,210	2,186
Tennessee,	10,368	4,266	5,661	6,515	2,897	9,758	4,178	5,002	4,810	2,186	
North Carolina,	446,910	200,230	231,394	250,513	158,853	432,154	190,707	236,402	220,444	131,532	1,200,900
South Carolina,	41,494	30,321	31,650	34,456	21,748	65,428	20,883	37,033	23,980	11,482	
Georgia,	41,494	17,170	10,480	10,927	10,168	47,041	7,030	10,264	10,480	20,487	8,415
Florida,	29,669	17,103	20,693	20,488	11,204	37,041	10,267	10,267	10,267	5,000	
Alabama,	29,669	17,103	20,693	20,488	11,204	37,041	10,267	10,267	10,267	5,000	1,499
Mississippi,	5,848	2,491	14,055	14,772	7,415	26,883	2,918	3,074	3,250	1,499	
Louisiana,	4,217	1,637	2,692	3,160	2,508	4,984	2,918	2,197	1,253	673	363,400
Delaware,	351,177	180,488	170,023	179,693	107,630	311,905	149,320	181,312	164,444	94,836	

C7. Missouri omitted, but included in the general estimates that follow.

Census of the white population of the United States for 1810.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TABLE, &c.

1. The EASTERN division of the United States contains 723,050 males and 729,055 females—total white population	1,452,085
Excess of females	5,985
Males between the ages of 16 and 45 years	274,763
Also—"Other free persons except Indians not taxed"	19,385
Slaves	418
Total population	1,471,973

2. The MIDDLE division contains 1,286,900 white males and 1,216,439 females—total white population	2,520,562
Excess of males	69,461
Males between the ages of 16 and 45 years	484,907
Also—"other free persons except Indians not taxed"	108,345
Slaves	148,116
[Of which number no less than 111,502 are in the state of Maryland; in Pennsylvania only 795; Ohio none.]	
Total population	2,855,580

3. The SOUTHERN division contains 965,440 males and 918,635 females—total white population	1,884,075
Excess of males	46,805
Males between the ages of 16 and 45 years	355,697
Also—"other free persons except Indians not taxed"	48,046
Slaves	1,039,779
Total population	2,912,360

The United States and their territories contained in 1810—	
Free white persons	5,862,093
"Other free persons except Indians not taxed"	186,446
Slaves	1,191,364
GRAND TOTAL	7,239,903

1. In the Eastern division—the males over 45 years of age are less than *one-fourteenth* of the population, and the females over the same age less than *one-thirteenth*.

The males under 10 years of age are nearly *one-sixth*, and the females under the same age nearly *one-seventh* of the whole population.

2. In the middle division, the males over 45 years of age are about *one-sixteenth*, and the females over the same age less than *one-eighteenth* of the whole population.

The males and females under 10 years of age have nearly a like proportion, being each about *one-sixth* of the whole.

3. In the Southern division, the males over 45 years of age are less than *one-seventeenth*, and the females over that age about *one-twentieth* of the population.

The males under 10 years of age are nearly *one-fifth*, and the females under the same age exceed *one-seventh* of the whole.

Excess of males in the middle and southern divisions	116,266
Excess of females in the eastern division	5,945

Excess of males in the U. States 110,321

The white male population of the Eastern division is	723,050
Ditto Middle	1,296,287
Ditto Southern	965,440
White males	2,984,757

The whole white population of the Eastern division is	1,452,085
Ditto Middle	2,520,572
Ditto Southern	1,884,075

White population of the U. States 5,856,722

1. The white population of the eastern division is *one-fourth* of the whole.

2. *Twice and one-half* of the same of the middle division exceeds the whole.

3. The white population of the southern division is nearly equal to *one-third* of the whole.

The white males in the United States between the ages of 16 and 45 years is 1,124,754; nearly *one-fifth* of the population.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

1. In 1810 the white population of the eastern division was	1,452,085
—1790	965,580

Increase in 20 years 486,505

2. In 1810, the same in the middle division was	2,520,562
—1790	1,164,151

Increase in 20 years 1,356,411

3. In 1810 the same in the southern division was	1,884,075
—1790	1,013,431

Increase in 20 years 870,644

The whole increase of the white population of the United States in 20 years, from 1790 to 1810, was 2,713,560; of which the increase in the eastern division was *one-sixth* of the whole.

(1.) GROSS POPULATION.—Eastern div. 1810	1,471,973
ditto in 1782—N. H. 82,200; Mass. 350,000; R. Island 50,400; Connecticut 206,000	688,600

Whole increase in 28 years 783,373

(2.) THE SAME.—Middle division, 1810	2,855,580
ditto in 1782 (N. Y. 200,000; N. J. 130,000; Penn. 320,000; Del. 35,000; Maryland 220,700)	905,700

Whole increase in 28 years 1,949,880

(3.) THE SAME.—Southern division, 1810	2,912,360
ditto in 1782 (Va. 400,000; N. C. 200,000; S. C. 170,000; Geo. 25,000)	795,000

Whole increase in 28 years 2,117,360

The total population in 1782 was 2,389,300—in 1810, 7,239,903—grand increase in *twenty-eight* years, 4,850,603!

Calculations of increase to 1830.

By the ratio afforded on the experience of the last twenty years, the population of the several divi-

States will stand thus in the year 1830—sixteen years hence:

1. The Eastern (white persons) 2,178,127
Or an increase of 50 per cent.
2. The Middle, (ditto) 5,152,501
Or an increase of 105 per cent.
3. The Southern, (ditto) 3,769,150
Or an increase of 100 per cent.

In the year 1753 the white population of the Eastern division was considerably more than one-third of the whole.

In 1810 it was less than one-fourth of the whole. In 1830, it will stand as 2 to 11, or, rather more than one-sixth of the whole.

What it will be in 1850, or the year 1910, the columns may calculate for themselves. We look to the times only that they belong, as it were, to the present generation.

Class of the states—gross population.

STATES.	Year of the first permanent settlement.	Class in				Extent in square miles.	Rank as to territory.
		1753.	1762.	1790.	1800.		
New-Hampshire,	1623	9	10	11	15	13	9,491
Mass. (& Maine)	1628	1	2	4	4	4	46,250
Rhode Island,	1535	11	11	15	16	17	1,581
Connecticut,	1635	3	5	8	8	9	4,674
Vermont,	1764			11	13	14	10,237
New-York,	1614	4	6	5	5	2	44,000
New-Jersey,	1614	7	9	9	10	12	8,320
Pennsylvania,	1627	2	3	5	5	2	46,800
Delaware,	1627	12	12	14	17	18	2,122
Maryland,	1633	6	4	6	6	8	11
Virginia,	1611	5	1	1	1	3	70,000
North-Carolina,	1728	8	7	4	5	6	48,000
South-Carolina,	1660	10	8	7	7	9	24,080
Georgia,	1733	12	13	12	12	11	62,000
Kentucky,	1777			9	7	5	50,000
Tennessee,	1780			15	10	8	40,000
Ohio,	1787			14	15	7	52,123
Louisiana,				17	17	16	

Massachusetts may retrograde to the fifth rank in 1830, and Louisiana advance to the 14th or 15th.

It is unnecessary to say to the reader that the 8th column of this table is mere matter of opinion, not hastily made up, indeed, but still only an opinion. If Maine be separated from Massachusetts, as it probably will be, that state, which held the first rank in 1753, will have the eighth or ninth in 1830. It is also very possible before the lapse of sixteen years the Mississippi and Indiana territories, at least, will be formed into states, and take precedence over not less than three of the old members of the confederacy.

Massachusetts without Maine has only 6250 square miles, and, separated, will be the smallest state in the Union, except Connecticut, Delaware and R. Island.

The mighty rise of the population of Vermont, New-York and the western states and some other states, has been unquestionably caused by emigration chiefly from Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c. the population of which may be considered as comparatively full, for from 50 to 100 years hence—until the rich vacant lands in most of the middle and southern states, are occupied. The industrial economy that enables a poor man to live in Massachusetts and Connecticut, makes him independent in Ohio, Kentucky, &c. in eight or ten years.

It may also be remarked, and the remark deserves considerable attention, that the western district of New-York and the state of Ohio, filled with emigrants from New-England, are among the most "republican" sections of the United States. Is it that the "republicans" are driven from the places of their nativity; or, do the sentiments of the people undergo a change with their circumstances? I venture to say that if the native citizens of Massachusetts, (residing in New-York and Ohio only) were to vote for a governor of that state in conjunction with the people of the state, that the "republican" candidate would have a majority of from 10 to 20,000 votes.

REPRESENTATION.

The whole number of senators and representatives in congress at the adoption of the constitution, was

As regulated after the census of 1790	91
1800	176
1810	218

After the census of 1830, admitting there shall be one representative for every 50,000, and anticipating the formation of the district of Maine and the territories of Mississippi and Indiana, and either of Missouri or Illinois, into new states, (all which may be reasonably expected) there will be 44 senators and 222 representatives, allowance being made for "the three-fifths of all other persons" as prescribed by the constitution; 265

REPRESENTATION TABLE.

By the Constitution	In 1790		In 1800		In 1810		In 1830.	
	Senators.	Representatives.	Senators.	Representatives.	Senators.	Representatives.	Senators.	Representatives.
Total.	22	59	26	65	31	105	44	222
Eastern,	8	17	10	33	10	41	12	35
Middle,	10	25	10	37	12	75	16	130
Southern,	4	17	6	25	9	85	16	111
Total	22	59	26	65	31	105	44	222

In 1830 Maine, as a state, added to the eastern, Indiana and the Missouri to the Illinois, to the middle, and Mississippi to the southern division.

The rapid decrease of the power of the Eastern compared with the Middle or Southern divisions, is so clearly shown in the table as to preclude the necessity of many remarks. We may only observe, that at the adoption of the constitution the eastern had more than one-fourth of the whole number of members, 25 of 91, and in 1830 that division will have only between one-seventh and one-eighth of the power of congress, though we allow one new state to 0, 35 of 260, but the fair and full proportion of that division would be one-seventh. The small difference arises partly from the allowance of representatives made "or all other persons" than the free white

population, "except indians not taxed," and partly by the creation of new states, but then expected to be filled with inhabitants. But if the calculation were extended to the year 1830 (only 35 years hence) this division, from its small territory (in the whole but little greater than that of Virginia), divided into six states, and having twelve senators, will have a mighty undot preponderance, particularly in the most stable branch of the government. Without pretending to the spirit of prophecy, I venture to say that the thing will be a fruitful theme of complaint.

The aforesaid preponderance will exist—

1. Because as the "New-England states," or, as the British faction has called them, "the NATION of New-England" has already a dense population, with very little vacant land, emigrations from them will be greater than heretofore; yet the number of senators will be retained.

2 Because the land is not only better in the Middle and Southern states than in the Eastern, but capable, in every respect, of sustaining a much greater proportionate population, bread stuffs being abundant, and they have millions on millions of acres of the very first quality, over which the plough never was driven.

3. Because by roads, bridges and canals (which the eastern states have already, in great perfection) and the power of steam applied to the purposes of commerce, those immense tracts of fertile country will be brought near to the great markets of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans, the natural places of deposit for their congregated productions. Look at the map, and behold the blooming regions opening to commerce! Behold the mighty rivers, and contemplate the effect of the projected canals—the uttermost bounds of lake Superior are joined to the Atlantic! Trace the courses of the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Alabama, &c. &c. compute the quantity of rich soil that they water, and compare that quantity with the territory of the "NATION of New-England." As well might the wise men of Boston attempt to ascend the cataract of Niagara (which indeed, some English printers did intend to do in brigs of "a peculiar construction" at the beginning of the war) as to confine a teeming population to the thin soils of Massachusetts, while the delightful fields of the west open their youthful exuberance to honest industry, and promise ease, wealth and independence to healthful labor. This part of the subject might be enlarged upon to great advantage, but we fear to become tedious.

SUPERFICIAL EXTENT IN SQUARE MILES.

The eastern division contains 72,000
 The middle and southern, bounded east by the New-England states and the Atlantic, north by the lakes, west by the Mississippi and south by the gulf of Mexico and the Spanish possessions 928,000
 Without taking into computation the immense regions west of the Mississippi, estimated at 400 millions of acres, and abounding with all that can contribute to the wants of millions on millions of men.

We shall now proceed to touch upon concerns that some of our eastern brethren have pretended to be exclusively interested in. The extent of the delusion that has been practised, particularly in respect to these things, and the wonderful impudence with which that delusion has been thrust upon the people, makes the facts exceedingly interesting; and I invite the nicest scrutiny of the following statements.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Divisions	1792.			1802.			1805.			1811.			1813.*		
	Whole export	Whole import	Total	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
Eastern,	4,647,379	18,129,677	24,220,243	8,607,749	15,691,484	24,220,243	8,835,089	5,944,121	14,779,210	2,746,243	302,781	3,049,022	2,746,243	302,781	3,049,022
Middle,	9,068,087	34,942,772	49,408,016	17,105,653	32,698,363	49,408,016	21,134,876	9,679,197	30,814,073	13,236,195	2,451,971	15,694,268	13,236,195	2,451,971	15,694,268
Southern.	7,429,745	18,884,695	21,532,762	16,673,590	4,859,172	21,532,762	15,324,078	399,472	15,723,550	8,935,714	87,093	9,112,763	8,935,714	87,093	9,112,763
	21,145,211	71,957,144	95,566,023	42,387,002	53,179,019	95,566,023	45,294,043	16,622,790	61,316,833	25,098,152	2,847,846	27,855,997	25,098,152	2,847,846	27,855,997

[See next page for notes.]

* I summary of the value of exports from each State, during the year ending September 30, 1813.

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
New-Hampshire	29,996		29,996
Massachusetts	1,513,069	294,854	1,807,923
Rhode-Island	234,449	2,353	236,802
Connecticut	968,729	5,574	974,303
New-York	7,960,807	1,124,687	8,185,494
New-Jersey	10,260		10,260
Pennsylvania	3,249,633	327,494	3,577,127
Delaware	133,453		133,452
Maryland	2,782,073	1,005,792	3,787,865
Virginia	1,819,414	308	1,819,722
New-Carolina	795,510	1,848	797,358
South-Carolina	2,915,035	55,449	2,968,484
Georgia	1,094,595		1,094,595
Louisiana	1,013,667	31,486	1,045,153
District of Columbia	1,387,493		1,387,493

* Alexandria. Total \$25,008,152
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Register's office, Feb. 1, 1814.
 JOSEPH NICHOLS, Register.

is the "great commercial state," and Maryland is the "enemy of commerce!"

When Europe shall have repose (and the war cannot be eternal) the Eastern section of the union will not have an eighth of the exports of the United States. The soil cannot produce many surplus commodities, and the "carrying trade" will be done.

With these facts before us, have we not cause to wonder at the impudent delusions palmed upon the honest yeomanry of the East by the British faction? Is it not strange that certain members of congress have been suffered to advance and support the like preposterous ideas in the capitol?

Having, I think, settled this matter, I shall proceed to the consideration of another, on which, with more semblance of justice, the faction has depended.

TONNAGE—1811.

	Registered.	Total
1. Eastern division	429,078	595,783
2. Middle	408,265	601,590
3. Southern	156,939	217,406

In this favorite theme of declamation, the Eastern division, though it has a decided superiority over the Southern, is less interested than the Middle division. But where and how is this excess of tonnage employed? In carrying the productions of the Eastern states to market? No, no: but in transporting the rich commodities of the southern section to all parts of the world. What southern port is there that a "yankee" vessel does not enter, seeking business? If the favorite notion of faction should prevail, and the maniac-threat of dividing the union were to take place, would the eastern vessels be found in the southern ports? Verily, they would not. They would be rotting at the wharves of the "great commercial states"—or used for fire-wood. The surplus produce of the southern division, directly and indirectly, gives more business to the shipping of Massachusetts than all that Massachusetts raises or produces. I speak of a time of peace, and speak confidently, regarding foreign trade.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES—1812.

1. Eastern gross amount	4,854,858
2. Middle	8,482,059
3. Southern	1,655,678

There is nothing that has been more grossly represented than this. The impudent faction has pretended to say, that the Eastern division contributed what they (first) paid in duties, to the revenue! Let me ask the honest question—Is it the merchant or the consumer that pays the duty? Common sense is insulted by the query. Do the eastern states consume the goods they import? There is no people in America that live so truly domestic as they, except those whose remoteness from the sea-board prohibits an indulgence in foreign commodities. Virginia consumes more wine, spirits, dry goods and other heavily dutied articles, than all the New-England states; but Virginia sends no foreign goods to New-England for sale!—whereas, all the southern ports are frequented with the vessels of those states, filled with such commodities. Why, even to Baltimore, a port that rivals Boston, in general commerce, a single mercantile house has received, annually, from 4 to 550,000 dollars worth of goods from Boston and Salem for sale!—and there are many others deeply interested in the same trade!—How much of such goods has Boston and Salem received from Baltimore? None of any account—they receive pay for them in provisions chiefly; which they either consume, duty free, or send to foreign countries, to employ their surplus tonnage.

The amount of exports in 1812 was the value of \$30,032,109 in domestic produce, and \$8,495,127 in foreign articles—total \$38,527,236.

The year 1792 (in which the value of the domestic and foreign goods is not separated in the official papers) presents us the amount of the fair trade of the United States in that year. In 1811, the population having doubled, the exports of domestic produce alone was more than twice the amount of the whole exports in 1792.

In 1792 the Eastern division exported only one-fifth of the whole. The same proportion (ONE-FIFTH) of domestic produce holds good for the other years of peace; and even if the foreign produce be taken into the calculation the general fact will not be materially varied.

But look at the exports of 1813!—Baltimore exporting more than all the New England states! See the note below for other comparisons. And what will the "enterprising people" of the eastern states say when the fact is stated, that for every honest American merchant vessel these states have had at sea since the war, the port of Baltimore has had five, though the Chesapeake has been so closely blockaded. Let these things be reflected upon. They are true.

Who could have thought, that they who would have "disturbed earth and hell" with their clamor for commerce had only ONE-FIFTH interest in it?

In 1792 the exports of the "black" state of South Carolina were equal to the exports of the "great commercial" states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and if peace to the world should happen tomorrow, the exports of that state would be more valuable than the exports of all the "nation of New England," unless her rich productions should be used in our own manufactures at home. But the "commercial interest" of the Eastern division is represented in congress by fifty-one members—and South Carolina has only eleven! Yet the South-Carolina members are "enemies of commerce!"

Taking the period of years from 1791 to 1812, inclusive, Maryland has exported nearly, if not quite, as much as Massachusetts—but Massachusetts

The pretence is so disgusting, that I have not patience to examine it further.*

DUTY ON EXPORTS

It was proposed, by a member from the southern division, to alter the constitution of the U. States so as to admit of a *duty on exports*. The clause that forbids it, was originally inserted for the protection of the agriculturalists of the middle and southern divisions of the confederacy; but the probability is, that, as well to raise a revenue as to protect our own manufacturers; the proposed alteration will take place at an early day; and the same usages and customs be adopted, in *principle*, though they will vary in *form* and *extent*, as prevail in all commercial nations.

About the time this proposition was made, the inflated fiction that rides the eastern division of the United States, was going on at full speed. That folly should be the constant accompaniment of extravagance, may be expected; but that the *stupidity* should prevail that dictated a resolve like the following at one of the factious assemblies held in *Massachusetts*, is amazing!

Resolved, That we perceive with indignation and regret, a vital stroke directed at the *commerce* and *prosperity* of the *northern states*, in some of the proposed amendments of the constitution of the United States, recommended by Mr. Jackson of Virginia, particularly the first, which vests congress with the power of laying *duties on exports*, which power we have reason to apprehend would be so exercised as to render the *northern states tributary to the southern*."

Such is the silly and absurd stuff that base men introduce to excite jealousy and enkindle discord. We know not whether most to despise the *ignorance* or reprehend the malignity of this resolution.

Let us examine the matter. Premising, however, that while the eastern division has arrived, comparatively, at its zenith of native exports, through the density of its population, that the middle and southern have not attained the *one-twentieth* of what they might export with a like fulness of inhabitants; which they will probably have in 30 or 40 years—at least, several of the *great states* will be as thickly peopled.

Take the year 1811—

Whole export of domestic articles were valued at \$45,294,043

Of which the eastern division exported 8,835,089, *one-fifth* of the whole—therefore for *one cent* that the Eastern division would pay, the other divisions would pay *four cents*. But the first would pay even less; for its productions are not of that character to *command a sale*, like the productions of the other parts of the union.

If it be objected to this, that part of the productions of *Vermont* and *Connecticut* go into the *New York* markets for exportation; let it be noted that a large part of the exportations of *Boston*, &c. are

*The following paragraph from one of the *British* essays inserted in a *Boston* paper, when the fever of folly was at its extreme, deserves record. It well shews the meanness and villainy of the faction—

People of Massachusetts!—LOOK at this monstrous fact, and reconcile it if you can with the doctrine, "representation and taxation must go together," a doctrine which you bled so freely to establish.

The states of *Kentucky*, *Tennessee* and *Ohio* send 22 representatives to congress while *Massachusetts* sends but 20. Yet these three states have in 25 years paid but 12,000 dollars into the national treasury, while *Massachusetts* has paid 42,000,000 !!! i. e. more than 3000 times as much."

drawn from the middle and southern ports. From a careful view of the subject I give an opinion, that the five *New England* states have never yet exported to foreign countries, *seven millions* of their native produce or industry, *per annum*. These calculations are made on the *notion* that the merchant pays the duty, which is by no means the case.

DIRECT TAX.

Of the direct tax of the United States lately assessed,

The Eastern division will pay	\$664,277 95
Middle	1,192,312 94
Southern	1,144,409 11
	<hr/>
	\$3,000,000 00

Then as to their members in congress (*both houses*)—

As 3,000,000, the whole tax, is to 218 the whole number of members, so is 664,277 to 48 members, and a small remainder.

But the Eastern division that complains of not being represented, has *fifty-one* members.

BALTIMORE AND BOSTON—1805.*

Baltimore, the "enemy of commerce," exported to foreign countries

Domestic articles to the value of	\$3,408,543
Foreign ditto	7,450,937
	<hr/>
	10,859,480

Boston, the "friend of commerce" exported

Domestic articles	2,544,403
Foreign ditto	9,450,544
	<hr/>
	11,994,947

So that in that year *Boston* was only *one eleventh* more a place of commerce than *Baltimore*, and a large part of that very *eleventh* was derived from *Baltimore!* on an average since then, *I believe* the exports of *Baltimore* have been greater than those of *Boston*.

	TONS.
<i>Baltimore</i> had of registered vessels, in 1811	88,398
<i>Boston</i> do.	123,572
	<hr/>

<i>Baltimore</i> aggregate tons in 1811	103,444
<i>Boston</i> do	149,121

In the quantity of tonnage *Boston* had almost *one-third* more than *Baltimore*; but nearly that third was employed in the coasting trade or fisheries; the foreign trade of *Baltimore* being about as great as the trade of *Boston*.

POLITICAL STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

1. EASTERN.—"Federal majorities"—	
Massachusetts	11,000
Connecticut	5,000
Rhode-Island	1,000—17,000
New-Hampshire and Vermont, divided	
2. MIDDLE.—"Republican majorities"—	
New-York	15,000
New-Jersey	3,000
Pennsylvania	20,000
Maryland	6,000
Ohio	13,000
Dequet for Delaware fed. maj.	1,000—66,000
3. SOUTHERN.—"Republican" majorities—	
Virginia	25,000
Kentucky	15,000
North-Carolina	12,000
Tennessee	9,000
South Carolina	11,000
Georgia	10,000
Louisiana	4,000—86,000

The estimate of the "strength of parties," made up after some reflection, I think may be taken as generally correct. Accuracy is not affected; but,

*I select this year as particularly favorable to *Boston*.

upon the whole, placing *all* the people of the several states on the same footing as to the right of suffrage, I do not believe it would be found very far from the truth, in the *aggregate*.

The "republican majority" in the United States is, at *least*, 120,000 votes.

To the preceding we intended to have added some comparative statements as to the internal resources and prospects of the several divisions, which, for the reasons given in the introduction, are deferred for the present. In a little while we may have further light on these matters, and be enabled to investigate them, as well as offer some remarks to explain and enforce the preceding items.

Warmly attached to honest "*New-England*;" but as warmly opposed to a faction that (*to me*) appears to have lost sight of the *American* character—and recommending confusion and civil war, and injuring the section of country it affects to protect, I hope an appeal to the *reason* of the people will not be in vain. The *interest* of all the states is union and harmony—the majority must and ought to govern—and, in the language of general Eaton, I can devoutly say—"*Frenzy to the brain that shall plot to dismember, and leprosy to the arm that will not draw to defend, the union.*"

Real Independence.

The following excellent paper was read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, in February, 1813, and will appear in their 3d vol. of transactions, which is now in the press.

The sentiments contained in this paper, would always deserve the serious attention of our agricultural fellow-citizens, but they are more particularly worthy of consideration at the present time, when, owing to the war, the prices of various articles hitherto deemed of the first necessity, are necessarily much higher than usual.

Observations on the propriety of a farmer living on the produce of his own land, by James Tilton, M. D.—Read Feb. 9, 1813.

Bellevue, near Wilmington, (Del.) Dec. 25, 1813.

DEAR SIR—I have to beg your pardon for omitting to contribute to the useful labors of your agricultural society. In return for my negligence, I propose to entertain you with a subject entirely new. Multitudes of writers instruct us how to raise corn, cattle, &c. but I find none, of modern date, who inform the farmer how to live to the greatest advantage, on the produce of his plantation. I shall attempt this interesting subject, with this single apology, that I hope you will not accuse me of vanity or egotism, from the frequent reference to myself, since I declare to you, that my object is to convince my fellow farmers, the opinions and advice I give are as practicable, as they are reasonable and profitable. Indeed, I cannot communicate ideas, that have been strongly impressed upon my mind better, than by interweaving some history of my domestic economy, since I became a farmer; together with the advantages resulting therefrom.

When I resolved to retire to my little plantation of about 60 acres, it was natural to cast about, amongst agricultural authorities, for advice and instruction. As remarked above, I found many to advise me in the production of grain, stock, &c. but Virgil alone how to *eat and drink*. Besides regarding his Georgics as a standard of agricultural science to this day, I was led to consider his *Eclogues* as recommending agricultural life, from the superior capacity for enjoyment it gave to its votaries, above all other employments; and, at the same time, as

recommending it to husbandmen, to avoid the luxuries of the day and live upon the produce of their farms. The beauties of the poet are, in my opinion, surpassed by the wisdom of the philosopher. In that memorable invitation of his friend to supper, hear him sing!

*sunt nobis mitia pomæ
Castaneæ molles, et prævi copia lactis.*

The liberal translation we used to give this bill of fare at grammar school, was, *we have melior apples, boiled chestnuts, and a plenty of curds and cream*. A volume might be written on this single text. I will only remark, that Virgil wrote at the most luxurious epoch of the Roman empire, when the luxury and extravagance of that people surpassed every thing that ever happened before or since; and yet this sage patriot advises, in a manner the most persuasive and delightful, to live on home produce.—In this bill of fare no foreign luxury is mentioned, but only the delicious productions of *Mantua*.

Have we not occasion of similar advice in our days? and oh, my friend, that we could employ the same influence! for the best classics agree, that Mæcenas the proud minister of the powerful Augustus, thought himself honored by Virgil's invitation.

Independence has been the theme of descant from the days of 1776 to this time. During the revolution, independence of government or self-government, as it was emphatically styled, was the rage, from Georgia to Maine. At present, an equal zeal appears for independence in our clothing. And, yet, strange to tell, few or none of us think of eating and drinking independently. Is it not a thousand times more ridiculous to send to the East and West Indies for breakfast and supper, than to Europe for clothing? It would seem as if we were so constituted as to admit but one subject at a time, into our heads, and that one of dire necessity. We are compelled to make our own clothes; and Providence may in compassion to our weakness, by cutting us off from foreign luxuries, oblige us to eat our own better victuals. All good men, like Virgil, will be forward and early in promoting a reformation, equally important in private economy and public policy.

Whatever apology the inhabitants of cities and towns may have, for their obstinate adherence to tea, coffee, &c. surely farmers have none. Their farms furnish much better food, and at a cheaper rate. How then are we to estimate the folly of crossing the ocean at an expense and hazard incalculable, for the sole purpose of indulging in articles universally admitted to be injurious to health and destructive of property? A Chinese would give ten breakfasts of tea for one of milk. An American farmer purchases tea, at great expense, when he might have plenty of milk and other good things for nothing. Which of these characters discover the wise dictates of native instinct, and which shews us the depravity of infatuation?

But a gentleman farmer, who has plenty of revenues, and may live as he lists and do as he likes, will answer me, that I reason like an attorney on one side, regardless of the good sense and general information of my fellow citizens. I, in that case reply, that I acknowledge myself an attorney upon one side, and the general information of my fellow-citizens, and, therefore, do not hesitate to state my arguments with confidence and energy, against a peculiar infatuation. And if called upon to account for it, I answered: that when we were British colonists, we were forced to be subservient to the the lucrative policy of the mother country; we were taught to drink tea, coffee rum, &c. and to indulge in a variety of foreign luxuries in subserviency to their carrying trade. They did not encourage the like among their

own people. The policy of the British was to favor the use of their own malt liquors and other domestic productions; and to prohibit rum, even of their own colonies; and tea and coffee were dutied and regulated in such a manner, that the use of them was very limited, among farmers at least. They thought it more expedient to send them to us; and would fain have made us pay duty upon them, besides freight and other charges. This gave occasion to our disunion; and considering we had spirit and energy enough to separate from so unjust a nation of merchants, I appeal to the good sense of my countryman, if it is not very astonishing, that it has never yet occurred to us, to abandon the vicious and injurious habits imposed upon us by mercantile intrigues. It might well have been expected, that we should have felt some resentment at the means employed, as well as the measures of government, for enslaving us. But, strange to tell, from the day of our deliverance to this time, we have consumed their teas with apparent delight.

But my plan may be further criticised, by asking, how do you entertain your friends without tea or coffee? I answer, that I do not own either tea-cups or saucers, and yet, I am at no loss to entertain my friends agreeably. My dinner is not very different from that of other folks. Breakfast and supper I eat out of sup plates. Supper is the principal meal of entertainment; and with the best fruits of the season, with and without cooking; bread, butter, cheese, &c. I can make a handsome display, and furnish a more delicious and salutary aliment, than with tea and coffee. Old and young never fail to commend those repasts. It must be confessed however, the more advanced in years frequently remark, that, however they may now and then relish a feast of this sort, they are very reluctant to relinquish their old habits. But I have the satisfaction to observe, that all my younger brethren and sisters, who are less corrupted by fashion and habit, do not hesitate to declare their willingness to give up their tea and coffee, *every day, for a Virgilian supper.*

But what are the advantages of this Virgilian economy? I answer, many. In a political point of view, it gives us independence. This requires no demonstration. It also saves many lives; for since my residence at or near Wilmington, more fine young men of the borough have died, in the West-India trade, than from any other cause whatever.

As to expense, besides the tea and china ware, the time and maintenance of one person about a house is nearly saved from the washing and piddling which these frivolous trinkets require.

In point of health, if you will indulge me in talking about myself, as a familiar example, I will inform you how I have profited by Virgil's advice.—When I resided at Dover, in a flat country and vapid atmosphere, the faculty advised me to *live above the climate.* Besides my meridian before dinner, I generally drank wine in the afternoon. All would not do. I was obliged to fly for my life to this hilly country. While I resided in Wilmington, I continued my usual habits. Soon afterwards I was attacked by the gout, and had regular fits for some years. Since I became a farmer and indulged the Virgilian economy, I have never had the gout. For more than 12 years, I have been free from this scourge of intemperance. Although I am now on the wrong side of 60 years of age, my feet have recovered their tone and hardihood; I can walk and ride, and do manual labor as well as ever I could. The trimming of my orchards is an amusement reserved for my own hands; for I would not be hired to let an awkward fellow spoil my fruit trees. I never learned to reap or mow; but I can shock wheat, or make hay, with any body. Besides

I am chief gardener in a lot of two acres. My local situation precludes me from extensive professional duties; but such as falls to my lot are not neglected. All this too without self-denial, so great as might be imagined; for although I have quit the use of wine, along with other foreign luxuries, I indulge in a cheering glass of spirit and water, once or twice a day. For this purpose, I prefer good rye whiskey or high proof apple-brandy; for I scorn to go abroad for any thing that I can get better at home.

Are not these advantages worthy of communicating to my brother farmers? Is there a man among you, that duly estimates a cheerful and vigorous old age, free from pain and decrepitude, who will think these blessings dearly purchased by taking Virgil's advice, to *live on the produce of his own farm.*

It would take up too much time and space to be particular as to the rest of my family. Suffice it to observe, that if any of them go from home a few days, they rejoice on returning to their domestic fare; and I have never known a person yet, who had once lived with me, that objected to returning and living with me again, on account of the well known family economy.

By living on the produce of our farms, I would not wish to be understood, as excluding all trade and commerce. Individuals may exchange, and states and nations trade to advantage. But these abstract ideas are very different from the habitual folly of our country. Trade should be encouraged when advantageous; but a commerce that is injurious ought to be repressed. The different states of the union might exchange commodities to great advantage even in articles of diet. These should be regarded as domestic produce, and ought certainly to be preferred to those of foreign growth. There is a distinction to be taken between sending to New-England for *codfish*, and sending to China for *tea*. The same may be said of bringing *rice* from Carolina, and *rum* from the West-Indies. Having a continent of our own, if domestic commerce were duly cultivated, we should have occasion but for few articles from the eastern continents. As no tin has been discovered in America, we ought to import it from England or elsewhere, as we can get it most conveniently. But certainly the importation of iron ought to be discouraged.

You will perceive that I have advocated a general proposition, that of living on domestic fare, in preference to foreign luxuries. Much might be added in detail on the subject of frugal, healthful and independent living. Your treatise on brown biscuit is an excellent specimen of this sort. Although I commenced the use of biscuit along with my husbandry, you have taught me to make it better than I used to do. My present composition is two parts of ship stuff, and one of common flour. The bakers inform me, a little flour is necessary to the due consistence or tenacity of the dough. Well baked biscuit of this sort with boiled milk, is my regular breakfast at home. Being always ready I find biscuit a great accommodation to a family. I commonly break my biscuit in a wooden mortar, which I happened to have for shop use. A friend of mine, who had lost his teeth, took occasion to observe one day at breakfast, that he found my mortar the best substitute for teeth that he had ever discovered. I mention these little circumstances with a view to remove all possible objections to a form of bread that is equally frugal, healthful and delicious.

Regarding this essay as fundamental on the subject of independent living, if well received by your society, it may give encouragement to numberless details, all tending to shew the wide distinction be-

tween good living and fine or fashionable living: a distinction which if generally and well understood, would be of immense consequence to society at large.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, your friend and humble servant,

JAMES TILTON.

RICHARD PETERS, Esq.

President of the Philadelphia Agric. Soc.

[The editor of the *Weekly Register*, who has the honor to consider Dr. Tilton (physician and surgeon general of the United States) as a revered friend, has partook of the repairs he describes; that excellent man literally lives as he recommends that others should do.]

Legislature of Connecticut.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Since the last session of the general assembly, it appears that negotiations for peace have commenced between the United States, and the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. To the people and government of this state, whose sentiments respecting the origin and progress of the war are well known, any sincere and honorable endeavors to bring it to a close could not fail to be acceptable. Negotiations, however, in the midst of active hostilities are as unpromising as they are unusual. If there existed no intrinsic difficulties in settling the terms of accommodation, this circumstance alone should induce us to admit with caution the expectation of a favorable result.

I am not informed that any effectual arrangements are made by the national government to put our seacoast into a more respectable state of defence.—Should the plan of the last campaign be revived, and especially should the war retain the desolating character it has been made to assume, the states on the Atlantic border cannot be insensible to the dangers which await them. "To provide for the common defence" was an avowed, and it may with truth be said the chief, purpose for which the present constitution was formed. How far this object is promoted by aiming at foreign conquest, and resigning our most wealthy and populous frontier to pillage and devastation, becomes a momentous inquiry. Whatever, measures, gentlemen, you may think proper to adopt on the occasion, I feel assured they will flow from an equal regard to our own rights and to the interests of the union. In any event, I am persuaded that we shall place no reliance on the forbearance of a declared enemy, and that if the aid to which we are entitled is withheld, the means which God has given us will be faithfully employed for our safety.

It is with concern I lay before you an official account of the destruction of a very considerable number of private vessels at Saybrook, by a detachment from the British squadron. The misfortune is imbibed by the reflection that it would probably have been prevented by a small force stationed in fort Fenwick at the entrance of Connecticut river. It will be recollectied that a guard, authorised by the United States, was kept at that post nearly the whole of the last season. It was dismissed early in December. Information of the exposed condition of these vessels, and of the consequent apprehensions of the town for its own safety, was duly transmitted to the war-department, and the attention of the government to these important objects was earnestly solicited. It was presumed, as there were regular troops in the vicinity, either at the request would be promptly

complied with, or, if such an arrangement was inconvenient, that this government would be frankly and seasonably apprized of it. In the latter event the force of the state would have been applied not less readily to the protection of the persons and property of our citizens, than it had been to the defence of the national squadron. Under the circumstances then existing, the council, whom I particularly consulted, could not think it advisable for the state-government to interfere.

The facility with which this enterprize was effected having emboldened the enemy to approach other harbors on the sound, I have felt it my duty, at the urgent request of the inhabitants, to direct troops to be stationed at various points, and to adopt other measures of precaution suited to the occasion. I rejoice that so soon after these occurrences I am permitted to avail myself of the assistance and diction of the general assembly.

In reviewing our means of defence, gentlemen, you will perceive a deficiency of field artillery. The particular description of guns which were ordered by a former resolution of the assembly it has been found impracticable to obtain; and yet such additions are made to the corps of artillerists by the organization of the state troops, and the patriotism of military exempts, that we are brought to the alternative of disbanding some of the companies, or of supplying them with ordnance. These additions to our military strength are indeed temporary and will cease with the causes that produced them, but the guns you may now procure must be an acquisition of permanent value; especially if it should be thought expedient to convert a portion of the cavalry into *flying artillery*—a change which it is believed would be highly acceptable to them, and which it is obvious must add greatly to our effective force.

Whilst bestowing your usual attention upon the militia, you will not lose sight of the importance of establishing a system of regulations for their government, when in actual service, under the authority of the state. A plan for that purpose was devised but not matured at the last session. On this subject I will barely remark, that militia composed principally of substantial citizens with whom war is not a profession, and whose love of civil order is habitual, must be presumed not to require those rigid rules enforced by sanguinary punishments, which have been deemed indispensable in a regular army. Although our navigation will be necessarily embarrassed by a continuance of the war, we have the consolation of beholding it at length freed from the restraints of our own government. As the principal reason assigned for imposing the last restrictions existed in full force at the time of their removal, we have grounds to conclude that the whole system is relinquished from a persuasion that it is unauthorised by any provision of the constitution, as well as from a conviction of its injurious effects upon the best interests of the country. In this view of the subject we may indulge the hope that individual industry and commercial enterprize will not in future be subdued nor discouraged by novel and hazardous experiments, and that the benefit of a correct and stable policy will be seen and appreciated.

The encouragement already extended by the legislature to the manufacturing interests of the state has been amply rewarded. I trust establishments for these objects are not multiplied beyond what the probable condition of the country, upon the return of an active commerce will be found to justify, and that we may therefore congratulate ourselves on an important increase of productive capital, with the prospect of its being permanently and advantageously employed. Should the general assembly also

lend a fostering hand to agriculture and domestic manufactures, the effect could not be otherwise than eminently beneficial. The cultivators of the soil have a just claim to the patronage of every well-regulated government; whilst no principle in political economy is more evident, than that an improved state of husbandry, and of the arts associated with it, is a direct augmentation of the essential resources of the commonwealth.

The demands upon the treasury in consequence of our various military preparations will suggest the expediency of improving the funds of the state, if it can be accomplished without adding materially to the burdens already felt by our constituents.—The expense both of blood and treasure arising from the present contest is perhaps not more to be lamented, than its unhappy influence upon the political institutions and moral principles of the nation.—If we cannot restore peace, we may do much to diminish the baneful effects of war. Such expedients, gentlemen, as you may propose, to check the progress of licentiousness and impart energy to the laws, shall receive my zealous co-operation.

Gentlemen, notwithstanding the nation is unfortunately involved in the struggles which have long agitated the eastern continent, let us beware of allowing our passions or prejudices to be engaged in the conflicting interests of the old world. The wonderful changes continually occurring in that region will produce their proper effect here, by admonishing us of the evils of unprincipled ambition and a thirst of conquest, and by teaching us to place a just estimate upon our own happy forms of government. We are urged by a sense of honor as well as of duty to avoid foreign predilections, and to cherish a real love of our country; to extinguish, within the reach of our influence, that spirit of political animosity which is destructive of the remedial powers of the constitution, to wait patiently for the free and efficient operation of public opinion, and in the mean time, with a humble trust in Divine Providence, to resist firmly, and from whatever quarter, every encroachment upon our rights.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

General assembly, May session, 1814.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL HULL has commenced a series of essays in the Boston Centinel addressed to the people of the United States. He says he is innocent of the crimes of which he was found guilty; and requests a suspension of public opinion until his statement of the case is made out.

COMMONER PERRY has been splendidly entertained at Boston. At the dinner given him on the 10th inst. the following characteristic toasts was drank.

The 10th of September, 1813. The day on which a splendid column was added in the naval temple of our country—on its entablature is inscribed, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

The American navy—youngest child of Neptune, but heir apparent to glory.

The American sailor—A daring youth to pluck victory from the lion's mouth!

The mountain pine—It cradles the eagle, and bears its thunders to the enemy.

Commodore Perry gave—

The town of Boston—The birth-place of American liberty; from whence, should she ever leave the country, she will take her departure.

HONORABLE TRIBUTE.—Halifax, April 13. The officers of his majesty's 64th regiment, adopted this public manner of testifying the high sense they en-

ertain of the liberal and honorable conduct of the commander of the Diomedé, American privateer, in forwarding to them, unopened, several letters from Surinam, which the fortune of war had placed in his possession.

THE CREEK WAR.—is finished, says report. We daily expect the details and particulars. They have submitted unconditionally. Several of the chiefs, and among them Wetherford, the leader of the butchery at fort Mims, have given themselves up. A chief of Cowetau, accompanied by Marshal, a half breed, is on his way to Washington city to consult the president (as is supposed) on the probable disposition of the Creek lands. Gen. Pinkney was in command at the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and general Jackson was on his return march to fort Williams. The deluded wretches have suffered a dreadful penalty for their most horrible crimes. What they were and what they are, are fruitful themes for reflection and remark.

DISHONORABLE WARFARE. An enemy's squadron has appeared off the Southern coast. A copy of a proclamation of COCHRANE addressed to the NEGROES, dated at Bermuda, April 2, has been received at Savannah; but as the editors have thought it "inexpedient" to publish it, we have not seen a copy. If this proclamation is what we are led to believe it to be, it caps the climax of dishonor and barbarity and should give eternal infamy to the British name, unless disavowed.

OUR ENVOYS, Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin were at Amsterdam the beginning of April.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AMERICA. From Bell's Weekly Messenger. America, as is well known to our readers, proposed some months since, that Russia should be the mediator between the United States and ourselves, and that both parties should, in some degree, qualify their pretensions according to the decision of their arbitrator. The motive of this proposal is very obvious. In the first place, however friendly may be the present connections of England and Russia, it is a matter of notoriety that the marine rights of England are in no great favor with the court of Petersburg, and that the emperor Alexander and his ministers, if they decently could, would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity to abridge or qualify them.

The proposal, therefore, to accept of Russia as a mediator, or in other words as an arbitrator (for it is impossible in practice to observe any line between them) was tantamount only to the admissible party to adjust the differences between two; and as such proposal is evidently contrary to every principle of common equity in ordinary and individual life, so it is equally unreasonableness and unfair in political negotiations.

Lord Castlereagh, therefore, as may be seen by his correspondence, rejected this proposal upon these simple grounds, that the question in dispute was the extent of the maritime right of England, and therefore that he could not admit of the arbitration of a third party—that those rights were fundamental laws of our policy abroad and at home, and therefore could not be brought into discussion, except as to their shape and formal exercise; that they were founded, moreover upon the peculiar circumstances of England as a naval nation, having one of the arms of her strength, and one of the weapons of her defence in her navy—But, that these several rights must always be considered by us as sacred and inalienable in their substance, still that the English ministry had no objection to open a conference and negotiation for such purpose.

LETTER TO COMMODORE PERRY.

Bethlehem, January 9, 1814.

Honored and dear sir—The directors of the society of the united brethren commonly called Moravians, residing in this place, have been informed by the rev. Mr. Schnall, late one of our missionaries among the Indians in Upper Canada, who arrived here with his family after a long and troublesome journey, on the 30th of December last, of the friendly offices and generous protection which you have had the goodness to afford to our missionaries when the settlement of our christian Indians on Thames river, was taken possession of by the army of the United States, under the command of general Harrison.

Impressed with the most lively sense of gratitude for the numerous proofs of your benevolent disposition towards our missionaries, when in distress and danger, the directors beg leave to present to you their sincerest and most cordial acknowledgments. May the Lord, whose servants you have taken pleasure to protect, be your shield and your exceeding great reward, have you in his holy keeping, and bless you in life, in death, and throughout eternity.

Please to accept, dear sir, this tender of the best wishes of the directors, whose humble organ I am happy to be on the occasion; and believe me personally to be, with sentiments of the most perfect esteem, honored and dear sir, very respectfully, your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN G. CUNOW.

Commodore Oliver H. Perry.

MILITARY.

Gen. Winchester lately confined at Quebec, arrived in Baltimore, last week. Gen. Chandler has also returned home.

Whether Oswego has fallen or not, is yet unknown to us. In fact, though we have a multitude of paragraphs about the attack, the sum and substance of the whole is comprised in the official letters inserted below. The campaign has probably opened before this day all along the lines, by land and water.

Extract of a letter from commodore Chauncey, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship General Pike, Sackett's Harbor, 7th May, 1814.

"I received a letter from capt. Woolsey last evening, dated at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 5th inst. The enemy had been cannonading Oswego about three hours when the express came away, without doing any injury. He had been twice repulsed in his attempts to land, and the officers and men in high spirits, and expected to be able to hold out until reinforcements arrived. Col. Mitchell and captain Woolsey are both excellent officers, and I may say, without disparagement to any other corps, that the 3d regiment of artillery is one of the best disciplined corps in the army, and is remarkable for the great number of scientific and correct officers in it—we therefore may expect a most gallant defence of Oswego; if the enemy has succeeded in taking the place, he has paid dearly for it. The attack, I presume, was renewed yesterday morning, as the guns were heard distinctly at this place from morning until about 2 P. M. when the firing ceased."

Copy of a letter from commodore Chauncey, to the secretary of the navy.

U. S. ship General Pike, Sackett's Harbor, May 7, 5 o'clock, P. M. 1814.

Sir—The enemy's fleet passed in sight, about an hour since at a great distance, and standing for Kingston. We have several vague reports, that the enemy landed from 1500 to 3000 men, and that they carried the fort at Oswego by storm and put the garrison to the sword; others, that the garrison, with captain Woolsey and seamen surrendered, and that

the enemy was marching to the Falls. All these reports are unquestionably much exaggerated, and if it should turn out that Oswego has been taken, it will be found that the troops and seamen did their duty, and that the enemy has paid dearly for the place.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, secretary of the navy, Washington.

Extract of a letter from major-general Brown, dated

7th of May, 1814.

"I received a report from col. Mitchell by an express who left him after the affairs of the day and night of the 5th. The enemy with his old fleet, one new ship and some gunboats, endeavoring to force the colonel from his position. They had not succeeded in landing any force. Our garrison was undismayed, and, like brave men, tenacious alike of their honor and their post. The result of yesterday's attack we know not."

Extract from a letter to the war department, dated at Sackett's Harbor, May 6th 1814.

"My letter of the 4th advised you that the British fleet had made their appearance on the lake, and that I suspected Oswego was their object, as the navy stores, necessary for the large vessels, were believed to be there on their way to this place. Col. Mitchell of the 2d artillery, who commanded there, was apprised (both of the fact of the British fleet being out and of my suspicions) by express. A letter from him of yesterday says, "the British fleet are now before this place." A cannonading in the afternoon for three hours, again this morning, was distinctly heard here, whence I conclude that there have been two attacks. Mitchell and his detachment will do their duty; but as the naval ascendancy of the enemy enables him to bring his whole force upon the place, the issue must be held to be doubtful. The commodore [Chauncey] has not ascertained that the new ships of the enemy are out.

NAVAL.

The difficulty of communicating between the naval posts on lake Ontario and Erie, has rendered it necessary to make the latter a separate command. So says the Erie paper; as also that captain Sinclair is to have that command. Captain Elliott joins commodore Chauncey.

The United States brig *Rattlesnake*, lieutenant-commander Renshaw, sailed from Wilmington, N. C. on a cruise on the 2d inst.

The York privateer of Baltimore, had a severe engagement with the British transport ship Lord Somers, off the Nova Scotia coast, on the 18th April, in which captain Staples and five men were killed, and twelve wounded, and was beaten off.

The enemy vessels Bream and Fantome entered the bay at Eastport on the 26th ult. and sent in their boats to destroy some small vessels that had taken refuge there. They were beaten off by a small party (27) under lieutenant Manning, supposed with considerable loss.

There are many British vessels of war off the eastern coast of the United States.

A letter from Washington city says that on the night of the 12th inst. an attempt was made to set fire to one of the old frigates lying at the navy yard, so to burn the new frigate building near the old one.

The 74 building at Charlestown, (Mass.) is expected to be launched on the fourth of July next.

The *Peacock* and *Epervier*'s unofficial particulars, &c.—Captain Warrington's modest detail of his splendid victory is inserted below; but there are many little things belonging to this glorious event, that ought not to be forgotten. It appears that the *Epervier*, being to windward, gallantly met the *Pea-*

cock; but the battle would have ended very soon, had not captain W. hailed to ascertain whether she had struck (her colors being shot way) by the time spent in which he lost a commanding position; for the action appeared to have ceased for the moment, and the brave *Warrington* would not shed blood wantonly. The force of the vessels in guns and weight of metal is the same, each rating 18 and carrying 22; but in men we had some superiority—the British having only 133, and we about 160; but the disparity of the execution done excites anew our wonder. The hull of the *Peacock* was not struck by a round shot, whereas on the larboard side of the *Epervier* between fifty and sixty took effect, many of them within a foot of the water line!—and she was otherwise dreadfully mauled, and had one of her guns dismounted, with five feet water in her hold. She is one of the finest vessels of her class belonging to the enemy, built in 1812. She appears to have been one of their "bragging vessels;" for it is said that "when she left London bets were three to one that she would take an American sloop of war or small frigate." Among the seamen killed on board the *Epervier* were three impressed AMERICANS, of the names of *Johnson, Peters* and *Roberts*. This is horrible, and must not be.

Captain *Warrington* was little known except in the navy department, and to those who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, before this brilliant affair. He is from *Virginia*.

The U. S. sloop of war *Fralic*, J. Bainbridge commander, was taken by the *Orpheus* frigate on the 26th ult, without firing a gun, her armament being thrown overboard in the chase. We have lost a fine vessel with a gallant crew—such is the fortune of war; but we have lost no honor.

The U. S. corvette *Adams*, capt. *Morris*, sailed from Savannah on the 5th inst. on another cruise.—During her last she ran over the space of 12,000 miles. She sails exceedingly fast.

The U. S. brig *Enterprize* has arrived at Charleston (from Wilmington N. C.) where she is to be stationed as a guard ship.

The U. S. schooner *Nonsuch*, lieutenant Kearney, has sailed from Charleston on a cruise.

The British are sending from *England* the frames of two frigates of 32 guns, and 2 brigs of war, for the lakes. Sir James Yeo is to be joined by 4 post captains, 8 lieutenants, and 14 midshipmen.

Copies of letters from capt. *Warrington* to the secretary of the Navy.

U. S. sloop *Peacock*, at Sea,
Lat. 27, 47, long. 80, 9, 29th April, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that we have this morning captured, after an action of 42 minutes, his majesty's brig *Epervier*, rating and mounting 18 32 pound carronades, with 123 men, of whom 8 were killed and 13 wounded (according to the best information we could obtain.) Among the latter is her 1st lieutenant, who has lost an arm and received a severe splinter wound on the hip. Not a man in the *Peacock* was killed and only two wounded, neither dangerously so. The fate of the *Epervier* would have been determined in much less time, but for the circumstance of our fore-yard being totally disabled by two round shot in the starboard quarter from her first broadside, which entirely deprived us of the use of our fore and fore-top-sails, and compelled us to keep the ship large throughout the remainder of the action.

This, with a few top-mast and top-gallant back stays cut away, a few shot through our sails, is the only injury the *Peacock* has sustained. Not a round shot touched our hull; our masts and spars are as sound as ever. When the enemy struck, he had

five feet water in his hold, his main-top-mast was over the side, his main boom shot away, his fore-mast cut nearly in two and tottering, his fore rigging and stays shot away, his bowsprit badly wounded, and 45 shot holes in his hull, 20 of which were within a foot of his water line. By great exertion, we got her in sailing order just as the dark came on.

In fifteen minutes after the enemy struck, the *Peacock* was ready for another action, in every respect but her fore-yard, which was sent down, fished and had the fore-sail set again in 45 minutes—such was the spirit and activity of our gallant crew. The *Epervier* had under her convoy an English hermaphrodite brig, a Russian and a Spanish ship, which all hauled their wind and stood to the E. N. E. I had determined upon pursuing the former, but found that it would not answer to leave our prize in her then crippled state, and the more particularly so, as we found she had \$120,000 in specie, which we soon transferred to this sloop. Every officer, seamen and marine did his duty, which is the highest compliment I can pay them.

I am, respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

P. S. From lieutenant Nicholson's report, who was counting up the *Epervier's* crew, there were 11 killed and 15 wounded.

L. W.

SAVANNAH, May 4, 1814.

SIR—I have the great satisfaction in being able to report to you the arrival of the *Peacock* at this anchorage to-day, and also the arrival of the *Epervier* on Monday last. I have now to detail to you the reason of our separation. We made sail as mentioned in my last, on the evening of the 29th of April. The next afternoon we were at half past five, abreast the centre of *Amelia* island, with the vessels in sight over the land, when two large ships, which had been seen sometime previous, a little to the northward of the island, were clearly ascertained to be frigates and in chase of us. In this situation, at the suggestion of lieutenant Nicholson, I took out all but himself and sixteen, officers and men, and stood to the southward along shore, on a wind, leaving him to make the best of his way for *St. Mary's*, which place I felt confident he would reach, as the weather frigate was in chase of the *Peacock*, and the other was too far to the leeward to fetch him—at 9 we lost sight of the chaser, but continued standing all night to the southward in hopes to get entirely clear of him—At day light we shortened sail and stood to the northward and again made the frigate ahead, who gave chase the second time, which he continued until 2 P. M. when finding he could not come up he desisted—in the evening we resumed our course, and saw nothing until day-light on Tuesday morning, when a large ship supposed to be the same, was again seen in chase of us, and was again run out of sight.

This morning at half past three, we made *Tybee* light and at half past eight anchored near the U. S. ship *Adams*. As the enemy is hovering close to *St. Mary's*, I concluded that he had received information of, and was waiting to intercept us. Accordingly we steered for this place, where we received intelligence of the *Epervier's* arrival, after frightening off a launch which was sent from the enemy's ship to leeward on Saturday evening to cut him off from the land.

From the 18th of April to the 24th we saw but one neutral and 2 privateers, both which was chased without overhauling, although we ran one among the shoals of *Cape Camaveral* and followed him into four fathoms water. We have been to the southward as far as the *Great Isaacs*, and have cruized from thence to *Maranilla* reef, and along the *Florida*

shore to Cape Canaveral; not a single running vessel has been through the Gulph in all this time.—The fleet sails from Jamaica under convoy of a 74, two frigates and two sloops from the 1st to the 10th May. They are so much afraid of our cruisers that several ships in the Havana ready for sea, which intended to run it (as it is called) were forced to wait the arrival of the convoy from Jamaica.

The Epervier, and her convoy, were the first English vessels we had seen.

We shall proceed in the execution of your further instructions, as soon as we can get a fore-yard, provisions and water.

The Epervier is one of their finest brigs, and is well calculated for our service; she sails extremely fast, and will require but little to send her to sea, as her armament and stores are complete. I inclose you a list of the brig's crew as accurately as we can get it.

I am, respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

U. S. ship Peacock, Savannah, 5th May, 1814.

SIR—As my letter of yesterday was too late for the mail, I address you again in the performance of a duty which is pleasing and gratifying to me in a high degree, and is but doing justice to the merits of the deserving officers under my command, of whom I have hitherto refrained from speaking, as I considered it most correct to make it the subject of a particular communication.

To the unwearied and indefatigable attention of lieutenant Nicholson (1st.) in organizing and training the crew, the success of this action is in a great measure to be attributed. I have confided greatly in him, and have never found my confidence misplaced.—For judgment, coolness, and decision in times of difficulty, few can surpass him. This is the second action in which he has been engaged this war, and in both he has been successful. His greatest pride is to earn a commander's commission by fighting for, instead of *heiring* it.

From lieutenant Henley (2d) and lieutenant Voorhees (acting 3d, who has also been twice successfully engaged) I received every assistance that zeal, ardor and experience could afford.—The fire from their two divisions was terrible, and directed with the greatest precision and coolness. In sailing-master Percival, whose great wish and pride it is to obtain a lieutenant's commission, and whose unremitting and constant attention to duty, added to his professional knowledge, entitles him to it in my opinion, I found an able as well as willing assistant. He handled the ship as if he had been working her into a roadstead. Mr. David Cole, acting carpenter, I have also found such an able and valuable man in his occupation, that I must request in the most earnest manner, that he may receive a warrant; for I feel confident, that to his uncommon exertions, we in a great measure owe the getting our prize in port. From 11 A. M. until 6 P. M. he was over her side stopping shot holes, on a grating, and, when the ordinary resources failed of success, his skill soon supplied him with efficient ones. Mr. Philip Myers, master's mate, has also conducted himself in such a manner as to warrant my recommendation of him as a master. He is a seaman, navigator and officer; his family in New York is respected, and he would prove an acquisition to the service. My clerk, Mr. Jno. S. Townsend, is anxious to obtain through my means a midshipman's warrant, and has taken pains to qualify himself for it by volunteering, and constantly performing a midshipman's duty—indeed, I have but little use for a clerk, and he is as great a proficient as any of the young midshipmen, the whole of whom behaved in a manner that was pleas-

ing to me, and must be gratifying to you, as it gives an earnest of what they will make in time; three only have been to sea before, and one only in a man of war, yet were they as much at home and as much disposed to exert themselves as any officer in the ship. Lient. Nicholson speaks in high terms of the conduct of Messrs. Greeves and Rodgers (midshipmen) who were in the prize with him.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. WARRINGTON.

Hon. Wm. Jones, &c.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

A letter to the governor of Virginia gives official notice of the stealth of 69 negroes and 60 sheep by the British, having landed in Lancaster county; also of some other plunderings by the enemy. Another letter from Williamsburg mentions the arrival of two deserters at York, one of them calling himself an American citizen, by the name of John Crawford, a native of New-Castle, Del. who had been impressed; the other an Italian. There have been several skirmishes between the militia and the enemy. It is positively stated that among the negroes carried off was a *woman in labor* and the old female accoucher that attended her! many slaves have also been carried off from Northumberland county. It is said there are 500 of them at *Bermuda*.

Mississippi Steam Boat.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated Pittsburgh, April 22d, 1814.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton—This morning the steam boat Vesuvius intended as a regular trader between New Orleans and the falls of Ohio, left Pittsburg. A considerable fresh in the river renders it probable, that notwithstanding the great size and draft of the vessel, she will pass the falls without difficulty, after which she will meet with no obstruction in the rest of her passage. There is now on the stocks here, just ready to be launched, a boat adapted to the navigation of the Ohio above the falls, which will be finished in time to meet the Vesuvius on her return from New Orleans at the falls. The boats are built by Mr. Fulton, under the agency of Messrs. Livingston and Latrobe, for companies, who have vested very large capitals in the establishment. The departure of the Vesuvius is a very important event, not only for this place but for the whole western part of the union, and its influence will be felt over the whole of the United States.—In describing it, it is not necessary to use the inflated language, which unfortunately for the credit of our trade, too often renders real facts incredible, or at least lowers their importance by the manner in which they are puffd into notice.

It does not require the ornament of metaphor to impress upon the public mind the incalculable advantage of an intercourse by water, effected in large vessels, which move with certainty and rapidity through an extent of internal navigation embracing a space almost as large as the whole continent of Europe, and comprising in it, the productions of almost every climate. This intercourse, though new only in its infancy, must in a few years, become of immense magnitude. About three years ago a team boat of 400 tons burthen was built here, and now navigates the Mississippi, between New Orleans and Natchez. The Vesuvius, which, with another boat of the same size and construction now building, is intended to form the second link in this chain of navigation, is of 400 tons burthen, carpenter's measurement. She has 100 feet keel, 28 feet 6 inches beam, and will, when loaded draw from 5 to 6 feet

of water. The whole of her hold below deck, excepting a neat cabin for ladies, and the space occupied by her machinery, is appropriated to the cargo. On her deck is built what in a ship would be called a round house, extending nearly half her length and elegantly fitted up as a cabin, having twenty-eight double births on each side. Previously to her departure she had been several times tried in going up and down the Monongahela and Ohio for 4 or 5 miles, and performed very satisfactorily. This morning (Saturday, April 23,) every thing being in perfect order, she passed at 10 o'clock up the Monongahela in front of the town to its eastern limits, and returning down the opposite shore went down the Ohio, firing a salute. Most of the citizens were assembled on the bank as she passed.

In order to witness and ascertain her speed, I crossed the Allegheny, and mounting a very capital horse, I endeavored to keep pace with her along the road which skirts the river. But she moved so rapidly, that after riding three miles and a half in nineteen minutes, I gave up the attempt. In one hour and thirty seconds, she was at Middletown, twelve miles below Pittsburg, where several gentlemen who had proceeded in her so far came ashore. If therefore the current in the Ohio be rated at four miles an hour in the fresh, she has gone at the rate of eight miles an hour in still water. In coming up the rapid of the Ohio below this town on Monday last, she passed the shore at the rate of four miles in an hour, a speed which would exactly agree with her descent this morning.

The extent of the growing commerce of this town is, I believe, very inadequately understood to the eastward of the mountains. I am informed by one of the most respectable merchants of this place, that the amount of the freight only of his consignments to and from New Orleans, and the states below Pennsylvania, will be this year \$50,000—and every day adds to the extent and the facilities of the business carried on through Pittsburg. The great difficulty which has rendered the transportation by sea in time of peace from New Orleans to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and thence by land to the immense country west of the mountains, preferable to the voyage up the Mississippi and Ohio, has been in the slowness of the keel boats and barges necessarily employed in the trade. The navigation by steam boats puts an end to that only objection to this course of the trade, a course which in a few years will become the principal, if not the only one. Situated as I am at present, on the spot where the advantages which the public will reap from the introduction of steam navigation, will be very sensibly felt, it is difficult to repress the expression of feelings which arise towards the person to whom we owe it, that this mode of navigation, so often before attempted and laid aside in despair, has become practical and its principles reduced to mathematical certainty. But it is unnecessary in giving them vent. The obligation which the nation, I had almost said the whole world, owes to him, will be freely acknowledged by history, when the envy and cupidity of his detractors will be remembered only with disgust and reprobation, &c.

It is worthy of your attention in Washington and Georgetown, to consider that between New-Orleans and Washington, there will be when the road from Cumberland to Brownsville is completed, only seventy-two miles of land carriage, and that over a capital turnpike road.

When the late chancellor Livingston applied for his grant for the exclusive navigation by steam on the North river to the legislature of New-York, for 50 years, on condition that he should actually accomplish it, a very sensible member of the legislature

told me that he could have easily had a grant of any further extent, as the navigation by steam was thought to be much on a footing as to practicability, with the navigation by the rein deer in the chancellor's park.

The case is altered since then, for many people have found out that it is an old invention, open to every body who can read Mr. Fulton's specification, or look at his boats.

Gas Lights.

From the Rhode Island American. The gas lights, which have been lately put in operation in a manufactory in this neighbourhood have excited much of the public curiosity, and occasioned many speculative observations. The writer is personally acquainted with the ingenious inventor of the apparatus recently erected, which is acknowledged to have very high claims upon the public patronage: and having accompanied him in many of his experiments, and seen his improvements from time to time made, takes the liberty to offer the following observations to the public.

That hydrogenous gas, or inflammable air, could be produced by a chymical process from the pit coal (and many other materials) and burned in flame, emitting a vivid light, has long been known in the laboratory: and has been practised by chymists merely as a matter of curiosity and amusement; but the introduction of it as an easy, safe and economical method of lighting buildings is of modern date, and is certainly one of the greatest improvements of which modern times can boast.

After the thing had been given up as unattainable, by men celebrated for their ingenuity, and spurned at as impracticable by men considered profound in science; and under many other disadvantages, Mr. David Melville, of Newport (R. I.) had the temerity to commence a course of experiments in the year 1807. Encouraged by the success of his first experiments in producing inflammable air from pit coal, he persevered in his object with confidence and zeal, by every new experiment gaining fresh information, until he had attained his designs so far as to produce pure hydrogenous gas, by an easy operation, with a very simple apparatus, and to burn it in a brilliant flame, without smell or smoke. Having advanced thus far his attention was turned to the formation of an apparatus suitable for lighting manufactories and other buildings in a plain and simple manner, bringing it under complete command, and within the scope of the meanest capacities, sensible that to ordinary hands the management of it must necessarily be intrusted. In this he succeeded, and obtained in March 1810, for the gas lamp a model of which (the work of his own hands) is now in the patent office, department of state. Since that period he has made some very important improvements, for which he received letters patent, dated March, 1813. This is the improved gas apparatus which is now offered to the public patronage, which is the result of a course of experiments, continued for several years with great ingenuity and unremitting industry—attended with much study, labor and expense—and which is in successful operation at several cotton mills, and in the dwelling house of the inventor at Newport. To attempt with the pen to give an idea of the beauty of the gas flame, and its superiority in every respect to any other artificial light, would be as impossible as by the pencil, to imitate the rays of the sun. Ocular demonstration will convince the most sceptical—and it is in this case singularly true, that an idea of this brilliant invention cannot be attained in any other way

than by viewing it in operation, which every one has an opportunity now of doing. I will not attempt a description of the apparatus, because I am not perfectly acquainted with the names of the different parts, nor is it necessary, since it is open to the inspection of every one.

It is, however, something similar to Woulfe's chymical apparatus, but on an enlarged scale. The gas evolved by the regular process of carbonization, after being washed, so as to deprive it of any disagreeable smell when burning, is conducted into a large reservoir, where it is kept for use. From this reservoir, which is suspended in a cistern of water, a main pipe issues, which passes under ground from the house where the gas is made, to the building to be lighted, where it branches off in every direction, diffusing over every apartment a kind of artificial day, so vivid is the illumination. The flame, however, through very bright, is exceedingly soft and steady, and free from that dazzling glare, which from the flames of candles, is so painful to the eye. Very little trouble attends this mode of illumination, the occasional attendance of one man for two or three hours during the day, to charge the retort and mend the fire being all that is necessary. On turning the key, any particular flame may be lighted immediately, and no trimming or snuffing is required; neither are any sparks thrown off as from a burning wick; and by turning the key of a stop-cock in the main tube, all the flame may be instantly extinguished. Safety is the great object with the cotton manufactories, which are so liable to conflagration. Of the superior safety of gas light, there can be no doubt with those who will take the trouble to examine. On the ground of economy, it would not be fair to make an estimate of the difference of expense, on the present high price of pit-coal. The advantage however is greatly in favor of gas lights, notwithstanding the present high price of that material. For example—"A manufactory which is worked 156 nights in the year, upon an average of three hours per night, and lighted with 100 candles each night, will consume 15,600 candles, of 8 to the pound, which is 1,950 pounds at 16 cents,

Eighty pounds, or, one bushel of coal per night, is a large allowance to furnish the same light with gas, which is 4-1-3 chaldrons per year, at \$36 per chaldron,	\$312
Four cords of pine wood, in addition to the coal, for the furnace, at \$4 per cord	16
	— 172

Making a saving in favor of gas lights, of per year, which is 12 per cent. on the cost of apparatus. But making a more fair calculation, on the average price of coal for ten years before the war, which was \$12 per chaldron, and which will probably be the average price after the war, while the price of candles will remain the same, or at any rate, they will not be lower, say, therefore, 4-1-3 chaldrons of coal at \$12, is	\$140
4 cords of pine wood, at \$4,	52
	16
	— 68

Making a saving in favor of the gas lights, of \$244 per year, which will pay the interest and principal sunk in the cost of apparatus in about four years."

The above calculation, which appears to be fair, was given by captain Melville to a gentleman in this vicinity; he observed, "it was made from the best means in his power, from the short experience he had with the gas lights on an extensive scale, but

he believed if he had erred in any way, it was against the gas lights." In addition to the foregoing, I am able to state, from good authority, that in England, cotton mills lighted with gas, are insured at 50 per cent. less than those where candles are used—so much do they calculate on the safety of them.

And further, I have been informed by the overseer of a factory where the gas lights have been put in operation, that the mule spinners alone will do more work extra in the time saved from snuffing candles, than will pay the whole expense of light for the factory. With all these advantages, the gas lights must be above prejudice and error; and the man, who, by his ingenuity and perseverance, has introduced them deserves well of his country, and I hope he will receive the reward due to his merit.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

CHRONICLE.

The legislature of Rhode Island convened some days ago—Every branch of the government is "federal."

Connecticut election.—John C. Smith, Esq. has been re-elected governor and C. Goodrich, Esq. lieutenant-gov. of the state of Connecticut. The votes were, for Smith (fed.) 9,415; Boardman (rep.) 2,619.

The battle between the British frigate *Eurotas*, and the French frigate *Clorinde*, alluded to in our last, was one of the most obstinate that has lately been fought. The force of the vessels was nearly equal; but the British the superior in guns—they maintained a close action for about two hours, during which all the masts of the Englishman were shot away, and the Frenchman had only his foremast standing. With this, according to the British account, the *Clorinde* was attempting to make her escape, when two other vessels (a frigate and a brig) cut her off and captured her. It was a bloody affair. The captain of the *Eurotas* says his own loss was 20 killed and wounded—the *Clorinde* 120 killed and wounded.

The steam boat *Fulton* made a passage from *New York to Albany*, 160 miles, in 18 hours, 25 minutes, without the aid of the wind, having neither masts nor sails. This vessel is 380 tons burthen.

The steam boat *Vesuvius*, of 500 tons, intended as a regular packet on the Ohio and Mississippi, for the conveyance of passengers and goods, arrived at Cincinnati on the 23d ult. in 40 hours from Pittsburgh!

Barbadoes, February 21. A singular circumstance occurred a few weeks ago at St. Vincent's: A gentleman by the name of Whitlow, travelling in a boat from the leeward part of the island to Kingston, about 10 o'clock at night, setting in the stern sheets, a shark that had followed him for several minutes, at length made a spring at his intended victim which knocked off his hat, but the shark at the same time falling into the boat in such a situation as prevented his doing any further injury. The gentleman immediately, with great presence of mind, and by the assistance of the negroes in the boat, secured him with a cloak and some other bandages, and succeeded in carrying him on shore directly opposite the place where he made the attack. It measured twelve feet.

We understand that the head of this enormous fish is to be sent to the London Museum.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of a cartel ship at New York from Liverpool, and also of a vessel at Boston direct from France, we have a body of interesting and very important intelligence—the heads and chief things of which are as follow.

The negotiations at Chatillon were broken off—

and, after several actions, the allies under *Blucher* entered *Paris* on the 30th of March, opposed only by the youths of the Polytechnic school, all of whom except four, are said to have been killed. A capitulation was granted to the city, and the excesses that were apprehended appear to have been avoided.

The emperor, with his army, seems to have been cut off from his capital, by large bodies of the allies; and is said not to have known of their entry into *Paris* for twenty-four hours after it happened. The empress with her son left *Paris* on the 29th March for *Rambouille*. The allied sovereigns entered it on the 31st.

The British and Portuguese troops were in possession of *Bordeaux*. The duke of *Angouleme*, nephew of "Lewis XVIII," issued a proclamation in the name of his uncle. He was received by the mayor with a set speech—the white cockade was generally mounted—and *vive le roy* was the order of the day. Several important neighboring cities and places have also submitted; and insurrections against *Napoleon* are spoken of. A British fleet is in the *Garonne*—only one American vessel was taken at *Bordeaux*.

It does not appear certain where *Bonaparte* was, at the last accounts from *France*, nor are we informed of the extent of his force. But he had several powerful armies nearly entire, and does not seem to have given up the contest. So far from it indeed, that England was about to send to the south of France 150,000 stand of arms for the use of the people supposed to be disaffected towards him. In the several battles he had with the allies, the advantage was his; but their weight of numbers prevailed, and enabled them to employ him as well as march to *Paris*. One report says the allied sovereigns were treating with the senate—and that Lewis was to mount the throne. But we are completely in the dark as to the views of the allies respecting the dynasty that shall reign in *France*, supposing *Bonaparte* subdued, which was not yet the case.

Bernadotte, with his army, has joined the allied forces—*Denmark* has declared war against *France*. The *French* still maintained themselves in the north.

We have no late intelligence from *Italy*; where, by former accounts, the viceroy had a numerous and well appointed army. The joint army of the allies is given at 130,000 men. That immediately under *Napoleon* it is said, was only 45,000—this is improbable, else they had overwhelmed him. One account says that on the 30th March he was at *Montmirail*—"too late to save *Paris*—too late to save himself"—Marching for *Paris*, he heard the news of its surrender at *Fontenbleau*.

The next advices from *France* will possibly be decisive of the fate of the empire, which depends not on the fall of the capital, but on the disposition of the people; if *Bonaparte*, who sometimes had 500,000 men in *Spain* could not conquer that country, much less shall the allies subdue *France*, opposed by the genius and resources of the emperor, if the people are true to him.

Culture of the sugar cane.

From the Charleston Courier.

Perceiving from your paper that the cultivation of the sugar cane is now thought of in *Carolina*, I take the liberty of communicating to you a few facts, that may interest those who are about to engage in it.

Thirteen years ago some Bourbon canes were given to Mr. Couper, of St. Simons, by a gentleman who had emigrated from one of the Bahama Islands. Mr. Couper planted them, and with a liberal hand distributed their product among his neighbors. Mr. Spalding, of Sapelo, first planted a considerable quantity of the seed obtained from Mr. Couper, and several

years ago had seven or eight acres of cane; but, from some unaccountable circumstance, its further cultivation on his not till lately been attended to. Two years ago, an intelligent and respectable gentleman of this state, spent some time in Louisiana; on hearing his account of the soil, climate, simplicity of culture, and cheapness of sugar in a latitude nearly parallel, the inhabitants of the neighborhood of his residence immediately turned their attention to an increase of their stock of seed; and canes have been sought for since with avidity. Mr. Geary, on Sapelo, who had lived many years as manager with Mr. Spalding, and had from him acquired a stock of cane, last year erected a small mill and made sugar, excellent in quality, and in quantity equalling our most sanguine hopes. Canes, at the commencement of his operations, could have been bought at 40 dollars per thousand; but, many planters having witnessed his success, the demand for them became so great, that they could not, shortly before the planting season, be obtained for 100 dollars per thousand. From the quantity however which has been planted, it is to be hoped that they will be sold next year at a reasonable price.

In Louisiana the planters, to guard against the effect of an early frost, regularly finish about the 15th of October pulling up the canes intended for next year's planting. This is done by putting them into stacks (*morasses*) with all their leaves on, in such a manner as to expose the smallest possible quantity of the stalk to the weather. Early in the spring, those canes are laid along in plough furrows, the large end of one cane nearly touching the small end of that next to it, and the furrows distant from each other about three feet. The plant is cultivated as we cultivate the indian corn, and with equal ease. The cutting and grinding are commenced whenever the seed canes are put up, and continue frequently till the latter end of December, and long after the canes has been killed by the frost. We have all heard of the enormous crops made in Louisiana. In 1812, I am well informed, that two young French gentlemen (brothers) made with 28 laborers, 200 hogsheads of sugar; and my very respectable informant assures me that he met with an old man, who, assisted only by his two sons, carried 50 barrels of sugar to market. Their machinery is simple in the extreme and far from being costly.

A mill which grinds 300 gallons per hour and will deliver upwards of two tons of sugar per day, costs in workmanship and materials 1000 dollars, besides the expense of a rough cover for it, 40 feet square. The cost of three pestles of sufficient size to keep pace with the mill, is 350 dollars, and that of the mason work in bedding them and making the furnaces, is 250 dollars; which with the price of 30,000 bricks, a proportionable quantity of mortar, a rough building to cover the boilers, and six draft beasts to impel the machine, constitute the whole expenses of an establishment sufficient for the manufacture of 200 hogsheads of sugar. It must, however, be recollected that the Louisiana hogsheads contain a little more than 1000 cwt.

In Georgia, as our subject is to get the greatest possible quantity of cane from our stock of seed, without regarding the waste of land; with a view to the bettering of the plants, we have generally put them into very flat low beds, distant from each other about five feet, and have planted the canes cut into joints containing three buds, on those beds three feet apart, covering them with about an inch of soil. We have never failed in keeping them through the winter, by heaping about 300 together in a dry situation, and covering them with earth three or 4 inches deep.

Darien, G. 23d April, 1814.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 13 OF VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1814.

[WHOLE No. 142.]

Hec olim meminisse iuvabit—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per ann.

Errors excepted.

The supplement to the last volume has been forwarded to all (except some in the city of *Baltimore*, to whom it will be promptly delivered) that had a right to expect it, so far as the editor is informed of their wishes. Copies may yet be had, at *one dollar* each.

“Monroe’s Treaty.”

The following papers have been often-times asked for. The treaty itself was inserted in the third volume of the *WEEKLY REGISTER*, page 195, together with the note of the British commissioners. The editor will embrace all opportunities of room afforded to stock this work with other like important documents.

Letters from Mr. Madison to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, with their communications to the secretary of state, relative to the treaty concluded with the commissioners of his Britannic majesty, on the 31st December, 1806; together with the treaty, and a subsequent letter from Mr. Monroe to the secretary of state; accompanying the message from the president of the United States to congress, on the 22d March, 1808.—Printed by order of the senate.

Mr. Mallion, secretary of state, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, ministers extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States, in London.

Department of state, May 17, 1806.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith enclose a commission and letters of credence, authorising you to treat with the British government concerning the maritime wrongs which have been committed, and the regulation of commerce and navigation between the parties. Your authority is made several as well as joint, as a provision for any contingency depriving either of the co-operation of the other.

The importance of the trust is evinced by its being made the occasion of an extraordinary mission, as well as by the subjects which it embraces. And I have great pleasure in expressing the confidence which the president feels, in the prudence and talents to which the business is committed.

It is his particular wish that the British government should be made fully to understand, that the United States are sincerely and anxiously disposed to cherish good will and liberal intercourse between the two nations; that an unwillingness alone to take measures not congenial with that disposition, has made them so long patient under violations of their rights and of the rules of a friendly reciprocity; and when forced at length by accumulating wrongs to depart from an absolute forbearance, they have not only selected a mode strictly pacific, but in demonstration of their friendly policy, have connected with the measure an extraordinary mission, with powers to remove every source of difference, and even to enlarge the foundations of future harmony and mutual interest.

There can be the less ground of umbrage to the British government, in the act prohibiting the importation of certain articles of British manufacture—1st, Because there is nothing on the face of the act

beyond a mere commercial regulation, tending to foster manufactures in the United States, to lessen our dependence on a single nation by the distribution of our trade, and to substitute for woolens and linens, manufactures made from one of our principal agricultural staples. 2d—Because it is far short of a reciprocity with British exclusions of American articles of export. 3d—Because as a commercial measure, discriminating in time of war, between British and other nations, it has examples in British practice. It deserves attention also, that a discrimination was made, and under another name still exists, in the amount of convoy duty imposed on the trade between Great Britain with Europe, and with America. 4th—Because the measure cannot be ascribed to a partiality towards the enemies of Great Britain, or to a view of favoring them in the war, having for its sole object the interest of the United States, which it pursues in a mode strictly conformable to the rights and the practice of all nations.

In fine the act may truly be represented as so far from derogating from the amicable dispositions of the United States towards Great Britain, that it has resulted solely from the inefficacy of their protracted and reiterated endeavors, otherwise to obtain a just redress, and from a hope that an appeal in this peaceable form to the reflections and interests of an enlightened nation, would be more successful in removing every obstacle to a perfect and permanent cordiality between the two nations.

The instructions given to Mr. Monroe, January 5, 1804, having taken into view, and being still applicable to a great proportion of the matter now committed to your joint negotiations, it will be most convenient to refer you to those instructions as your general guide, and to confine the present to the alterations and additions, which a change of circumstances, or a contemplation of new objects, may require.

The first article of the project comprised in the instructions of 1804, relates to the impressment of seamen. The importance of an effectual remedy for this practice, derives urgency from the licentiousness with which it is still pursued, and from the growing impatience of this country under it. So indispensable is some adequate provision for the case, that the president makes it a necessary preliminary to any stipulation, requiring a repeal of the act shutting the market of the United States against certain British manufactures. At the same time he authorises you, in case the ultimatum as stated in the article above referred to, should not be acceptable to the British government, to substitute one in the terms following, “no seaman nor sea-faring person shall upon the high seas, and without the jurisdiction of either party, be demanded, or taken out of any ship or vessel, belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the parties, by the public or private armed ships or men of war belonging to, or in the service of the other party, and strict orders shall be given for the disobedience of this engagement.”

An article in these terms was, with the acquiescence of lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Addington, concerted between Mr. King and lord St. Vincent, on the approaching renewal of the late war. It was

frustrated by an exception of the "narrow seas," inserted by lord St. Vincent, an exception so evidently inadmissible both in principle and in practice, that it must have been intended as a pretext for evading the stipulation at that time. Perhaps the present ministry may neither be disposed to resort to such a pretext; nor unwilling to avail themselves of the precise sanction as far as it was given, by their predecessors.

With respect to contraband, which is the subject of the 4th article, it may be observed, that as it excludes naval stores from the list, and is otherwise limited to articles strictly military, it must if admissible to Great Britain, leave but feeble objections to an abolition of contraband altogether. In the present state of the arts in Europe, with the intercourse by land, no nation at war with Great Britain can be much embarrassed by leaving those particular articles subject to maritime captures. Whilst belligerent nations, therefore, have little interest in the limited right against contraband; it imposes on neutrals all the evils resulting from suspicious and vexatious searches, and from questions incident to the terms used in the actual enumeration. It is not an unreasonable hope, therefore, that in place of this article, an entire abolition of contraband may be substituted. Should this be found unattainable, it may be an improvement of the article as it stands, to subjoin, for the sake of greater caution, to the positive enumeration, a negative specification of certain articles, such as provisions, money, naval stores, &c. as in no case to be deemed within the meaning of the article; with a proviso, that the specification shall not be construed to imply in the least, that any articles not specified in the exception, shall, on that account, be liable to be drawn into the question.

A doctrine has been lately introduced by the British courts, and at length adopted by the instructions of June, 1803, to British cruisers, which regards contraband conveyed in one voyage as affecting a resumed or return voyage, although the contraband shall have been previously deposited at its port of destination. It will be a further improvement of the article to insert a declaratory clause against this innovation, and the abuses incident to it.

The 4th article, besides the stipulation on the subject of contraband, relates to two other subjects. 1st—That of free ships, free goods. 2d—That of a trade with enemy's colonies.

1st. With respect to the first, the principle that a neutral flag covers the property of an enemy, is relinquished in pursuance of the example of the Russian treaty on which the article is modelled; the relinquishment however being connected with, and conditional on, the provision required in favor of the neutral right to the colonial trade. The importance of that principle to the security of neutral commerce, and to the freedom of the seas, has at all times been felt by the United States; and although they have not asserted it as the established law of nations, they have ever been anxious to see it made a part of that law. It was with reluctance, of course, that a contrary stipulation was authorised, and merely as a mean of obtaining from Great Britain, the recognition of a principle now become of more importance to neutral nations possessing mercantile capital, than the principle of "free ships, free goods." It is to be particularly kept in view, therefore, that such a contrary stipulation is to be avoided if possible, and if unavoidable that the stipulation be so modified as to interfere as little as possible, with the spirit and policy of any provisions in favor of the principle which may be likely to be introduced into a treaty of peace among the present belligerent powers of Europe. Should it be known that Russia

as well as France mean to insist on such a provision, and that such a stipulation by the United States, however modified, will materially affect her confidence and good will towards them, the objection to the measure will acquire a force that can yield only to the consideration, that without such a sacrifice the provisions for the security of our seamen, and of our neutral commerce, cannot be obtained, and that the sacrifice will effectually answer these purposes.

2d. The vast importance of the colonial trade, with the circumstances and the excitement which have taken place since the date of the original instructions to Mr. Monroe, will require that the neutral right on this subject, be provided for in an appropriate article, and in terms more explicit than are used in the article under review. As the right in this case, turns on the general principle that neutrals may lawfully trade, with the exceptions of blockades and contraband, to and between all ports of an enemy, and in all articles, although the trade shall not have been open to them in time of peace; particular care is to be taken, that no part of the principle be expressly or virtually abandoned, as being no part of the law of nations. On the contrary, it is much to be desired, that the general principle in its full extent, be laid down in the stipulation. But as this may not be attainable, and as too much ought not to be risked by an inflexible pursuit of abstract right, especially against the example and the sentiments of great powers having concurrent interests with the United States, you are left at liberty, if found necessary, to abridge the right in practice, as is done in the supplement of October, 1801, to the treaty of June of that year, between Russia and Great Britain; not omitting to provide that in case Great Britain should by her treaties or instructions leave to any other nation the right in a greater extent than is stipulated to the United States, they may claim the enjoyment of it in an equal extent.

The abuses which have been committed by Great Britain under the pretext that a neutral trade, from enemy's colonies, through neutral ports, was a direct trade, render it indispensable to guard against such a pretext, by some express declaration on that point. The most that can be conceded on the part of the United States is, that the landing of goods, the securing the duties and the change of the ship, or preferably the landing of the goods alone, or with the securing the duties, shall be requisite to destroy the identity of the voyage, and the directness of the trade, and that the ordinary documents of the custom-house officers, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact or facts.

A satisfactory provision on this subject of trade with enemy colonies, is deemed of so much consequence to the rights and interests of the United States, and is so well understood to have been contemplated alone with a like provision against the impressment of seamen, in the late act of congress prohibiting the importation of certain classes of British manufactures, that, as was enjoined with respect to the provisions against impressment, no stipulation is to be entered into, not consistent with a continuance of that act unless the provision with respect to the colonial trade be also obtained.

In remodelling the provision with respect to the colonial trade, you may with great propriety urge a distinction between the West India colonies, and the very distant ones in the East Indies and elsewhere, and the reasonableness of limiting to the former the exception of the direct trade with their parent countries out of the general neutral right. The distinction is supported by several considerations, particularly by the greater difficulty, in the case of the more distant colonies of previously

knowing, and eventually proving, the regulations as they may have actually stood in time of peace; and by the ruinous delays and expences attending the judicial investigations. The British courts have in fact admitted the distinction so far as to presume the lawfulness of the neutral trade with the East India colonies, as being generally open in peace as well as war, whilst they reverse the presumption, with respect to the West Indies.

In addition to what is proposed on the subject of blockades in VI and VII articles, the perseverance of Great Britain in considering a notification of a blockade, and even of an intended blockade, to a foreign government, or its ministers at London, as a notice to its citizens, and as rendering a vessel wherever found in a destination to the notified port, as liable to capture, calls for a special remedy. The palpable injustice of the practice, is aggravated by the auxiliary rule prevailing in the British courts, that the blockade is to be held in legal force, until the governmental notification be expressly rescinded; however certain the fact may be that the blockade was never so formed or had ceased. You will be at no loss for topics to enforce the inconsistency of these innovations with the law of nations, with the nature of blockades, with the safety of neutral commerce; and particularly with the communication made to this government by order of the British government, in the year 1804; according to which, the British commander and vice-admiralty courts, were instructed "not to consider any blockade of the islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe as existing, unless in respect of particular ports which may be actually invested, and then not to capture vessels bound to such ports, unless they shall previously have been warned not to enter them."

The absurdity of substituting such diplomatic notifications in place of a special warning from the blockading ships, cannot be better illustrated than by the fact, that before the notification of a proposed blockade of Cadiz, in the year 1805, was received here from our minister at London, official information was received from Cadiz, that the blockade had actually been raised by an enemy's fleet.

It may be worth your attention, that a distinction has been admitted by the British prize courts, in consideration of the distance of the United States from the European blockades, between their citizens and those of states less distant; the notice required for the former being more positive than is made necessary for the latter. You will be able to avail yourselves in the discussion, and perhaps in the modification of the article, of the reasons on which such a distinction rests.

[CONFIDENTIAL—NOT PRINTED.]

There remains as an object of great importance, some adequate provision against the insults and injuries committed by British cruisers, in the vicinity of our shores and harbors. These have been heretofore a topic of remonstrance, and have in a late instance been repeated with circumstances peculiarly provoking, as they include the murder of an American seaman within the jurisdictional limits of the United States. Mr. Monroe is in full possession of the documents explaining a former instance. Herewith will be received those relating to the late one. They not only support a just demand of an exemplary punishment of the offenders, and of indemnity for the spoiliations, but call for some stipulations guarding against such outrages in future. With this view it is proper that all armed belligerent ships should be expressly and effectually restrained from making seizures, or searches, within a certain distance from our coasts, or taking stations near our harbors, commodious for those pur-

poses. In defining the distance protected against belligerent proceedings, it would not perhaps be unreasonable, considering the extent of the United States, the shoalness of their coast, and the natural indication furnished by the well defined path of the Gulf stream, to expect an immunity for the space between that limit, and the American shore. But at least it may be insisted that the extent of the neutral immunity should correspond with the claims maintained by Great Britain, around her own territory. Without any particular enquiry into the extent of these it may be observed, 1st. That the British act of parliament in the year 1736, 9 G. 2. c. 35, supposed to be that called the Hovering act, assumes for certain purposes of trade, the distance of four leagues from the shores. 2d. That it appears that both in the reign of James I. and of Charles II. the security of the commerce with British ports was provided for, by express prohibitions against the roving or hovering of belligerent ships so near the neutral harbors and coasts of Great Britain, as to disturb or threaten vessels homeward or outward bound; as well as against belligerent proceedings generally, within an inconvenient approach towards British territory.

With this example, and with a view to what is suggested by our own experience, it may be expected that the British government will not refuse to concur in an article to the following effect.

"It is agreed that all armed vessels belonging to either of the parties engaged in war, shall be effectually restrained by positive orders and penal provisions, from seizing, searching, or otherwise interrupting or disturbing vessels to whomsoever belonging, and whether outward or inward bound, within the harbors, or the chambers formed by headlands, or any where at sea within the distance of four leagues from the shore, or from a right line from one headland to another: It is further agreed, That, by like orders and provisions, all armed vessels shall be effectually restrained by the party to which they respectively belong, from stationing themselves, or from roving or hovering so near the entry of any of the harbors or coasts of the others, as that merchantmen shall apprehend their passage to be unsafe, or a danger of being set upon and surprised, and that in all cases where death shall be occasioned by any proceeding contrary to these stipulations, and the offender cannot conveniently be brought to trial and punishment under the laws of the party offended, he shall on demand made within months be delivered up for that purpose."

If the distance of four leagues cannot be obtained, any distance not less than one sea league may be substituted in the article. It will occur to you, that the stipulations against the roving and hovering of armed ships on our coasts, so as to endanger or alarm trading vessels, will acquire importance, as the space entitled to immunity shall be narrowed.

Another object, not comprehended in the instructions of 1804, to Mr. Monroe, is rendered important, by the number of illegal captures and injuries, which have been committed by British cruisers since that date. An indemnity for them, is due on every consideration of justice and friendship, and is enforced by the example heretofore given by Great Britain herself, as well as by other nations which have provided by treaty, for repairing the spoiliations practised under color of their authority. You will press this as an object too reasonable not to be confidently expected by the United States. Many of the claims, indeed, for indemnification are so obviously just, that a refusal to satisfy them, cannot be decently made, and ought not therefore to be presumed.

The two modes most readily presenting themselves for a comprehensive provision for the claims, are, first, the establishment of a board, analogous to that provided for in the 7th article of the treaty of 1794; secondly, the substitution of a gross sum to be distributed among the claimants, according to a liquidation to be made under the authority of the United States.

The second is the mode most eligible, if the gross sum to be allowed, be thought to approach the amount of losses to be indemnified. To assist you in estimating these, the statements addressed to this department by the underwriters, and others, are herewith transmitted. These statements, with those furnished by Mr. Lyman, to November 1st, will be to be reduced, according to the redress which shall have been judicially afforded, and on the other hand to be augmented by the addition of cases not reported here, and to be collected from the sources of information within your own reach.

If the first mode should be adopted, great care will be requisite, in describing the cases, to employ such general terms as will comprehend all that are fairly entitled to redress. It will be well at the same time to secure, by specifying such of the cases as can be specified, and as are least susceptible of objection. Under this head may be classed, 1st, cases in which the official communication made by lord Hawkesbury to Mr. King, of the 11th day of April, 1801, has been violated; 2d, cases in which the rules of blockade, stated in Mr. Merry's communication to the department of state, on the 12th day of April, 1804, have been violated; 3d, cases where the territorial jurisdiction of the United States has been violated.

The list of neutral rights, asserted in the report of the secretary of state to the president, on the 25th day of January, 1806, will suggest other specifications which may be attempted. It may be worth recollecting, that the British order of council, bearing date 24th June, 1803, and subjecting to capture vessels on a return voyage, which had carried contraband in the outward voyage, was never promulgated, nor was it known that such a rule was to be enforced, until the summer of 1805. Could the rule be regarded otherwise than as it certainly is, an innovation on the law of nations, all captures before it was made known, and contrary to antecedent practice, would be marked by an unjust surprise, fairly entitling them to redress.

The business to come before such a board may be much diminished by the reference of cases, particularly of costs and damages, and such others whose description by common consent entitles them to redress, to the king's advocate, and an advocate to be named on your part, who may be authorised to report the sums due, subject to the approbation, in each case, of Mr. Lyman, our agent. As far as the cases fall within the observation here made, a liquidation of them may be carried on during the period of negotiation.

Although the subject of indemnification for past wrongs is to be pressed as of great magnitude, in a satisfactory adjustment of our differences with Great Britain; yet as the British government may be inflexible in refusing an arrangement implying that her maritime principles of capture were contrary to the law of nations, whilst she would not be inflexible in stipulating a future practice conformable to our wishes, it is not thought proper that a provision for indemnities should be an absolute condition of the repeal of the act of congress concerning British manufactures, provided satisfactory arrangements shall be made relative to impressments, and the trade with enemy's colonies. Still, however, it is to be

kept in view, that there are claims founded on acts of British cruisers, violating the law of nations, as recognized by Great Britain herself, and others founded on unexpected departures, without notice, from rules of practice deliberately settled and formally announced. Of these, examples have been referred to in the communication of lord Hawkesbury to Mr. King, and of Mr. Merry, to the department of state.

With respect to claims of these several kinds, it is evident that provision is clearly due for them, and that it may be made without any implication which can alarm the pride or the caution which may be professed. You will not fail therefore, to bring, if necessary, these claims into view, as distinguished from others founded on controverted principles; and to let it be understood, that a refusal of them will be a painful ingredient in the negotiations for extinguishing discontents on both sides, and consolidating and perpetuating the friendship between them. In case this distinction should operate in the adjustment, it will furnish an additional reason for preferring a gross sum, to the liquidations of a joint board. First, Because it will admit of a liberal sum, if the British government should be liberally disposed, on presumptions not affecting her maritime principles. Secondly, Because it will leave the United States free to apply the gross sum, in redressing claims according to our maritime principle. A precedent for such an expedient may be found in the convention for January, 1756, between Great Britain and Prussia; whereby a gross sum of 20,000*l.* sterling, was paid to the latter as an extinguishment of claims on account of illegal captures, without reference to the precise rules by which it was to be applied. The treaty of Pardo, in January, 1739, between Great Britain and Spain, is another precedent. In that treaty the sum of 95,000*l.* sterling, was stipulated in the like general manner, to be paid to Great Britain by Spain, as a compromise for all reparations of maritime injuries.

If the United States succeed in making satisfactory arrangements on the principal points of impressment of seamen, colonial trade, and still more if provision be also made for indemnity for spoliations, it may be naturally expected that Great Britain will require, not only the repeal of the prohibitory act of last session, but also some security that the United States will not by subsequent acts of the same nature, place her on a worse footing than other nations. She may reasonably urge that demand on the double plea, of having yielded on these points which were the subjects of complaint on the part of the United States, and of her being now, for want of a commercial treaty, placed in that respect at the discretion of the United States; whilst they are precluded by their treaties with the enemies of Great Britain, (Holland, France and Spain,) from the power of laying prohibitions or restrictions particularly affecting those nations.

The most natural arrangement in that respect will be, simply to agree that the two parties shall enjoy in the ports of each other, in regard to commerce and navigation, the privileges of the most favored nation. But the article should be framed so as to embrace; 1st, every privilege, and particularly the exemption from higher duties of every description either on imports or exports, and including convoy duties, that are paid by the most favored nation; 2d, all the possessions of Great Britain in every part of the world, which will secure admission at all times in both the East and West Indies, on the same terms as are now or may in future be enjoyed by the most favored nation, whether it be a friend, or an enemy.

The same clause of the footing of the most favored nation, may be extended not only to navigation and commercial intercourse between the two nations, but to points which relate to the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals: an arrangement which would secure to Great Britain the same rights in relation to the admission of her armed vessels in our ports, and to the exclusion of her enemies, privateers and of their prizes, which are now enjoyed by Holland, Spain, and other most favored nations; whilst it would place the rights of the United States, as neutrals, on the same footing with Russia, or the most favored nation, in respect to search, convoys, blockades and contraband.

If it shall be thought eligible to place the reciprocal commercial privileges of the two nations on a more definite basis than they would be placed by the general expression of the most favored nation, (a stipulation which is liable to the difficulty of ascertaining the equivalent to be given in cases where a privilege is granted by one of the contracting parties to another nation, in exchange for some favor which the other contracting party cannot specifically give,) it may be done, either by abolishing all alien duties, either on vessel or cargo, or both, and reciprocally placing the vessels of the other nation, on the same footing with national vessels; conformably to a provision in which Great Britain concurred, by an act of parliament, in the year 1802; or by fixing the maximum of alien duty, which each nation shall have the right to impose on the vessels or cargoes of the other nation. But should the last plan be adopted, care must be taken, 1st, that in fixing the maximum of the alien duty to be levied on vessels, all charges whatever, and under whatever name known, whether tonnage, lighthouse money, port charges, &c. shall be included. 2dly, That the maximum of the alien duty to be levied on merchandize imported in the vessels of the other nation, (beyond the duties levied on similar articles imported in the national vessels) shall be a per centage on the value of the merchandize itself, and not on the original duty. 3dly, That the right of imposing such maximum duties, either on the vessels or merchandize, shall never be exercised so as to contravene the other stipulation of enjoying the privileges of the most favored nation. 4thly, That the stipulation shall not embrace vessels and cargoes coming from, or going to ports, from which the vessels or cargoes of the United States are excluded.

Should the expedient of a maximum be adopted, it must not be overlooked that the productions of the United States exported to Great Britain, employ a far greater tonnage than the exports from Great Britain to the United States; that the higher the maximum, therefore the more favorable to Great Britain, who may avail herself according to the degree of it, to secure to her vessels the carriage of our bulky productions, of which her duty on tobacco imported in American vessels is an example, leaving to the United States the opportunity only of securing to their vessels the carriage of her unbulky exports, and that consequently no maximum ought to be admitted more unfavorable to the United States than the regulations likely to prevail, if uncontrolled by treaty. A mutual abolition of alien duties would probably be favorable to the navigation of the United States, which would then have to contend on equal terms with British navigation, for which it may be expected to be at least a match at all times, and more than a match when Great Britain is at war, which is not less than half the time.

The only great branch of commercial intercourse

which would remain unprovided for, is that of intercourse with the British colonies and dependencies: and if nothing can be obtained on that ground, care must also be taken in framing the article for reciprocally enjoying the privileges of the most favored nation, not to deprive the United States of the right of making such regulations as they may think proper in relation to vessels coming from ports from which their own vessels are excluded, or in relation generally to the intercourse with such ports.

[CONFIDENTIAL—NOT PRINTED.]

As relates to the West Indies and North American colonies, it must be a permanent object of the United States to have the intercourse with them made as free as that with Europe. The relative situation of the United States and those colonies, and particularly those wants which we can alone supply, must necessarily produce that effect at some no very distant period. And it should not be voluntarily retarded, either by abandoning by treaty the strong hold which our right of stopping the intercourse gives us; or by accepting any temporary or trifling privilege, the exercise of which would diminish the probability of soon obtaining a perfectly free trade.

[CONFIDENTIAL—NOT PRINTED.]

The minimum which should be accepted in relation to the intercourse with the West Indies, will be the admission of our vessels laden solely with articles of our growth, produce or manufactures, the importation of which in British vessels is not prohibited, on the same terms as British vessels, solely laden with the colonial articles, shall be admitted in our ports; that is to say, either without alien duties, or with a fixed maximum of such alien duties, with the two following restrictions: 1st. That Great Britain may prohibit our vessels from exporting from the British West India islands in sugar and coffee, more than one half of the proceeds of their inward cargoes: 2d. That such sugar and coffee shall be exported only to the United States, or that the vessels thus admitted in the West Indies shall be obliged to return and land their cargoes in the United States, provided they may, however, on their return, touch at any other West India island or the Bahamas, to complete their cargo. For it is usual to carry the specie which proceeds from the sale of a cargo in the West Indies to Turk's Island or the Bahama's, and there load with salt for the United States. Although those restrictions, and particularly the first, be inconvenient, yet they may be acquiesced in. As respects the first restriction the value of our average exportations to the British West India islands, being six millions of dollars, and our exportations from thence in every article (sugar and coffee excepted) being three millions of dollars, the privilege of bringing in return in sugar and coffee, one half of the value of our exportations, will just complete the return cargoes. But it would be desirable that the restriction should be altogether dispensed with, or that Great Britain should allow the exportation in those two articles to the amount of two-thirds or three-fourths of the value of our cargoes. As relates to Great Britain, if she once yields the point of admission, the restrictions which are proposed seem to be amply sufficient to restore her minor objections. We now import, notwithstanding the nominal prohibitions to some amount, in American vessels, about one million and a half dollars, being the whole amount imported from the British islands, in both American and British vessels. The value of our average importations from all the world, is,

In sugar, 7,000,000 } or more than sixteen millions dollars.
In coffee, 4,000,000 }

The value of our annual consumption exclusively of the New Orleans sugar, is,

In sugar, 4,000,000 } or five and a half millions of dollars.
In coffee, 1,500,000 }

To permit us therefore to import for three millions, cannot enable us to re-export. And three millions of dollars compared with the value of the sugar and coffee exported annually from the British West Indies, which amounts to not less than millions, cannot in any degree affect their own commerce or navigation.

The second restriction is intended still more effectually to remove any apprehension that our vessels might become carriers of British West India produce to any other country than the United States. And it may even, if insisted on, be further agreed, that no drawback shall be allowable on the re-exportation of those articles imported from the British West Indies in American vessels; provided, however, that on that condition the first mentioned restriction, limiting the quantity which may be thus imported from the British West Indies in American vessels, shall be dispensed with. The utmost care is to be taken in framing the restriction on re-exporting from the United States, the produce of the British West Indies, imported in American vessels, so to express it as to leave no possible pretext for applying the restriction to any similar articles, whether produced within the United States or imported from any other than British possessions.

It will be a reasonable stipulation on the part of Great Britain, that at all times and places at which the trade of the United States is admitted generally or partially, the residence of consuls and factors shall also be admitted.

The duration of the commercial part of the treaty and of any other parts which do not establish in their full extent, the rights of neutral nations, ought not to exceed the term of eight years, and an abridgment even of that term may be rendered expedient by the tenor of articles not inconsistent with those instructions.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

Mr. Madison, secretary of state, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, ministers extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States, in London.

Department of state, May 30th, 1806.

GENTLEMEN,—Under the 3d article of the treaty, of 1794, as it has been expounded, Indian traders on each side have a right to resort to and trade with the tribes within the limits of the other party; with an exception of the country covered by the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

This article is found in its operation to be very seriously detrimental to the United States.

1st. It gives to the British traders dealing with the Indians on our side of the boundary, opportunities of gaining an influence which it cannot be doubted, that they have frequently employed in stirring up the Indians against the United States.

2nd. The mixture of British traders with the American traders, produces collisions and heart-burnings, with mutual efforts to make the Indians their partizans, and sometimes their avengers, against the property and persons of their rivals.

3rd. The animosity of the British traders in such cases against their rivals, is easily extended against the United States, and the Indian partizans still more readily pass from a vindictive spirit against the American traders, to a hostile one against the nation to which they belong.

4th. The intrusion of these foreign traders among the Indians, by disturbing harmony and good order, and above all by clandestinely introducing ardent spirits, counteract the benevolent provisions and

steady efforts of the government of the United States, to abolish the savage manners of those tribes, and to substitute the arts of civilized life, not less conducive to their own happiness, than to the peace of our neighboring settlements.

5th. These evils are not even attended with any real reciprocity of advantage to the American traders; it being a fact that they never go among the Indians on the British side for the purpose of traffic; and it being moreover known that such a traffic is rendered unsafe by the sway possessed over the Indians by the North West Company of British traders, and by the preventive measures employed by their interested jealousies. It is indeed certain that no British trader, not of the company, can with advantage, or as is said even with safety, participate in the trade with the Indians within the British limits.

These observations, which are strengthened by the unlimited duration of the stipulation, sufficiently explain the importance of amending the article in such a manner as will mutually authorise the parties to confine the Indian trade within their respective limits, to their own traders.

The British government, though vigilant and habitually rigid in maintaining every commercial advantage, may perhaps, in a moment of liberality and of general adjustment, listen to such an amendment; and it is the wish of the president, that the experiment be made. In recommendation of the change, you will be able to remind them, 1st, That it will have the valuable effect of cutting off forever one source of jealousy and ill will. 2d, That as the stipulated privilege does not extend to Louisiana, but is limited by the treaty to the small tribes eastward of the Mississippi, and by circumstances still further limited to those north west of Ohio, the trade is in itself of too little weight to be put into the scale against the advancement of friendship and harmony. 3d, That the value of the privilege to Great Britain is reduced to almost nothing, by the consideration, that whether this scanty portion of Indian trade be carried on by American or British traders, the goods furnished will be of British manufacture, and that if furnished by the former, the peltries and furs, taken in return, will be added to the surpluses of those articles now exported free of duty, from the United States to Great Britain.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

Mr. Madison, secretary of state, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, ministers extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States, in London.

Department of state, June 11, 1806.

GENTLEMEN,—Since the date of my last (May 30,) I have obtained from the secretary at war, the enclosed copies of a correspondence between an officer of the United States, and an agent of the British North West company, for the Indian trade. The British correspondence may be of use in explaining the inconveniences resulting from the constructive permission given by the treaty, of 1794, to British traders, to carry on trade among Indians within the limits of the United States; and the importance of such an amendment of the treaty, as has been suggested to you.

I enclose also, as connected with the subject, copies of two letters from this department to Mr. Merry, and of the opinion of the attorney-general, in answer to a claim of British traders, to carry supplies of merchandize to the Indian tribes within the limits of Louisiana; and to certain immunities in their general trade with our Indians.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

Mr. Madison, secretary of state, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, ministers extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States, in London.

Department of state, November 28, 1816.

GENTLEMEN—Your dispatch of the 11th of September, has been duly received. Although the tenor of the discussions which it recites does not exhibit on the part of the British commissioners the readiness in yielding to the justice of our claims, and to the energy of your statements, which might be wished; yet the general spirit of conciliation with which they profess, and appear to have met you, cherishes a hope that further explanations on your part, and reflection on theirs, will have brought the negotiation to a favorable result. In this hope, and in consideration of the amicable views and manner in which a suspension of the non importation act is pressed, the president has not hesitated in his determination to recommend the measure to congress, whose session will commence on Monday next. This will be done, not in his first general message, which has been already put into its final form, but in a message appropriated to the subject, which will follow as soon as the course of business will conveniently admit.

In your communication of this compliance, so far as depends on the president, with the object of the British commissioners seconded by your recommendation, you will not fail to let it be understood as a proof of his earnest desire to smooth the way to a happy adjustment of all differences between the two nations; and to make every sacrifice for the purpose which may be reconcilable with that consistency and just policy in the national proceedings, which cannot be abandoned.

This letter, with another to Mr. Monroe, will be put into the hands of Mr. Merry, who, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Erskine, is now on his return. I have made him acquainted with the general posture of your negotiations, and with the intention of the president to recommend to congress, the proposed suspension of the prohibitory act.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Resources and improvements.

"The wilderness shall blossom as the rose."

The following imperfect notices of some of the manufacturing establishments of the western country, and of its progress to opulence, cannot fail to interest the philanthropist of every nation, tho' the facts produced may mortify those who, to their own immediate neighbourhood, would have or ascribe every thing that adds to private wealth and public consequence.

The rise of the population of the western parts of New-York and Pennsylvania, and the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, late the hunting ground of the savage and range of the buffalo, is not so wonderful as the progress made in the various arts that furnish the necessities or increase the conveniences of life.

We hail with delight the mighty improvements made; and see with pleasure the brilliant prospects of a happy population, numerous as the sands on the sea shore, beyond the Alleghenies; busy with the "hum of commerce," and abounding in all the good things of this world. If

"Westward the course of empire takes its way,"

We are not jealous. Where the strength of the population is, there also should be the weight of political influence. The new states of Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and Indiana will have a greater representation in the congress of the United States after the year

1830, than the old states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island, let faction wail as it will. I am glad of it; for I had rather trust in freedom to the agriculturalist and manufacturer than to the merchant—to a home rather than to a foreign feeling. I have before compared the conduct of the leading men at Boston and in the eastern states, to that of Saturn; fable being turned into reality: for by their violence and intolerance they destroy the produce of their own loins, and continually feed the spleen that consumes them—affording new causes of dissatisfaction to their fellow citizens, and inducing them to emigrate and enrich the "backwoods," taking the "sceptre westward." The eastern states ought to have been the manufacturing states—but, with too many of the great men there, an appeal to our own labor and resources for the supply of our own wants, was considered hostility to England; and that was enough to check the progress of the manufacturing arts, and drive the artists to those parts of the country where honest industry, however applied, receives encouragement and reward. Many, very many, of the most prosperous manufacturing establishments in Ohio, particularly, belong to natives of New-England. What has the folly of these men done? By the revocation of the edict of Nantz, the great store house of Europe was transferred from France to England; and folly, in America, will remove it from East to West, before its time.

It is true, lord Sheffield said, 37 years ago, that western America could not become "commercial" at least "for ages"—but Darwin had not then said—

"Soon shall thy arm unconquered STEAM afar
Drive the dull barge or roll the rapid car;"—

Nor was such a thing as a steam boat hardly dreamt of. The distance of Pittsburgh from the sea board as a depot for manufactures, is of less consideration than the extra-abundance of the vegetable and mineral productions of the neighboring country. The freight from New-Orleans, a distance of 2,500 miles, will in 10 years, probably be not more than \$2 per cent.—down the rivers to New-Orleans it will be much less—immense arks or great squadrons of boats being dragged with the current, by the power of steam, at a rapid rate; the arks or boats themselves so constructed as to be, in fact, cargoes of lumber going to market, first serving the purpose of bearing the goods to the sea-board. This kind of trade is already exceedingly great. One merchant in Pittsburgh advertised 99,385 lb. of New-Orleans sugar for sale, in September or October last, and considerable quantities were received by others, with supplies of cotton, &c. &c. Many tons of red lead were last year received from St. Louis, &c. The following is an estimate of the number of boat loads and waggon loads received at Pittsburgh, during the year 1813.

350 boat loads, viz.

3750 tons salt-petre, salt, lead, peltry, sugar, cotton, &c.

1250 do. hemp.

3750 do. hempen yarn.

4000 waggon loads dry goods, groceries, &c.

1000 do. iron.

Verily this looks something like a seat of "commerce." The exports must also have been immensely valuable. Pittsburgh is not the only place of business on the western waters. Many other towns have great imports and exports; and several are likely to be, in a very few years, what Pittsburgh is now.

We shall proceed to the immediate subjects of this article, regretting that it must be very imperfect; though, by an extensive private correspondence, we have for some time endeavored to add to the stock of materials presented in various recent works of repu-

tation. The *Pittsburg Magazine Almanac*, particularly, is exceedingly valuable in this respect; being conducted with liberality and intelligence, and having many valuable correspondents.

Pittsburg, sometimes emphatically called the "Birmingham of America," will probably become the greatest manufacturing town in the world; and for the best of reasons: being the most happily located, in the midst of a delightful country, watered with navigable streams of lengths unknown to Europe, and abounding with coal, iron, and many other valuable mineral substances. The town was laid out in 1765—it was a place of little apparent importance in 1794; in 1803 it contained 400 houses—in 1810, 767 houses and 4740 inhabitants, in 1813, 958 buildings and upwards of 6000 persons. The present population is probably 7000.

The following are some of its manufactures:

Glass houses—six or seven, making goods to the value of from 200 to \$250,000 per annum.

Iron works, many:—at the air founderies are cast all sorts of hollow wares, machinery, cannon balls, anvils, sadirons, &c. also butt-hinges and buckles for saddlers; iron boilers, in lieu of copper stills. There are hilt hammers and rolling mills; steel furnaces; and steam engine factories, very extensive establishments. Of *ironmongery*, they make edge tools and cutlery—wire, shovels, spades, sythes, sickles, shovels and tongs, hoes, axes, frying-pans, cutting-knives, chains, plough irons, hatchets, hammers, chisels, augers, spinning-wheel irons, smiths vices—nails and sprigs, locks, files, coffee-mills, plane bits, door handles, kitchen furniture, screws, &c. &c. &c. In 1812, the articles of *ironmongery* manufactured at *Pittsburg* were thought to amount to 395 tons, including all articles of iron as it comes from the forge, and estimated to be worth 174,240 dollars. The present value of this class of articles may be estimated at \$300,000 per annum, and the whole value of the works of iron cannot be much less, if it does not exceed, half a million! The machinery is driven by the power of steam; and there are three steam engine factories to supply the western country.

The *wool* and *cotton* manufacture has made handsome progress, and there are several valuable establishments, one of them very spacious, five stories high. The capital invested in these works is great; but we have no data whereon to form a certain estimate of their annual value—they cannot be worth less than \$100,000.

Various.—Paper, extensively; cloth shearing machines; stirrup irons and bridle bits; wheel irons, buttons; knitting needles; silver plating, in all its variety; white lead, extensively; morocco leather; brass founding; stocking weaving; brush making; saddlery—one man has made to the value of \$60,000 per annum; boots and shoes, worth \$100,000 a year; an extensive chemical laboratory; breweries, valuable; rope and twine; tin and copper wares, &c. &c. &c. In 1812, 7,000,000 feet of boards passed inspection at *Pittsburg*.

It is calculated, that the amount of the manufactures of *Pittsburgh* for the year 1814, will be worth two millions of dollars. In 1810, one million,—such is the prosperity of that town.

The neighborhood of *Pittsburg* abounds with manufactures. Paper mills and wool carding machines are numerous—there are also many furnaces, forges, rolling and slitting mills, cotton mills, with flour mills, saw mills, &c. The history of paper mills in the western country is interesting; they are now respectable establishments, nearly equal to the demand; but the first west of the mountains was built in 1795. In 1800, Mr. Cramer began to gather

rags at *Pittsburg*—in that year he obtained only about 200lbs—the last year he collected nearly 70,000 lbs. There are also several of these mills in *Ohio*, *Kentucky*, and *Tennessee*. In the former, six or 8 were built in the last year!

On *Cheat river* is a furnace, forge, slitting and rolling mill, and a nail manufactory.

Brownsville is a thriving place, and has several handsome establishments—a valuable glass works; a steel manufactory furnishing 70 tons per annum; a large cotton manufactory; an extensive foundry; a factory for making mill saws; a machine for planking hats, &c. &c. All bustle and business. They are building a steam boat at this place!

Harmony, *Butler county*, has several valuable manufactures. It was settled in 1803—4, by about 160 families of *Harmonists* from *Germany*; they have since been joined by 90 families more, and, in the whole, make a numerous community. They are among the most persevering and industrious people in the world, and have all things in common. They now have mills and manufactures of many kinds. In 1809, (four or five years after the first settlement,) they raised 6000 bushels of Indian corn, 4500 of wheat, 4500 of rye, 5000 of oats, 10,000 of potatoes, 100 of barley (brewed into beer) 4000 lbs. flax, 50 gallons sweet oil, made from the white poppy! The stock of the society in 1810 was valued at \$220,000, and it is worth, perhaps, double that sum now! In this year they began to establish manufactures. They make broad cloths, cassimeres, flannels, plains, hats, boots and shoes, tin and copper wares, saddlery, cordage, paper hangings, whiskey, wine, flour, flaxseed-oil, leather, nails, ironmongery, &c.!! and have a warehouse at *Pittsburg*. They have great flocks of sheep and droves of cattle!—fine vineyards and delightful fields, where the wolf, but as yesterday prowled undisturbed. We shall shortly insert a more particular account of this wonderful fraternity.

In *Butler county* there are also many important establishments manufacturing iron, wool and cotton.

At *Charlestown*, (Va.) there is a cotton manufactory; one for wrought and cut nails; two extensive potteries; a very large steam distillery, two tan yards, &c. In the last year 15,000 lbs. of flour were exported from this port. In the neighbourhood are ten merchant mills and a foundry.

Washington county (Pa.) populous, wealthy and enlightened, is filled with manufactures, chiefly household. Much attention is paid to the raising of sheep, and the stock is valuable. But we have few particulars relating to this county, the richest, perhaps, of any in the "western world" Much iron is manufactured, but its chief produce is grain.

At *Clarksville*, (Green co. Pa.) they manufacture wool and cotton extensively, and make many articles of ironmongery. They are just getting under way at this place, and will do handsomely, in various things.

On the great and little *Beaver* are several manufactures of iron, wool and cotton. Two for the latter went into operation last year. They are fine streams of water, running through a rich soil.

All the rich parts of western *Pennsylvania* are thus prosperous and productive. The preceding may suffice to give a general view, without descending to further particulars. The delightful counties of *Virginia*, watered also by the tributary streams of the *Ohio*, are rapidly rising in wealth and population, and rivalling their neighbors in several of their manufactures.

Salt-works are numerous and their produce is nearly or quite equal to the demand, at this time. One manufactory near *Abington*, Va. produces 500 bush-

els a day; sold at \$1 50 per bushel. It weighs 60lbs. a bushel—93 gallons of the brine give a bushel and a half of salt. Other works will be noticed as we proceed.

Wool carding machines are scattered through the whole country; and the quantity of sheep is every where increasing with a rapidity almost beyond belief.

State of Ohio. We have seen so much to surprise us in the rapid settlement of this state, that we are in some degree prepared to hear of corresponding improvements in the arts and manufactures. Let it be recollected, however, that about twenty years ago, this territory was a forest, in a state of nature, trodden only by wild men and wild beasts—the Indian, the wolf, and the panther. It now contains at least 300,000 free inhabitants. Towns are built; churches erected; academies and colleges founded; banks established; manufactories fixed; science and refinement, with ease and independence, extending in all directions. The sturdy hand of honest labor has prostrated the forest—and rich fields of grain occupy the spot where the bounding deer lately sported, or the tardy buffalo regaled on the luxurious productions of nature. How changed the scene!—the bustling town supercedes the Indian village; the wood rattles with the sound of machinery—the rivers are covered with boats, the *yeo heave o* of the sailor is heard; and the mighty vessel, impelled by steam, takes place of the lonely canoe of the aboriginal inhabitant!

The wisdom of the people of *Ohio*, shewn in the excellence of their laws; and particularly in that which ordained the state should be peopled only by *free-men*, has done much in aid of what Providence so liberally bestowed, in a rich soil, filled with valuable minerals, and watered with many fine rivers and streams. May they persevere in well doing! and, by their example, lead the citizens of other states to happiness and ease.

The manufactories of *Ohio* must needs be in their infancy—but their infancy is like that of *Hercules*, strangling *foreign influence* in its cradle. We regret our limited information as to the improvements in many parts of this state. Indeed, much of that we do possess (except from our private correspondence) is a year or two old—and a year makes greater changes in *Ohio* than half a century does in many countries and states.

New Lisbon has a furnace, bloomery, and wire mill, and two or three prosperous wool or cotton manufactories. Many sheep are raised in the neighborhood, and the place is very flourishing and rapidly increasing in wealth. The settlement is respectable and enlightened.

Chillicothe, perhaps, exceeds all the towns of *Ohio*, (if *Cincinnati* be excepted) in the extent and value of its improvements. It has a bank of great respectability, where drafts may be had at all times on the banks of *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore*; an academy and several well regulated schools; three churches; three printing offices; three cotton manufactories, put into operation last year; two nail factories; several distilleries, a paper mill and a furnace, &c.—Much attention has lately been paid to the woolen business at this place. A letter to the editor, dated at *Chillicothe* says—"Four years ago, I believe, there was not a merino sheep in this state, and very few of any breed—nor was there a manufacturing establishment of any kind in this section of it. Since then the merinos have been dispersed, &c." He then mentions the name of a gentleman of the vicinity, that would soon have a flock of one thousand, of the improved breeds!—During the year 1812—two years ago, 100 loaded boats left *Chillicothe* for *Natchez*,

New-Orleans, &c. and in the same year a vessel of 400 tons was built at the mouth of the *Scioto*, (owned in *Chillicothe*) and sent off loaded for a *foreign* port. The various mechanical trades are in full prosperity here, and many of the minor manufactories are prosecuted with vigor and effect. The surrounding country is luxuriant; and the exports of the place are hourly increasing.

Worthington, a new place, manufactures wool and cotton, and does much business.

Maristta was laid out about 21 years ago. It has a handsome church, a bank, a steam mill, and does a good deal at manufacturing and has a brisk trade. Sheep are multiplying here abundantly. Coal, iron and limestone may be had in any quantity. Many ships were built here, but that branch of trade has declined, and the people are turning their attention to the home-markets.

Cincinnati is, perhaps, the busiest town in *Ohio*, and, except *Pittsburg* and *Lexington*, (*Ky.*) the greatest place of manufacture in the western country. It is finely situated and handsomely laid out. A steam mill of 70 horse power is erected here—there are several extensive distilleries and breweries, also manufactories of cotton, wool, &c. three banking and exporting companies; three printing offices; with all the mechanical trades, vigorously prosecuted for *foreign* supply or home demand. Two years ago it contained upwards of 36 dry good stores, and their sales of imported articles were estimated at \$250,000 a year. The trade on the river is very great. Living is cheap, as, indeed, is the case in all parts of the state; and every thing is in proportionate plenty, except supplies of hands for the various works going on. The people are wealthy, polished and polite.

Zanesville is a place of considerable trade—will soon be a town of considerable importance, and a seat for extensive manufactories, for which the falls of the *Muskingum* present the best advantages, being capable of driving 50 mills. The mechanical arts flourish here, and manufacturing business makes much progress. It has a bank in high credit; two printing offices, &c. The first improvements were made here only ten years ago—the population is now about 2000. Iron and coal are abundant—the latter, delivered, is from 5 to 7 cents per bushel. The raising of sheep, hemp, hops, &c. as well as of wheat, rye, &c. is well attended to. The *Muskingum*, with a short portage, communicating with *lake Erie*, points out this spot as a great place of trade; and the whole surrounding country is rich and beautiful.—There are some furnaces on this river, and the iron manufactory is prosperous.

Staubenville is a handsome thriving town—has its bank, printing offices, schools, &c. Several important manufactories are established here—one for woolen goods with a capital of from 30 to 50,000 dollars; the machinery is moved by steam. They have also a steam flour mill, &c. *Printing presses* are made here. The town was laid out in 1798—present population 1000 or 1200.

At *Ravenna*, *West Union*, *Coshocton*, *New Lancaster*, *New Philadelphia*, *Warren*, &c. &c. more or less is done with the manufactures noted. *Xenia* is about to become famous for sheep; *Canton* is already celebrated for the number of this valuable animal in its vicinity—where two gentlemen have flocks of from 500 to 1000 each. It is a new place, laid out 7 or 8 years ago; and has several manufactories in the town or adjacent country.

The abstract of the returns of the marshals of the United States, made in the autumn of 1810, presents us with the following items of goods manufactured in *Ohio* that year. It affords but little idea of

the state of things in 1814—yet its insertion may prove satisfactory to some.

Cotton goods made in families, yds. 56,072 value 43,600

Cotton factories	no. two.		
Hats		276,267	397,979
Flaxen cloths	yds.	1,093,031	425,149
Cloths and stuffs unnamed		701,156	418,244
Woolen cloth, in families		93,074	112,485
Woolen manufactories	no.	none.	
Looms for cotton and wool		10,856	
Carding machines		18	
Fulling mills		21	
Cotton spindles in operation		763	
Furnaces	no.	three.	118,490
Forges, tilt hammers, &c.		none.	
Naileries		24	64,723
Tanneries		217	153,581
Flaxseed oil mills		4	3,941
Distilleries		343	580,180
Breweries		13	5,712
Paper mills		2	10,000
Gun powder mills		6	7,335
Salt works, bush. made		24,000	24,000
Sugar, (maple) lbs.		3,023,306	308,932

These are all the returns of the manufactures of Ohio in 1810, and the gross value was estimated at \$2,894,290.

This state is well calculated for breeding sheep, and they are becoming very numerous. A great many have lately arrived in Ohio from the eastern states, and are dispersed through the whole country. The increasing demand for wool has astonishingly augmented the stock of this animal. Cases near *Chillicothe* and *Canton* have already been mentioned. About *Marietta*, they are particularly attended to.—Near *New-Lisbon*, they are numerous; also at *Worthington*, &c. &c. Carding machines, fulling mills, &c. are to be found in every neighborhood.

Hemp and flax, and manufactures of them, prosper in Ohio. Much coarse linen and yarn is exported. Great quantities have been sent to the Atlantic states. The maple trees produce 3,500,000 lbs. of sugar a year. Ohio is rich in clays, ochres, and minerals—coal, iron, sulphur, salt, some silver, &c.—There are also quarries of excellent flint and of *invaluable* burrs for mill stones, superior to the French [see WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. III page 320] There are also many plants of great interest, such as the ginseng, columbo, &c.

Great herds of cattle and hogs have been driven from Ohio across the mountains; thousands have reached the *Baltimore* market, in a year. The wine is cultivated handsomely, its exhilarating juice may become a staple of Ohio, in a little while. A tavern keeper at *Louisville* advertises that he is supplied with it. He sells it out by the bottle—*Cap Claret* at 75 cents; *Dossel* or *Alicant*, one dollar.

This lame, partial and very defective account of the manufactures of western *Pennsylvania* and *Ohio*, we are well aware can serve no other purpose than to give some idea of the state of things. *Kentucky*, *Tennessee*, &c. will be noticed in a future number.

These manufactories create a great home market for provisions. As, for instance, I have an advertisement before me, dated in September last, at *Pittsburg*, in which the millers offer one dollar cash per bushel for wheat.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Oswego and Charlotte, on Ontario, and the

mouth of Otter creek, Champlain, the enemy have been gallantly resisted and severely handled.

CREEK ELOQUENCE.—The following (says the Nashville "Clarion,") is a specimen of that bold eloquence which nature seldom bestows, and still less seldom bursts forth from the uncultivated mind.

Wetherford, the speaker, has been, through this war, one of the most active and enterprising chiefs. As a partizan leader he has frequently opposed his enemy where he was little expected. Seeing that it was in vain any longer to resist, he voluntarily came in and delivered himself up; in a private interview with general Jackson, he made the following short, though forcible and bold address, which was forwarded by a person who was present:

"I fought at Fort Mimms—I fought the Georgia army—I did you all the injury I could—had I been supported as I was promised, I would have done you more. But my warriors are all killed—I can fight you no longer. I look back with sorrow, that I have brought destruction on my nation. I am now in your power, do with me as you please—I am a soldier."

PORTSMOUTH N. H.—Information was received at Portsmouth some days ago, that the enemy was preparing an attack on that place for the purpose of destroying the 74 building there. Preparations have been made to receive him.

THE FISHERIES.—It is exultingly proposed that the United States should relinquish the privilege of the fisheries at *Newfoundland*, in the event of a peace with *Great Britain*. If the people of the *South* had the same feelings as the leading men of the *East*, they would be glad of this. But, we trust, no such petty jealousies will ever influence them. They will consider the interest of the whole as one and indivisible.

BANKRUPTCY APPROACHING!—The United States stocks or loans are selling in *England* at par, 4s. 6d. to the dollar.

A FLAG OF TRUCE arrived at Annapolis a few days ago. The *National Intelligencer* says, "we learn it is the bearer of no communication to our government, except a passport which had been requested for M. PEDERSEN, charge des affaires of Denmark, to proceed to Europe. The vessel brings nothing else whatever."

LONDON NEWS.—It is said in some of the late London papers that *Massachusetts* had withdrawn herself from the union—released the British prisoners, and taken means to effect a perfect reconciliation with *England*.

BRUTALITY—Batavia, May 7.—Several gentlemen of undoubted veracity, lately from Canada, now in this village, relate the following transaction of a gang of monsters:

A few weeks since a party of scoundrels, belonging to the British 19th light dragoons, laid violent hands upon a Mrs. Lewis, of *Ancaster*, head of lake Ontario, while in bed with her husband, who, with a cocked pistol at his breast, was threatened with instant death if he made the least resistance. Seven of them allayed their brutal desires. What gives a still higher coloring to this unexampled atrocity, [unexampled except among Englishmen] the unfortunate woman was in a situation requiring the most delicate treatment.

PAPER BATTLES.—From the *Essex Register*—The English papers are continually filled with the meanest abuse of our naval officers, whom they attempt to degrade as cowards and boasters, &c.—but the stupid writers forget that if their assertions are true, their own officers must be still greater cowards, &c. for the best of them have been fairly beaten by those whom they so malignantly endeavor to degrade:—

We copy the following, as a specimen, from a late Halifax paper in our possession:—Speaking of the battle on lake Erie, it says—

"Thus when facts appear, our vaunting foe has done no more than what any other nation would be ashamed to boast of. How will their Hull, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge, Perry, and a score of other such heroes, rank when compared with captain de Villeneuve, of the *Alcmene* French frigate, in his gallant and daring attack on the *Venerable*? Had not his companion been affected with *commodore Rodgers'* complaint, and shamefully deserted him, it would have cost the lives of many brave men, ere the two frigates would have been captured."

Another Halifax paper, which we have seen, contains a long article, in which the writer attempts to prove that Perry's victory was a disgrace to the conquerors rather than to the conquered; that com. Perry is guilty of falsehood—is a vain imitator of Nelson, a pompous boaster, &c. &c.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The grand jury of the circuit court of the United States now sitting in Boston, returned into court on Wednesday, not having found a true bill against *John Hussey* and *Ebenezer Hussey*, for treason, who since January last have been in close confinement on suspicion of that offence.—A writ of habeas corpus, was thereupon sent to bring them up from the goal in Ipswich, and the defendants were accordingly in court on Tuesday morning. On the motion of colonel *Austin*, one of their counsel, the honorable judge *Davis*, after some pertinent observations on the duties of citizens to the government in time of war, and the dangerous tendency of conduct which might give rise to a suspicion of maintaining an illegal intercourse with the enemy, ordered the defendants to be discharged.—And they were thereupon restored to their liberty.—*Bos. Pat.*

PLATTSBURG, May 5.—On the 2d inst. an interview was had at the house of judge Moore, in Champlain, by major Pinekney and capt. Rees, of the U. States army, with adjutant-general Baynes, capt. Pring of the navy, and an aid-de-camp of sir George Prevost. The objects and the result of this conference have not transpired. It is believed, however, they were of great importance.

MILITARY.

Ten officers and 280 privates of the army of the United States, have arrived at Plattsburg from Quebec.

Attack on Oswego. The official account of the attack on this place is inserted below; yet the affair was so honorable to the brave men engaged in it, that we feel it an act of justice to notice some unofficial details.

A letter from *Sackett's Harbor*, dated May 13, published in the *Albany Argus*, says—"We have it from undoubted authority, that the enemy lost in the attack upon Oswego, 70 killed, among the number the second in command of the navy, captain Mulcaster, and a captain of marines—and that their total loss in killed, wounded and missing was variously stated at from 160 to 235. It is said that general Drummond expressed his astonishment that such a handful of men should have made so desperate a resistance."

Another from *Onondago*, dated May 12, to a gentleman in *Baltimore*, published in the *Patriot*, gives the following narration: "I am at this time at leisure, recruiting from the hardships and privations necessarily encountered in my little campaign to meet his Britannic majesty's forces, who had taken possession of Oswego; and who we expected would push forward about 13 miles up the Seneca river, to the head of the Falls, to take and destroy a large store of governmental beef, flour, pork, whiskey,

&c. as also the ordnance and naval stores intended for the equipment of our additional maritime strength now building at Sackett's Harbor; were it not for the very unfriendly reception they met with, from between 3 and 400 of colonel Mitchell's U. S. artillery, assisted by a few militia.

They had serious scruples about leaving their heavy ships, and in fact gave it up as a bad job. Perhaps the resistance made by this little band of heroes has seldom been equalled; never surpassed. They were assailed in their fort without any other offensive weapons than their muskets and sabres, with three single redoubts with one gun in each. Opposite the bank, in front, lay three heavy ships, one of 62 guns, hauled as close as they chose to give effect to their shot: yet they were unable, after two or three hours tremendous cannonading, to dislodge the troops or silence their few guns, until they had made good their landing of near two thousand regulars who were gaining their rear to cut off their retreat, and a large body of sailors assailed in front and scaling with their boarding pikes; but even with these perils in view, when the orders were given to retreat, captain Boyle told me he was compelled to drive some of the men from his gun with his sword, and some remained within the fort, (about twenty four or twenty five in number) so long, that their retreat was cut off. They kept up their destructive fire till the sailors, led by Sir James L. Yeo, had got into their works, nor did all lay down their arms, until seized and forcibly held by numbers, and their muskets wrested out of their hands.

Our loss in killed, wounded and taken, was from 65 to 70, about 15 killed, several since died of their wounds. A colonel Parsons, where Sir James and general Drummond took their quarters while on shore, told me that they acknowledged their loss to be over 100, one of whom was one of their most celebrated officers. We lost a lieutenant Blaney, said to be from Delaware, a fine officer.

It was painful to humanity to go over the ground, after they had cleared out, which was done with some precipitation, and see hats torn partly off by large shot, and see the hair, blood, and even brains of the poor unfortunate fellows still remaining therein. The enemy buried our dead, as well as part of their own, on the spot, yet slightly, for those who were so unlucky as to get their birth in the upper tier of their common graves could not be said to be buried, for on looking at two of these dreadful receptacles for the dead, I saw three pairs of feet in sight, sometimes a hand or two, and the faces barely covered with a piece of turf, and blood in profusion where the poor fellows fell to the ground.

The enemy evacuated, and lay some miles out at daylight next morning. Our troops fell back to the Falls, where they have been reinforced by 3 or 400 riflemen from Sackett's Harbor. We left two pieces of our field artillery with them, and returned to our homes."

General *Floyd* who lately combatted the red indians of the interior, has come to meet the allies on the sea-board. He issued the following "brigade orders" at St. Mary's, May 7—

"IN consequence of the menacing appearance of the enemy, who have been for the last eight days hovering on the coast, with the intention, as it appears (from the promulgation of admiral COCHRANE'S PROCLAMATION, at the town of *Fernandina*, in East Florida, and other information entitled to credit) of destroying this town, or committing depredations on some part of the sea coast of this state—

The brigadier-general orders, and directs colonel Scott, of the third regiment of militia, to order out, without a moment's delay, one hundred and twenty

men from his command, properly armed, equipped, and officered, to be stationed at St. Mary's, for its protection until further orders.

The lieutenant-colonels of the respective regiments of the first brigade, are also required to hold the men, under their respective commands, in complete readiness to march at a moment's warning to any point where their services may become necessary; and to be vigilant in the mean time in causing a strict and faithful discharge of patrol duty.

Under the present aspect of affairs it becomes the duty of every citizen to be on the alert, and prepared to guard against impending danger.

And, whereas, the Spanish authority at Fernandina, has permitted an intercourse between some of the individuals of that place and the enemy, having a tendency to promote and encourage their designs, it is enjoined on every officer, both civil and military, to be vigilant in detecting and apprehending all suspicious characters—and it is strongly and seriously recommended to the respective town authorities, to cause all strangers to report themselves, in order that the object of their visit may be known, and thereby avoid unnecessary trouble.

The brigadier-general avails himself of this opportunity to recommend to the corporation of St. Mary's, the propriety of completing without delay the stockade, which has been begun for the defence of the town, and to exert all the means in their power to put the town in the best possible state of defence, until ample means are provided for its security.

JOHN FLOYD, brig. gen.

Official despatch from general Jackson to his excellency governor Blount, dated

Camp at the junction of the Coosee and Tallapoosie,

April 18th, 1814.

Sir—I am happy to inform you that the campaign is at length drawing to a prosperous close. We have scoured the Coosee and Tallapoosie, and the intervening country. A part of the enemy on the latter river made their escape across it just before our arrival, and are flying in consternation towards Pensacola. Many of those on the Coosee and the neighboring country, have come in and surrendered unconditionally; and others are on their way and hourly arriving to submit in the same day.

We will overtake those who have fled, and make them sensible there is no more safety in flight than in resistance. They must supplicate peace if they would enjoy it.

Many of the negroes who were taken at fort Mimms, have been delivered up, and one white woman (Polly Jones) with her two children. They will be properly taken care of. The Tallapoosie king has been arrested, and is here in confinement. The Tostahatchee king of the Hickory Ground tribe has delivered himself up. Weatherfield has been with me, and I did not confine him. He will be with me again in a few days. Peter McQuinn has been taken, but escaped; he must be taken again. Hillinheege, their great prophet, has also absconded; but he will be found. They were the instigators of the war, and such is their situation.

The advance of the eastern division formed a junction with me at Hillawellee, on the 15th, and accompanied me to fort Decatur opposite Tuckabatchee, and the rest will arrive in a few days, except what will be left for the retention of the posts. Major-general Pinckney will join the army at this place to-morrow or the next day. The business of the campaign will not I presume require that I or my troops should remain here much longer.—General Pinckney, and colonel Hawkins who is now with me, have been appointed to make the treaty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient humble servant,

AND. JACKSON, Major General.

His excellency Willie Blount, governor of Tennessee.

Extract of a letter from commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship Superior, Sackett's harbor, May 12, 1814.

I have not heard from Oswego since I wrote last. The enemy's fleet left Kingston again yesterday. The Lady of the Lake dodged them until evening and was several times chased by one of their brigs. The enemy had with him a number of small vessels and gunboats, and at sundown were standing about S. W. evidently bound again to Oswego or Genesee river, on some marauding expedition.

Extract of a letter from Samuel T. Anderson, Esq. navy store keeper at New York, and charged with the transportation of stores to Sackett's harbor, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Albany, May 15th, 1814.

I hope to reach home in a day or two. In the mean time one of the gentlemen engaged in our transportation business has arrived at that place, whence the stores are now to be carried by land, a distance of 67 miles. As a great part of the heavy stores reached their place of destination, and the loss has been but trifling, I hope that the capture of Oswego will not prevent the operations of the fleet for more than 15 days at most—perhaps not 8.

Extract of a letter from commodore Chauncey to the secretary of the navy.

U. S. ship Superior, Sackett's Harbor, May 16, 1814.

The enemy has paid dearly for the little booty which he obtained at Oswego. From the best information which I can collect, both from deserters and my agents, the enemy lost 70 men killed and 165 wounded, drowned and missing—in all, 235; nearly as many as were opposed to them. Captain Mulcaster is certainly mortally wounded; a captain of marines killed, and a number of other officers killed and wounded.

Copy of a letter from major general Brown to the secretary at war, dated

Head quarters, Sackett's Harbor, May 12, 1814.

Sir—Enclosed is an abstract from the report of lieutenant-col. Mitchell, of the affair at Oswego. Being well satisfied with the manner in which the colonel executed my orders, and with the evidence given of steady discipline and gallant conduct on the part of the troops, I have noticed them in the general order, a copy of which is enclosed.

The enemy's object was the naval and military stores deposited at the Falls, 13 miles in rear of the Fort. These were protected. The stores at the Fort and village were not important.

I am, &c.

JACOB BROWN,
Major-general.

Hon. secretary of war.

REPORT.

I informed you of my arrival at fort Oswego on the 30th ult. This post being but occasionally and not recently occupied by regular troops, was in a bad state of defence. Of cannon we had but five old guns, three of which had lost their trunnions. What could be done in the way of repair was effected—new platforms were laid, the gun carriages put in order, and decayed pickets replaced. On the 5th inst. the British naval force, consisting of four large ships, three brigs and a number of gun and other boats were descried at reveille-beating about seven miles from the fort. Information was immediately given to captain Woolsey of the navy, (who was at Oswego village) and to the neighboring militia. It being doubtful on what side of the river the enemy would attempt to land, and my force (290 effectives)

being too small to bear division, I ordered the tents in store to be pitched on the village side, while I occupied the other with my whole force. It is probable that this artifice had its effect and determined the enemy to attack where, from appearances, they expected the least opposition. About one o'clock the fleet approached. Fifteen boats, large and crowded with troops, at a given signal, moved slowly to the shore. Those were preceded by gun-boats sent to rake the woods and cover the landing, while the larger vessels opened a fire upon the fort. Captain Boyle and lieutenant Legate, (so soon as the debarking boats got within range of our shot) opened upon them a very successful fire from the shore-battery, and compelled them twice to retire. They at length returned to the ships and the whole stood off from the shore for better anchorage. One of the enemy's boats which had been deserted, was taken up by us, and some others by the militia. The first mentioned was sixty feet long, carried thirty-six oars and three sails and could accommodate 150 men. She had received a ball through her bow, and was nearly filled with water.

Paquet guards were stationed at different points and we lay on our arms during the night.

At day break on the 6th the fleet appeared bearing up under easy sail. The Wolfe, &c. took a position directly against the fort and batteries, and for three hours kept up a heavy fire of grape, &c. Finding that the enemy had effected a landing, I withdrew my small disposable force into the rear of the fort, and with two companies (Romayne's and Melvin's) met their advancing columns, while the other companies engaged the flanks of the enemy. Lieutenant Pearce of the navy and some seamen, joined in the attack and fought with their characteristic bravery. We maintained our ground about thirty minutes, and as long as consisted with my further duty of defending the public stores deposited at the falls, which no doubt formed the principal object of the expedition on the part of the enemy. Nor was this movement made precipitately. I halted within 400 yards of the fort. Captain Romayne's company formed the rear guard, and, remaining with it, I marched to this place in good order, destroying the bridges in my rear. The enemy landed six hundred of De Watteville's regiment, six hundred marines, two companies of the Glengary corps, and three hundred and fifty seamen.

General Drummond and commodore Yeo were the land and naval commanders. They burned the old barracks and evacuated the fort about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 7th.

Our loss in killed, is six; in wounded, thirty-eight—and in missing, twenty-five. That of the enemy is much greater. Deserters, and citizens of ours taken prisoners and afterwards released, state their killed at sixty-four and wounded in proportion—among these are several land and navy officers of merit.

I cannot conclude this despatch without speaking of the dead and the living of my detachment. Lieutenant Blaney, a young man of much promise, was unfortunately killed. His conduct in the action was highly meritorious. Captain Boyle and lieutenant Legate merit my highest appreciation, and indeed, I want language to express my admiration of their gallant conduct. The subalterns McComb, Ansart, Ring, Robb, Earle, McClintock and Newkirk performed well their several parts.

It would be injustice were I not to acknowledge and report the zeal and patriotism evinced by the militia who arrived at a short notice, and were anxious to be useful.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Sackett's Harbor, 19th May, 1714.

Major-general Brown has the satisfaction of announcing to the troops of his division that the detachment under the command of lieutenant-colonel Mitchell, of the corps of artillery, have by their gallant and highly military conduct on the 5th and 6th instant, gained a name in arms worthy of the nation they serve and the cause they support. For nearly two days they maintained an unequal contest against ten times their own numbers, and but yielded their post when the interest of their country made that measure necessary.

The companies composing this gallant detachment were Boyle's, Romaynes, McFutire's and Pierce's of the heavy artillery, and a few seamen under the command of lieutenant Pearce of the navy—in all, less than three hundred men. The enemy's force by land and water exceeded three thousand.

Adjutant and inspector-general's office,
Washington, May 20, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Absent officers now on furlough, and not ordered on the recruiting service, will join their respective corps or regiments, immediately,
By order,

J. B. WALBACH, *Adj. Gen.*

Adjutant and inspector-general's office.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Any commissioned officer of the army of the United States, who shall send, or accept any challenge to fight a duel; or who, knowing that any other officer has sent or accepted, or is about to send or accept, a challenge to fight a duel, and who does not immediately arrest and bring to trial the offenders in this case, shall be dismissed from the service of the United States.

J. B. WALBACH, *Adj. Gen.*

The hardy mountaineers of Virginia are still marching to the sea-board. They are generally volunteers, and men who will fight—with all their heart, soul and strength.

We have nothing of importance from Detroit.—Col. Croghan commands. All was quiet in the neighborhood.

NAVAL.

A letter received at Albany, dated *Sackett's Harbor*, May 19, 6 P. M. says—"I open this letter to write, that the British fleet are in sight, standing in for this harbor."

Peacock and Epervier.—The Peacock's length 113 feet—breadth of beam 32 feet—depth of hold 14 feet, tonnage 509.

The Epervier's length 107 feet—breadth of beam 32 feet—depth of hold 14 feet, tonnage 477.

The Peacock mounts 20 guns and Epervier 18, of the same calibre.

The Peacock had 160 men—the Epervier 128.

The Peacock had killed none; wounded 2; shots in her hull, none.

The Epervier had killed 11; wounded 15; shots in her hull, 45.

Insulience.—An American privateer, dogging a fleet, lately fired a shot into the Ramillies, 74.

The enemy has burnt a number of small vessels in the little ports and inlets of the sound.

The Mammoth, Revenge, and Fairy, all of Baltimore, were cruising off St. Bartholomews at our last accounts from that place.

The Fair frigate.—The captain of the Duque de Talavera, arrived at Roxton, in 48 days from Pernambuco, informs, that the United States' frigate ESSEX had been at Roque, where she expended 20,000 dollars for cattle, &c. which she salted and dried, and sailed thence to the southward about twelve days before he left Pernambuco, which was about the 5th of April.

The Liverpool Packet, so well known last year on our eastern sea-board, is again committing depredations among the sound coasters.

Ontario and Champlain.—The hostile squadrons of these lakes being about ready for battle—important news may be daily expected.

Captain Warrington has partaken of a public dinner provided by the patriotic citizens of *Savannah*.

Two enemy privateers are doing a mighty business among the coasters of the eastern states—making as many prizes as they can man. There is reason to hope, however, that some of them are smugglers.

On the 2nd of March the timber of the new ship on *Champlain* was standing in the forest—on the 6th the keel was laid—on the 11th of April she was launched. Her length of keel is 130 feet; breadth of beam, 37; burthen 500 tons; mounds six long 24's, eight 42's and fourteen 24 pound carronades. She is called the *Saratoga*.

The British flotilla on *Champlain*, consisting of one brig, five sloops, and thirteen row galleys, passed Cumberland Head on the 10th instant. On the 14th they appeared off Otter Creek, with a view to destroy our vessels lying there, not then quite ready for service. They commenced a vigorous attack; but were so warmly received by captain *Macdonough* and his sailors, aided by a few infantry and artillery, that they were forced to retire (as was supposed) with considerable loss. Our brave fellows received no damage from the enemy. The next day, our flotilla was on the lake, able and willing to meet the haughty foe on his favorite element; and we trust yet more to humble his pride.

Proceeding up the lake, the British committed some depredations. They robbed the house of a fellow that hoped to have saved his property by pleading his friendship for them; but they told him that they despised the man that sided with the enemy of his country, and carried off many valuable articles, burning others.

Our force on *Champlain* is thus given—one sloop of 28 guns; one schr. 22 long 18's; 5 sloops mounting in all 15 12's; 3 gun-boats, mounting long 18's and 24's; 4 galleys, 75 feet long, mounting each 1 long 24 or 32.

Extract of a letter from L. Warrington, esq. captain of the U. S. ship Peacock, to the secretary of the navy, dated

SAVANNAH, May 12.

"Sir—I wrote to inform you, that the amount of the specie deposited in bank from H. M. late sloop *Epervier* is \$118,000, and that about \$10,000, as near as we can judge, have been plundered by her crew, to the disgrace of her commander and officers, who took no steps to restrain or prevent this lawless and unprincipled act.

I have taken upon myself to liberate from prison, until your pleasure shall be known, (Seldon and Murray) who composed part of the *Epervier's* crew, and claiming protection from me as Americans; stating that they had been impressed and compelled to serve although repeatedly coming forward to give themselves up as prisoners of war.

Murray declares himself a Long Island man, and I believe him, for he has given such an accurate account of it as no stranger could have done. I have placed them on board the *Troup* (lieut. Walpole) until the propriety of their claims is established or disallowed."

Extract of a letter from Thomas Macdonough, Esq. commanding United States' force on lake Champlain, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Vergennes, 14th May, 1814.

"I have the honor to inform you that an engage-

ment between our battery at the mouth of Otter Creek, and eight of the enemy's galleys with a bomb vessel, has just terminated by the retreat of the enemy, who, it is supposed, came with an intention of blockading us.

"The battery, commanded by captain Thornton of the artillery, who was gallantly assisted by lieutenant Cassin of the navy, received but little injury, although a number of shells were thrown, and many lodged in the parapet.

"Colonel Davis was advantageously posted to receive the enemy in the event of his landing, which we had reason to expect, as his new brig with several other galleys and four sloops, were within two and a half miles of the Point, on which the battery stands, during the action, which lasted one hour and a half, when they all stood off, and were seen passing Burlington for the northward. Every exertion was made to get the vessels down to the mouth of the creek, which however we could not effect until the enemy had withdrawn. Our whole force is now at the creek's mouth, with the exception of the schooner, and she will be down also in the course of four or five days."

Extract of a letter from captain Thomas Macdonough, commanding the U. S. naval forces on lake Champlain, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Vergennes, May 19, 1814.

I omitted stating in my letter of the 14th, that the enemy had two fine row-boats shot adrift from their galleys in the action with the battery, which, in their precipitate retreat were left, and picked up by us.

I have since learned, that in other parts of the lake, they are much cut up by the militia. Two of their galleys in passing up a small river on the New-York side, had nearly all their men killed and wounded.

From the Ontario Messenger of May 17.—ALARM AT THE MOUTH OF GENESSEE RIVER.—On Thursday evening last, the British fleet was discovered standing towards Charlotte, near the mouth of Genessee river, where about 160 volunteers were stationed, with one piece of artillery. Captain Stone, the commanding officer immediately despatched expresses with the information to colonel Hopkins at Boyle, to general Hall at Bloomfield, and to general Porter at this place. On Friday at 12 o'clock, the commodore's new ship came to anchor off the mouth of the river and sent an officer ashore with a flag, demanding a surrender of the place: and promising to respect private property in case no resistance should be made, and all public property faithfully disclosed and given up. General Porter (who left Canandaigua, 38 miles distant, at 7 o'clock in the morning, with major Noon) arrived while the flag was on shore, and returned for answer to this disgraceful proposal, that the place would be defended to the last extremity. On the return of the flag, two gun boats with from 200 to 300 men on board, advanced to the mouth of the river, which is about a mile from the town and battery, and commenced a heavy cannonade directed partly to the town and partly to bodies of troops who had been placed in ravines near the mouth of the river, to intercept the retreat of the gun boats in case they should enter.

At the expiration of an hour and a half, during which time they threw a great number of rockets, shells, and shot of different descriptions from grape to 68 pounds, a second flag was sent from the commodore's ship, requiring, in the name of the commander of the forces, an immediate surrender, and threatening that if the demand was not complied with, he would land 1200 regular troops and 400 indians—That if he should lose a single man, he would

raze the town and destroy every vestige of property, and that it was his request that the women and children might be immediately removed, as he could not be accountable for the conduct of the indians. He was told that the answer to this demand had already been explicitly given—that we were prepared to meet him, our women and children having been disposed of—and that if another flag should be sent on the subject of a *surrender*, it would not be protected. The flag returned with the gun boats to the fleet, the whole of which came to anchor about a mile from shore where they lay until 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and then left the place.

General Porter speaks in the highest terms of the good conduct of the officers and men composing the volunteer corps; and of colonel Hopkins and the militia who had rallied for the occasion, and were placed under his command. Our force at 12 o'clock on Saturday was 300, and was increased to five hundred during the night. Dispositions were so made that if the gun boats had entered the river as was expected, they must have been cut off before they could have been reinforced. Every man was at his post during the night, in constant expectation of an attack. The British squadron consisted of 4 ships, 2 brigs and 5 gun boats.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Nothing important from the enemy since our last. He seems very cautious of his movements, being severely handled by the high-spirited *Virginians* whenever he approaches the shore, except some lone spots where his favorite business of *stealing negroes* is carried on with considerable activity. How mean and pitiful are these transactions of the foe. But in such proceedings we suppose is the "British magnanimity" that we have heard so much of.

American Prizes.

MONTHLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 151.

The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
And not a sail, but by permission spreads!"

British Naval Register.

917. Brig *James*, from the isle of France for England, captured by the Young *Wasp*, of Philadelphia, divested of part of her cargo, manned and ordered into port.

918, 919. Two vessels captured by the same.—One destroyed, the other given up to release the prisoners. The Young *Wasp* has arrived at Philadelphia with a quantity of valuable goods on board.

920. A vessel laden with furs, captured on LAKE CHAMPLAIN, by the privateer boat *Alert*, of Burlington, and sent into that port.

921. Ship *Union*, from Jamaica, laden with sugar and coffee, captured by the *Rambler*, re-captured by the *Curlew*, but lost near Sambo Light house.

922. Brig *Fair Stranger*, with a cargo of fish, oil, &c. sent into Portsmouth, by the *Fox* of that port.

923. The *Mary*, a British transport, carrying 62 French prisoners to England from Sicily, captured and sent into France by the *Rattlesnake* of Philadelphia. The enemy made battle, but was soon compelled to haul down his colors, the captain and two seamen being killed, and three wounded. The officers who have arrived in England greatly extol the gentlemanly conduct of captain Moffit. He gave them their personal property.

924. Brig —, from Lisbon for Passage, with provisions for the troops, captured and destroyed by the Expedition of Baltimore.

925. Schooner *Miranda*, captured by the *Chasseur* of Baltimore, divested of some dry goods and burnt.

926. Sloop *Martha*, laden with government stores, captured by the same, divested of the valuable part

of her cargo the other being destroyed—then made a cartel of her to release the prisoners.

927, 928. Two other vessels captured by the *Chasseur* and destroyed; one of them had on board a quantity of money in gold.

The very valuable schooner *Adeline* has arrived at New York from Bordeaux. She was captured four days out by a British frigate, but recaptured by the Expedition of Baltimore, six days after. The *Adeline* had despatches for government and 4000 letters, all of which were thrown overboard previous to her capture by the enemy.

929. Brig *Experience*, from Jamaica, for Gonaives, captured by the *Carolins* of Baltimore, but lost on the island of Cuba, being chased ashore. Crew safe.

The brig *Conway* (no. 915) captured by the *Invincible* and divested of part of her lading, has safely arrived at Camden, Maine. She is valuable, having many dry goods.

930. The very valuable ship *Experience*, from England for Amelia island, with a full cargo of dry goods, glass ware, &c. &c. of the burthen of 309 tons, sent into Savannah by the *Rapid privateer*.—This vessel may be rated at at least \$250,000.

931. Schooner —, laden with rum, cocoa, &c. sent into the Delaware by the *Perry*, of Baltimore.

932. Schooner *Francis*, with bullocks for the British army, captured off the French coast, by the letter of marque schooner *Midas* of Baltimore on her passage home, and burnt.

933. Schooner *Appalodore*, laden with 450 boxes of fruit, captured by ditto and sunk.

934, 935. Schooner *William* and sloop *Irwin*, captured by the same, and sent in as cartels with 59 prisoners.

936. Brig *Bellona*, laden with Madeira wine and fruit, captured by the *Globe*, of Baltimore, and by stress of weather compelled to enter *Barracoa*, (Cuba)—where being condemned as unseaworthy the vessel and cargo were disposed of.

937. Schooner *Prince Regent* from Malaga for Halifax, laden with fruit, wine and oil; captured by the U. S. ship *Adams*, and burnt—worth \$17,000.

938. Schooner *Industry*, from Newfoundland, for Grenada, worth \$13,000, captured by ditto and ditto.

939. Sloop —, laden with rice, captured by the same on the coast of Africa, divested of her cargo and given up.

940. Brig *Roebuck*, captured by the same, on the same, worth \$25,000; a quantity of ivory taken and the rest of her cargo destroyed, then given up to parole the prisoners.

A letter from an officer on board the *Adams* to his friend in Baltimore says—"March 25th, took an English East Indiaman, the *Woodbridge*, by name, and would have made a glorious blaze of her, if bad luck had not sent a fleet of 23 sail of men of war and Indianmen to her rescue, just as she struck her colours. We escaped that fleet with great difficulty. April 26, chased a schooner from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. when we came up with her—she proved to be the *Clara*, of *Baltimore*—her captain was much disappointed by being overhauled by a square rigged vessel."

941. Ship *Equity*, from London for Limerick, captured by the *Rattlesnake* and burnt.

942. Ship *Adston*, captured by the same and sunk.

943. Schooner —, sent into Fairhaven by the *Saratoga*, of New York.

944. Sloop —, cut out of *Carracoa* by the boats of the *Saratoga*, and sunk.

945. *Schr.* —, captured by do. and ransomed.

946. "His majesty's" sloop of war *Epervier*, rating 18 guns, captured by the U. S. *Peacock* capt. Warrington, of the same rate, after a tedious action of 40 minutes, the former having the weather guage. The *Epervier* had 11 killed and fifteen wounded; the *Peacock* none killed, two wounded! The former, uninjured, proceeded on her cruise; the latter is very much torn to pieces, and had five feet water in her hold. The *cash*, between 1 and 150,000 dollars, that the *Epervier* had on board was transferred to the *Peacock*. The prize arrived at Savannah, May 1, where the *Peacock* has also since put in, to land her money, &c. See official account.

947. Sloop *Cygnat*, from Jamaica, with a cargo of rum, sent into Wilmington, N. C. by the *Saratoga* of N. Y.

948. *Schr. Diligence*, from Halifax for St. John's, captured by the *York*, of Baltimore, and destroyed.

949. Sloop *Bonita*, captured by the *Delisle*, of Baltimore, and destroyed.

950. Brig *Robert*, with fish and lumber, from St. Johns for Jamaica, captured by the *Zebec Ultor*, of Baltimore, and sent into Charleston.

951. Brig *Favorite*, captured by the letter of marque *David Porter*, of New-York, in the Bay of Biscay, divested of her valuable articles and given up.

952. A ship under Portugese colors with English goods, British property, captured by do. and do.

953. A brig under Swedish colors, with do. captured by do. and do.

954. Ship *Doris*, do. do. do.

955. Brig *Curlew*, full or wine; captured by do. divested, &c. and burnt.

The *David Porter* left one of the French ports in a *hurry* on the approach of the English, without a cargo—she made the above captures in a cruise of 15 days in the bay of Biscay, and has arrived at Boston full of dry goods, wine, &c. having made a "grand voyage." She had only about 30 men, and brought home 20 prisoners.

956. Brig ———, laden with rum and sugar, sent into Portsmouth, N. H. by the *Rattlesnake* of Philadelphia.

957. Ship *James*, captured by the *Young Wasp*, divested of \$24,000 in specie, but afterwards recaptured.

958. Brig *Swift*, 4 guns and 15 men, for Halifax, with a cargo of sundries, sent in by the *xebec Ultor*, of Baltimore.

959. Brig *Camelion*, coppered, from the West Indies for New Brunswick, laden with rum and molasses, sent into an eastern port by the *Mammoth* of Baltimore.

960, 961. Two vessels, captured by the *Caroline* of Baltimore, divested of their valuable articles and destroyed. The *Caroline* has arrived at Charleston; she captured three other vessels, which were manned and ordered into port.

962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971. Ships *Liberty*, *Ann Elizabeth*, *Batchelor*, *Sisters*, *Traveller*, *Wales*, *John*, *Fanny*, *St. Antonio*—ten valuable vessels captured by several of our privateers (from the French ports) sent in, sunk or divested. They have lately been prosecuting a very active business. The foregoing is an imperfect list of their captures.

CHRONICLE.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.—Abstract of merchandize entered at the Custom-House of the port of Newport from March 12th to March 18th, viz. 849 hhds. tierces and 29 bbls. molasses: 150 hhds 9 tierces, 194 bbls. and 15 boxes brown sugars; 183 bags, 7 tierces and 52 barrels coffee.

New-York congressional election—The returns are all in—Twenty-one "republicans" and six "federalists."

A Dutch minister was expected to leave *Holland* for the United States shortly after the 15th of March.

France.—We have one day's later news from France, and from the gleanings of the general details of the preceding accounts some interesting facts have appeared. *Paris* was certainly possessed by the allies; The force in the city was stated to be commanded by *Bernadotte*. We have a correct copy of the French bulletin of the 25th March, it details some successful attacks on the allies, in which they sustained considerable loss. It notices the capture of the Austrian, Swedish, and Prussian ministers, with several officers of rank and their suits, on their return from London, by the *levy en masse*, with all their papers, &c. They were brought to *Napoleon's* head quarters. The people are spoken of as fighting the allies with unanimous fury, for evils sustained by their depredations. The fall of Paris is admitted. The empress, with the great officers of state and the senate had retired on the Loire. The latest date from France is April 10—it was then stated at *Nantz*, that *Napoleon* has retaken his capital, and was at the head of 200,000 men. This is doubted. But so abominable is the mangling of the "well inclined" printers, that it is hard to ascertain truth. The *English* papers to the Eastward, (through which the news now generally comes) are very *Cosacks* in this business. They leave out every thing that does not suit them; just in the way that they suppress paragraphs in our own *official papers*. This is a practice that deserves severest reprehension.

Within the last three weeks many *Merino* sheep have arrived at Boston from Portugal. One vessel brought 226.

The British, under general sir *Thomas Graham* attempted to carry *Bergen-op-Zoom* (in *Holland*) on the 8th of March. His force, even according to British accounts, may be said to have been annihilated—3,000 out of 4,500 assailants were killed, or drowned by opening the sluices, on their retreat. Several officers of high command and reputation were slain.

The (*Philadelphia*) *Democratic Press* says—"We have good reason for believing that information, very little if any thing short of official, has been received in this city, by the Regent, of the emperor of Austria having united his forces to that of his son-in-law the emperor of France, and declared against the allies.

In corroboration of the above, a gentleman who reached Baltimore, on Thursday last, from *St. Bartholomews*, via one of the eastern ports, says—that he read in the paper of that island, a proclamation of the emperor of Austria setting forth that he would not consent to the re-establishment of the *Bourbons*, &c.

On the whole, we think, that *Napoleon*, so far from being destroyed, will yet expel the invaders and re-establish himself more firmly on the throne than ever. The first we sincerely wish—the second is an affair between *Bonaparte* and the *French* people, who, we are quite willing, should "manage their own affairs in their own way."

Progress of civilization.—A bill has been brought into the English parliament to do away that part of the law against high treason which subjects the convicted criminal to have his bowels, &c. taken out, whilst alive, and substitutes hanging by the neck until dead or beheading, as the king may direct. Another bill has been brought into parliament to take away corruption of blood as a consequence of attainder or felony.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 14 of VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1814.

WHOLE NO. 144.

Nil olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per ann.

Hints to Manufacturers.

GENTLEMEN.—All of you who have read the WEEKLY REGISTER are well assured that the editor is your friend. He is attached to *your* interest, because he believes your prosperity is the interest of *his country*; and he earnestly desires you may so conduct your several businesses, that, when peace comes, your establishments may resist the shock that *must* accompany the event, and triumph over domestic prejudice and foreign influence. I wish to see the great interests of the United States thus classed—the agricultural, the manufacturing, and the commercial; as, in the advancement of your business over the commercial,—while it shall enrich the nation at large—I perceive the only certain means of rooting up a *British* feeling that has disgraced us. But to do this you must establish a character. Your profits at present are exceedingly great—your works are more productive than the mines of *Mexico*. There is no objection to this—if an article that you can afford to make for *one* dollar, will bring *two* dollars in the market, I see no reason why you should not have it—this is the nature and spirit of trade. But recollect that *these times will not last forever*—and lay up a foundation that shall sustain you at a general peace. I have feared that your eagerness to make money was a little like the conduct of the farmer, who, having a goose that laid a golden egg each day, would have grasped the whole at once by killing the goose, by which he lost all. From personal observation and general remark, it appears that the character of many of your goods is depreciating, though others have and deserve the highest praise. The old *wholesale* recommendation, “it is not quite so nice as the imported, but a great deal better,” has lost much of its former force. If it be lost, your establishments are ruined. I am satisfied, that several of the most important manufactories can produce a greater quantity of goods for less money in the United States than they can do in *England*, and that many others may be carried on as cheaply. Be content then with a present business “better than coming”—get as much as you can for your goods, but let them be of the *best quality*.—Then you may command a preference over foreign manufactures; and if, with *this* advantage, and the cost of freight, charges and duties on goods imported, you cannot meet your great rival—you ought to quit the business. If you *deserve* the encouragement, the double duties may be continued some time after peace (come when it will) for your protection—but they will not be exacted of the people merely for *your* profit; nor is it right they should be. You must merit protection by reasonable demands for good commodities—if you act otherwise, the law will not be re-enacted.

These remarks appear (to me) of great importance; I hope that those whom it may concern will give them the due consideration.

The stocks or public funds.

From *London papers*.—The stocks, or public funds, are loans advanced to government for the purpose of defraying the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of

its management, and constitute what is termed the national debt. The supplies raised by levying taxes for the payment of the interest of these loans is called the funding system. This practice was first discovered by the Venetians, in the 16th century, but was not introduced into Britain until after the time of the revolution.

The different funds or stocks are variously denominated; according to the terms on which they were established. Thus some are called the three, some the four per cents. &c: and the manner of paying stock is to give a specific sum for the nominal hundred. If, for instance, the price of the three per cents is 60*l*. this sum is paid for 100*l*. stock, which yields a dividend of 3*l*. per year, that is 54 per cent. per annum. When stocks are low the interest is high; and vice versa.

New loans are paid by instalments of 10 or 15 per cent. at stated periods—and they generally comprehend different kinds of stocks, which together, are called *annuities*; and, in order to obtain a ready subscription, it ought to amount to 102*l*. or upwards on every 100*l*. of capital; the difference is called the *bonus* to the subscribers. If these be disposed of separately before all the instalments are paid, the different articles are called *scrip*, which is an abbreviation for *subscription*.

In raising loans, a *donneur* is sometimes given by government of an annuity for a limited time: such are called *terminable and irredeemable annuities*; but the regular stocks on which the common interest is paid, are called *perpetual annuities*, and also *redeemable*.

Loans are called a *funded debt*, when taxes are appropriated for paying the interest; but sums raised for which no such interest is yet made, are called the *unfunded debt*. Of the latter description, are exchequer, navy, victualling and ordnance bills, which are issued by these different offices, and which bear an interest until paid off. The interest is mostly 3*l*. or 5 1-2*l*. per day for every 100*l*.

A plan has been adopted for paying off, or reducing the national debt by means of the *sinking fund*, which is a portion of the revenue set apart for that purpose, operating on the principle of compound interest. In 1786 it was raised to a million annually, and in 1802 to 1,200,000*l*. A grant was likewise added of 1*l*. per cent. per annum on every new loan that has been since raised.

The *sinking fund*, or as it is now generally called, the *consolidated fund*, is under the management of certain commissioners, who constantly apply it in buying up or redeeming stock, and the interest accruing on such redeemed stock goes immediately to the increase of the fund, together with all terminable annuities as they become extinct.

By the operation of this plan alone nearly one hundred and fifty millions of public debt have been reduced in twenty years: and it is computed, that if no new loans were raised, the whole of the national debt, which in 1808 was about seven hundred millions, would, in less than 40 years, be entirely redeemed.

To this account of the funds it does not seem unappropriate to add an account of the system of stock jobbing.

The business of stock-jobbing is founded on the variation of the prices of stock. Persons possessed of real property may buy or sell stock according to the notion, that the value is likely to rise or fall, in expectation of making profit by the difference of price. And a practice has taken place among persons who often possess no property in the funds, to contract for the sale of stock against a future day, at a price now agreed on. For instance, A agrees to sell B. 1000*l.* of bank stock, to be transferred in twenty days, for 1200*l.* A has, in fact, no such stock; but if the price of bank stock, on the day appointed for the transfer, should be only 118 per cent. A may purchase as much as will enable him to fulfil his bargain for 1180*l.* and thus gain 20*l.* by the transaction: on the contrary, if the price of bank stock be 125 per cent. he will lose 50*l.* The business is generally settled without any actual purchase or transfer of stock, A paying to B, or receiving from him, the difference between the current price of the stock on the day and the price bargained for.

This practice, which is really nothing else than a wager concerning the price of stock, is contrary to law: yet it is carried on to a great extent. In the language of Exchange-alley, where matters of this kind are transacted, the buyer is called a *bull*, and the seller a *bear*. As neither party can be compelled by law to fulfil these bargains, their sense of honor, and the disgrace and loss of future credit which attends a breach of contract, are the principles by which this business is transacted. When person declines to pay his loss, he is called a *lame duck*, and dare never afterwards appear in the alley. This opprobrious appellation, however, is not bestowed on those whose failure is owing to want of ability, provided they make the same surrender of their property, voluntarily, which the law would have enacted if the debt had been entitled to its sanction.—(*Kelley and Hamilton's Introduction to merchandize.*)

The Bourbon Family.

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.—Louis XVI, the late king of France, was beheaded January 21, 1793, and Maria Antoinette his queen, on the 16th of October following. They left one son and one daughter.

Charles Louis, usually called Louis XVII, son of Louis XVI, at the death of his father, being eight years old, was entrusted to the care of Simon, a shoemaker, and died soon after from the rude treatment he received, or as some suppose from poison.

Maria Theresa Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI, was born December 19, 1778; after the death of her father, was married in France to the duke of Angouleme, her cousin, and was afterwards exchanged for some deputies who had been detained by the Austrian court, and on the 31st January, 1796, she arrived at Vienna. The German papers, speaking of her presentation at the court of Vienna, say that her beauty, her sensibility, her affability, and the grace and ease of her address, excited universal surprise and admiration.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, [Louis XVIII] is the eldest brother of Louis XVI. He was born November 17, 1755, and married May 14, 1771, to Maria Joseph Louisa, daughter of Victor Amadeus, late king of Sardinia. In 1798 he retired to Petersburgh. For several years past he has resided in England.—

Charles Phillip, count of Artois, is the second brother of the late king and heir apparent to the crown of France. He was born October 9, 1757, and married November 15, 1773, to Maria Theresa of Savoy, daughter of Victor Amadeus. He arrived in England January 5, 1796. He is there usually called

Monsieur. He was formerly colonel of the Swiss guards. He lately joined the allied army in Switzerland. It was supposed he would re-organise his old corps in Switzerland. His family are,

1. Louis Antony, duke of Angouleme. He was born August 6, 1775, and married June 10, 1793, to Maria Theresa Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI. This is the man who lately joined the army of lord Wellington, and has since erected the Bourbon standard at Bordeaux.

2. Charles Ferdinand, duke of Berry, born January 24, 1778. He lately went from England to the island of Jersey, on the western coast of France, to take advantage of any disposition that might appear to restore the royal family.

3. Maria Adelaide, wife of Emanuel IV, king of Sardinia.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PROSPECT. If many private letters from England are to be believed, the consequences of the late successes of the enemy on the continent of Europe, have been such as we always expected. Great Britain, ever proud enough, is doubly so in moments of victory; and it is now said she will hardly make peace with America on any terms! They talk of confining our fishermen to within 20 leagues of our coast—of cutting us off from the East India trade—of securing the command of the lakes—of restricting our navy, &c. and of giving extraordinary energy and effect to the war. It is true, we have not yet seen any thing as to a project of raising a throne here for Frederick Guelfh and Mary Anne Clark, but possibly something like this may be a part of the plan that flitters through the soaring imagination of Mr. John Bull.

These letters uniformly give the opinion that no good is to be expected from the mission to Gottenburg; nor, indeed, do we hope for any, unless the complexion of affairs in Europe is different from what they have been represented. Our commerce, manufactures—enterprise and rising population, and, not the least, the exploits of our seamen, are weighty causes for hate and envy in England; and nothing but the necessity of the case will still those passions in the phlegmatic disposition of the enemy—with whom power is always law; and every thing is right that corruption or force can accomplish.

What remains to be done? To be united, and give the whole energies of the nation to the contest. Then may we humble the pride of the enemy, and make him reverence justice. If there had been union, there had been no war—If there shall be union, the war will the earlier end. Without it, the controversy may last for years. It is, however, delightful to observe that the necessity of union is perceived by the people, and that government receives daily acquisitions of strength in the popular sentiment.

CREEK WAR.—All the forces of the United States have retired from the Creek country except a brigade of militia from the Carolinas, a part of the 39th U. S. infantry, 2 companies of artillery, and 1 of dragoons. The following extracts of a letter from col. Hawkins, agent of the U. S. in the Creek nation, to gov. Hawkins, of North Carolina, dated at fort Toulouse, at the confluence of the Tallapoosa and Coosa, are interesting:

"I believe you know this is the name of the old French fort at Tuskegee. We commenced to-day to build a permanent fort on the ruins of the old one. Lieutenant colonel Atkinson's division formed a part of the centre army which united with the ar-

of Tennessee at Tooschatchee. They, united, arrived here on the 27th. Col. Pearson, with his division, arrived yesterday. My countrymen look well, and appear in good health. Being much occupied yesterday and to day, I have not been able to get acquainted with them. The Tennessee army are on their way home—General Graham is in consequence second in command—he enjoys, apparently, fine health.

“The hostile Indians are retreating from us in various directions mostly towards Kone-can a few miles above our line of limits. The terrible chastisement inflicted by the army of militia, regulars, Cherokees and Creeks, under general Jackson, at Newyocan, on the hostile Indians, has alarmed the whole party. Believing blood enough has been spilt to atone for past transgressions, Gen. Pinckney on the 25th communicated through me to the enemy the terms upon which peace will be granted them.

“The United States will retain as much of the conquered territory as may appear to the government to be a just indemnity for the expenses of the war, and as a retribution for the injuries sustained by its citizens and the friendly Creek Indians.

“The United States will retain the right to establish military posts and trading houses, and to make and use such roads as they may think necessary, and freely to navigate all the rivers and water courses in the Creek territory.

“The enemy must, on their part, surrender their Prophets, and such other instigators of the war as may be designated by the government of the United States, and they must agree to such restrictions upon their trade with foreign nations, as shall be established by the government of the United States.

“I have, and shall by various channels communicate these terms to those concerned. To the army of the friendly Indians with us I did it here. Some few have come in here, and many of those above us, to a place assigned them by general Jackson.”

Fort Williams, April 25, at night.—SUN—General Pinckney joined me at fort Jackson, on the 20th. The enemy continuing to come in from every quarter, and supplicate peace; and it being now evident that the war was over, I received an order at 8 o'clock, P. M. on the 21st, to march my troops back to fort Williams, and after having dispersed any bodies of the enemy who may have assembled off the Cahawba, or within striking distance, and provided for the maintenance of the posts between Tennessee and fort Jackson, to discharge the remainder. Within two hours after receiving this order, I was on the line of march; and reached this place last evening, a distance of about sixty miles.

To brigadier-general Doherty, I shall assign the duty of keeping up the posts which from the time of communication between Tennessee and the confluence of the Oosha and Tallapoosa, making the necessary arrangements to enable him to do so. About 400 of the East Tennessee militia will be left at this place, 250 at fort Strother, and 75 at fort Armstrong and New Deposit. Old Deposit will be maintained by Captain Hammond's company of rangers.

To-morrow I detail 500 of the militia under the command of brigadier-general Johnston, to the Cahawba, with instructions, to unite with me at fort Deposit, after having dispersed any bodies of the enemy they may find assembled there.

The commissioners who have been appointed to make a treaty with the Creeks, need have nothing to do but assign them their proper limits.—Those of the friendly party who have associated with me will be easily satisfied; and as to those of the hostile party, they consider a favor that their lives have been spared them, and will look upon any

space that may be allowed them for their future settlement, as a bounteous donation. I have taken the liberty to print out what I think ought to be the future lines of separation, with which I will hereafter make you acquainted. If they should be established, none of the Creeks will be left on the west of the Oosha.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON, maj. gen.
His excellency W. W. Hunt.

“TRAITORS.” It is contended by many in the United States that a man cannot change his allegiance; and that a national born *British* subject, even if a citizen with us, must be regarded as a traitor, if found in arms fighting for his adopted country.

Of the eighteen British officers lately confined at Philadelphia, no less than four were born in the United States since the peace of 1763; and those men that condemn as “traitors” native *British* subjects found fighting for this country, feasted and consoled those native *American* citizens that were taken in arms against us. They never applied the term of “renegades” and the like, to the “unfortunate gentlemen,” but thought it cruel, very cruel, that they, the said “gentlemen,” should be held as hostages for the “wile miscreants,” that, born in *Great Britain*, had, nevertheless, been “wicked” enough to support the independence of the United States! What a volume of facts, arise, on the mind from a reflection on this little incident! [This notice is substantially taken from a pithy article which lately appeared in the *Pennsylvania Republican*.]

THE LATE LOAN. From the *New-York Mercantile Advertiser*. It gives us pleasure to be able state, and we do it on authority that cannot be questioned, that Mr. Jacob Barker, of this city, has punctually paid the first instalment of 25 per cent. on his subscription of five million to the last loan; and that he has half a million of dollars in readiness to pay on account of the next instalment, which by the rule established, government cannot receive until the 25th of next month. We add upon the same authority, that Mr. Barker has neither sold nor offered to sell any of the said stock for less than the contract price.

[The foregoing paragraph was evidently inserted to put down some of the falsehoods circulated; but, in general, it may be considered useless, except to sustain private reputation, to notice any thing of the kind. The refutation of one story only makes room for another.]

MORNING.—The *Federal Republican* says—“It is a lamentable fact that government can and will get what money it wants.” We never doubted this, but are glad to hear it confessed in that quarter. The same paper speaking of the late sale of U. States stocks in London, at par, observes—“This is truly remarkable, while the best men in this country have strived to force the administration to quit the *French* standard, by preventing them from obtaining the means to carry on the war, *English* capitalists are giving in London twelve per cent. more for *American* stock than it is sold for by the treasury. This is fresh evidence of the vanity of all attempts to induce men to disregard their interests for a great national object. These sales in England are the more surprising when we advert to the report believed in England of a part of the union being in a state of rebellion. Because, if a disunion were to take place, the loan would be worth no more than as much paper as would be wanted for the certificate of stock.”

FREE TRADE. We shall soon have an opportunity of judging whether *Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Hol-*

land, Spain, &c. &c. have that understanding of the laws of nations that every executive of the U. States has contended for. And the fact will appear either that *Great Britain* may at her own good will and pleasure, regulate the trade of the world, or that we have been in error in supposing we had rights on the sea. The war with *France* will, one way or another, soon be finished; and those powers have leisure to attend to what may now be deemed secondry concerns; but we have no more idea that they will suffer in patience the arrogance of the enemy, in effecting to blockade a coast 2000 miles in extent, with the force at present engaged for that pretended service, than we have that king *George* is a wise man, or that *France* is an honest one.

BIBLES. Among the goods of the valuable prize brig *Falcon*, sent into Bath, by the *America*, of Salem, were about 900 bibles in the English and Dutch languages, and 300 testaments, forwarded for distribution at the Cape of Good Hope, by "the British and foreign bible society." Messrs. *Crowningshields*, (to whom the privateer belonged) permitted a purchase of them to be made by "the bible society of Massachusetts," at a price hardly sufficient to legalize the sale—say about *twenty cents* to the pound sterling! The conduct of those gentlemen is highly spoken of in the Eastern papers.

COMMERCE. The *Bulwark*, 74, was lately at Block Island—she had 3 small prizes in company, and her officers were engaged in retailing salt, cotton and rum to the inhabitants.

SPANISH COMPLAINTS.—From the *Gazette of the regency of Spain*, dated at the *Ile of Leon*, the 11th of November last.

"The ambassador of our beloved king, Ferdinand VIIIth, at the court of London, has sent to the regency of the kingdom, in date of the 12th of October last, the official answer he received the 30th of the preceding month from the secretary of state, to H. M. the king of Great Britain, in the department of foreign relations, satisfying the complaint that the same ambassador had laid, by order of the regency, in his note respecting the capture of several Spanish ships, which, on the ground of their having been bought in the United States of America, were arrested by the cruising naval forces of Great Britain in those seas, and brought to the island of Providence. The British minister makes a particular reference to the order in council issued the 1st Feb. of last year, by which it is declared, that the ships belonging to every nation at war with Great Britain, the French only excepted, can be bought by each of the friendly powers; which order is maintained in due vigor and strict observance. In consequence thereof, he says, the purchase of American ships is and must be as free as lawful. The restitution, therefore, of said ships and their cargoes, as well as the competent indemnification for whatever damages occurred from arresting their voyages, will naturally depend on the evidence of their being such as claimed to be, when the cases should be judged according to law." The above is published by order of the regency of the kingdom, that it may be known to all Spanish merchants in both hemispheres, and the whole nation.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—*British general orders*—*Horse guards*, London, March 4.—"The commander in chief commands it to be notified to the army, that it has some time since been declared to the French and American governments, that his majesty's government will not recognize any agreement for exchange of prisoners made at sea, between individuals of the respective nations.—His royal highness directs this communication to be made to the army, in order that the officers may be aware, that in the

event of being captured at sea, they are not on any account to give their paroles, until they are landed on French or American territory, and that paroles, given at sea are null and void.—Any officer, who after this communication, may enter into any such agreement with the enemy, will be guilty of a breach of discipline, for which will be held personally responsible.—By command of his royal highness the commander in chief.

HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant general.

NEW BLOCKADE! The following legitimate burlesque on the late outrageous proclamation of the enemy, issued by admiral *Cochrane*, for blockading the whole coast of the United States, well deserves preservation in the REGISTER. It is copied from the *Lancaster Intelligencer*:

By the right valiant Paul Jones, knight of the deep, &c. &c. &c.—A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, admiral the honorable sir *Aleck Cochrane* did, by virtue of the power and authority to him given, by his proclamation, dated at *Bermuda* the 25th day of April, 1814, declare all the ports, harbors, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, islands and sea coasts, from the mouth of the river *Mississippi*, to the northern and eastern boundaries between the United States and New-Brunswick, in America, to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade: and whereas I am as capable of enforcing so extensive a blockade as *Aleck Cochrane* is.

I do, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me inherent, and in retaliation for said strict and rigorous blockade, declare all the ports, harbors, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, channels, firths, loughs, islands, and sea coasts of Great Britain and Ireland to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. And I do further declare, that I am determined to maintain the blockade of the places herein before mentioned in the most rigorous manner.

And I do hereby require all whom it may concern, to pay the strictest regard and attention to the execution of this proclamation. And I do caution and forbid the ships and vessels of all and every nation under the sun, from entering or attempting to enter, or from coming out or attempting to come out, of any of the hereby blockaded places, after due notification of said blockade, under any pretence whatever, under penalty of the consequences. And I do further declare, that I have given orders to all commanding officers under my jurisdiction, or to be employed on the British stations, to sink, burn and destroy every ship or vessel attempting to violate said blockade.

And that no person may plead ignorance of this proclamation, I have caused the same to be published.

Given under my fist, at Bunker's Hill, the 17th day of May, 1814.

PAUL JONES.

To all whom it may concern.

By command of his valiancy,
JONATHAN HORNET, Sec'y.

GEN. HILTON.—A general court of proprietors was held at the India house in London, in January last.—After a long discussion, the sum of 1500 pounds was voted by a majority of 37 to 34, to general *Hillob*, to compensate the loss sustained by him in consequence of being captured by the *Java* frigate.

What "loss" did gen. H. sustain? Every particle of his private property was restored to him.

Four TOMRITTS, is the name of a new fort building at the Narrows, for the defence of New-York. The corner stone was laid with great ceremony on the 26th ult. in presence of the governor, commodore *Decatur*, and other distinguished characters. The band that belonged to the *Macedonian* frigate

when captured by the United States, gave a high zest to the occasion.

COMMODORE PERRY, has received in ample form, the pieces of plate voted him by the people of Boston.

The large pieces are inscribed on one side—

"September 10th, 1813, signalized our first triumph in squadrons a very superior British force on Lake Erie was entirely subdued by commodore O. H. PERRY; whose gallantry in action is equalled only by his humanity in victory."

On the other—

"Presented in honor of the victor by the CITIZENS OF BOSTON."

The small pieces are inscribed, on one side—

"COMMODORE O. H. PERRY, conquered the enemy on Lake Erie, September 10th, 1813."

On the other side—

"Presented by the citizens of Boston."

HORRIBLE PROPOSITION.—It is said the Creek Indians lately held a council to determine whether they should not, to save provisions, which are very scarce, put their women and children to death—and it was lost by three votes only.

PORTSMOUTH.—To the defences of Portsmouth, it is stated, is added a number of Fulton's torpedoes. Two regiments of militia are in readiness for the threatened attack, and a considerable number is stationed in the town, as well as of regular troops.

S. W. INDIANS.—Major Jenkinson, commander at fort Wayne, writes that he is informed 800 hostile Indians had crossed the *Wabash*, in the direction of Greenville, and the frontiers of Ohio.

A STEAM VESSEL OF WAR, on the plan submitted sometime since by Mr. Fulton, is to be immediately built at New York, under the superintendance of col. Rutgers, Mr. Wolcott, Mr. T. Morris, gen. Dearborn, Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Fulton.

IMPRESSMENT. A native of *Stonington*, Con. of the name of *Nugent*, who has a wife and two children yet living there, and was impressed eleven years since by the British, is yet detained on board the *Fox* frigate; he gave himself up as a prisoner at the commencement of the war, but by repeated floggings was compelled "to do duty." His case had been represented to admiral Warren, but he took no notice of it. Another impressed American is on board the *Fox*, whipped into obedience. For the case of either of those men, (being her subjects) Great Britain would declare war against the world.

"CHILDREN OF THE CAPTIVITY."—Among the prisoners that lately arrived in the cartel at Salem, were fourteen impressed seamen, that had "been turned over to the prison ship" for obstinately refusing to fight against their country. One of them had been detained fourteen years, another nine years, a third eight years, &c.

PORTER'S ISLAND.—We learn via *Halifax* that the name of the island fortifying by the brave and enterprising com. Porter, is *Timor*, an island in the Indian ocean, to the east of *Gitolo*, to the south of *Ternate*. It is 17 miles in circumference and produces cloves and flux. The Dutch are masters of the island though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it render it a place of defence.

CHICAGO. Among the prisoners who have recently arrived at this place, (says the *Plattsburg* paper of the 21st ult.) from Quebec, are *James Van Horn*, *Joseph Knowles*, *Paul Grummore*, *Elias Mills*, *Joseph Bowen*, *Nathan Edson*, *Dymon Dyer*, *James Corbin*, and *Phelim Corbin*, of the 1st regiment of U. S. Infantry, who survived the massacre at fort Dearborn or Chicago, on the 15th of August, 1812. It will be recollected that the commandant at fort

Chicago, captain Heald, was ordered by general Hull to evacuate the fort and proceed with his command to Detroit—that having proceeded about a mile and a half the troops were attacked by a body of Indians, to whom they were compelled to capitulate.—Captain Heald, in his report of this affair, dated October 23, 1812, says, "Our strength was 54 regulars and 12 militia, out of which, 26 regulars and all the militia were killed in the action, with two women and 12 children. Lieut. Lina T. Helm, with 25 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 11 women and children, were prisoners when we separated." Lt. Helm was ransomed. Of the 25 non-commissioned officers and privates and the 11 women and children, the nine persons above mentioned, are believed to be the only survivors. They state that the prisoners who were not put to death on the march, were taken to Fox River, in the Illinois Territory, where they were distributed among the Indians as servants.—Those who survived remained in this situation about nine months, during which time they were allowed scarcely a sufficiency of sustenance to support nature, and were then brought to Fort Chicago, where they were purchased from the Indians by a French trader, agreeable to the direction of gen. Proctor, and sent to Amherstburg, and from thence to Quebec, where they arrived on the 8th of Nov. 1813.

John Neads, formerly of Virginia, who was one of the prisoners, died among the Indians, between the 15th and 20th of January, 1812.

Hugh Logan, an Irishman, was tomahawked and put to death, he not being able to walk, from excessive fatigue.

August Mott, a German, was killed in the same manner for the like reason.

A man by the name of Nelson was frozen to death while a captive with the Indians. He was formerly of Maryland.

A child of Mrs. Neads, the wife of John Neads, was tied out to a tree to prevent its following and crying after its mother for victuals.—Mrs. Neads afterwards perished with hunger and cold.

The officers who were killed on the 15th of Aug. had their heads cut off and their hearts taken out and broiled in the presence of the prisoners.

Eleven children were massacred and scalped, in one waggon.

Mrs. Corbin, the wife of Phelim Corbin, in an advanced stage of pregnancy, was tomahawked, scalped, cut open, and had the child taken out and its head cut off.

JOSHUA PENNY.—Among the prisoners who arrived here on Tuesday last, in the Union cartel, from Halifax, (says the *Salem Register*), was Mr. *Joshua Penny*, pilot, belonging to Long Island, who was seized at his house, and taken from his bed in the night, about nine months since, by the British, and carried almost naked on board the *Ramilies*, on suspicion of his being concerned in some torpedo experiments, and of piloting commodore Decatur's barges. Mr. Penny informs us that so great was the exasperation of the British officers in consequence of the torpedo attempts, that they threatened instant vengeance upon him, and he is sincerely of opinion, that had it not been for the retaliatory measure of the president, in causing two British subjects to be confined as hostages for his safety, they would have put him to death. He was confined in irons for nine days in the most cruel manner, and otherwise ill treated on board the British ship; after which time he was sent to Halifax, and treated as other prisoners. While on board the *Ramilies*, the British officers evinced the utmost dread of the torpedoes, and one of them observed while on board, that "Sir Thomas

Hardly had not slept for nine nights," in consequence of his anxiety with regard to them. The greatest precautions were made use of to prevent the torpedoes from getting near their ships.

BURNING AT PETTIPAUGE.—From the *Connecticut Spectator*—By the politeness of sundry gentlemen, we have been favored with an official account of the circumstances which occurred at the time the British landed and burnt the shipping at Pettipauge. We are happy to have it in our power to lay before the public a correct statement of this affair. Various accounts respecting the transactions have been published and some have been replete with infamy. We sincerely hope, that those who have given publicity to former accounts, will give the following a place in their respective papers. By complying with this request, they will sensibly oblige the inhabitants of this unfortunate village, and the lovers of truth.

We the undersigners, inhabitants of Pettipauge Point and the vicinity, having heard of many incorrect assertions from individuals, and several wrong statements published in newspapers respecting the unfortunate affair that happened at this place, on the 8th day of last April; take this opportunity of making a fair and candid statement of the circumstances which took place at that time, from our personal knowledge, and from the best information we have been able to obtain.

Before 11 o'clock, on the evening of the 7th of April, six British boats were discovered coming into the mouth of Connecticut river, by the keeper of the light-house, who immediately gave notice to the inhabitants of Saybrook Point, or platform, which is about one mile above the light-house. By 12 o'clock, a considerable number of the enemy were seen in the old fort at Saybrook Point; where it appears they found nothing, neither met with opposition. They soon went on board their boats and proceeded up the river for Pettipauge Point, which is near six miles above the said fort. But by reason of a strong northerly wind and a great freshet running down, they did not arrive at Pettipauge Point, until about four o'clock on Friday morning. The inhabitants had no knowledge that the enemy were near until some of the vessels were on fire; there was not time after the alarm was given, to get the women and children off from the point, before the enemy were landed and amongst us, and commenced the burning and destroying vessels on the stocks, and on the water. Picket guards searched houses and stores, for arms and ammunition, taking all they could find. After finding that a sufficient force could not be collected in time to save the property from destruction, some of the inhabitants, whose buildings were much exposed to the fire, went back to the point, to try to save their buildings from the general conflagration with the vessels. Mr. Richard Powers, whose house had just taken fire from a vessel burning on the stocks, made enquiry of the commander whether he might endeavor to save his house? His request was granted by the officer. Capt. Timothy Starkey, jr. asked the officer if he should spare the houses and stores from the flames? His answer was, that he did not know what might happen. We do not know of any others who conversed with the officer on the subject. At about 10 o'clock, they called in their guards and proceeded down the river with a brig, a schooner, and two sloops; but the wind shifting at that time, from N. E. to the S. E. they set fire to all but the schooner, and anchored her about a mile and a quarter below Pettipauge Point, where they lay till dark, and then set fire to her and departed down the river. We have heard that it has been stated, by some individuals, that

the inhabitants of Pettipauge Point, made an agreement or compromise with the enemy not to resist, if they would spare their houses and other buildings. No such agreement, we believe, was ever made; neither was it heard of by the inhabitants of Pettipauge Point, until some time after the affair happened. And we think every such assertion ought to be treated with contempt.

The force of the enemy consisted of two launches, each carrying 9 or 12 pound carromades and about 50 or 60 men each, and 4 barges which it is supposed had about 25 men in each. They were completely fitted for an expedition in every respect. They were furnished with torches, combustibles, &c. to set fire upon.

Pettipauge Point contains about 30 families, and is about 35 rods wide, with a road running through the centre, east and west, bounded easterly on Connecticut river; north and south by large coves.—The vessels destroyed were lying at the wharves at the east end of the point, and in the river near it and in the north and south coves.

Ebenr. Hayden, 2d.

Joseph Hill,

Richard Powers,

Timothy Starkey, jr.

Samuel M. Hayden,

Judea Pratt,

Asabel Pratt,

Saybrook, May 14, 1814.

Horace Hayden,

Augustus Jones, jr.

Philip Toocker, jr.

Richard Hayden, 2d.

Ethan Bushnell,

John G. Hayden.

MILITARY.

General Jackson, of the Tennessee militia, the finisher of the wars of the Creeks, has been appointed by the president, a major general in the army of the United States vice major general Harrison resigned.

Major general Pinkney arrived at Charleston on the 18th inst. from the Creek country. Maj. general Wilkinson was at Albany. General Winder arrived at Plattsburg on the 20th ult.

The governor of Connecticut has adopted vigorous measures to furnish colonel Kingsbury of the army of the United States, with all the aid he may think it necessary to call for for the defence of the state. Immediate measures are to be taken to establish at the most important posts bodies of guards with flying artillery, for the protection of vessels and defence of the coast.

Retiring up Clamplain, after the late unsuccessful attack at Otter creek, the British committed some depredations near the mouth of Hoquet river. One of their barges was cut off by the militia and every man on board (about 30) killed or wounded except one. We had only one man slightly wounded.

Letters (says the *National Intelligencer*) have been received at the War Department, stating that col. Campbell, (19th infantry) with a detachment of 5 or 600 men and some seamen acting as artilleryists, crossed from Erie to Long-point. About 50 British dragoons stationed there as an out-post and guard to public stores, made their escape. The mills employed in manufacturing flour for the enemy, and some houses occupied as stores, were burned; when the party returned, without losing a man.

[This expedition has been severely reprehended for a wanton destruction of property. If deservedly, we shall probably hear more about it.]

A detachment of regulars, lately employed against the Creeks, passed through Milledgeville on the 6th ult. on their way to the sea-board; where warm work is expected.

The *New York* militia, in the neighborhood of Oswego, have turned out nobly for the defence of the lake shore. They have with them 53 *Onondaga* indians.

Col. Ripley, of the 21st reg. of infantry, has been

appointed a brigadier general. He took leave of the regiment at Buffalo on the 5th inst. in a brief but handsome address, to which a committee of the officers returned a suitable reply—also stating they had been directed to present him with a sword in testimony of their respect and esteem.

Nearly all the prisoners taken on the Niagara frontier the winter past, have been exchanged, and sent home, except col. Chapin, who was left by the last accounts near Quebec.

Extract of a letter from major general Leard, commanding the 1st, or division of the right, dated at his head-quarters, May 17th.

"On receiving notice of the enemy's proceeding up the lake on the 13th inst. a detachment of light artillery under the command of capt. Thornton, of that corps, were dispatched in waggons from Burlington to Vergennes, where they manned the battery at the mouth of Otter creek. At day break (on the 14th) the enemy attacked with his whole force, and after a severe cannonade of two hours and an half, during which their galleys suffered very considerably, they withdrew to repair damages. Yesterday they departed this place, having some of their vessels in tow, and are gone to their own posts. Two of their galleys are said to be missing. No damage was done on our side, excepting dismounting one gun in the battery, by which two men were slightly wounded.

I enclose a copy of a note written by captain M'Donough to brig. gen. M'Comb.

Copy of a letter from com. M'Donough to gen. M'Comb, dated Burlington, May 14, 1814.

DEAR SIR—The enemy attacked the battery at day break this morning with the whole force, and were repulsed with considerable damage to their galleys. The battery did the whole, not being possible to get the vessels in readiness in time. My whole force is now near the battery with which we can keep the passage into the lake clear for my entrance, when my men come on.

With much respect,

T. MACDONOUGH.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THEIR LATE ATTACK ON OSWEGO.

Head-quarters, Montreal, May 12, 1814.

General orders—His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces, has the highest gratification in announcing to the troops, that he has received a despatch from lieut. gen. Drummond, reporting the result of a most spirited and successful attack on the enemy's fort, and position of Oswego, which was carried by assault at noon on the 6th inst.

The lieut. gen. reports that having caused six companies of the regt. de Watteville and one company of the Glangary light infantry, with a small detachment of artillery to embark on board the squadron, in addition to the 2d battalion of royal marines, he accompanied sir James Yeo in the Prince Regent, and on the evening of the 5th inst. anchored off Oswego; but a violent gale of wind driving the squadron off shore, the position was not again recovered till noon, on the following day, when the disposition for landing was instantly carried into execution, in the following order—the frigates taking a position from whence they could cannonade the fort, and the brigs, schooners and gun-boats, in proportion to their respective draft of water, covered by their fire the several points of debarkation of the troops, which was attended with considerable difficulty, owing to the shallowness of water, the boats grounding, the troops were in many instances obliged to leap out and wade through the water to their

middles to gain the landing; and the enemy having strongly occupied the favorable positions near the shore and woods with which it is surrounded, the disembarkation was attended with some loss, but effected with the utmost promptitude under the direction of lieut. col. Fischer, led by two new formed flank companies of de Watteville regiment, under captain Berzy; the remaining four companies, and detachment of royal artillery being held in reserve. The 2d battalion of marines under lieut. col. Malcolm, supported by a detachment of 200 seamen under capt. Mulcaster, royal navy, formed a second column to the right. Capt. M'Millan's company of Glangary light infantry, gained the skirts of the wood to the left, and covered the advance of the columns to the fort; which was gained and carried in ten minutes from the advance of the troops, after landing. The enemy's garrison consisting of Macomb's 3d regt. of artillery, 400 strong, and a numerous body of militia, saving themselves by a precipitate flight.

Lieut. gen. Drummond speaks in the strongest terms of the cordial, judicious, and able co-operation of Sir James Yeo, and the officers and seamen of his squadron, and laments the temporary loss the service has sustained in capt. Mulcaster of the royal navy, who is severely wounded. The eminent services of that officer, and of captain O'Conner, Popham and Collier are particularly noticed.

[Here follow encomiums on the merits of many officers and volunteers, to whom various parts of duty were assigned. Among others, lieut. Hewitt of the marines, who climbed the flag-staff and pulled down the American colors, which were nailed to it; and lieut. Lawrie, who led the party which entered the fort.]

It is particularly gratifying to his excellency to have to notice, that to the high honor of both branches of the service, that there was not a single soldier or sailor missing, not a single instance of intoxication, although surrounded with temptation.

The service has lost a brave and meritorious officer in capt. Haltaway of the royal marines.

Every object of the expedition being accomplished—the barracks burnt, and the fort dismantled, and all public stores which were not brought away, destroyed, the troops re-embarked at 4 o'clock the following morning, and the squadron sailed for Kingston.

The enemy's loss amounts to at least 100 killed, and 60 prisoners, the greater part wounded.

[Here follow the details of the killed and wounded. The totals of which are—Killed, 1 captain, (Haltaway) 15 rank and file, and 3 seamen—total 19.—Wounded, 3 captains, (Ledergrew, Mulcaster and Popham), 2 lieutenants (May and Griffith) Mr. Richardson, master, 62 rank and file, and 7 seamen—total 75. Total killed and wounded 94.]

ORDNANCE TAKEN AND DESTROYED.

Taken—Three iron 32 pounders, four iron 24 pounders, one iron 12 pounder, one iron 6 pounder. *Destroyed*—one heavy 12 pr. and one heavy 6 pr.

One schooner, and several boats laden with ordnance, naval and other stores, were brought away.

Three schooners and other craft destroyed.

EDWARD BAYNES, *Adj. Gen. N. Amer.*

Quebec, May 10—We learn with pleasure that the grand jury have lately visited the public gaol, and particularly questioned the prisoners of war, as well as other prisoners, as to the treatment they received, and whether they had any complaint to make. All expressed their satisfaction, by saying that they had every comfort their situation would admit of. This must silence all calumny in the states, against the

government, respecting its treatment of the prisoners of war.

We refer our readers to the shipping list for information of arrivals. Some regiments of the 2d battalion of the 8th regiment are arrived. The 38th regiment is expected shortly from Halifax.

May 12. We observe that both our friends and our foes have given themselves some trouble about alleged dissensions in this province. Those who know nothing of Canada but by the productions of the press, may well imagine that there is some foundation for the assertion. Many of our public writers seem to have had their minds vitiated by reading American newspapers. We do not mean to allude to their politics, but to their manners. Others may be said to have been "ill favored" by nature, and more unfortunate in their education. We can, however assure our readers that they have no occasion to be uneasy with regard to the people of this province. If the enemy thinks he can reap any advantage from our "dissensions" he had better come and try.

Oswego. *Second attempt of the enemy.* Troy, May 21.—About noon, on the 17th instant the British appeared again off Oswego, with a much larger force than before, and had already got a number of men in their boats for the purpose of landing, but the militia and regulars had collected on the shore, for their reception, in such numbers as to induce the enemy to abandon their project; after losing many men in one of their boats which happened to come near the shore, they made off, and had not been seen any more when our last accounts left there.

NAVAL.

Three waggons, freighted with sailors, arrived at *Pittsburg* on the 15th ult. on their way to the fleet at *Erie*. They had these labels on the carriages—"The *Hornet*"—"The *Lawrence*"—"Don't give up the ship."

A cartel arrived at Salem on the 23d ult. from *Halifax*, with 52 American prisoners. Nothing new—no prizes had lately arrived at that port.

The new British vessels on *Ontario* are said to be called the *Prince Regent*, 64 guns and *Princess Charlotte* 36—reported to be very fine vessels. We hope that *Chauncey* will give us a better and more certain account of them before long.

When information was received at *Perumbuca*, that the *Essex* had obtained supplies at *St. Roque*, the British frigates *Indefatigable* of 44 guns and the *Inconstant* of 36, were lying at that port. The former went in pursuit of our little frigate; and is one of the strongest vessels of her class in the British navy, carrying 54 guns—24 pounders on her main deck.

Capt. *Joseph Bainbridge* and several of his officers late of the U. S. sloop of war *Frolic*, have arrived at New York, in 18 days from New Providence, in the cartel *schr. Billow*.

Candor!—The *London Gazette* of April 1, contains a letter from capt. *Wales*, of his [late] *Britannic* majesty's sloop *Epervier*, giving an account of his having captured the *Alfred*, American brig privateer, of 16 guns, 110 men, and without opposition; but makes no mention of the *Junon* frigate being in sight, and on chase, which was the case.

A late *Halifax* paper says "eight Americans, lately taken out of neutral vessels, by his majesty's cruisers in Boston bay, have arrived in the *Tenedos*, prisoners of war.

About 300 British seamen lately left *St. Johns*, N. B. for the lakes—and 20 pounds sterling per man has been offered to such of the militia as would volunteer to serve 6 months in *Canada*.

The British frigate *Ister*, 36 guns, came too off

Charleston bar, with a flag, for the purpose of landing some prisoners she had made; who speak in high terms of the very handsome treatment they received from capt. *Cramer*, the commander of that vessel.

The passengers of the ship *Pellham*, captured by the *Saucy Jack*, and sent into *Charleston*, have publicly offered their "grateful thanks to capt. *Chazel* and his officers for the very kind treatment they experienced whilst in their possession, and for the means afforded for their liberation."

The British seem to agree that in their late excursion on lake *Champlain*, they did nothing important; but the affair at *Oswego* was splendid!—We wish them such a victory every day. On *Champlain* they appear to have lost many men, and several of their barges. Their total loss is said to have been about 100 men.

A letter from *Sackett's Harbor* dated May 20, says that the enemy's fleet, 4 ships and 2 brigs, has anchored near *Point Peninsula*. Com. *Chauncey*, in the *Lady of the Lake* went within two miles and perhaps one, of them, to reconnoitre.

Albany, May 31.—We learn that Commodore *Macdonough* sailed from the mouth of *Otter Creek* on Friday last, with a force competent to meet the enemy, who remained near the lines, and who will probably, on *Macdonough's* approach, retire into the *Sorell*.

From *Sackett's Harbor*, we have nothing of interest. The enemy remained off the harbor; some small detachments had landed at different points, to reconnoitre and plunder. The *Superior* is nearly fitted for sea, and the new ship will be launched next week. The naval stores, were progressing by land.

Boston Bay is closely blockaded by the *Ramilies* and *Bulwark* of 74 guns each, and some smaller vessels. Commodore *Hardy* has given official notice of his arrival and object.

Gun-boat action.—NEW-YORK, May 30.—The flotilla of gun-boats, under the command of commodore *Lewis*, arrived here yesterday from *New-London* and anchored off the battery.

The following is an extract from the commodore's log-book:—

"On Wednesday, May 25th, sailed from *Saybrook* with forty sail of coasting vessels, and proceeded towards *New-London*. At 5 P. M. came to action with two of the enemy's ships and a sloop before *New-London*. The action was general, and continued until 8 A. M. when on account of darkness, the action ceased. During which the whole of the convoy passed the enemy in safety. The damage done to the flotilla was trifling. No. 6 received one shot between wind and water, another through her sails, &c. As soon as the engagement ceased the flotilla came to anchor before the harbor of *New-London*, within gun-shot of the enemy, with a view of renewing the action in the morning, when we found the enemy had collected all his force, in number seven ships and several small vessels; in consequence of which great accession of force, the project was abandoned; and signal was made to proceed up sound, whither the enemy pursued as far as *Faulkner's island*."

We also learn that the flotilla were within a mile of the enemy, and the ships having the advantage of a light wind, had the choice of distance. The grape fired from them passed over the gun-boats. Only one man was hurt, by the recoiling of a gun. The damage done to the enemy is not ascertained.

[Com. *Lewis's* force consisted of but 13 gun boats—the enemy's vessels were a frigate, sloop of war and a tender. This flotilla has been of essential service on the coast, rescuing many vessels from the

grasp of the *English*, with the most determined courage. The enemy's frigate was thought to be much injured.]

Copy of a letter from commodore Lewis, commanding the U. States Flotilla on the New York station, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

York, May 29, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th I discovered the enemy in pursuit of a brig under American colors, standing for Sandy Hook, I ordered a detachment of eleven gun-boats to proceed to sea and pass between the chase and the enemy, by which means to bring him to action, and give opportunity to the chase to escape, all which was effected; the enemy after receiving my fire bore away—and the brig in question entered the harbor, proved to be the *Regent* from France with a very valuable cargo.

And on Monday the 23d I engaged the enemy before New London, and opened a passage for forty sail of coasting vessels; the action lasted 3 hours, in which the flotilla suffered very little: No. 6 received a shot under water and others through the sails—we have reason to believe that the enemy suffered very great injury as he appeared unwilling to renew the action the following morning; my object was accomplished which was to force a passage for the convoy. There are before New-London three seventy fours, four frigates and several small vessels, the latter doing great injury from their disguised character and superior sailing.

I have the honor to assure you of my high respect.

J. LEWIS.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Charleston, May 21. *Valuable prize.*—Arrived at this port yesterday, the large and elegant British ship *Pelham*, (late captain Boyd) Alexander Taylor prize master, prize to the privateer *Saucy Jack*, captain CHAZEL, of this port. Her cargo consists of dry goods, hardware, &c. and is invoiced at 18,000 pounds sterling—as follows: 194 packages dry goods, consisting of India checks and stripes, Gurrals, romals, seersuckers, Habassars, bedticks, checks, gingham, calicoes, shawls, Madras and Malabar handkerchiefs, Irish linen, lawn, diaper, shirtings, creas, dowlas, platillas, brown linen, duck, sheeting, Osnaburghs, bagging, shoes, boots, saddlery, &c. &c. 300 packages sundries, consisting of hardware, glassware, earthen ware, mustard, pickles, sauces, preserves, porter, ale, Madeira and sherry wines, white lead, paints, gum powder, tintsseed oil, glue, ochre, twine, seines, hats, &c.—one organ, and one piano forte.

The *Pelham* was captured on the 30th April, off Cape Nicola Mole, after a well contested action of upwards of two hours. She was finally carried by boarding, after her crew had made a stout and gallant resistance of from ten to fifteen minutes on her own decks. We learnt on board that the officers and crew of the *Pelham* behaved throughout the action in the most heroic manner, and did not yield until actually overpowered by numbers. The *Saucy Jack* had her first lieutenant and one man killed, and second lieutenant, captain of arms, and seven men wounded; on board the *Pelham* were four killed and eleven wounded—among the latter was captain Boyd, dangerously in the breast. He, with the passengers, were landed at Port-au-Prince.

The *Pelham* was from London bound to Port-au-Prince, and sailed from Portsmouth the 9th of March, with the same convoy some of which we have already had accounts from as having arrived at Halifax, and bringing London dates to the 7th of March; of course she brings nothing new. The

day previous to her capture she had an engagement with two Carthaginian privateers, which she succeeded in beating off; but the courage and perseverance of the officers and crew of the *Saucy Jack* were not so easily overcome. This is another honorable specimen of the bravery and good conduct of American seamen.

We hardly recollect to have seen a finer ship than the *Pelham*; she is 540 tons, coppered to the bends, mounts ten 12 pound cannonades and long 6's, and had a complement of from 55 to 40 men, exclusive of several passengers. She is almost new, this being her second voyage and is in every way fitted the most complete of any merchant ship that has entered our port for a long time. Her cabin is hung round with a great variety of large and elegant colored naval prints, in rich gilt frames; among which was a representation of the engagement between the Chesapeake and Shannon, in two views—during her skirmish with the *Saucy Jack*, an 18 pound shot from "long Tom" found its way through the ship's side, and demolished one of its views, with several others.

Locust Tree.

From the Pennsylvania Correspondent. FRIEND MARTIN—I have for many years thought it would be right to turn our attention in these parts, to raising forest trees, as well as in other old settled countries; and amongst others had thought of raising the Locust tree from the seed; but understood there was a difficulty in getting them to grow; however by the direction of a friend on the west side of the Susquehanna, I procured some seed, and putting them in a saucer, poured boiling water on them, and let it remain near two minutes, and then planted them in the garden, much like pease, about the same time, taking care to keep the ground moist, until they came up, which was about as long as it takes pease; they were planted too thick, notwithstanding which some of them grew six feet high the first summer; and have grown fast since, which is three summers, and now look very fine.

JOHN BROWN.

Falls Township, Bucks county,

3d mo. 7th, 1814.

[With regard to that beautiful and ornamental tree the Locust, there is another difficulty attending its culture, which it becomes necessary to remove. It is annoyed by a shining fly about one inch and a half in length, who bores into the body of the tree, and there deposits his eggs. On the ensuing season these troublesome insects are hatched, and begin to migrate to other parts of the tree, establishing distinct colonies along the trunk and branches. In the course of one or two years the locust resembles a honeycomb, having been bored and perforated in so many distinct parts. The tree in the mean time possesses all its pristine verdure and freshness, and seems to thrive notwithstanding these ravages upon its vitals. Its growth is so rapid notwithstanding, that it often falls by the weight of its own branches, an untimely sacrifice to these troublesome insects. But is more frequently overthrown by the violence of the wind. From the stump will arise another tree, which will be inevitably doomed to share the same fate with its parent stock, where these marauders seem to claim a sort of family right of inheritance. The sound of these animals in boring resembles that of the gimblet, and may be distinctly heard when the atmosphere is quiet. All modes of destroying these noxious insects, have hitherto proved ineffectual, although reiterated attempts have been made. We sincerely wish that gentlemen who are devoted to such studies would turn their attention

to this subject, and devise some mode of extirpating these marauders. The locust not only affords a fragrant and delightful shade, but fertilizes the soil where it grows, and the timber will never rot. We know of no other tree that combines ornament and use more than the locust.—*U. S. Gaz.*

CHRONICLE.

A PROCLAMATION,

By WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, governor of the state of Louisiana, and commander in chief of the militia thereof.

Whereas I have received information that a number of individuals within the limits and jurisdiction of this state, are engaged in raising troops and preparing the means for an hostile incursion into the Spanish province of Texas, with a view of aiding in the overthrow of the government of Spain in and over the said province—And whereas by letters from the honorable the secretary of state for the United States, under date of the 14th and 17th of last month, (February) I am specially instructed that the projects imputed to the individuals aforesaid “are repugnant to the views of the general government and contrary to law; and that whilst the United States shall be at peace with Spain, it is highly improper for any citizen to violate that relation—and that the president expects the governor of Louisiana to take the necessary and proper steps to prevent any measure of the kind being carried into effect.”

I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, hereby cautioning each and every good citizen of this state, and all other persons within the limits and jurisdiction of the same, against being concerned or in any manner giving aid or countenance to any such unauthorized expedition, and that no one may remain ignorant of the provisions of the law in this respect, I do hereby make it known that by an act of congress passed on the fifth day of June, in the year 1794, it declared “That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or state with whom the United States are at peace, every such person so offending shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars nor the term of imprisonment be more than three years.”

And I do further strictly charge and command every officer civil and military within this state, each in his proper station, to be vigilant and active in opposing and preventing measures so contrary to the laws and so hazardous to the peace and tranquility of this and the other states of the Union—and in securing and bringing to trial, judgment and punishment every person offending therein.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the state to be hereunto affixed.

Given at New-Orleans on the 23d day of March, [L. S.] in the year 1814, and of the independence of the United States, the 38th.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

By the governor,

L. B. MACARTY,
Secretary of state.

Mr. Dana (rep.) has been elected a representative in congress from the state of Massachusetts vice Mr. Richardson (rep.) resigned.

The legislature of Massachusetts met at Boston on the 25th ult. Both houses were nearly the same political character, as they had last year—decidedly “federal.”

Massachusetts' election. Official returns of votes for governor—whole number 102,477; Caleb Strong, 45,374; Samuel Dexter 45,359; and a few scattering.

Caracas. Though the war yet continues in the provinces of Caracas, we learn that the patriots are every where successful.

New York congressional election.—Members of the 14th congress: 1st district George Townsend, H. Crocheron; 2nd, Wm. Irving* Peter H. Wendover; 3d, Jonathan Ward; 4th, Abraham H. Schenck; 5th Thomas R. Grosvenor;* 6th, Jonathan Fisk;* 7th, Samuel R. Batts; 8th, Erastus Root;† 9th, John Lovett;* 10th, Hoses Moffitt;* 11th, John W. Taylor;* 12th, John Savage, Benjamin Pond; 13th, John B. Yates, 14th, Daniel Cady; 15th, Jabez D. Hammond, James Birdsall; 16th, Thomas R. Gold;† 17th, Westel Willoughby, jun.; 18th, Moses Kent;* 19th, Victory Birksey; 20th, Enoch T. Throop, O. C. Comstock;* 21st, Peter B. Porter,† Micha Brooks.

Twenty one republicans, six federalists—at the election two years since twenty federalists, and seven republicans were returned.

The steam boat *Yanewia*, went from Pittsburg, to Louisville, 767 miles, in 67 hours, 25 minutes, equal to 10 1-2 miles per hour!—The city of New-York is enjoying immense advantages from those vessels, as packets and ferry boats; *louded raagons* are hourly seen in that city, from Long Island and New-Jersey. John L. Sullivan, of Boston, has obtained a patent for the use of steam engine power in towing luggage boats, being a new and useful application of steam engines, and put in practice by him on Merrimack river.

All the banks in New-Orleans have made a stoppage of payment in specie. This is the first delicate case of the kind in the United States, and we fear it has been done without due consideration of its importance. The reason stated, is the pressure of the late embargo—it has been hinted, and we think it more likely, that the necessity has arisen from the drain of specie caused by the great smuggling business that has been carried on in that quarter, and the unfriendly dispositions of the banks to each other.

The 4th of June, “his majesty's birth day,” this day, was appointed to be distinguished in Great Britain by a singular event. Three ships, to carry 130 guns each, were to be launched at Plymouth, Woolwich and Chatham, one at each place.

Norway.—The Norwegians are greatly dissatisfied with the late allied transfer of them to the late “revolutionary cut throat,” Bernadotte. It appears they will resist the change at the cannon's mouth, and if they are unanimous, the nature of their country and the hardihood of its population, will render them no easy conquest for the “crown prince.” Success to the endeavors, and glory to the arms of the Norwegian “patriots.”

The India papers contain an account of the descent of two large masses of stone in the neighborhood of Lanore, accompanied by a series of explosions, resembling the discharge of cannon; a phenomenon which had excited the utmost consternation throughout the country.

Cádiz, January 18. The Mino, which is just arrived, is one of the richest vessels that ever entered our port. She brings from Vera Cruz 3,624,466 dollars of Mexican coinage, and 157,563 in provincial money, besides 245 bars of silver, and 32,895

*Present members, †former members, *italic* federalists.

ingots (8 ounces each), 257 bags of cochineal, 23 of indigo, and 19 chests of vanilla. From the Havana she brings 81,085 dollars of Mexican coinage, and 11,025 in provincial money, 5,581 ounces of gold, besides a large quantity of tobacco, coffee, and Jesu's bark.

The regency of Spain has lately made known by the minister of war, that the total force of the Spanish armies is 190,000 men, including 15,187 cavalry, and 8720 officers of every grade.—After deducting from this number the invalids, there remained disposable for the active service of the campaign, 6246 officers, 132,422 soldiers and 12654 cavalry. As to the number of which the army ought to consist, the regency are of opinion, that considering the actual state of Spain, it ought not to exceed 150,000.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.—*Lucien Bonaparte*.—Thorn-grove, the residence of Lucien Bonaparte, the Tusculum of our day was, by a touch of the Protean wand, transformed, on Monday se'night, into the laughter-loving god. A masked ball had been announced in the invitations, and at eight o'clock the doors of this beautiful villa were opened to the friends of its hospitable and classic owner. The apartments on the left of the hall to the conservatory, were selected and arranged for the occasion—it was a *coup d'œil* of enchantment, presenting an united sketch of the scenery of a Venetian carnival. The number of *invites* was less than an hundred, but the masks being changed during the evening, a great variety of novel characters were brought on the stage:—

Lucien Bonaparte appeared as a Roman peasant—Madame and three of her daughters, as a Tyrolean mother and children, forming a beautiful and interesting picture—while the younger branches of the family were charmingly grouped as Neapolitan *bambini* at their pantomimic sports. The gentlemen of Lucien's suite supported many very interesting characters. Several admirable dresses of this country, in the 16th century, were to be seen, with a crowd of grotesque and simple costumes, gypsies, ballad-singers, Savoyards, astrologers, Mandarins, Highlanders, &c. A Mary of Scotland, lovely as history has painted her, surrounded by her maids, and haughty Elizabeth, attended by her courtly train—a Harry VIII. a Wolsey and Anna Bolayne—a French mount-bank, whose language like his bills, contained a *quantum sufficit* of affected pomp, and those high sounding words which *Charlatannerie* pours into the greedy ear of its gaping followers—his opening discourse in burlesque verse, was a compliment of characteristic feature—a *bizarre* congratulation on finding *Terpsichore* and the Nine met to dance at their sister's the Epic Muse. The pleasures of the evening were rendered highly *piquant* by the representation of some comic *entermezzos*, composed by Lucien, and performed by his family, together with several charming *improvisatores*, given by some of the party present. The scene of Rizzio's assassination by lord Darnley, in the presence of Mary, was *felicitly* performed—and an address delivered by a lord mayor of London to queen Elizabeth, and his subsequent knighthood, were the heat among the many well designed *tableaux* that were represented.

The apartments on the right of the hall appropriated to the supper, were opened at one—the tables dressed with luxuriant abundance, were ornamented with exquisite taste and elegance. It was a *veritable fete d'Amphitruon*. This repast being ended, various groups were formed for the lively and pantomimic dances of Italy, which continued till an early hour, when the circle of pleasures and diversions was completed—and sultans and ballad singers, christians and Turks, doctors and patients, cottagers and courtiers, began to separate.

Historical curiosity.—We learn by a letter from Mr I. T. Jack, a gentleman of respectability, that in the county of Warren, on the Miami, in the state of Ohio, within one of those ancient fortifications (as they were supposed to have been) there was a stone, not long since, discovered, upwards of three feet in length, and about fifteen inches in circumference, fixed perpendicularly in the earth. On the west side, it is marked thus—1181, S. I. and on the east, with a figure resembling a half moon, carved into the stone a fourth of an inch, and three inches in length.

We have stated the above facts on which the public may rely with confidence—expecting that they may afford ground for enquiry and speculation to the learned and inquisitive. [Ky. Gaz.]

Vegetable Oil.

From the *National Intelligencer*.—To the editors.—Gentlemen—From a work I am preparing for the press on French statistics, I have extracted the following account of the colseeed, which has lately become a considerable article of cultivation in that country.—At a period when our domestic supplies of whale oil are nearly cut off, and likely to be entirely so, it is thought of some consequence that so valuable a substitute should be known generally to our agriculturalists.

"The colseeed yields an oil useful in manufactures and for light. Before the war, it was found only in the poorer country houses for the lamp, as it occasioned much dirt and a disagreeable smell. The means of purifying it has been since discovered, and no other is now used at public theatres, coffee-houses and balls. The city of Paris and all the large towns in France are lighted up with this oil; it is known in commerce under the name of oil *d'quinquets*.—The remains make a drink very nourishing for sheep and horned cattle, when diluted with water. The straw serves for fodder, particularly for milch cows, nor can any thing be sown before a crop of wheat more advantageously than cole. It is in the departments of the north particularly, that the colseeed offers great advantages; here are thousands of mills making oil day and night, when the wind serves.—A mill can make in 24 hours 15 or 18 bbls. of oil. It is sent into the interior in considerable quantities, and shipped abroad from Dieppe, Pecamp and Havre."

The seeds are cast into a seed-bed and transplanted on a stubble after a single ploughing. The plants are two feet long; a man prepares the holes with a large dibble, and the plants are fixed apart 18 by 10 inches. The crop is uncertain, paying little some years, but in good years abundantly. The rotation of crops recommended by Mr. Arthur Young in its culture, is as follows:

1. Winter tares, sown the beginning of September on a wheat stubble; mown for soiling; then the land ploughed and colseeed harrowed in.
2. Barley or oats.
3. Clover.
4. Wheat.

From the attention paid by that celebrated chemist, Dr. Seybert, to the development of the internal resources of the United States, I was induced to recommend the subject of these remarks to his notice, during his attendance at the last session of congress, and I trust that the labors of the farmer and the labors of the chemist, in addition to those of the statist, will enable us "to keep our lamps burning."

I am yours, &c. JAMES N. TAYLOR
Washington City, April 22.

“Monroe's Treaty.”

Continued from page 207.

Mr. Madison, secretary of state, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, ministers extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States, in London.

Department of state, December 3, 1805.

GENTLEMEN,—The president having this day complied with the recommendation in your letter of September 11, by a special message to congress, on the subject of the non-importation act of last session, I lose not a moment in forwarding to Mr. Merry's care, the inclosed copy. Hoping that it will either find him still at Alexandria, or overtake him before the vessel gets out of reach.

I remain, &c.

JAMES MADISON.

Mr. Madison, secretary of state, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, ministers extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States, in London.

Department of state, December 6, 1806.

GENTLEMEN,—The detention of the Leonidas, enables me to inclose a copy of the bill, suspending the non-importation act of the last session; as it was passed by the house of representatives, this day, with only five dissenting voices.

In the object, the house is supposed to have been unanimous, the difference of opinion being produced by a disagreement about the time to which the suspension should be limited. As the bill passed with unusual celerity, it is not improbable that the suspension may be further extended by the senate, especially, as a proposal to suspend, till the 30th December next, was lost, by a majority of sixty to forty, in the house.

Inclosed, I transmit a copy of the documents referred to in the president's message, respecting the approaches of the Spaniards upon the Orleans territory, and a few printed copies of the special message, recommending a suspension of the non-importation law. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Department of state, December 20, 1806.

GENTLEMEN,—You will have seen by my letter of the 6th, which went by sundry other conveyances, that the bill, suspending the non-importation act, had passed the house of representatives. I now inclose it in the form of a law, with an amendment, providing for a further suspension by the executive, in case the state of things between the two countries should require it. In the senate, the vote for the bill was unanimous. I add a continuation of the newspapers, and refer to them for the current information of a public nature.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Department of state, February 24, 1807.

GENTLEMEN,—The duplicate of your communications of November 11th, has just been received. Those of September 11th had been previously received in due time.

The turn which the negotiation has taken, was not expected, and excites as much of regret as of disappointment. The conciliatory spirit manifested on both sides, with the apparent consistency of the interest of Great Britain, with the right of the American flag, touching impressments, seemed to promise as much success to your efforts on that subject as on the others, and, notwithstanding the perseverance of the British cabinet in resisting your reasonable propositions, the hope is not abandoned that a more enlightened and enlarged policy will finally overcome scruples which doubtless proceed

more from habits of opinion and official caution, than from an unbiassed regard to all the considerations which enter into the true merits of the question.

In the mean time the president has, with all those friendly and conciliatory dispositions which produced your mission, and pervade your instructions, weighed the arrangement held out in your last letter, which contemplates a formal adjustment of the other topics under discussion, and an informal understanding only, on that of impressment. The result of his deliberations, which I am now to state to you, is, that it does not comport with his views of the national sentiment or the legislative policy, that any treaty should be entered into with the British government which, whilst on every other point it is either limited to, or short of strict right, would include no article providing for a case which both in principle and in practice is so feelingly connected with the honor and sovereignty of the nation, as well as with its fair interests; and indeed with the peace of both nations.

The president thinks it more eligible, under all circumstances, that if no satisfactory or formal stipulation on the subject of impressment be attainable, the negotiation should be made to terminate without any formal compact whatever; but with a mutual understanding, founded on friendly and liberal discussions and explanations, that in practice each party will entirely conform to what may be thus informally settled. And you are authorised, in case an arrangement of this kind shall be satisfactory in its substance, to give assurances that as long as it shall be duly respected in practice by the other party, more particularly on the subjects of neutral trade and impressment, it will be earnestly, and probably, successfully, recommended to congress by the president, not to permit the non-importation act to go into operation. You are also authorised to inform the British government that the president, adverting to the sentiments which led him to recommend to congress at the commencement of the session, a suspension of that act, and trusting to the influence of mutual dispositions and interests in giving an amicable issue to the negotiations, will, if no intervening intelligence forbid, exercise the authority vested in him by the act, of continuing its suspension from the 1st day of July, to the time limited by the act, and which will afford to congress, who will then be in session, the opportunity of making due provision for the case.

You will perceive that this explanation of the views of the president, requires, that if previous to the receipt of it, a treaty not including an article relating to impressments, should have been concluded and be on the way, the British commissioners should be candidly apprized of the reason for not expecting its ratification; and that on this ground they be invited to enter anew on the business, with an eye to such a result as has just been explained and authorised.

Having thus communicated the outline assigned by the president as your guide in the important and delicate task on your hands, I proceed to make a few observations which are suggested by the contents of your last dispatches, and which may be of use in your further discussions and your final arrangements.

Impressments.—The British government is under an egregious mistake in supposing that “no recent causes of complaint have occurred,” on this subject. How far the language of Mr. Lyman's books may countenance this error I cannot say, but I think it probable that even there, the means of correcting it may be found.

In the American seas, including the West Indies, the impressments have perhaps at no time been more numerous or vexatious. It is equally a mistake therefore to suppose "that no probable inconvenience can result from the postponement of an article," for this case.

The remedy proposed in the note from the British commissioners, however well intended, does not inspire the confidence here which gave it so much value in their judgment. They see the favorable side only, of the character of their naval commanders. The spirit which vexes neutrals in their maritime rights, is fully understood by neutrals only. The habits generated by naval command, and the interest which is felt in the abuse of it, both as respects captures and impressments, render inadequate every provision which does not put an end to all discretionary power in the commanders. As long as the British navy has so complete an ascendancy on the high seas, its commanders have not only an interest in violating the rights of neutrals within the limits of neutral patience, especially of those whose commerce and mariners are unguarded by fleets: they feel moreover the strongest temptation, as is well known from the occasional language of some of them, to covet the full range for spoliation opened by a state of war. The rich harvest promised by the commerce of the United States, gives to this cupidity all its force. Whatever general injuries might accrue to their nation, or whatever surplus of reprisals might result to American cruisers, the fortunes of British cruisers would not be the less certain in the event of hostilities between the two nations.

Whilst all these considerations require in our behalf the most precise and preemptory security against the propensities of British naval commanders, and on the tender subject of impressment more than any other, it is impossible to find equivalent or even important motives on the British side for declining such a security. The proposition which you have made, aided by the internal regulations which the British government is always free to make, closes all the considerable avenues through which its seamen can find their way into our service. The only loss consequently which could remain, would be in the number at present in this service, with a deduction of those, who might from time to time, voluntarily leave it, or be found within the limits of Great Britain, or of her possessions; and in the proportion of this reduced number, who might otherwise be gained by impressment. The smallness of this loss appears from the annual amount of impressments, which has not exceeded a few hundred British seamen; the great mass consisting of real Americans, and of subjects of other neutral powers. And even from the few British seamen, ought to be deducted those impressed within neutral ports, where it is agreed that the proceeding is clearly unlawful.

Under this view of the subject, the sacrifice which Great Britain would make, dwindles to the merest trifle, or rather, there is just reason to believe, that, instead of a loss, she would find an actual gain, in the excess of the deserters who would be surrendered by the United States, over the number actually recoverable by impressment.

In practice, therefore, Great Britain would make no sacrifice by acceding to our terms; and her principle, if not expressly saved by a recital, as it easily might be, would in effect be so by the tenor of the arrangement; inasmuch as she would obtain for her forbearance to exercise what she deems a right—a right to measure on our part, which we have a right to refuse; she would, consequently, merely exchange one right for another; she would also, by

such forbearance, violate no personal right of individuals under her protection. The United States, on the other hand, in yielding to the claims of Great Britain, on this subject, would necessarily surrender, what they deem an essential right of their flag, and of their sovereignty, without even acquiring any new right; would violate the rights of the individuals, under the protection of both; and expose their native citizens to all the calamitous mistakes, voluntary and involuntary, of which experience gives such forcible warning.

I take for granted that you have not failed to make due use of the arrangement concerted by Mr. King with lord Hawkesbury, in the year 1802, for settling the question of impressments. On that occasion, and under that administration, the British principle was fairly renounced in favor of the right of our flag; lord Hawkesbury having agreed to prohibit impressments altogether on the high seas, and lord St. Vincent requiring nothing more than an exception of the narrow seas, an exception resting on the obsolete claim of Great Britain, to some peculiar dominion over them. I have thought it not amiss to inclose another extract from Mr. King's letter giving an account of that transaction.

In the note of November 8, from the British commissioners, the security held out to the crews of our vessels is, that instructions have been given, and *will be repeated*, for enforcing the greatest caution, &c. If the future instructions are to be repetitions of the past, we well know the inefficacy of them. Any instructions which are to answer the purpose, must differ essentially from the past, both in their tenor and their sanctions. In case an informal arrangement should be substituted for a regular stipulation, it may reasonably be expected from the candor of the British government, that the instructions on which we are to rely, should be communicated to you.

Colonial Trade.—It may reasonably be expected that on this subject the British government will not persist in attempting to place the United States on a worse footing than Russia. In agreeing to consider the storing for a *month*, and changing the ship, as a naturalization of the property, the concession would be on our side, not on theirs; and in making this condition on which alone we could trade with *new colonies*, even directly to and from our own ports, beyond the amount of our own consumption, we should make every sacrifice short of a complete abandonment of our principle, while they would retain as much of their pretension as is compatible with any sacrifice whatever, a pretension too, which they have in so many ways fairly precluded themselves from now maintaining. In addition to the many authorities for this remark, already known to you, you will find one of the highest grade in 5th vol. of Tomlin's edition of Brown's cases in parliament, p. 328, Hendricks and others, against Cunningham and others, where it was expressly admitted by the house of lords, in a war case before them, that "it is now established by repeated determinations, that neither ships nor cargoes, the property of subjects of neutral powers, either going to trade or coming from the French West India islands, with cargoes purchased there, are liable to capture; and therefore, when a ship and cargo so circumstanced are seized and condemned, the seizure and condemnation shall be reversed, and the value of the ship and cargo accounted for and paid to the owners by the captors."

As it has generally happened that the British instructions issued to the vice-admiralty courts and naval commanders, have not first come to light in British prints, I inclose one of November 14, which

has just made its appearance in ours. As it relates to the present subject, it claims attention as a proof that all questions as to the legality of the voyage, in a Russian trade with the enemies of Great Britain, is excluded, by limiting the right of capture to cases where the *innocence* or *ownership* of the *articles*, are questioned. The instruction may at least be considered as co-extensive in its favorable import with the article in the Russian treaty, which you have been authorised to admit into your arrangements; and in that view, as well as on account of its date, the instruction may furnish a convenient topic of argument or expostulation.

If the British government once consent that the United States may make their ports a medium of trade between the colonies of its enemies and other countries, belligerent as well as neutral, why should there be a wish to clog it with the regulations suggested? Why not, in fact, consent to a direct trade by our merchants, between those colonies and all other countries? Is it that the price may be a little raised on the consumers by the circuit of the voyage, and the charges incident to the port regulations. This cannot be presumed. With respect to the enemies of Great Britain, the object would be unimportant. With respect to her neutral friends, it would not be a legitimate object. Must not the answer then be sought in the mere policy of lessening the competition with, and thereby favoring the price of British and other colonial productions re-exported by British merchants from British ports; and sought consequently not in a belligerent right, or even in a policy merely belligerent; but in one which has no origin or plea but those of commercial jealousy and monopoly.

Blockades.—On this subject, it is fortunate that Great Britain has already in a formal communication, admitted the principle for which we contend. It will be only necessary therefore to hold her to the true sense of her own act. The words of the communication are, "the vessel must be *warned* not to enter." The term *warn* technically imports a distinction between an individual notice to vessels, and a general notice by proclamation or diplomatic communication; and the terms *not to enter* equally distinguishes a notice at or very near the blockaded port, from a notice directed against the original destination or the apparent intention of a vessel, no wise approaching such a port.

Marginal jurisdiction on the high seas.—There could surely be no pretext for allowing less than a marine league from the shore; that being the narrowest allowance found in any authorities on the law of nations. If any nation can fairly claim a greater extent, the United States have pleas which cannot be rejected; and if any nation is more particularly bound by its own example not to contest our claim, Great Britain must be so by the extent of her own claims to jurisdiction on the high seas which surround her. It is hoped at least, that within the extent of one league you will be able to obtain an effectual prohibition of British ships of war, from repeating the irregularities which have so much vexed our commerce and provoked the public resentment; and against which an article in your instructions emphatically provides. It cannot be too earnestly pressed on the British government, that in applying the remedy copied from regulations heretofore enforced against a violation of the neutral rights of British harbors and coasts, nothing more will be done than what is essential to the preservation of harmony between the two nations. In no case is the temptation or the facility greater to ships of war, for annoying our commerce, than in their hovering on our coasts and about our harbors; nor is

the national sensibility in any case more justly, or more highly excited than by such insults. The communications lately made to Mr. Monroe, with respect to the conduct of British commanders, even within our own waters, will strengthen the claim for such an arrangement on this subject, and for such new orders, from the British government, as will be a satisfactory security against future causes of complaint.

East and West-India trades.—If the West-India trade cannot be put on some such footing as is authorised by your instructions, it will be evidently best to leave it as it is; and of course, with a freedom to either party to make such regulations as may be justified by those of the other.

With respect to the East-India trade, you will find a very useful light thrown on it, in the remarks of _____ of which several copies were forwarded in October. They will confirm to you the impolicy, as explained in your instructions, of putting the trade under the regulations admitted into the treaty of 1794. The general footing of other nations, in peace with Great Britain, will be clearly more advantageous; and on this footing, it will be well to leave or place it, if no peculiar advantages, of which there are imitations in _____ remarks, can be obtained.

Indemnifications.—The justice of these ought to be admitted by Great Britain, whenever the claim is founded on violations of our rights, as they may be recognized in any new arrangement or understanding between the parties. But in cases, of which there are many examples, where the claim is supported by principles which she never contested, the British government ought to have too much respect for its professions and its reputation, to hesitate at concurring in a provision analogous to that heretofore adopted.

It is not satisfactory to allege that in all such cases, redress may be attained, in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. If this were true, there would be sound policy, as well as true equity and economy, in transferring the complaints, from partial tribunals occupied with a great mass of other cases, to a joint tribunal, exclusively charged with this special trust. But it is not true that redress is attainable in the ordinary course of justice; and under the actual constitution and rules of the tribunals which administer it in cases of captures. Of this, the facts within your knowledge, and particularly some, which have been lately transmitted to Mr. Monroe, are ample and striking proofs; and will doubtless derive from the manner of your presenting them, all the force with which they can appeal to the sentiments and principles which ought to guide the policy of an enlightened nation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Department of state, March 18, 1807.

GENTLEMEN,—Your despatch of January 3, with the treaty signed December 31, with the British commissioners; were safely delivered on the 15th instant. Your letter of December 27, notifying the approach of that event had been previously received in time to be included in a communication, of the president to congress, then in session. A copy of the instrument in its actual form, with the declaration of the British commissioners on signing it, was received by Mr. Erskine on the day of the adjournment of congress, and communicated by him to the executive.

The observations relating to the whole subject, as it is now presented, with such instructions in detail as will explain the views of the president, will

be prepared with as little delay as possible, and transmitted by Mr. Purviance, who holds himself in readiness to be the bearer.

For the present I am charged by the president to refer you to my letter of February 3, and to signify his desire that the negotiation may proceed in the form therein stated, but without being brought to an absolute conclusion until further instructions shall arrive.

You will conform also to the views of the president, in forbearing to enter into any conventional arrangements with the British government, which shall embrace a trade or intercourse of its subjects with the Indian tribes, within any part of the territories westward of the Mississippi, under the authority of the United States. Considerations derived from a recent knowledge of the state, and of the aboriginal inhabitants of that extensive region, irresistibly oppose the admission of foreign traders into it.

I have only to add that a proclamation will immediately issue, suspending the non-importation measure until the next session of congress. This will be a sufficient evidence to the British government of the conciliatory sentiments of the president, and of his sincere desire that no circumstance whatever may obstruct the prosecution of experiments for putting an end to differences, which ought no longer to exist between two nations having so many motives to establish and cherish mutual friendship.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Department of state, May 20, 1807.

GENTLEMEN,—My letter of March 18, acknowledged the receipt of your despatches, and of the treaty signed on the 31st December, of which Mr. Purviance was the bearer, and signified that the sentiments and views of the president, formed on the actual posture of our affairs with Great Britain, would, without any useless delay, be communicated. The subject is accordingly resumed in this dispatch, with which Mr. Purviance will be charged. To render this passage the more sure and convenient, he takes it in the sloop of war, *Wasp*, which will convey him to a British port, on her way to the Mediterranean. She will touch also, at a French port, probably L'Orient, with dispatches for general Armstrong and Mr. Bowdoin, and will afford a good opportunity for any communications you may have occasion to make to those gentlemen.

The president has seen in your exertions, to accomplish the great objects of your instructions, ample proofs of that zeal and patriotism in which he confided; and feels deep regret, that your success has not corresponded with the reasonableness of your propositions, and the ability with which they were supported. He laments more especially that the British government has not yielded to the just and cogent considerations which forbid the practice of its cruizers in visiting and impressing the crews of our vessels, covered by an independent flag, and guarded by the laws of the high seas, which ought to be sacred with all nations.

The president continues to regard this subject in the light in which it has been pressed on the justice and friendship of Great Britain. He cannot reconcile it with his duty to our sea-faring citizens, or with the sensibility or sovereignty of the nation, to recognize even constructively, a principle that would expose on the high seas, their liberty, their lives, every thing, in a word, that is dearest to the human heart, to the capricious or interested sentences

which may be pronounced against their allegiance, by officers of a foreign government, whom neither the law of nations, nor even the laws of that government will allow to decide on the ownership or character of the minutest article of property found in a like situation.

It has a great and necessary weight also with the president, that the views of congress, as manifested during the session which passed the non-importation act, as well as the primary rank held by the object of securing American crews against British impressment, among the objects which suggested the solemnity of an extraordinary mission, are opposed to any conventional arrangement, which, without effectually providing for that object, would disarm the United States of the means deemed most eligible as an eventual remedy.

It is considered, moreover, by the president, the more reasonable that the necessary concession in this case, should be made by Great Britain, rather than by the United States, on the double consideration, first, that a concession on our part, would violate both a moral and political duty of the government, to our citizens, which would not be the case on the other side; secondly, that a greater number of American citizens than of British subjects are, in fact, impressed from our vessels; and that, consequently, more of wrong is done to the United States, than of right to Great Britain; taking even her own claim for the legal criterion.

On these grounds, the president is constrained to decline any arrangement, formal or informal, which does not comprise a provision against impressments from American vessels on the high seas, and which would, notwithstanding, be a bar to legislative measures, such as congress have thought, or may think proper to adopt, for controlling that species of aggression.

Persevering at the same time in his earnest desire to establish the harmony of the two nations on a proper foundation, and calculating on the motives which must be equally felt by Great Britain to secure that important object, it is his intention that your efforts should be renewed, with a view to such alterations of the instrument signed on the 31st December, as may render it acceptable to the United States.

That you may the more fully understand his impressions and purposes, I will explain the alterations which are to be regarded as essential; and proceed then to such observations on the several articles, as will shew the other alterations which are to be attempted, and the degree of importance respectively attached to them.

1st. Without a provision against impressments, substantially such as is contemplated in your original instructions, no treaty is to be concluded.

2d. The eleventh article on the subject of colonial trade, cannot be admitted, unless freed from the conditions which restrict to the market of Europe, the re-exportation of colonial produce, and to European articles, the supplies to the colonial market.

3d. The change made by the 3d article in the provisions of the treaty of 1764, relative to the trade with the British possessions in India, by limiting the privilege to a direct trade from the United States, as well as to them, is deemed an insuperable objection.

4th. Either an express provision is to be insisted on for indemnifying sufferers from wrongful captures, or at least a saving in some form or other, of their rights against any implied abandonment.

5th. Articles 18 and 19 to be so altered as to leave the United States free, as a neutral nation, to keep

and place other belligerent nations on an equality with Great Britain.

6th. No such alternative as is presented by the declaratory note on the subject of the French decree of November 21st, 1806, will be admissible.

First. The considerations which render a provision on the subject of impressments indispensable, have been already sufficiently explained.

Second. The essential importance of the amendment required in the 11th article, results from the extensive effect which the article, if amended, would have on the system of our commerce as hitherto carried on, with the sanction or acquiescence of Great Britain herself.

It was hoped that the British government in regulating the subject of this article, would at least have yielded to the example of its treaty with Russia. It could not have been supposed that a modification would be insisted on, which shuts to our neutral commerce important channels, left open by the adjudication of British courts, and particularly by the principle officially communicated by that government to this, through Mr. King, in the year 1801.

According to that principle and those adjudications, the indirect trade through our neutral ports was as free from enemy colonies, to every other part of the world as to Europe; and as free to such colonies, in the articles of all other countries, as in European articles.

According to the tenor of the article, and the general prohibitory principle assumed by Great Britain, to which it has an implied reference, the productions both of the continental and of the insular colonies in America, can no longer be re-exported as heretofore to any part of Asia or Africa, or even of America, and consequently can no longer enter into the trades carried on from the United States, to the Asiatic or African shores of the Mediterranean, nor to any of the places beyond the cape of Good Hope, offering a market for them; nor finally to any other colony or neutral colonies in this quarter, to which in reason, as well as according to practice, they ought to be as re-exportable as to the countries in Europe to which such colonies belong.

In like manner the importations from beyond the cape of Good Hope, more especially the cotton fabrics of China and India, can no longer be sent as heretofore to the West-Indies, or the Spanish Main, where they not only now yield a great profit to our merchants, but being mixed in cargoes with the produce of this country, facilitate and encourage the trade in the latter. Besides the effect of the article in abridging so materially our valuable commerce, the distinction which it introduces between the manufactures of Europe and those of China and India, is chargeable with evils of another sort. In many cases it might not be easy to pronounce on the real origin of the articles. It is not improbable that supposititious attempts also might be occasionally made, by the least scrupulous traders. With such pretexes as these, arguing from the abuse made of less plausible ones, the interruptions and vexations of our trade, by the greedy cruizers which swarm on the ocean, could not fail to be augmented in a degree, not a little enforcing the objection to the article in its present form.

As the prohibitory principle of Great Britain does not extend to the case of a colonial trade usually open, and no judicial decision has professedly applied the principle to such a trade, it is a reasonable inference, that the article will not be so construed as to interfere with the trade of that description, between enemy colonies beyond the cape of Good

Hope, and other countries and ports in that quarter. But on the other hand, it may not be amiss to guard against a construction of the article that would abolish the rule observed in the prize-courts of Great Britain, which, in the case of the eastern colonies, presumes that those ports were always open, and thereby throws on the captors, instead of the claimants, the disadvantage of proving the fact in question.

It is observable, that the duration of this article is limited to the period of the present hostilities, whilst the others are to be in force for ten years; so that if there should be a peace and a renewal of the war, as is very possible, within the latter period, the onerous parts of the bargain would survive a part, in consideration of which, they were assumed. Justice and reciprocity evidently require that the more important articles of the treaty should be regarded as conditions of each other, and therefore that they should be so co-durable. In this point of view, you will bring the subject under reconsideration; and without making this particular amendment an ultimatum, press it with all the force which it merits. This amendment ought to be less resisted on the British side, as it would still leave to that side, an advantage resulting from the nature of the two great objects to be attained by the United States, namely, the immunity of our crews, and of our neutral commerce, which are connected with a state of war only; whereas the stipulations valued by Great Britain, will operate constantly throughout the period of the treaty, as well in a state of peace, as in a state of war.

Whatever term may finally be settled for the continuance of this regulation, it will be proper to retain the clause which saves the right involved in the article from any constructive abandonment or abridgment. Even the temporary modification of the right, as it will stand without the inadmissible restrictions now in the article, is considered as an important sacrifice on the part of the United States to their desire of friendly adjustment with Great Britain. To an admission of the article with these restrictions, the president prefers the footing promised to the colonial trade, by the deference of Great Britain for the maritime powers, and by an unfettered right of the United States, to adapt their regulations to the course which their policy may take.

That the operation of the article in its present form might be more fully understood, it was thought proper to avail the public of the ideas of a citizen of great intelligence and experience with respect to our commerce. His remarks, contained in a paper herewith enclosed, afford a valuable elucidation of the subject. They will suggest at the same time, some explanatory precautions worthy of attention, particularly in the case of articles, which paying no duty on importation into the United States, do not fall under the regulation of drawbacks; and in the case of securing by bond, instead of actually paying, the duties allowed to be drawn back. It appears by the observations in your letter of January 3d, that the bond was understood, as it surely ought to be, equivalent to actual payment. But this is a point so material, that it cannot be too explicitly guarded against the misinterpretation of interested cruizers, and the ignorance or perverseness of inferior courts.

Third. The necessity of the change required in the third article, in order to secure an indirect, as well as a direct trade to the British East Indies, will be fully explained by the observations which have been obtained from several of our best informed citizens on that subject, and which are herewith enclosed.

TO BE CONTINUED.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1814.

WHOLE NO. 145

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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“Monroe's Treaty.”

Concluded from page 232.

As this latitude of intercourse was stipulated by the 13th article of the treaty of 1774, as judicially expounded by the British superior courts; as it was enjoyed by the United States prior to that epoch, and has been always enjoyed, both before and since by other friendly nations; and as there is reason to believe that the British government has been at all times ready since the article expired, to renew it in its original form, it may justly be expected that the inserted innovation will not be insisted on. Should the expectation fail, the course preferred is to drop the article altogether, leaving the trade on the general footing of the most favored nation, or even trusting to the interest of Great Britain for such regulations as may correspond with that of the United States.

Should the negotiation take up the East India article of the treaty of 1794, you will find several amendments suggested in the extracts above referred to, some of which may be attempted with the greater chance of success, as they are harmless, if not favorable to the British system. To these suggestions may be added, a privilege to American vessels of touching at the Cape of Good Hope: The objection to such a stipulation, under the present objectionable title of Great Britain to the Cape, may be obviated by a descriptive provision, not necessarily applicable to it, in the event of its restitution by a treaty of peace, but embracing it, in case the British title should be established by that event: It may be agreed “that vessels of the United States may touch for refreshment at all the ports and places in the possession of Great Britain on, or in the African or Asiatic seas.”

Fourth. Without a provision, or a reservation, as to the claims of indemnity, an abandonment of them may be inferred from a treaty, as being a final settlement of existing controversies. It cannot be presumed, that a precaution against such an inference, in any mode that may be most effectual, can be opposed or complained of. On the contrary, it excites just surprise, that so much resistance should be made to indemnifications supported by the clearest rules of right, and by a precedent in a former treaty between the two countries, from which so many other articles have been copied. The only colorable plea for refusing the desired provision, flows from a presumption, not only that the British courts are disposed, but that they are competent, to the purpose of complete redress. Not to repeat observations heretofore made on this subject, an unanswerable one is suggested by the clause in the article of the treaty, annulling the principle, or rather the pretence, that vessels without contraband of war on board, returning from a port to which they had carried articles of that sort, were subject to capture and condemnation. Previous, even to this recognition, it had been settled as the law of nations, by the British high court of admiralty, that vessels so circumstanced were exempt from interruption. Yet a British order of August, 1803, expressly declares them to be lawful prizes; and it is well known, that a number of American vessels, have been seized and condemned under

that order. Here then is a class of wrongs, undeniably entitled to redress, and which neither can, nor ever could possibly be redressed, in the ordinary course; it being an avowed rule, with the prize courts, to follow such orders of the government, as either expounding or suspending the law of nations. Even cases not finally decided, would probably be considered as falling under the rule existing at the time of the capture, and consequently be added to the catalogue of acknowledged, but unredressed injuries.

Fifth. Articles 18 and 19—An effect of these articles is to secure to British cruizers and their prizes a treatment in American ports, more favorable than will be permitted to those of an enemy; with a saving of contrary stipulations already made, and a prohibition of any such in future. As none of our treaties with the belligerent nations (France excepted) stipulate to their cruizers an equality in this respect, and as there are parties to the war, with whom we have no treaties, it follows that a discrimination is made, in the midst of war, between the belligerent nations, which it will not be in the power of the United States to redress.

Weighty considerations would dissuade from such a deviation from a strict equality towards belligerent nations, if stipulated at a time least liable to objection. But it would be impossible to justify a stipulation, in the midst of war, substituting for an existing equality, an advantage to one of the belligerent parties over its adversaries; and that too, without any compensation to the neutral, shielding its motive from the appearance of mere partiality. Hitherto the United States have avoided as much as possible such embarrassments: and with this view have gratuitously extended to all belligerents the privileges stipulated to any of them. Great Britain has had the benefit of this scrupulous policy. She can therefore with the less reason expect it to be relinquished for her benefit.

The last paragraph of the 19th article, establishes a just principle as to the responsibility of a neutral nation, whose territory has been violated by captures within its limits; but by extending the principle to the two miles added to our jurisdiction by the 12th article, qualified as that addition is, it is made peculiarly important that an amendment should take place.

Passing by the failure of a reciprocity, either in the terms or the probable operation of the responsibility, the United States seem to be bound to claim from the enemies of Great Britain, redress for a hostile act, which such enemies may not have renounced their right to commit within the given space; making thus the United States liable to the one party, without a correspondent liability to them in the other party; and at the same time entitling Great Britain to redress for acts committed by her enemies, which she has reserved to herself a right to commit against them.

Should all the other belligerent nations, contrary to probability, concur in the addition of two miles to our jurisdiction, this construction would still be applicable to their armed ships; those unarmed alone being within the additional immunity against British

cruisers; and the armed as well as the unarmed ships of Great Britain, being expressly within the additional responsibility of the United States.

Sixth. No treaty can be sanctioned by the United States, under the alternative presented by the declaratory note on the subject of the French decree of November 21. It is hoped that the occasion which produced it will have vanished, and that it will not be renewed in connection with a future signature on the part of Great Britain. The utmost allowable in such a case would be a candid declaration that in signing or ratifying the treaty, it was understood on the part of Great Britain, that nothing therein contained would be a bar to any measures, which, if no such treaty existed, would be lawful as a retaliation against the measures of an enemy. And with such a declaration, it would be proper, on the part of the United States, to combine an equivalent protest against its being understood, that either the treaty or the British declaration would derogate from any rights or immunities, against the effect of such retaliating measures, which would lawfully appertain to them, as a neutral nation, in case no such treaty or declaration existed.

Having given this view of the alterations which are to be held essential, I proceed to notice such others as, though not included in the ultimatum, are to be regarded as more or less deserving your best exertions. This will be most conveniently done by a review of the several articles in their numerical order.

The 2, 4 and 5, all relate to the trade and navigation between the two countries. The two first make no change in the stipulations of the treaty of 1794. The last has changed, and much for the better, the provisions of that treaty on the subject of tonnage and navigation.

Two important questions, however, enter into an estimate of these articles.

The first is, whether they are to be understood as a bar to any regulations, such as navigation acts, which would merely establish a reciprocity with British regulations. From the construction which seems to have been always put on the same stipulations in the treaty of 1794, it is concluded that no such bar could be created, and consequently that the articles are in that respect unexceptionable. It may be well, nevertheless, to ascertain that the subject is viewed in this light by the British government.

The second question is, whether the parties be, or be not, mutually restrained from laying duties, as well as prohibitions, unfavorably discriminating between articles exported to them, and like articles exported to other nations.

According to the construction put by the United States on the same clauses in the treaty of 1794, the mutual restraint was applicable to discriminations of both kinds. The British discriminating duties on exports, introduced under the name of convoy duties, and since continued and augmented under other names, were accordingly combated, during the existence of the treaty, as infractions of its text. The British government, however, never yielded to our construction, either in discussion or in practice. And it appears from what passed in your negotiations on this subject, that the construction which is to prevail, admits discriminating duties on exports.

In this point of view, the stipulation merits very serious attention. It cannot be regarded as either reciprocal or fair in principle, or as just and friendly in practice.

In the case of prohibitions, where both governments are on an equal footing, because it is understood that both have the authority to impose them, neither is left at liberty to exercise the authority.

In the case of duties, where the British government possesses the authority to impose them, but where it is well known that the authority is withheld from the government of the United States by their constitution, the articles are silent, and of course the British government is left free to impose discriminating duties on their exports, whilst no such duties can be imposed by that of the United States. How will it be in practice? Stating the exports of Great Britain to the United States at six millions sterling only, the present duties of 4 per cent. levies a tax on the United States amounting to two hundred and forty thousand pounds, or one million, sixty-five thousand, six hundred dollars; and there is nothing, whilst the war in Europe checks competition there, and whilst obvious causes must for a long time enfeeble it here, that can secure us against further augmentations of the tribute.

Even under a regulation placing the United States on the footing of the most favored nation, it appears that the British government would draw into its treasury from our consumption three-eighths of the revenue now paid by the United States. Such a footing, however, would be material, as giving the United States the benefit of the check accruing from the more manufacturing state of the European nations. But to be deprived of that check by the want of an article, putting us on the footing of the nations most favored by Great Britain, and at the same time deprived of our own checks by clauses, putting Great Britain on the commercial footing of the nations most favored by the United States, would in effect confirm a foreign authority to tax the people of the United States, without the chance of reciprocity or redress.

The British duty on exports to the United States has another effect, not entirely to be disregarded. It proportionally augments the price of British manufactures, re-exported from the United States to other markets, and so far promotes a direct supply from Great Britain, by her own merchants and ships.—Should this not be the effect of her regulations as now framed, there is nothing that would forbid a change of them, having that for its object.

On these considerations it is enjoined upon you by the president, to press in the strongest terms, such an explanation or amendment of this part of the treaty, as will, if possible, restrain Great Britain altogether from taxing exports to the United States, or at least place them on the footing of the most favored nation, or if neither be attainable, such a change in the instrument in other respects, as will reserve to the United States the right to discriminate between Great Britain, and other nations in their prohibition of exports, the only discrimination in the case of exports, permitted by the constitution. The unwillingness of the president to risk an entire failure of the projected accommodation with Great Britain, restrains him from making an amendment of this part of the treaty, a sine qua non; but he considers it so reasonable, and so much called for by the opinions and feelings of this country, that he is equally anxious and confident with respect to a compliance on the part of the British government.

Article 6.—This article, as taking the case of the West India trade out of any general stipulation of privileges granted to other nations, may prove convenient, by disincumbering measures, which may be taken against the British monopoly, from questions of which that stipulation might otherwise be susceptible.

Article 7.—Though to remain if desired, would be more reasonable, without the last paragraph, or with a right only to except places and periods, at which the trade of the other party may not be permitted.

Article 5.—This article is framed with more accuracy than the 17th, on the same subject, in the treaty of 1794, and is improved by the additional paragraph at the close of it. But as such general stipulations have not been found of much avail in practice, and as it continues to be the wish of the president to avoid, especially at the present juncture, unnecessary confirmations of the principle, that a neutral flag does not protect enemies property, an omission of the article is much preferred, unless it be so varied as to be free from this objection. This may easily be done, by substituting a general stipulation, "that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained for any lawful cause, they shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port; and such part only of the articles on board as are confiscable by the law of nations, shall be made prize; and the vessel, unless by that law subject also to confiscation, shall be at liberty to proceed, &c."

There ought to be the less hesitation, on the British side, in making this change, as the article in its present form, departs from that of 1794; and there is the more reason, on our side, for requiring the change, as the addition of "for other lawful cause," after specifying the two cases, of enemy's property and contraband of war, is probably valued by Great Britain as supporting her doctrine, and impairing ours, with respect to colonial trade. The only case other than those specified, to which the right of capture is applicable, is that of blockades, which might have been as easily specified, as provided for by such a residuary phrase; and the pretext for appropriating this phrase to the case of the colonial trade, would be strengthened by the specific provision, in a subsequent article, for the case of blockades.

It cannot be alleged that the specification of the two cases of enemy's property and contraband of war, is necessary to prevent uncertainty and controversy; the United States having sufficiently manifested their acquiescence in these causes of capture. If there be a source of uncertainty and controversy, it is in the expressions "other lawful cause," and "otherwise confiscable," and this source could not be increased by the change here proposed.

Article 9.—This article is an improvement of that on the same subject, in the treaty of 1794; inasmuch as it excepts from the list of contraband, tar and pitch, when not bound to a port of naval equipment; and when so bound, substitutes pre-emption for forfeiture. It has an advantage also, in the clause renouncing the principle of the British order of June, 1803, against vessels returning from places, to which they had carried contraband of war.

On the other hand, it would not have been unreasonable to expect that the British government would, in a treaty with the United States, have insisted on no stipulation less favorable than her stipulation on the same subject, with Russia; especially as the naval stores exported from the United States are equally the growth and produce of the country.

Consistency, again, as well as reason, evidently required that the exception in favor of tar and pitch should have been extended to every species of naval stores, equally applicable to other uses than those of war, and destined to places other than those of naval equipment.

Lastly, it is observable, that even turpentine and rosin are not included with tar or pitch in the favorable exceptions, though of a character so kindred as to leave no pretext for the distinction.

Neither has the British government the slightest ground for regarding as a concession, the stipulated immunity of a vessel, which, on her outward voyage, had carried contraband to a hostile port. The prin-

ciple asserted by her order on that subject, is an innovation against the clearest right of neutrals, as recognized and enforced even by British courts. The very language of the article implies that this is a *pretext* for the innovation.

The considerations urge a re-modification of the article; and they are strengthened by the great dislike of the president to formal recognitions, at this particular moment, of principles combated by some, and unfavorable to all neutral nations. So ineligible, indeed, in his view, is any step tending in the least to retard the progress of these principles, that naval stores are to be left on a stipulated list of contraband, in the event only, of an inflexible refusal of the British government to omit them; nor are they to be retained in any event, without an addition or explanation that will except turpentine and rosin, as well as tar and pitch; there being no plausible motive for the distinction; and the quantity and value of the two former exported from the United States, being found, on inquiry, to make them of equal importance with the two latter. It can scarcely be supposed that the British government will insist on this unwarrantable distinction. It is not indeed improbable, that it has been a mere inadvertence. Such an inference is favored by the circumstance of your speaking, in your comment on this article, of tar and *turpentine*, as being the two exceptions. Whatever the true state of the case may be, it is thought better to omit a list of contraband altogether, than not to include in the exception from it turpentine and rosin, as well as tar and pitch.

Article 10.—The abuse of blockades has been so extravagant, and has produced so much vexation and injury to the fair commerce of the United States, that as on one hand it is of great importance to find a remedy; so, on the other, it is the more necessary, that the remedy should be such as not itself to admit of abuse. The considerations which reconciled you to the tenor of the article, as at least a constructive approach to a solid provision for the case, are allowed the weight which they justly merit; whilst the course which your discussions took, are a proof of the exertions which were used to give the article a more satisfactory form.

The failure, however, of the British commissioners to substantiate a favorable construction of the article, by a proper explanatory letter addressed to you, with their reasons for refusing to insert in the treaty a definition of blockade, justify apprehensions that the vague terms which alone were permitted to compose the article, would be more likely to be turned against our object, by courts and cruisers, and perhaps by a less liberal cabinet, than to receive in practice the more favorable construction which candor anticipated.

The British doctrine of blockades exemplified by practice, is different from that of all other nations, as well as from the reason and nature of that operation of war. The mode of notifying a blockade by proclamations and diplomatic communications, of what too is to be done, rather of what in fact had been done, is more particularly the evil which is to be corrected. Against these nominal blockades, the article does not sufficiently close the door. The preamble itself, which refers to distance of situation, as a frequent cause of not knowing that a blockade exists, though in one view giving the United States the advantage of a favorable presumption; in another view, carries an admission unfavorable to our principle, which rests not on the distance of situation, but on the nature of the case, and which consequently rejects in all cases the legal sufficiency of notifications in the British mode. The preamble is

liable to the remark also that it separates our cause from the common one of neutral nations in a less distant situation, and that the principle of it may even be pleaded against us in the case of blockades in the West Indies. These considerations would have been outweighed by the advantage of establishing a satisfactory rule on this subject, in favor of our trade; but without such a provision in the article, it is thought less advisable to retain it, than to trust to the law of blockades as laid down by all writers of authority, as supported by all treaties which define it, and more especially as recognized and communicated to the United States, by the British government, through its ministers here, in last, not to mention the influence which the course of events, and the sentiments of the maritime nations in friendship with Great Britain may have, in producing a reform on this subject.

The last paragraph, though subjecting persons in civil as well as military service of an enemy, to capture in our vessels, may prove a valuable safeguard to ordinary passengers and mariners, against the wrongs which they now frequently experience, and which affect the vessel as well as themselves.

Article 12.—It is much regretted that a provision could not be obtained against the practice of British cruizers; in hovering and taking stations for the purpose of surprising the trade going in and out of our harbors, a practice which the British government felt to be so injurious to the dignity and rights of that nation, at periods when it was neutral. An addition of two miles, nevertheless, to our maritime jurisdiction, so far as to protect neutral and other unarmed vessels, notwithstanding its want of any thing like a due reciprocity, is not without its value. This value will at the same time be very materially impaired, if the stipulation cannot be liberated from the clause requiring the consent of the other belligerent nations, as necessary to exempt their vessels from search and seizure. None of the other belligerent nations have, in fact, unarmed vessels engaged in our trade, nor are they likely to have any during the war; and these alone could derive advantage from their consent; their armed vessels being expressly excepted. There can be no motive with them therefore, to agree to the regulation. They would rather be tempted to embarrass it, with a view to continue as much possible vexations which lessen the mutual good will of the parties. And as by their not agreeing to the regulation, the right is reserved to British cruizers to examine all vessels for the purpose of ascertaining whether they may not belong to a belligerent, the disturbance of our trade might be little diminished within the additional two miles. Besides the mere interruption of a search concerning the vessels, it is hardly to be expected from the general spirit of cruizers, that the search will not be extended to the cargo, and if the latter should be thus or otherwise found or suspected to be of a confiscable sort, that the temptation to capture would be resisted, the less so perhaps, as the increased distance from the shore, and the increased difficulty of proof, would favor the chance of condemnation, or at least countenance courts in their propensity to refuse damages and costs to the claimants.

To secure the advantage promised by this article, the right of search ought to be suppressed altogether, the additional space enjoying in this respect the same immunity as is allowed to the marine league. To this object the president wishes your endeavors to be directed.

I reserve for the 19th article, another view of the subject which will claim your attention.

Article 13.—The general provision here copied

from the treaty of 1794, though not hitherto found of much effect, in controlling the licentiousness of cruizers, and very different from the special rules in favor of neutrals contained in most treaties which touch the subject of search, enters very properly into a comprehensive arrangement between two friendly nations. The introductory sentence alone, which consists of new matter, invites particular notice. The expressions "as the course of the war may possibly permit," and "observing, as much as possible, the acknowledged principles and rules of the law of nations," however favorably intended by the British negotiators, will not improbably be construed into a relaxation of the neutral right in favor of belligerent pleas, drawn from circumstances of which belligerent agents will be the judges. The expressions may easily be so varied as to refer simply to the law of nations for the rule, and to the friendship of the parties, for the spirit, according to which the search is to be conducted. If such an amendment should be deliberately rejected by the British government, it will be a proof of a lurking danger, that will recommend an omission of what relates to the subject of search, in preference to retaining it.

Articles 14, 15 and 16, call for no particular observation.

Article 17.—So much of this article as relates to the admission of ships of war, would be advantageously exchanged for a general stipulation, allowing on this subject, the privilege granted to the most favored nation. It would then be in the power of the United States to limit the number admissible at one time, whereas such an indefinite admission of British ships imposes on our neutrality a like indulgence to the fleets of other nations. Such an alteration of the article is the more reasonable and important, as there will be little reciprocity in its operation; the United States having but few ships, and the inconveniences from British ships in our ports, being much greater than those from our ships, in British ports.

The engagement to treat officers of the navy with respect, is not only too indefinite to be enforced by penal regulations, but implies a reproachful defect of hospitality and civility. In this light it was viewed during the discussions of the treaty of 1794. The clause probably grew then out of recent complaints, well or ill founded, of disrespectful conduct on some occasion towards British officers. If latter occurrences were to be consulted, it would be a more apt provision now to stipulate for the punishment of naval commanders making insulting and ungrateful returns for the kindness and respect shewn them in our ports and towns. The president makes almost a point of excluding this part of the article.

Articles 18 and 19, already noticed.

Article 20.—Considering the great number of British merchants residing in the United States, with the great means of influence possessed by them, and the very few American merchants who reside in Great Britain, the inconvenience which may be incident to such a protracted right to remain during a state of war, is evidently much greater on our side than on the other. In this view the stipulation is very unequal. The liberal spirit of it is, at the same time, highly commendable. It were only to be wished that the readiness on one side to make sacrifices of this sort, to a spirit which ought to pervade every part of a treaty between the parties, had been less met by an apparent disposition on the other side, rather to extort from, than to emulate it.

Article 21.—Not agreeable, but not to be an insuperable obstacle.

Article 22, is altogether proper.

Article 23.—This article, granting the privileges of the most favored nation, seems to require explanation, if not alteration. The terms "shall continue to be on the footing of the most favored nation," implies that the parties are now on that footing. To look no further, the discrimination between exports from Great Britain to Europe and to the United States, is a proof that the fact is otherwise.

But may not the expression be construed into a barrier against laws on the part of the United States, establishing a reciprocity with the British navigation act, and West India regulations. It might be impolitic to extend such laws to all other nations, as it would be unjust to extend them to such as had not adopted the restrictive system of Great Britain.—And yet a discrimination might be arraigned as not continuing Great Britain on the same footing with other nations.

The object of this article, so far as it is a legitimate one, would be sufficiently provided for by a mutual stipulation of the privileges in trade and navigation, enjoyed by the most favored nation; and such stipulations moreover, ought in justice, to import or imply, that where privileges are granted to a third nation, in consideration of privileges received, the privileges cannot be claimed under the stipulation, without a return of the same or of equivalent privileges. The condition is certainly not without difficulties in the execution, but it avoids a greater evil. Should Spain or France open her colonies to our ships and productions, on our granting certain privileges to her trade, these could not be claimed or expected by the most friendly nation who would not pay the price of them.

Articles 24 and 25, are entirely proper.

Article 26.—It is particularly desirable that the duration of the treaty should be abridged, to the term limited in the instructions of the 5th January, 1804.

Having taken this view of the subject with reference to a formal treaty under new modifications, it is necessary to recollect that you were authorised by my letter of February 3, to enter into informal arrangements, and that before the receipt of my letter of March 18, a plan of that sort may have been definitively settled. In such a state of things it is impossible to do better than to leave your own judgments, aided by a knowledge of circumstances unknown here, and by the sentiments of the president now communicated, to decide how far it may be eligible, or otherwise, to attempt to supersede that informal arrangement, by opening the negotiation herein contemplated.

Should, on the other hand, the negotiation be found in the state authorised by my letter, of March 18th, that is to say, matured provisionally only, and consequently leaving the door open for the experiment now provided for, it must equally remain with your own judgments, guided by a comparison of the terms of the provisional arrangement, with the present instructions, to decide how far it may be best to close the former, or to pursue the objects of the latter, with a view, in case of failure, to return to, and close the former.

Whatever may be the course recommended by the actual state of things, you will feel the propriety of smoothing the way for it, by the explanations which will best satisfy the British government, that the several steps taken on the part of the U. States, have proceeded from their solicitude to find some ground, on which the difficulties and differences existing between the two countries, might be amicably and permanently terminated. You will be equally aware of the importance of transmitting hither, as early

and as circumstantial information of your proceedings and prospects, as opportunities will permit; and will particularly keep in mind, the earnest desire of the president, to possess, in due time, every material, preparatory to the communications relating to our affairs with Great Britain, which will be so anxiously expected, on the meeting of congress, the first Monday in December.

[CONFIDENTIAL—NOT PRINTED.]

Such are the instructions and explanations under which the task is assigned to you, of renewing the discussions with the British government. The president is well assured that it will be executed with all the advantage which talents and patriotism can contribute; and he is unwilling to believe that that government will finally prefer to the reasonable terms proposed, the serious state of things which will be left, by a miscarriage of this ulterior appeal to the motives which ought to govern a just and friendly nation. As it is possible, however, that this favorable calculation may not be verified, and it will necessarily remain to be decided, whether such a state of things can be obviated by any additional proposition, not beyond the justifiable limits of concession; the president has taken the case into his serious deliberation, and has concluded to authorise you, in the event of a rejection of every arrangement already authorised, but in that event only, to admit an article to the following effect:

"It is agreed that after the term of months computed from the exchange of ratifications, and during a war in which either of the parties may be engaged, neither of them will permit any seamen, not being its own citizen or subject and being a citizen or subject of the other party, who shall not have been for two years at least prior to that date, constantly, and voluntarily, in the service, or within the jurisdiction of the parties respectively, to enter, or be employed on board any of its vessels navigating the high seas: and proper regulations, enforced by adequate penalties, shall be mutually established, for distinguishing the seamen of the parties respectively, and for giving full effect to this stipulation."

You will observe that the proposition is so framed as not to comprehend among British seamen, those who have been made citizens of the United States; and who must necessarily be so regarded within their jurisdiction, and under their flag. This modification of the article cannot produce any real objection on the part of Great Britain. 1st. Because the legal pre-requisite to naturalization in the United States, imply what is sufficiently known, that the number of seamen actually naturalized or likely to be so, is too small to claim attention in any arrangement on this subject.

2nd. Because the right of British subjects to naturalize themselves in a foreign trade and navigation, as laid down by the judicial authority of Great Britain, ought to restrain the government from making a difficulty on this point. [See *Durnford and East's Reports, Wilson vs. Marriott; and the same case in Bosanquet and Puller's reports.*]

[CONFIDENTIAL—NOT PRINTED.]

If an attempt should be made to bind the United States to deliver up the seamen to Great Britain instead of excluding them merely from their own service, you are to say at once, that it would be inconsistent with our principles, and cannot be acceded to.

It will occur to you that the period of two years has been chosen, in allusion to the period established by Great Britain, as sufficiently incorporating alien with British seamen. Her own example at least must have weight with her, and the implied appeal to it, may be of use in shielding the measure against

public prejudices, to which the government may not wish to expose itself.

If the British government be not predetermined against a friendly adjustment, it is confidently presumed that the concession proposed, will not only overcome all obstacles to your success on the essential points, but may be turned to account in promoting the amendment of the other articles.

Should the concession, however, contrary to all expectation, not succeed, even as to the essential objects, the course prescribed by prudence will be, to signify your purpose of transmitting the result to your government; avoiding carefully any language or appearance of hostile anticipations; and receiving and transmitting, at the same time, any overtures which may be made on the other side, with a view to bring about accommodation. As long as negotiation can be honorably protracted, it is a resource to be preferred under existing circumstances, to the peremptory alternative of improper concessions, or inevitable collisions.

The last suggestion I have to make to you is, that in case of great difficulties in re-adjusting the multiplied provisions embraced by the treaty of December, particularly those relating to commerce, it may be advisable, to simplify the transaction, by confining it to the few essential objects, or by not adding more than a few others of least difficulty, and most importance. A general article may suffice for the rest, giving reciprocally, in regard to trade and navigation, armed ships and prizes the privileges to the most favored nation; and leaving for more leisurely and detailed provision, whatever further may conduce to the mutual interests, and correspond with the friendly dispositions of the parties. A general stipulation of this sort, applied to the subject of commerce, would have the advantage to the United States of abolishing and preventing British discriminations on exports, and to Great Britain, the like advantage with respect to American discriminations on imports.

Mr. Madison to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Pinkney.

Department of state, July 30th, 1807.

Gentlemen—Your letter of April 25th, inclosing the British project of a convention of limits, and your proposed amendments, has been duly received. The following observations explain the terms on which the president authorizes you to close and sign the instrument.

1st. The modification of the 5th article, (noted as one which the British commissioners would have agreed to) may be admitted in case that proposed by you to them, be not attainable. But it is much to be wished and pressed, though not made an ultimatum, that the proviso to both should be omitted. This is in no view whatever necessary; and can have little other effect than an offensive intimation to Spain, that our claims extend to the Pacific ocean. However reasonable such claims may be, compared with those of others, it is impolitic, especially at the present moment, to strengthen Spanish jealousies of the United States, which it is probably an object with Great Britain to excite by the clause in question.

2d. The privileges of British trade and intercourse with the Indians; allowed by existing stipulations, are not to be extended to Indians dwelling within the limits of the United States, as determined by the treaty of peace.

The motives for excluding foreign traders from the territories of the United States, westward of the Mississippi, have been heretofore stated to you. These motives gain strength daily. It is manifest also, that the proposition on the part of Great Britain, fails essentially in the point of real and fair reciprocity; first as it excepts the possessions of the Hudson's Bay company, without any equivalent exception on our side of the boundary; secondly, as the use of the privilege by our traders on the British side of the boundary is known to be attended with danger and secret obstructions, to which British traders on our side of the boundary are in no degree exposed; thirdly, as all chance of competition with British traders on the British side would be completely frustrated by the disparity of duties and of prices, under which the American and British traders would respectively carry their merchandize to the Indian market on that side. The British government now complains of the disadvantage resulting to their Indian traders on the eastern side of the Mississippi, from an excess of duty amounting to about 6 per cent. In the Indian trade within the British territory, the difference against our traders is equal to the difference between the duties imposed in the United States, and those imposed in Canada, or rather, as no duties are probably imposed in Canada, equal to the full amount imposed in the United States, that is, to 15 or 20 per cent. It is enough to be under this inequa-

lity, as it relates to the existing stipulation. To extend it as proposed is more than can be fairly expected. The bargain would be still far worse on our side, if the British proposals contemplate a free access in the waters westward of the Mississippi, with goods free of duty for the Indians of Louisiana.

Having already transmitted to Mr. Monroe sundry documents, throwing light on our relations with the Indians in the Northwest quarter, I add a few others, not a little curious, as well as not uninteresting.

3d. Access by land or inland navigation from the British territories, through the territory of the United States to the river Mississippi, is not to be allowed to British subjects with their goods or effects, unless such articles shall have paid all the duties, and be within all the custom-house regulations, applicable to goods and effects of citizens of the United States. An access through the territory of the United States, to the waters running into the western side of the Mississippi, is under no modification whatever to be stipulated to British subjects.

There can be no good reason with Great Britain for wishing an access to the Mississippi for goods free of duty, because the river can never be a high way to any other market than the consumption of our citizens, and as this cannot be attained without a previous payment of the usual duties, it must be the same thing whether the duties be paid on, or after entering the limits of the United States; or, rather the only difference would be in the greater facility of evading the duties in the latter than in the former case; a facility which cannot be supposed to be approved by Great Britain, or admissible by the United States.

4th. It may be agreed that the ad valorem duties now payable on goods imported into the United States from the neighboring territories of Great Britain shall be regulated according to the value thereof, estimated in the same manner as if directly imported from beyond sea, and that licenses to Indian traders, and passes for their canoes and carriages, shall be freely granted, but that the British traders shall in all respects be subject to the restrictions and precautions with respect to the articles to be supplied to the Indians, as are imposed on citizens of the United States engaged in the same trade.

I have only to express the president's approbation of the idea of keeping open for future decision, our right to the island of Grand Manan, and to suggest as a desirable addition to the 8th article, a clause providing, "that in the mean time British vessels shall not be restrained from carrying plaster, &c. to any parts of the United States." It appears that a disposition exists to compel the British vessels to trade to the more distant ports of the United States, instead of resorting to the nearer ones, whence the plaster, &c. is now conveyed by vessels of the United States. For the spirit and outrages which prevail in that quarter, I refer to the communications from the collector of Passamaquoddy, herewith inclosed. Affidavits of the facts stated by the collector have also been transmitted by him.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

The Fisheries.

The following memorial has excited considerable interest, particularly in the eastern states, so far as we have heard of its promulgation. I cannot doubt, from the high ground assumed by *Great Britain* since her victories on the continent, but that she will attempt to exclude us from the fisheries as the grand nursery of her seamen, &c.—This opinion is strengthened by hosts of "extracts of letters" from *England*. Let those who have calculated on the "magnanimity" of *Great Britain* look to it; those who have expected nothing of her justice "are blessed, for they shall not be disappointed."

"The *Boston Centinel* says, this memorial is alarmingly interesting. It was borne to *England* by admiral *Keats*, the late governor of *Newfoundland*: who has promised to give it his support."

"No peace without the fisheries" has begun to be the cry. If patriotism has failed, we are pleased to see that interest is about to unite the people; and I am very much mistaken in the character of the "middle" and "south," if their representatives shall for a moment abandon the one iota of the rights of the "eastern" population, however perverse it may have been to the views of an immense majority of our citizens. If we "pull together" all will be well.

The occasion being apt, we shall, next week, (if nothing very particular interferes,) publish the luminous report of Mr. *Jefferson* on the fisheries, while secretary of state; one of the most interesting papers that ever came from the pen of that

statesman, in which their importance is duly estimated, and the necessity of cherishing them powerfully enforced.

To *vis* Richard Goodwin Keats, K. G. governor and commander-in-chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c.

The memorial of the merchants and principal resident inhabitants interested in the trade and fisheries of Newfoundland assembled at the Merchants' Hall, in St. John's, 27th October, 1813.

Humbly sheweth, That the merchants, planters and all other classes of his majesty's subjects in this island, have, at all times, manifested their loyalty to their king, and have never failed to express their indignation at the treacherous conduct of the enemies of their country; and conceiving that our existence, as a great and independent nation must chiefly depend upon our preserving the sovereignty of the seas, the policy of excluding France and America from the advantages those nations have heretofore enjoyed, in times of peace, in this fishery, must be evident to every man of observation engaged in this branch of commerce.

By former treaties with France and the United States of America, these powers were allowed certain privileges on those shores, banks, coast of Labradore and in the gulph of St. Lawrence, in the opinion of your excellency's memorialists highly impolitic, and which the wisdom of the British government never would concede, except under very peculiar circumstances.

By this concession to France and America, a great national benefit was lost, and a door opened to illicit commerce, to the injury of the revenue, as well as to his majesty's subjects engaged in the trade of Newfoundland, and the British American colonies. A facility was thereby afforded of introducing into Newfoundland and those colonies, teas and other articles of contraband, and temptations held out to our fishermen to emigrate to the United States, and the superior number of their citizens who annually resorted to the shores of Labradore, enabled them to control and overawe our people on that coast, except, indeed, when a ship of war happened to be within the reach of complaint. Fifteen hundred American vessels have been known to be prosecuting the fishery at one time, on the Labradore coast, bringing with them coffee, teas, spirits and other articles of contraband. In their passage thither from their own country, they generally stop in the gut of Canso, where the narrowness of the navigation affords great facility to smuggling.

The intercourse of our fishermen with these secret enemies of Britain, has an effect not less fatal to their moral character than to our fishery. The small planters and catchers of fish, which make the great body of the people on the coast of Labradore, under the influence of notions imbibed by their daily intercourse with men whose interests are at war with ours, become dissatisfied with their supplying merchants who are unable to meet their foreign competitors on equal ground. The next step, as experience shows, is the neglect of the only means in their power to discharge their debts, disobedience and insubordination follow, and finally their minds become alienated from their own government, and they emigrate to another to the great loss of their country.

In times of peace, besides, the citizens of the U. States resort, in great numbers, to the banks, where they anchor in violation of express stipulations, to the great annoyance of this valuable branch of the Newfoundland trade. Nor is it possible that the strictest vigilance is often able to detect them in the breach of such stipulations.

The evils growing out of impolitic concessions to insidious friends, are more extensive than your excellency's memorialists have yet stated; they accompany our commerce into the markets of Europe and the West Indians.

In the United States, men, provisions, and every other article of outfit are procured upon much better terms than the nature of things will admit with the British. These combined advantages enable them to undersell the British merchant in the foreign market. Hence, heavy losses have often by him been sustained, and must always be sustained under similar circumstances.

In proof of the great national advantages heretofore reaped by America from this fishery, your excellency's memorialists need only quote the language of Massachusetts, in June last, on a remonstrance to their government—"Keep your land, but give us a fishery."

The French, in times of tranquillity, prosecuting the fisheries at St. Pierre's and Migelon, it is well known, carried on an extensive and illicit commerce with the British, residing on the coast contiguous to those islands, although they pretended that such intercourse was contrary to a known law of their own country. Similar illicit traffic was at the same time carried on by the subjects of that nation with the English, on the coast ceded to the former on the north part of the island. The entire range, between cape John northward to cape Rea, was yielded to France, and the British were prohibited by the French from ever fishing between those two capes. Your memorialists have learned from good authority, that France actually employed upon this coast (with St. Pierre's and Migelon) twenty thousand men! Excellent harbors, hardly five miles asunder, skirt the coasts from cape John to the straits of Belleisle, affording security to ships and vessels in the worst weather; and the great resort of the cod-fish to the very mouths of these harbors, beyond what is generally known upon the other shores of Newfoundland, evince the high advantages of the north shore fishery, formerly possessed by France.

The fishery now prosecuted with vigor by the British upon the shores heretofore enjoyed by the French, is become very extensive, and employs a large proportion of our fishermen. The produce of their industry is brought hither and carried to other parts of export, coastways, in vessels owned by the employers and suppliers, of the planters and fishermen. Dwelling houses, substantial stores, and stores, would soon rise up in that quarter of the island, were it certain that the builders would, at the return of peace, be allowed to retain their property. That valuable part of Newfoundland, fertile in every thing for promoting a fishery, would, in such an event, form a populous district of great value to the mother country, not only as a fishery, but as it would cultivate a coast-navigation, at all times an important object with government.

And believing firmly, as your excellency's memorialists have reason to believe, and have already stated, that our existence as a great and independent nation, depends upon our dominion on the ocean, the wise policy of shutting out those nations now leagued in war against us, from a future participation in so important a branch of our commerce, can hardly be made a question.

The increased advantages, since the commencement of hostilities with America, derived to both our import and export trade, having now no competitors in the foreign market, and what is of the last and highest importance, the increase of our means to make mariners, while those of our enemies must, in the same proportion, be crippled, show the

wisdom of preserving the "vantage ground" we now stand upon. And your excellency's memorialists feel the more urgent in their present representation, as the prospects, which happily have recently opened in Europe, may afford a well-grounded hope that the time is not very remote when negotiations may be opened for the return of permanent peace.

From the protection afforded to the trade of this island by your excellency, as well as by his excellency sir John B. Warren, a great number of fishing vessels, having gone to Labrador from Nova Scotia, the number of men employed on the Labrador shores this season has been double, and the absence of their former intruders has enabled them to fish unmolested. Your excellency's memorialists beg to press upon your serious consideration, of which they cannot too often urge the important policy, should, fortunately, the circumstances of Europe ultimately encourage such a hope, of wholly excluding foreigners from sharing again in the advantages of a fishery, from which a large proportion of our best national defence will be derived.

From the proofs your excellency has manifested, during your excellency's short residence in Newfoundland, of solicitude for the prosperity of this trade, and from your excellency's high character in a profession, most justly viewed as the salvation, as well as admiration, of oppressed nations, and upon which alone we can rely for a continuance of that prosperity, your excellency's memorialists confidently hope, that your excellency will, on your return to England, lay this, their humble representation, before his majesty's government, and give it that support which the high importance of the case demands.

JAMES MACBRAIRE, *Chairman.*
St. John's, Newfoundland, 8th Nov. 1813.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—The few speculations or remarks that we have to offer on the late very important intelligence, (see *CURIOUS*) are inserted in this place,—because, except as they may effect ourselves we have no immediate interest in the changes made. The power to have prevented them was in the French people; as they did not prevent them, we admit that they wished them—let every nation "manage its own concerns in its own way."

Though some part of the details are wanting, particularly those that relate to the abdication of *Napoleon*, it is impossible to doubt the general accuracy of the things represented. The great barrier to the ambition of our enemy is cast down, and, with it, his resources to do us injury are mightily increased; while his necessity for the great force and energy these latter times have produced is so materially lessened, as to enable him to cause us incalculable trouble and loss.

But we do not, on this account, repent us that we declared war against *England*. By no means. Had the present state of *Europe* existed 8 or 10 years ago, and the same causes of offence existed, it will be admitted that the United States would have resorted to arms at that time. The injuries suffered from the two great belligerents was the real cause why war was not waged against one of them long before 1812—to fight both, (for both had trespassed on our rights) was chimerical; yet with one or the other, or both, we were so situated, that, honorably to contend for our rights or basely to surrender them, were the only alternatives presented. So placed by the strange state of the world, we selected for our enemy the nation which had done us much

the greatest injury, and on whom, also, we had power to retaliate the wrongs suffered. The other, independent of these high considerations, was beyond our reach, and unattainable by us in every respect—having neither "ships, colonies or commerce." The war was our own, and for ourselves we will make peace: but it does not seem to me advantageous, that the course of events should enable the enemy to wage war with greater force, or place him on a higher ground when peace is to be made. If the downfall of *Napoleon Bonaparte* shall give repose to a suffering world, (on principles that repose may be safely enjoyed,) his fall was a glorious event, and all men should rejoice at it—but if its effect shall be to cast on our shores the congregated ruffians of twenty years campaigns—that portion of the immense *European* armies which, unfitted to return to civil life, our enemy and his allies may be glad to find employment for, or dispose of, on any terms—we apprehend the *American* people will have no reason to exult that the *Bourbons* are restored.

It remains to be seen whether *Great Britain* is that "just and magnanimous" nation that her friends have represented her to be. The instructions to our ministers at *Gottenburg* were made out without reference to the then condition or any changes expected in *Europe*. It was universally agreed that these instructions were of a very liberal character. Mr. *Bayard's* appointment to and acceptance of a part in the mission (from his high standing with that section of the people of the United States that talked so much of "French influence,") while it assured all men that *France* had nothing to do with the matter, guaranteed the sincere desire of this government for honorable peace with *England*. If peace flows from the *Gottenburg* mission, I will gladly acknowledge I have done injustice to the views of the *British* government; and will give to others the credit of better discerning her character than I did.—But if, (as I apprehend will be the case, unless restrained by the continental powers) that government rises in its pretensions; and, instead of granting our just demands, shall propose to deprive us of what was uncontestedly our right, than will others *wofully* confess that they were mistaken.

Immense interests are yet to be settled by the *European* nations. Many kingdoms, states and colonies have changed masters—the adjustment of the claims of the several powers and of individuals, appears the most difficult of any thing that the history of the world has presented. A thousand questions, as to these, rush upon the mind—but as they do not directly belong to our affairs we shall content ourselves with recording the incidents of the times; proposing, on account of their importance, to devote, for a while, a larger portion of the REGISTER to the insertion of foreign state papers, &c. than hitherto.

As to ourselves, we abate nothing of the ground we took—nor will we abate any thing: A general peace in *Europe* may induce our enemy to believe that his pretensions are the less important to him; and, as he will have no need to exercise them, they may be considered as not so immediately interesting to us—and, possibly, by mutual good dispositions, some arrangements may be made on reciprocal principles, that, while it does not affect the pride of *Great Britain*, may secure the rights of the *United States*.

The *London* papers say very little on *American* affairs. The following paragraphs are from one of the 8th of April—

Ministers, it is said, have given the *American* commissioners to understand, that they will enter into no discussion with them, until the question of the hostages has been disposed of, as they are determin-

and it shall make no part of the negotiations for peace.

Twenty-five thousand troops are forthwith to be transported to America; and, already, the public mind is prepared for the exertion of all our strength, in bringing back that froward people to unconditional submission.

A *Hulfax* paper of May 25, has this article—

"The only obstacle which now remains to universal peace is the *dynasty of Virginia*—and the western hemisphere needs its downfall as much as Europe required that of Bonaparte!"

We should have thought that *this thing* had been made nearer home.

By way of *Montreal*, we have London dates of the 22nd, and Paris of the 18th April. The following paragraphs are important.

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, were in London 17th April. No news had been received of the arrival of Messrs. Clay and Russell.

The latest accounts from London state, that 25,000 troops were about embarking for Quebec, and 10,000 for Halifax.

Quebec, May 27.—H. M. ship *Dover*, is below with troops and sailors from England. The forerunner of the fleet.

VALUABLE GIFT. The following is a description of the rich service of plate, presented commodore *PERRY* by the inhabitants of Boston.

A *Salver* of an oblong square shape, 23 inches long, by 16 1-2 wide, with a bright gadroon edge.

Two *Ice Pails*, or decanter coolers, barrel shape, looped round with a bright gadroon edge at top and bottom.

Two *Pitchers*, of a large size, Chinese shape, with tops and bright gadroons at top and bottom.

Two dozen *Tumblers*, plain barrel shape, with gadroons at bottom.

Wine Glass Coolers, each to hold a dozen glasses, oblong square shape, standing on feet with balls, ornamented with a bright gadroon at bottom, and narrow rim at top, impressed with an oak leaf.

A *Coffee Pot*, *Tea Pot*, *Sugar Basin*, *Cream Ewer*, *Tea Caddy*, and *Slop Bowl*,—all of oblong shapes, standing on feet with balls at the corners, ornamented with deep borders, impressed with roses and leaves, and with bright gadroons at top and bottom.

UTRUM HONOR? The people of Boston are very immoral and very irreligious, or the late senate of Massachusetts were unwise. The latter, "right solemnly" resolved that "it did not become a moral and religious people to rejoice at our victories," but the former have feasted commodore *Perry*, and made him a very substantial compliment of a rich service of plate, for gaining one.

PEACE. The *New-York* papers say—We learn that a letter has been received from the hon. Mr. *Bayard*, one of our mission to *Gottenburgh*, stating as his opinion, the restoration of the Bourbon family on the throne of France, and the settlement of our differences with England in the course of the ensuing summer.

A TRADER. A fellow called "*Governor Gordon*," an inhabitant of Block island, appears to be the chief purchaser of the prize goods sent into that place by the "*Bulwark*;" from whence, doubtless, he manages to send his articles to the main land. *Wearing apparel* seems in demand, from the frequent robberies of the *Bulwark*.

RAZER. The Saturn razer, stationed off *New-York*, when she was a seventy-four gun ship, discharged 2040lbs. of metal; but since she has been cut down and reduced, for the purpose of fighting one of our frigates, throws 2336lbs.—Poor *John Bull*!

BRITISH PROSPECTS. From the *New-York Gazette*.

A letter from Bermuda, of the 29th April, contains the following extract of a letter from Mr. *Ellis*, chairman of the court of directors of the East-India Company.

He says, "notwithstanding the sudden decline that has taken place of all articles of American produce, I would advise you to retain. I have had an explanation with ministers, there is nothing compromised to his majesty's government in the despatches by the schooner *Bramble* to affect the commercial interests. The American commissioners must have full powers to effect even their temporary interests. Before we can enter into any kind of negotiations whatever, they must relinquish their supposed right of claiming British born subjects by right of adoption, but more particularly of seamen."

GOTTENBURG MISSION.—The British have appointed ministers to meet our commissioners at *Gottenburg*, so said the paper received a few days ago—The last accounts are silent on the matter.

BUFFALO is rapidly rising from its ashes. The following buildings have been recently erected:

23 houses, occupied principally by families.

3 taverns.

4 dry good and grocery stores.

12 grocer and other shops.

3 offices.

30 (or 40) huts (or shanties.)

GEN. JACKSON has been received by his fellow citizens of *Tennessee* with distinguished honors; richly deserved and liberally conferred. *The republic* is not ungrateful.

UNNECESSARY. *William Mayton*, sailing master of the *Ramillies*, held in custody for the safety of *Joshua Penny*, lately effected his escape from the jail in Providence, R. I. *Penny* has been returned, and *Mayton* would have been released, without this trouble.

A RENEGADO. "One renegado is worse than ten Turks." The printer in *Nova Scotia*, who is the most virulent in his abuse of the "vankees" and their government, was the publisher of an *English* paper in *Massachusetts*, not long ago.

FROM DETROIT.—*Chalicothe*, May 26.—We have information up to the 15th inst. Captain *Gratrot*, of the corps of engineers, had ascended with a detachment to the upper end of lake St. Clair to build a fort, on some favorable point, for the purpose of cutting off the communication of the Indians with Mackina. The British, it is believed, are building boats on lake Simcoe. A gun-boat with two six pounders and 80 men has been sent from Detroit to lake Huron, to ascertain the enemy's strength and movements in that quarter. British deserters are daily arriving at Detroit—they state, that the marine store-house at Kingston, which contained the sails, rigging and equipments intended for the new British vessels, was recently burnt with all its contents. Of this fact there is no doubt.

Five pieces of ordnance sunk in the river Thames, have been raised and taken to Detroit.

The great council with the northern Indians will commence at Greenville, on the frontiers of this state, on the 20th day of June.

MONTREAL, May 4.—On Wednesday evening, captain *Jarvois* arrived in town from Kingston, with the garrison flag of Oswego. On Thursday it was elegantly displayed at the porch of the government house, and at half past 2, a royal salute was fired from the citadel in honor of the brilliant expedition against Oswego.

The British government has ordered medals to be given to such English officers of the militia, or regulars as distinguished themselves in "the cap-

ture of Detroit," "the defeat of the army under general Hampton, October 29, 1813," or "the defeat of the army under general Wilkinson, November 11, 1813."

Head-quarters, Montreal, adjutant general's office, 21st May, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.—His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces, has received a despatch from the right honorable the earl of Bathurst, secretary of state, conveying the marked approbation of his royal highness the prince regent, of the skill and judgment of his officers, and the gallantry and discipline of the troops, so conspicuously displayed in the capture of fort Niagara, by assault, and the subsequent operations on that frontier—and commanding that the high approbation of his royal highness the prince regent, be immediately conveyed to lieutenant general Drummond, major generals Rial and Vincent, and to colonel Murray, and the militia forces engaged on this distinguished service; and further, their adherents, for their gallant exertions.

His excellency directs that this general order be read to the troops under arms.

EDWARD BAYNES,

Adjutant-general, N. A.

BRITISH PROCLAMATION.—By the honorable sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. vice admiral of the red, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels, upon the North American station, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that many persons now resident in the UNITED STATES, have expressed a desire to withdraw therefrom, with a view of entering into his majesty's service, or of being received as free settlers into some of his majesty's colonies,

This is therefore to give notice,

That all those who may be disposed to emigrate from the UNITED STATES, with their families, be received on board his majesty's ships or vessels of war, or at the military posts that may be established upon or near the coast of the UNITED STATES, when they will have their choice of either entering into his majesty's sea or land forces, or of being sent as FREE settlers, to the British possessions in North America or the West Indies, where they will meet with all due encouragement.

Given under my hand at Bermuda, this 2nd day of April, 1814.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE.

By command of the vice admiral,

WILLIAM BALHETCHET.

"BRITAIN'S DOMAIN."—Since the declaration of war up to this day, (June 10) more than ONE THOUSAND British vessels, prizes to American cruizers, are satisfactorily accounted for—that is, have safely arrived in our ports or were destroyed at sea, divested of their valuable effects, &c. &c.

PRISONERS.—The Chilicothe Fredonian, of May 24, informs us that 59 British prisoners of war encamped at that place were put in close confinement, by order of the president of the United States. We are not informed of the cause of this proceeding.—Some of the hostages lately released from the penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky. have passed Chilicothe on their way to Pittsburg, where they will wait for orders to proceed to Montreal on parole.

The confinement of the prisoners may possibly be connected with the circumstances alluded to in the following:

PLATTSBERGH, May 26.—In our last was noticed the arrival of general Winder—since which he has been to Canada and returned to this place, and on

Thursday last took his departure for the southward. We understand that the convention entered into between general Winder and adjutant general Baynes, for an exchange of prisoners, has not been ratified by the president of the U. S. And that those prisoners who have returned to the United States, in consequence of this arrangement, are to be considered as prisoners on parole.—It is understood the president refused to ratify the convention in consequence of its not having been concluded on a basis of reciprocity, relative to the hostages retained.

MILITARY.

A military expedition, about 200 men in five barges, under the command of gov. Clark, left St. Louis on the 1st of May, for Prairie du Chien, supposed with a view of building a fort there and making a station to keep in check the Sioux, Winnebagoe and Felsavome indians, lately stirred up to hostility by the infamous British agent Dickson. There have been several murders by them.

Campbell's expedition.—We have seen a letter from col. Campbell, (says the *National Intelligencer* of the 6th) who commanded the expedition from Erie and destroyed the property of individuals in the enemy's country at Long Point, in which the colonel says, "this expedition was undertaken by me without orders, and upon my own responsibility. We also understand that a court of enquiry into the colonel's conduct is ordered.

Since the return of colonel Campbell, the British have burned the houses that he left standing! There is a gathering of troops all along the Southern coast to meet the enemy.

The Creeks. A letter to the editor of the REGISTER says—the South Carolina volunteers, and North Carolina militia, chiefly remained at fort Jackson (on the site of old fort Toulouse)—the Tallissee king (reported to have been killed in one of gen. Floyd's battles with the Creeks) is with our army—he has been regarded as a great prophet; is more than 100 years old, from appearance; bent almost double; with a head as white as snow. The friendly Creeks want much to destroy this old man; but *Weatherford* moves among them unmolested and they tremble in his presence. The indians lately hostile were coming in daily. *M^o Queen*, the half-breed, remained on the Kahabaw, or, as some thought near the Perdido.

Copy of a letter from general Gaines to the secretary of war.

Head-quarters, Sackett's Harbor, May 30th, 1814.

SIR—Major Apling, of the 1st rifle regiment, with a small detachment placed under his command for the purpose of protecting the naval stores coming from Oswego, having got safely into Sandy creek, was this morning attacked by a detachment from the British navy; and after an action of ten minutes, beat and captured the whole of the enemy's force, without the loss of a man excepting one indian.

The loss of the enemy is 13 killed, 28 wounded, and 133 taken; with four large and as many small boats. Amongst the prisoners are two post-captains, four lieutenants of the navy, one captain of marines and two lieutenants, and two midshipmen. The captain of marines and one midshipman are badly wounded.

Major Apling's detailed report will be forwarded as soon as received.

Most respectfully, I am, &c.

G. P. GAINES, *Brig. gen. comdg.*

To the hon. John Armstrong,
Department of war, Washington.

Copy of a letter from commodore Chauncey to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship Superior, Sackett's Harbor, May 30, 1814.

SIR—The mail being about closing, I have only

time to state to you, that we have been so fortunate as to capture four of the enemy's boats at Sandy creek. I believe we have about 200 prisoners, amongst them two captains, but whether post or commanders, I have not yet learnt.

I shall have the honor of giving you the particulars to-morrow. I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. William Jones, secretary of the navy.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—From the *Albany Argus Extra*, June 4.—Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated on Thursday last, May 31.—"I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you as accurate an account as I possibly can at present obtain, of an action which took place yesterday morning, sixteen miles from this village.

"A number of our boats, coming from Oswego with cannon and rigging for the new vessels, put into Sandy creek—being well manned with sailors, riflemen and indians, under the command of captain Woodsey, of the navy; who on entering the creek dispatched an express to this place for reinforcements. The mounted dragoons, under captain Harris; the marines, under captain Smith; the heavy and light artillery, under lieutenant-colonel Mitchell, who so lately signalized themselves at Oswego, and a few infantry, were sent as a reinforcement, though they did not arrive till the business was over.

"Our commander apprehending an attack, placed the riflemen and indians in the woods, on each side of the creek, and sent a few raw militia, with the show of opposing the enemy's landing. The plan succeeded. The militia retreated on the first fire, pursued by the enemy; but as soon as they had passed the indians and riflemen, who were in ambush, these last attacked them in the rear, while a battery of four field pieces opened upon them in front. Thus cut off in their retreat, after a smart action of twenty minutes, in which they had 20 killed and 40 or 50 wounded, the whole force of the enemy, 137 in number, surrendered with their gun-boats, five in number.

"One of these boats carried a 68 lb carronade, one a long 32, one a long 24, one two long 12's and one 2 brass pieces, one of which they threw overboard. Not a man escaped to carry the news to sir James. There were among the enemy's killed, one lieutenant of marines and one midshipman; among the prisoners are 2 post captains, one the commander of the Wolf, 4 lieutenants and 4 midshipmen. The British force consisted of sailors and marines. Our loss was one indian killed and three wounded. The prisoners were conducted to this place last evening by the militia.

"An express has this moment arrived bringing an account, that last night, another gun boat from the fleet, with 36 men, went up the creek in search of their comrades, when they were attacked and captured after a few shot.

"The enemy have captured one of our boats from Oswego, having on board two 32 pounders and an 18 inch cable. This will not retard our operations, as we have both spare cables and guns."

A letter to the editor of the *Columbian*, dated Onondago, May 30, says, "On Friday last we had another call on our militia for the protection of the cannon, &c. at Oswego and Oswego Falls. This is the third time we have been called out for that purpose, in less than a month. The second time I went with about sixty of our red brethren, of the Onondaga tribe. These, together with 1500 militia, formed the reinforcement we then gave col. Mitchell. We have now about 500 militia, 150 of Harrison's riflemen, and 200 Oneida indians, on the ground. The enemy attempted to land on Thursday morning last,

from three gun-boats, but were driven on board their boats with a quick step, leaving from twelve to fifteen of their number killed, besides a number wounded. I am this day credibly informed that the heaviest of our cannon, cables, &c. embarked on Saturday evening last, with a fair wind and a pretty good prospect of getting them safe into a creek near Sackett's Harbor, from whence they may be carried by land, without difficulty, to the harbor."

A letter to the same from *Plattsburg*, May 29, says, "We are to have a new organization of the army. Gen. Izard's command will be, sixteen regiments of infantry, as follows: 4th, 5th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 34th, 37th, and 45th, which are to be made complete. General Winder is to be chief of the staff. Brigadiers Macomb, Smith and Bissel, I think with this force, will be able to ———. We have between two and three hundred recruits at Sackett's Harbor. These will be ordered to join immediately."

Head-quarters, *Buffalo*, May 21, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The brigadier general commanding has the high pleasure of announcing to the troops on this frontier, that he has received official intelligence of a most brilliant action fought by a detachment U. S. troops under lieutenant-col. Mitchell, of the third artillery, stationed at Oswego, in which less than three hundred Americans gallantly resisted eighteen hundred British land troops, aided and covered in their attempts to land, by the whole fleet of the enemy on lake Ontario. In the action of the first day, the enemy's boats were driven back at every point with a prodigious slaughter on his part, proportionate to his excess of numbers. The next day, the British general divided his force into several parts, and thus advanced upon lieutenant-col. Mitchell, in three or four detachments at once, each of them superior to our little band. Lieutenant-col. Mitchell, however, retained his position, and did not retreat, until he had destroyed the small amount of public property at Oswego; he then fell back twelve miles to the principal deposit, took a new position and put the enemy at defiance. The enemy prudently declined following him, and has since evacuated Oswego, after having sustained a signal defeat in his first attempt to land, and having been totally disappointed in his hopes of plunder.

A national salute will be fired this morning, at 10 o'clock, by captain Towson, in honor of lieutenant-col. Mitchell and his Spartan band. The whole line of troops will be under arms at the same hour. By command,

G. D. SMITH, brigade major.

W. SCOTT.

On the 12th inst. the British fleet consisting of 4 ships, and 5 gun-boats, appeared at the mouth of Genesee River, and demanded the public property; general Porter arrived from Canandaigua, while the flag was on shore, and answered that the place would be defended to the last extremity: the enemy then threw a number of rockets, shells and shot of every description, and made a demand of surrender, which was refused, and upon which the enemy stood out of the river, anchored off the town, and disappeared the next day.

NAVAL.

It was reported at *Plattsburg* that captain Pring, who commanded the British flotilla on *Champlain*, was arrested immediately on his return—charged with cowardice and disobedience of orders, in not taking the battery at the mouth of Otter creek and blockading our squadron.

Com. Macdonough was off *Plattsburg*, with his fleet on the 29th ult.—one ship, one schooner, one sloop and ten galleys. He is fully equal, if not su-

perior to the enemy on the lake, and waited for a few more seamen for offensive operations—they probably arrive 15 or 6 days ago. The people on the shores of *Champlain* appeared satisfied that the enemy would not trouble them this season.

We are [or were] building another frigate at *Sackett's Harbor*. It was thought she would be launched from the 6th to 10th of this inst; and every thing was nearly ready to fit her out immediately. We have had a report that the enemy was building an 80 gun ship at *Kingston*; nay, some of our industrious editors had nearly planked her up! But it seems probable they are not increasing their force at all. They still blockaded the *Harbor*, for the purpose of preventing supplies by water. The story that they were to receive two frigates *in frame* from *England*, is "very like a whale." It would take them longer to carry them up the *St. Lawrence*, than to build them at *Kingston*, without regarding the time consumed to put them together, plank them, &c. &c.—By a late letter from *Sackett's Harbor*, it appears that the *British* are informed of every thing that is doing there—so much for the honesty of our people, and the better skill of the enemy in espionage. A *British* officer meeting one of our lieutenants in a flag, told him the precise number of guns that the *Superior* had mounted—the latter ad.—"One other remark made by the *British* officer may give rise to speculations, relative to the future course of the war. He is said to have observed that we need not expect that they would be such fools as to engage our squadron when all our vessels were completed—but that they should retire into *Kingston*. If this be true, it puts at rest the reports of the building of other ships at *Kingston*, and the probability of a battle on the lake—and may lead to prognostications to suit the fancy of every politician. In fact the idea of a general naval engagement is losing ground with the citizens at the *Harbor*, and *Kingston* is talked of as the scene of action."

Admiral *Cochrane* was at *Bermuda* May 18. It is said that certain merchants of *Halifax* are about to petition him to except some of the ports of the *U. States* from the general blockade.

The *Majestic* razee, a frigate, sloop of war and a brig, are off the *South Carolina* and *Georgia* coasts. Two frigates and a brig have appeared off *North Carolina*.

It is stated in a way that seems entitled to credit, that 17 were killed and 47 wounded on board the *Maidstone* frigate by the gun-boats under com. *Lewis*, off *New London*. The vessel was very much shattered.

Two *British* frigates have been lying close off *Portsmouth, N. H.* for sometime, without exciting alarm, preparations being made for a larger force.—The enemy in *Boston bay* have burnt a *Swedish* brig "for attempting to violate the blockade."

A late order of the *British* admiralty regulating convoys, is a high compliment to the enterprize of our seamen. It does not appear, from the strong forces ordered to conduct merchant ships to and fro, that their lordships are altogether sure the "winds and waves are *Britain's* wide domain."

Peacock and *Epervier*. The master of a vessel, that was under convoy of the *Epervier*, has arrived at *Bermuda*, and reports, that from the "almost incessant cannonading [of the *Peacock*]" she must have been of much superior force to the *Epervier*." A very rational conclusion.

The schooner *William* and *John*, from *Maclias* for *Boston*, was chased into *Dyer's Bay* by the *British* schooner *Bream*. Captain *Allen* ran his vessel ashore, and, assisted by his crew, four in number, stripped her of her sails, and carried them off for

security. They then prepared to defend the vessel, to destroy which a barge with seven men armed, was approaching. Captain *A.* having concealed his men, when the barge came near, ordered the enemy to keep off—at which they laughed very heartily as they advanced—being within sure shot, the crew of the schooner fired—two of the *Englishmen* were killed and two mortally wounded, every ball taking effect. Captain *A.* having reserved his fire, on leveling his piece so terrified the survivors that they called for quarters and surrendered. Soon after the *Bream* sent in a flag to ascertain the event of the affair; and, after the proper ceremonies, an exchange of prisoners took place, and the enemy was permitted to carry off his wounded, leaving the barge armed with a swivel, and all the muskets, cutlasses, and pistols, the prize of the conquerors. Another account says that captain *Allen* demanded, and it was agreed to, that 25 dollars a head be paid for the prisoners, that a boat with 600 dollars of property the *Bream* had captured be released, and a written obligation that they should permit him to proceed on his present voyage unmolested!

The enemy force in the *Chesapeake bay* is stated at present to consist of the *Albion* and *Dragon, 74'*, the *Loire* and *Acasta* frigates, one or two brigs, and two schooners, under ruffian *Cockburn*. They have about 80 negroes, of both sexes, on *Tangier island*—the men are exercised with muskets; but the officers say "they can make nothing of the 'd—d' black yankees, for, in going through the frings, they all invariably turn away their heads or shut their eyes when they pull the trigger!" The *British* make occasional excursions on the shore and up the bay; but may be considered as rather inactive—perhaps, ashamed of the barbarisms of the last summer they wait reinforcements for honorable attack. On the 29th ult. 4 or 500 of them entered *Pamgoteaugue creek*, on the *Eastern shore* of *Virginia*; and before they could be opposed except by about 30 of the militia, they robbed one person of his bacon and poultry, killed a pig, and stripped some negroes of their clothing—and also pillaged the house of a poor man, "not able to pay ten dollars," taking from him the only bed he had, and breaking his wife's spinning wheel to pieces! But the "magnanimous *Britons*," paid for these petty deprecations. The little party of militia was retreating to gain a favorable position, without firing; but the audacity of a negro, in uniform, perhaps a captain or colonel in "his majesty's service," provoked resentment—leave was given—a private fired, and the negro fell. A general fire followed, and the enemy by a precipitate retreat probably saved himself from capture, as the 2nd regiment was rapidly collecting to cut him off from his boats. It is said he had 8 killed and 16 wounded. Our people were forced to abandon a small piece of artillery, which, however, they spiked. This was the only loss they suffered. Swords, pikes, cartridge boxes, several hundred ball cartridges, &c. were found on the field of battle, with much blood. The negro had four dollars in his pocket.

☞ The enemy acknowledges a loss of 5 killed and 6 wounded; but says he killed thirty five of the militia—(being five more than opposed him).

Extract of a letter from *Joshua Barney, Esq.* commanding the *U. S. flotilla in the Chesapeake*, to the secretary of the navy, dated

PATUXENT, June 3, 1814.

On the 1st inst. at 8 A. M. we got under way from this place. At 9 the galley and look-out boat signaled the enemy, a brig and schooner below us, the wind light from the northward and inclined to calm; we gave chase, sails and oars, and came up with them very fast. On approaching, I found that they

were two schooners, one a full rigged, shewing nine ports on a side. They made signals and fired guns: when off *St. Jerome's* we discovered a large ship under way, and that she had dispatched a number of barges to the assistance of the schooners. Unfortunately at this time the wind shifted to S. W. and squally, which brought the ship to windward of us and under a press of sails steering for Point-Look-Out—of course could cut us off from the Potomac. I then made the signal for Patuxent, and was followed by a 74, three schooners and seven barges, with a fresh wind, squally and rain (bad for my boats).—At 4 P. M. we doubled round *Cedar Point* in the mouth of the river, the barges in all sail, as the wind had hauled to the westward, and rowed up under the weather shore. The *Scorpion* worked in very well, but the gun-boats being in the rear, particularly gun-boat 137 (with provisions)—the enemy's force very little astern, finding I must lose No. 137 or risk an engagement, I brought the *Scorpion* and gun-boat No. 138 to anchor; sent men on board 137 to row and tow her in, the tide and wind being against us. Signaled my barges to return and join me; immediately at this moment No. 138 and myself opened a fire on the large schr. who was leading in with a number of barges; she immediately bore up and got her boats ahead to tow her off, my barges rowed down upon her and the other schrs. and gave them a number of shot at long distance.—We then gave up the chase, got under way with the *Scorpion* and gun-boats, and returned into port with all the flotilla. During the firing the enemy advanced a barge which threw rockets; but as they cannot be directed with any certainty, they did no execution: but I find they can be thrown further than we can our shot, and conclude from this essay this will be their mode of warfare against the flotilla. The 74 is now anchored off the mouth of this river, the large schr. with her—the barges play about all day—the other schrs. have gone down the bay, I presume for more force, in which case some attempt may probably be made to attack us. We lay about 3 miles up the river (in sight) I shall observe their motions and act accordingly. I now regret not having furnaces for hot shot. In a day or two I expect the enemy will make their arrangements, and if the troops that are in this neighborhood were ordered to this place I conceive a good use might be made of them.

Copy of a letter from commodore Barney to the secretary of the navy, dated

June 4th, 1814.

Sir—The bearer of the enclosed, on his way to *Leonardtown*, met major *Stuart*, with 300 men of the 36th, marching to *Cedar Point*; the major has been with me.

The enemy the same as yesterday, except the return of a schooner from below—the weather thick, and blowing so that I cannot well discover their movements. The major sends off an officer with letters to the secretary of war, by whom this goes.

I am just informed that the enemy landed last evening at *Cedar Point*, carried off several negroes and considerable stock, from a plantation belonging to Mr. Sewall. Respectfully yours,

JOSHUA BARNEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec'y of the Navy.

Since the above nothing particular has occurred.

Copy of a letter from captain Perry to the secretary of the navy.

Newport, May 31, 1814.

Sir—Last evening I received information that a Swedish brig was chased into the East passage by the boats of an English vessel of war. I immediately

sent Mr. Taylor with a small detachment of seamen and a 6 pounder, to her assistance; they were accompanied by a company of militia. This morning, the British brig *Nimrod* stood close in shore and anchored near the Swedish vessel, which had been run on shore. After driving the people out of her, under cover of their guns, they succeeded in boarding and setting fire to her. The militia collecting in considerable number, with two 12 pounders, and two gun boats, making their appearance, the enemy precipitately left her anchorage and stood out. I regret to state that one of the militia was killed, and that Isaac Basset, o. s. belonging to the flotilla, lost a leg; Thomas Scar, o. s. of the flotilla is missing.

The brig has been got off, and most of her cargo will be saved.

I have the honor to be, &c.

O. H. PERRY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, secretary of the navy.

CHRONICLE.

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN NEWS.

By arrivals at the eastward we have *Paris* and *London* dates of the 17th and 19th of April—they give us accounts of incalculable interest to *Europe*, and of no small importance to *America*.

The historian has never recorded events so momentous and important to the world at large as the rise, progress and termination of the *French* revolution:—the end of it (doubtless digested some months before) appears fully completed.

Paris capitulated on the 31st of March—the articles were signed on the part of the inhabitants by the aids-de-camp of marshals *Mortier* and *Marmont*, in their name. The emperor of *Russia* and king of *Prussia* entered immediately, and were received by an immense multitude of the people with the warmest acclamations. The white (*Bourbon*) cockade was mounted by the national guard and all the inhabitants. The emperor of *Russia* took up his quarters at the house of *Talleyrand*, "prince of Benevento." Shortly after he issued the following declaration—

"The armies of the allied powers have occupied the *French* capital. The allied sovereigns meet the wishes of the *French* nation.

They declare, that if the conditions of peace required stronger guarantees when the object in view was the restraining of *Bonaparte's* ambition, they ought to be more favorable, as soon as by returning to a wise government, *France* herself shall offer the assurance of tranquility. The allied sovereigns proclaim, therefore,

That they will treat no more with *Napoleon Bonaparte*, or with any of his family:

That they respect the integrity of ancient *France*, such as it existed under her legitimate kings; they may even do more, because they always profess the principle that, for the happiness of *Europe*, *France* ought to be great and strong:

That they will recognise and guarantee the constitution which the *French* nation shall give itself.—They accordingly invite the senate to appoint a provincial government, capable of providing for the want of administration, and of preparing such a constitution as may be adapted to the *French* people.

The intentions which I have expressed are common to me with all the allied powers.

ALEXANDER.

(Countersigned) Count DE NESSELRODE,
Secretary of state.

Paris, March 31, 1814, 5 o'clock, P. M.

As recommended, a provisional government was on the instant established, Talleyrand president; and the conservative senate convoked. Several decrees were passed: 1—to dethrone Bonaparte. 2—to restore "the head of the house of Bourbon to the hereditary throne of St Louis;" 3—to efface all the emblems, cyphers and arms of the government of Bonaparte, 4—to restore the Pope, in due honor, to his territories; 5—to release the infant Don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand of Spain." One of the decrees of the provisional government is signed. "Prince of Benevento"—"Duke E. Alberg,"—"General count de Bourcierville"—"Francois de Jaucourt"—"Abbe de Montesquieu," and "Dupont de Nemours, secretary." The *Moniteur* is declared to be the only "official journal."

Address of the provisional government to the people.
PEOPLE OF FRANCE—When you came out of a state of civil discord, you chose for your chief a man who appeared upon the stage of the universe with the character of grandeur: you placed in him all your hopes. Those hopes were vain. Upon the ruins of anarchy he built only despotism.

"He ought at least from gratitude to have become French with you. He never was. He never ceased to undertake, without motive and object, unjust wars, like an adventurer who would become famous. In a few years he has devoured your wealth and your population.

"Every family is in mourning; all France in tears: he is deaf to our miseries. Even yet, perhaps, he dreams of gigantic designs, though unheard of reverses punish so signally the pride and abuse of victory.

"He never knew how to reign either in the national interest nor even in the interest of his own despotism. He has destroyed all that he ought to create, and recreated all that he ought to destroy. He relied only upon force—force now overwhelms him—just reward of senseless ambition.

"At length this unexampled tyranny has ceased. The Allied Powers have entered the capital of France.

"Napoleon governed us like a king of barbarians: Alexander, and his magnanimous Allies, speak only the language of honor, justice and humanity. They have just reconciled Europe to a brave and unhappy people.

"People of France, the Senate has declared that Napoleon has forfeited the throne. The country is no longer with him. Another order of things can alone save it. We have known the excess of popular licentiousness and absolute power, let us restore the real monarchy, in limiting by wise laws, the different powers that compose it.

"Let exhausted agriculture re-flourish under a paternal throne; let commerce, bound in fetters, resume her freedom; let our youth be no longer cut off by arms before they have the strength to bear them; let the order of nature be no longer interrupted; and let the old men hope to die before their children! Men of France, let us rally: past calamities are finished, and peace will put an end to the subversion of Europe. The august allies have given their word—France will rest from her long agitation, and better enlightened by the double proof of anarchy and despotism, will find happiness in the return of a tutelary government."

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

Extracted from the register of the Conservative senate of Wednesday 6th of April.

The Conservative senate deliberating upon the

* Don Carlos had been released by Bonaparte and entered Spain with his brother.

plan of the constitution presented to it by the provisional government, in execution of the act of the senate of the 1st inst.

After having heard the report of a special commission of seven members: decrees as follow:

Art. 1. The French government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last king, and after him the other members of the house of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

3. The ancient nobility resume their titles. The new preserve their's hereditarily. The legion of honour is maintained with its prerogatives. The king shall fix the decoration.

4. The executive power belongs to the king.

5. The king, the senate, and the legislative body, concur in the making of laws; plans of laws, may be equally proposed in the senate and in the legislative body. Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the legislative body. The king can invite equally the two bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper. The sanction of the king is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 150 senators at least, and 200 at most. Their dignity is immoveable, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the king. The present senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French citizen, are maintained and form part of this number. The actual endowment of the senate and the senatorships belong to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasure. The senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The princes of the royal family, and the princes of the blood are by right members of the senate. The functions of a senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of 21.

8. The senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each department shall send to the legislative body the same number of deputies it sent thither. The deputies who sat in the legislative body at the period of the last adjournment shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay. In future they shall be chosen immediately by the electoral bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organization. The duration of the functions of the deputies to the legislative body is fixed at five years. The new election shall take place for the session of 1816.

10. The legislative body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The king may convoke it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may dissolve it; but in the latter case another legislative body must be formed, in three months at least, by the electoral colleges.

11. The legislative body has the right of discussion. The sittings are public, unless in cases where it chooses to form itself into a general committee.

12. The senate, legislative body, electoral colleges and assemblies of Cantons elect their president from among themselves.

13. No members of the senate, or legislative body, can be arrested without a previous authority from the body to which he belongs. The trial of a member of the senate or legislative body belongs exclusively to the senate.

14. The ministers may be members either of the senate or legislative body.

15. Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right: no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the legislative body and the senate. The land-tax can only be established for a year. The budget of the following year, and the accounts of the preceding year, are presented annually to the legislative body.

16. The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed from his natural judges. The institution of juries is preserved, as well as the publicity of trial in criminal matters. The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished. The king has the right of pardoning.

18. The courts and ordinary tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The judges are for life, and irremovable, except the justices of the peace and the judges of commerce. The commissions and extraordinary tribunals are suppressed and cannot be re-established.

19. The court of cassation, the courts of appeal, and the tribunals of the first instance propose to the king three candidates for each place of judge vacant in their body. The king chooses one of the three. The king names the first presidents and the public ministry of the courts and the tribunals.

20. The military on service, the officers and soldiers on half pay, the widows and pensioned officers, preserve their ranks, honors and pensions.

21. The person of the king is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the government are signed by a minister. The ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of the citizens.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The ministers of worship are treated and protected alike.

23. The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The senatorial commissions of the liberty of the press and individual liberty are preserved.

24. The public debt is guaranteed. The sales of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.

25. No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.

26. Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.

27. All Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

28. All the laws existing at present remain in vigor, until they be legally repealed. The code of civil law shall be entitled *civil code of the French*.

29. The present constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated. Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed king of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating; *I accept the constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed.* This oath shall be repeated in solemnity, when he shall receive the oath of fidelity of the French.

(Signed) Prince of Benevento, president; counts de Valence and de Pastoret, secretaries; the prince arch-treasurer; counts Abrial, Barbe Marbois, Emery, Barthelemy, Baldeersbuen, Bournonville, Cornet, Cathonara, Le Grand, Chasseloup, Chollet, Coland, Davoust, de Gregory, Decroix, De pere, Dembarriere, Dianbersaert, Descati, Tracy, d'Harville, d'Hedouville, Fabre (de l'Ande),

Ferino, Dubois Dubais, de Fontanes, Garat, Gregoire, Herwin de Nevelle, Jaucourt, Klein, Journu, Auhert, Lambrecht, Lanjunais, Lojeas, Lebrun, de Rochemont, Lemerier, Meerman, de Lespenasse, de Mautbadon, Lenior, Laroche, de Mailleville, Redon, Roger Ducos, Pere, Pascher, Porcher, de Rechebourg, du Ponte, Coulant, Saur, Rival, St. Martin, de Lamotte, Sainte Suzame, Sieyes, Schimmelpennic, Van-de-Vandegelder, Van de Pel, Venturi, Vaubois, Duc de Valmy, Villetterde, Vimar, Van Zaaylen, Van Nyvelt.

[This constitution, in many of its leading parts, bears a strong resemblance to what we are told is the constitution of England, but in some essential points is vastly its superior; particularly in its provisions for civil and religious freedom—and on the whole, is, perhaps, the best monarchical constitution extant.]

Having completed the constitution, &c. the senate passed a decree to invest the *provisional government* of France in "H. R. H. the count d'Artois, under the title of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, until Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France shall have accepted the constitutional charter."

They then presented to him this decree, in a body, and he accepted the constitution in the name of the king. The London papers say that Louis has ratified it, and was to leave England in a few days in great pomp, to be crowned at Paris, by the archbishop of Rheims. A grand fete was preparing to be given him by the prince regent.

On the 6th of April the Emperor Alexander directed the Duke of Vicenza to propose to Napoleon Bonaparte that he should choose a place of residence for himself and family—and he made his abdication in the following terms:

"The allied powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon, was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, faithful to his oath, declares, that he renounces for himself and his heirs, the thrones of France and Italy; and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make for the interest of France.

"Done at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the day of April, 1814."

[The island of Elba, situated in the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Tuscany, about 25 or 30 leagues in circuit, with a population of 13,700 souls, and a pension or revenue to be allowed equal to 25,000*l.* sterling per annum, is said to be the place designed for the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte. He remained at Fontainebleau at the latest dates—in what character it is not stated; but he does not appear to be regarded as a prisoner. The late empress, or as they now call her, "the arch-duchess of Austria," was not with him—she was at Rambouillet, and was about to have an interview with her father—a divorce was talked of; and that she would retire to Italy with the title of Archduchess of Guastalla. SIR TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI!]

April 14.—"Monsieur" count d'Artois, brother of Louis XVIII, was presented to the senate by Talleyrand its president, with a very complimentary speech, which he replied to accordingly.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Monsieur, the count d'Artois, holds a levee every morning which is numerously attended. It is probable, from the immediate entry of the emperor Alexander into Talleyrand's house, and the speedy organization of the provisional government, that the events that took place had been previously arranged. The allies and their armies deserve immortal credit for the tranquility and order they preserved in Paris.—

*This article is neither dated nor signed.

The emperor of *Austria* entered that city April 16—he was met by the emperor of *Russia*, king of *Prussia*, and crown prince of *Sweden*, also by *Monsieur*, and an immense concourse of people. He appears to have approved of every thing that had been done. A part of the allied forces had left *Paris*, to cross the *Rhine*, and return home. The British had issued orders for the blockading squadrons off the several French ports to return. Preparations were also made for reducing their several war establishments—the militia were to be disbanded on the 24th of June.

Many of the attendants of *Bonaparte* had refused to accompany him, even his favorite *Mameluke*. Generals *Bertrand* and *Desnouilles*, and one more officer go with him, to *Elba*.—He had formerly given this island to the duke of *Parma*. He appears to have been almost universally deserted—among those who took a part in favor of the *Bourbons*, we observe the names of *Lebrun*, *Talleyrand*, *Barbe Marbois*, *Barthelemy*, *Bourbonville*, *Fontanes*, *Gregorie*, *Roger Ducos*, *Sieyes*, *Kellerman*, *Champagne*, *Savary*, *Murat*, *Caulincourt*, *Schimmlpennic*, and sixty others of the first functionaries of *France*. The emperor of *Russia* has proclaimed protection and security to all classes of the people—the army, lately under *Bonaparte* appears to be dissolved, and many of the officers had come to *Paris*. It seems from the *London* papers as if the emperor of *Russia* was expected to visit *England*; great preparations being spoken of for his investiture as a knight of the garter. The princess *Charlotte* of *Wales*, heir apparent to the British throne, is about to be married to the hereditary prince of *Orange*. All the preliminaries appear to be settled.

From *Spain*. A despatch from the British minister at *Madrid*, dated March 29, gives an account of the restoration of *Ferdinand*. He entered *Spain* with his brother and uncle on the 20th, and on the 24th presented himself on the left bank of the *Fluvia*, escorted by marshal *Suchet*, where he was received by the Spanish troops appointed for the purpose, with enthusiasm. He had not yet reached *Madrid* on the 29th.

LATER. By way of *Montreal*, we have accounts three days later than the preceding. Marshal *Soult* had a bloody battle with *Wellington* near *Toulouse*, on the 10th or 11th of April—the latter remained master of the field; the former, it is said, had not been apprized of the events at *Paris*. *Bonaparte* had been seriously indisposed at *Fontainebleau*; and is represented at times to have behaved something like a madman—it is affirmed that he demanded three libraries and all his carriages (160 in number) to be given him. It is stated that he sat out for the "place of his destination" on the 17th of April, accompanied by the Russian general *Ideswaloff*, a Prussian and an Austrian general, and the British colonel *Campbell*, and an escort of 1500 men of the allied army. It is intimated that his annuity is to be £60,000. *Louis XVIII* entered *London* on the 20th of April, attended by about 150 of the ancient nobility of *France*, and was received by the prince regent with a speech, &c. he was to sail immediately in a 74 gun ship to *Boulogne*. It is said the *Roman* states are already determined to be restored to the *Pope*—and *Tuscany* to the grand duke of *Wurtzburg*.

It is a tribute due to his worth to say, that *Alexander* of *Russia* appears with great dignity in these mighty events. He seems to have the supreme command, and to exercise it with great judgment and discretion.

New London, May 25.—The whole state tax of Connecticut due Feb. 20, 1814, was paid into the treasury within 20 days of that time! The tax was about \$100,000.

Upwards of seventeen tons of SUGAR were made in the town of *Aurora*, Portage county, (Ohio) the last season. This township is five miles square.

By the arrival of the famous privateer *Scourge*, at *Chatham*, *Cape Cod*, from *Norway*, we have some interesting news from that country. It will be recollected, that the allies compelled *Denmark* to cede *Norway* to *Sweden*, but the possession has not yet been given, and the regent of *Norway*, prince *Christian Frederick*, heir apparent of the crown of *Denmark*, has refused his assent to the transfer, and prepared to resist it—the people rallying by him, and hailing him as their deliverer. He has issued a proclamation to put in requisition 87,000 men, all the force of the country—has called a congress (to be elected by the people) to meet at *Dram*, and withdrawing all claims to the Danish throne proposes to establish a republic.

UTILITY OF GUN BOATS. From the *National Advocate*. As we have observed in the public prints much of what appear to us unjust criticism upon the result of the late excursion of *Commodore Lewis*, with his flotilla, to *New London*, we have thought it due to truth, to state correctly the facts concerning it, and what we conceive to be true inferences from them, as to the contested question of the utility of gun boats.

The first object of this excursion was, to drive the *Liverpool Packet* privateer, by which our coasting trade has been so much annoyed, out of the *Sound*. The second was to bring away a new gun boat from *Patauket*—where it was likely to be destroyed by the enemy.

Both these objects were accomplished.

The flotilla afterwards proceeded to *Black Rock*, *New-Haven* and *Saybrook*, at which last place forty sail of coasting vessels were lying, bound eastward. They asked for convoy to *New London*. It was answered, that it could scarcely be expected that gun boats should protect them against a frigate, corvette and an armed sloop, then in the passage before *New-London*; but if desirous of proceeding, the flotilla would throw itself between them and the enemy, and do its utmost to protect them. The flotilla sailed with the convoy, with a fresh and fair wind. The enemy appeared determined to dispute the passage, and were so situated as to be enabled, by the wind, to place himself directly in the passage. On the approach of the flotilla he gave way, chose his distance, anchored and in a few minutes began the action, which continued until the vessels under convoy passed—*unhurt*. This object being accomplished and night coming on, the flotilla came to anchor and reconnoitred the enemy with the barges in the intention of boarding the sloop—which could not be effected, as the enemy had very carefully stationed her between the two ships. Signal was made to renew the action at daylight the following morning—the flotilla proceeded towards the enemy and found him towing away on the retreat. The flotilla pursued, until two of the enemy's ships were perceived coming through *Fisher's Island Sound*, in order to cut off the retreat of the gun boats from the shore, and several others coming up to join the two ships and sloop. It should be observed that during the action, there was a fine breeze of wind, such as brought the fleet from *Saybrook* to before *New London* in two hours and a half.

This last object was thus accomplished. The result of the whole proves the utility of gun boats.

☞ Many articles, in type, laid over.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO NO. 115.

Hæc olim munisse jurabit—VIRGIL.

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[The papers connected with "Monroe's Treaty," of importance to be preserved, have acquired so great an additional and immediate interest by late events, which induce so many to look to an early peace as probable, as to cause the editor to issue this supplement for the purpose of presenting Mr. Monroe's letter (dated at Richmond after his return from Europe) entire, which, with the instructions and remarks of the secretary of state, published in our last, will afford a clear view of the ground taken on both sides in the former negotiation.]

Forges	no.	3	
Paper mills	do.	6	
Oil mills	do.	9	
Maple sugar	lbs.	2,471,647	308,932
Salt petre	do.	201,937	33,618
Hemp	tons	5,755	620,600

Gross value of the manufactures of Kentucky excluding the "doubtful articles" 4,120,683

Whole value including the "doubtful articles," such as maple-sugar, salt-petre and hemp, so called because it does not appear certain whether they are not agricultural products rather than manufactures 6,181,024

But this amount is, probably, not more than half of the real product of the year 1810; the manufactures of grain into flour and meal, and many other articles that we know Kentucky exported in vast quantities, are not mentioned at all. The hemp raised in 1811, was nearly double the quantity raised the preceding year; and the salt petre and gun powder made is greatly increased. "Big Bone Cave" yields 500lbs. of salt petre per day, and many waggon loads of gun powder are latterly brought to the states on the sea-board. It is stated that the number of rope walks have doubled since 1810; some of them are very extensive establishments. The quantity of cotton bagging made is calculated at 1,000,000 yards per annum. The flour, whiskey, tobacco, bacon, hemp, coarse linens, and cattle, that Kentucky is capable of exporting, is immense. Cotton manufactories, with liberal capitals, are just getting fairly under way; they promise to become of great importance; but it takes some time to make their machinery in the "backwoods." In one or two years, many thousand spindles will be at work. The steam power is applied to some of those, as well as for grinding of grain. In Kentucky, until lately, but little attention was paid to raising sheep; but the approved breeds are pretty well dispersed, and there are some fine flocks. The general attention of the farmers is excited to them, and the country is exceedingly well adapted to support millions, at the smallest expense. There are some woollen manufactories, but the want of the raw material has prevented them from assuming the desired importance. The business of paper making has risen nearly to the demand. The state is rich in minerals; and the manufactures of iron are rapidly increasing. The cheapness of living in Kentucky, and the distance of a great part of the state from a market for its agricultural products, have taught the people the important advantages to be derived from giving to their commodities an increase of value by labor, which so much reduces the proportionate charges of transportation. We look to Kentucky for a full supply of such sail cloths, sheetings and linens as were heretofore received from Russia.

Lexington is the chief town of the state, though Frankfort is the seat of government. It has a population of about 6000. The public buildings are numerous and neat—it has one or two banks—steam power is applied to several manufactories. In 1811, its manufactures of hemp were valued at \$500,000, there were eight cotton factories and 3 for wool—some have been erected since then, and every busi-

Resources and Improvements.

The first permanent settlement was made in Kentucky, then a part of Virginia, in 1773; but the war of independence, that shortly followed, checked emigration, and prevented, for 8 or 10 years, those very great improvements that have since astonished us.—The beauty of the country and richness of the soil, however, excited general attention soon after the peace, and many persons of respectability and fortune fell in with the current of population rushing westward. Kentucky was received into the union as a state in 1792, and had two representatives in congress; in 1800, six representatives; in 1810, ten representatives, and a gross population of 406,511 souls. As emigrants are still numerous, it is probable the present number is little short of half a million.

This gallant and patriotic state has particularly distinguished herself in the present war; pouring forth her high-minded youth to the field, where courage, even to a fault, was their grand characteristic; and they suffered much by the allied white and red savages, under Proctor, but finally prevailed.

The progress of manufactures in Kentucky stands in full proportion to its rise of population; but our information as to particulars is very limited, though much pains was taken to collect them. Gentlemen are very glad to see collections of statistical and geographical facts, but neglectful to contribute information to assist in perfecting them. We have, however, some letters from Kentucky for which we are thankful; yet they give but little light on the matters chiefly enquired for.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of those manufactures by the following extracts from the abstract of the returns of the marshals "of the state of the several branches of American manufactures" in 1810, however imperfect these returns in general are admitted to be.

Manufactures of Kentucky for the year 1810.

Cloths and stuffs, all sorts yds.	4,685,385		
	value	\$	2,057,081
Fagging for cotton and hemp do.	453,750	159,445	
Nails	lbs. 196,000	33,660	
Spirits distilled	gals. 2,220,773	740,242	
Gun-powder	lbs. 115,716	38,561	
Salt	bush. 324,870	324,870	
Looms	no. 25,559		
Tanneries	do. 167	255,212	
Rope-walks	do. 38	398,400	
Carding machines	do. 21		
Fulling mills	do. 33		
Wormaces	do. 4		

ness has enlarged. All sorts of mechanics are prosperous; and *town lots* sell as high as they do in—*Boston*. The neighboring country is rich and beautiful, and daily rising in value. Land is dearer in the vicinity of *Lexington*, than in many parts of the old states. Entire farms have been sold from 60 to \$100 per acre. Society is polished and polite. They have a theatre; and their balls and assemblies are conducted with as much grace and ease as they are any where else, and the dresses of the parties are as tasty and elegant. Strange things these in the "back woods!"—The houses are mostly built of brick, and some of them are splendid edifices—one or two of the inns yield to none in *America* for extensiveness, convenience and good living. The streets are generally paved.—Provisions are cheap. Mechanics pay 1.50 to 2.00 dollars a week for boarding. It has three or four printing establishments, and several book-stores. *Frankfort*, the seat of government, has 15 to 1800 inhabitants. It is well built with brick, and has several handsome public buildings. The penitentiary establishment is an honor to mankind; and the *chain bridge* lately built is highly creditable to the spirit of the people. *Louisville*, at the falls of the *Ohio*, is a lively place, and must become the seat of a great commerce. It is happily situated for manufactories of grain, hemp, iron, &c. having any extent of water power. It has several flour mills and saw mills, and an iron foundry has been recently established. The rope walks are extensive and much bagging is made. The population is from 1500 to 2000.

There are many other towns in the state that I would have been glad to notice were the particulars that belong to them in my possession. I only know that in several of them manufactories of various kinds have commenced under the happiest prospects, with good capitals and competent workmen. I wish them success.

Tennessee is much behind *Ohio* and *Kentucky* in manufacturing, but the attention recently paid there to is considerable, and the prospect is encouraging. Tennessee became a state in 1796—population in 1791, 36,691; in 1795, 77,262; in 1800, 105,262; in 1810, 261,727, of whom 35,169 were slaves.—The present population is 300,000.

The returns of the marshals (before noticed) give the following items of the manufactures of Tennessee for the year 1810—

Cotton mills	No.	4	
Cotton goods, made in families	Val.	1,790,504	
Other stuffs	Do.	262,334	
Looms	No.	17,316	
Pulling mills	Do.	2	
Furnaces	Do.	6	value \$ 98,077
Bloomeries	Do.	6	17,799
Forges	Do.	7	110,438
Naileries	Do.	7	128,236
Guns—value			5,845
Tanneries	Do.	59	95,077
Spirits distilled	Gal.	801,245	400,959
Paper mills	No.	2	15,500
Copperas	lbs.	50,600	
Glauber salts		591	
Cables and cordage, value			4,435
Gun-powder	lbs.	44,373	
Maple sugar	Do.	162,340	
Salt petre	Do.	144,895	

Gross value of manufactures excluding "doubtful" articles 3,611,029. These returns were very far short of the "whole truth," and the state of things has materially changed within the 4 years last past. Many manufactories have suddenly started into importance; yet the state is, perhaps, more purely agricultural than any other of the union.—

Cotton has lately become the great staple; wool will probably become an article of considerable export in a few years. Some attention begins to be paid to raising sheep, and the country, by its mountains and vallies, presenting the changes that are supposed peculiarly favorable to the prosperity of that inestimable animal, is capable of sustaining many millions without detriment to its products of grain, cotton, &c. The value of land is considerably increased; but a good deal of it being broken, it seems difficult to give an average price. *Nashville* and *Knoxville* are the principal towns; the seats of a great commerce and of several manufactories.—But every thing is yet young here; and the profit on cotton had chiefly monopolized the capital of the state. Nevertheless, four-fifths of the people are clothed with domestic manufactures, generally household.

Tennessee is also rich in minerals, and will probably become eminent for the heavier manufactures of iron. The salt springs are numerous. One lately discovered in White county by gen. Bird Smith, yields a supply of water supposed sufficient for the use of the whole state, so strongly impregnated as not to dissolve salt put into it. Gen. Smith having ascertained the strength of the water, directed a great rock to be bored; in a little while the workmen struck upon a vein of salt water, that now gushes "to some height from the mouth of a three inch hole." The place is on a navigable branch of the *Cumberland* river, and in a thickly timbered country. The business will be extensively prosecuted.

Some notices of *Louisiana* and the "territories," hereafter.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

At the last session of the late general court, memorials were presented from a number of towns, complaining of the act of congress laying an embargo: They were referred to a committee, who reported that in their opinion, the act was unconstitutional and void in divers of its provisions; but at the same time expressed their hope, that the people of this commonwealth would, as far as possible, restrain their feelings, and wait patiently for the interposition of the state government for their relief—This report was accepted by the legislature; and it was thereupon resolved, that the memorials above-mentioned should be delivered to the governor, with a request that he, or his successor in office, should cause the same to be laid before the then next general court at an early day in their first session. In compliance with this request I will direct the secretary to deliver them to the two houses.

Since the transactions above-mentioned, the embargo and non-importation laws have been repealed: This event must afford peculiar satisfaction to the people of this state, as it seems to indicate a milder and more pacific disposition in the government; and may be considered as a final relinquishment of that restrictive system, the effects of which we have abundantly experienced in the course of the last seven years: and which, however designed to operate against the people of Great Britain, has been found to be far more injurious to us than to them.

The last act laying an embargo, interdicted the right of navigating from port to port within the limits of the state, and fishing on its coasts: From this species of restraint, we have probably suffered more than all the other states. But though those provisions, and other parts of the act, were gene-

rafsly thought to be infringements of the constitution, we have not heard of any violence in opposing them. Our fellow-citizens are therefore entitled to much credit, for the exercise of that forbearance which was recommended by the late legislature.

From the time that war was declared, a great proportion of the people in this state have viewed that measure as unnecessary and unjustifiable: Their sentiments were fully expressed by their representatives then assembled, and afterwards at every subsequent meeting of the state legislature. Our national rulers had, therefore, no reason to expect, that, with these sentiments, we should do any thing more in support of the war, than they had a right by the constitution, to demand; and they could not expect it, unless they supposed we were destitute of moral principle. Nor has the manner of carrying on the war had any tendency to satisfy us of its policy or justice; it was commenced, and is still prosecuted against the unoffending inhabitants of Canada, with whom many of the people of these states are connected by the ties of blood and the habits of friendship. But as congress are authority by the constitution, to declare war, and impose taxes to defray the expence, we are bound to obey the laws which are duly enacted for this purpose; and I am happy to observe, that none of the measures of the general government have been opposed by violence, and no dangerous commotions have disgraced the people, in this commonwealth. I flatter myself that our fellow-citizens will continue to manifest the same regard to order, and will confide in you, gentlemen, as the guardians of their rights, to adopt such measures for their relief and safety, as your wisdom shall dictate, and the constitution of our country justify.

We can hardly conceive that in the present state of France and England, the members of our government can have any temptation to continue the war.—We hope they will perceive the danger of being involved in the politics and quarrels of Europe. That they will provide for the common defence, and make no attempts to extend our territory, either by conquest or purchase, or to allow the subjects of foreign powers to become citizens of the U. States. That they will protect the indian tribes in their rightful possessions; and that they will seek peace in the spirit of candor and reconciliation, and impose no unreasonable restraints hereafter upon commercial enterprize. We may then hope to become once more, a prosperous and united people.

I have received a letter from the governor of Pennsylvania, which enclosed a resolution of the senate and house of representatives of that state, proposing that an amendment of the constitution of the United States shall be adopted, by which the term of service of the senators in congress shall be reduced from six to four years; these papers will be laid before you.

As we have been selected by our constituents to the offices in which we have now engaged, they have a right to expect that we shall pursue a disinterested and impartial course of conduct, and guard their interest with steadiness and fidelity. Whatever claims we make to patriotism, if we appear solicitous for our own advancement, or endeavor by unfair methods to ensure the success of a party we belong to, our fellow-citizens may well doubt our sincerity when we pretend to an anxious concern for the public good. The real patriot makes no sacrifice of truth or duty to gain the confidence of the people, nor will he deviate from the strictest rules of integrity to effect any purpose, how important soever it may seem to the interest of his country; he wishes that the state and nation may prosper, whoever di-

rects their affairs, and is content with his own proportion of the public happiness.

Divers subjects, interesting to particular sections of the state, or to individuals, were postponed at the close of the last session of the general court, from the want of sufficient time to discuss them; I presume they will now receive the attention to which they are entitled. If any matters of importance shall occur to me, of which you, gentlemen may not be informed, or which may seem to escape your recollection, I will communicate them by a message.

CALEB STRONG.

May 30, 1814.

“Monroe's Treaty.”

LETTER FROM MR. MONROE TO MR. MADISON.

Richmond, February 28, 1805.

Sir,—It appears by your letter of May 20th, 1807, which was forwarded by Mr. Furviance to Mr. Pinkney and myself, at London, and received on the 16th July, that you had construed several articles of the treaty, which we had signed with the British commissioners, on the 31st December, 1806, in a different sense from that in which they were conceived by us. As the course we were instructed to pursue, by your letter of February 2d, with regard to that treaty, which was confirmed in that of May 20th, was in no degree dependent on our construction of any of its articles, or on the political considerations which induced us to sign it, we deemed it unnecessary to enter into any explanation in reply, either of our construction of its articles, or of the political considerations alluded to. We thought it more consistent with our duty, to look solely to the object of our instructions, and to exert our utmost efforts to accomplish it; and we acted in conformity to that sentiment. The result of these efforts was made known, by the documents which I had the honor to present to you, when I was lately at Washington, being copies of a joint dispatch, which Mr. Pinkney and I had forwarded by Mr. Rose. We had flattered ourselves, that it might have been practicable to obtain the amendments of the treaty which the president desired, as the state of affairs in Europe had become more favorable to such a result; but in that we were disappointed. We found no difficulty in accomplishing the other object, of setting it aside, as we were instructed to do, in case the proposed amendments were not acceded to.

At this time there is no objection to such an explanation, that I am aware of, and there are many reasons why it should be given. You will be sensible that, so far as an unfavorable estimate is entertained of that transaction, it must, in the degree, tend to injure those who gave it the sanction of their names; and you will be equally sensible that, if the United States are in any degree interested in it, at this time, it must consist in its being viewed in a just, rather than an unfavorable light. In retiring from the station which I have lately held, this is the last act of public and private duty, which I have to perform, in relation to it. It is to me, in many views, a painful duty, but still it is one which it is highly incumbent on me to execute.

It is far from being my desire to compromise Mr. Pinkney, in this letter, in the slightest circumstance. In the management of the business which was entrusted to us jointly, we acted with the greatest harmony, and exerted our best efforts to accomplish the object of our instructions. I am not aware that, in speaking of any part of the treaty, I shall give it a construction in which he would not concur; but that presumption is founded altogether on what took

place between us in the course of the negotiation. To this communication he is not a party, nor indeed does he know that such a one will be made. In every view, therefore, it is improper, and would be unjust, that he should be considered as having any concern in it.

The impressment of seamen from our merchant vessel is a topic which claims a primary attention, from the order which it holds in your letter, but more especially from some important considerations that are connected with it. The idea entertained by the public is, that the rights of the United States were abandoned by the American commissioners in the late negotiation, and that their seamen were left by their acquiescence, if not by formal renunciation, to depend, for their safety, on the mercy of the British cruisers. I have, on the contrary, always believed, and still do believe, that the ground on which that interest was placed by the paper of the British commissioners of November 8, 1806, and the explanations which accompanied it, was both honorable and advantageous to the United States; that it contained a concession in their favor, on the part of Great Britain, on the great principle in contestation, never before made by a formal and obligatory act of the government, which was highly favorable to their interest; and that it also imposed on her the obligation to conform her practice under it, till a more complete arrangement should be concluded, to the just claims of the United States. To place this transaction in its true light, and to do justice to the conduct of the American commissioners, it will be necessary to enter at some length into the subject.

The British paper states that the king was not prepared to disclaim or derogate from a right on which the security of the British navy might essentially depend, especially in a conjuncture when he was engaged in wars which enforced the necessity of the most vigilant attention to the preservation and supply of his naval force; that he had directed his commissioners to give to the commissioners of the United States the most positive assurances that instructions had been given, and should be repeated and enforced, to observe the greatest caution in the impressing of British seamen, to preserve the citizens of the United States from molestation or injury, and that immediate and prompt redress should be afforded on any representation of injury sustained by them. It then proposes to postpone the article relative to impressment on account of the difficulties which were experienced in arranging any article on that subject, and to proceed to conclude a treaty on the other points that were embraced by the negotiation. As a motive to such a postponement, and the condition of it, it assures us that the British commissioners were instructed still to entertain the discussion of any plan which could be devised to secure the interests of both states without injury to the rights of either.

By this paper it is evident that the rights of the United States were expressly to be reserved, and not abandoned, as has been most erroneously supposed; that the negotiation on the subject of impressment was to be postponed for a limited time, and for a special object only, and to be revived as soon as that object was accomplished; and, in the interim, that the practice of impressment was to correspond essentially with the views and interests of the United States. It is, indeed, evident, from a correct view of the contents of that paper, that Great Britain refused to disclaim or derogate only from what she called her right, as it also is, that as her refusal was made applicable to a crisis of extraordinary peril, it authorized the reasonable expectation, if not the just claim, that even in that the accommodation desired would be hereafter yielded.

In our letter to you of November 11, which accompanied the paper under consideration, and in that of January 3, which was forwarded with the treaty, these sentiments were fully confirmed. In that of November 11, we communicated one important fact, which left no doubt of the sense in which it was intended by the British commissioners, that that paper should be construed by us. In calling your attention to the passage which treats of impressment, in reference to the practice which should be observed in future, we remarked that the terms "high seas" were not mentioned in it, and added that we knew that the omission had been intentional. It was impossible that those terms could have been omitted intentionally *with our knowledge*, for any purpose other than to admit a construction that it was intended that impressments should be confined to the land. I do not mean to imply that it was understood between the British commissioners and us, that Great Britain should abandon the practice of impressment on the high seas altogether. I mean, however, distinctly to state that it was understood that the practice heretofore pursued by her should be abandoned, and that no impressment should be made on the high seas under the obligation of that paper, except in cases of an extraordinary nature, to which no general prohibition against it could be construed fairly to extend. The cases to which I allude were described in our letter of November 11. They suppose, a British ship of war and a merchant vessel of the United States, lying in the Tagus or some other port, the desertion of some of the sailors from the ship of war to the merchant vessel, and the sailing of the latter with such deserters on board, they being British subjects. It was admitted that no general prohibition against impressment could be construed to sanction such cases of injustice and fraud; and to such cases it was understood that the practice should in future be confined.

It is a just claim on our part, that the explanations which were given of that paper by the British commissioners when they presented it to us, and afterwards while the negotiation was depending, which we communicated to you in due order of time, should be taken into view, in a fair estimate of our conduct in that transaction. As the arrangement which they proposed, was of an informal nature, resting on an understanding between the parties in a certain degree confidential, it could not otherwise than happen that such explanations would be given us in the course of the business, of the views of their government in regard to it. And if an arrangement by informal understanding is admissible in any case between nations, it was our duty to receive those explanations, to give them the weight to which they are justly entitled, and to communicate them to you, with our impression of the extent of the obligation, which they imposed. It is in that mode only that what is called an informal understanding between nations can be entered into. It presumes a want of precision in the written documents connected with it, which is supplied by mutual explanations and confidence. Reduce the transaction to form and it becomes a treaty. That an informal understanding was an admissible mode of arranging this interest with Great Britain is made sufficiently evident by your letter of February 3d, 1807, in reply to ours of November 11, of the preceding year.

Without relying, however, on the explanations that were given by the British commissioners of the import of that paper, or of the course which their government intended to pursue under it, it is fair to remark on the paper itself, that as by it the rights of the parties were reserved, and the negotiation might be continued on this particular topic, after a treaty should be formed on the others, Great Britain was

bound not to trespass on those rights while that negotiation was depending; and in case she did trespass on them, in any the slightest degree, the United States would be justified in breaking off the negotiation, and appealing to force in vindication of their rights. The mere circumstance of entertaining an amicable negotiation by one party for the adjustment of a controversy, where no right had been acknowledged in it by the other, gives to the latter a just claim to such a forbearance on the part of the former. But the entertainment of a negotiation for the express purpose of securing interests sanctioned by acknowledged rights, makes such claim irresistible. We were, therefore, decidedly of opinion, that the paper of the British commissioners placed the interest of impressment on ground which it was both safe and honorable for the United States to admit: that in short it gave their government the command of the subject for every necessary and useful purpose. Attached to the treaty it was the basis or condition, on which the treaty rested. Strong in its character in their favor on the great question of right, and admitting a favorable construction on others, it placed them on more elevated ground in those respects than they had held before; and by keeping the negotiation open to obtain a more complete adjustment, the administration was armed with the most effectual means of securing it. By this arrangement the government possessed a power to coerce without being compelled to assume the character belonging to coercion, and it was able to give effect to that power without violating the relations of amity between the countries. The right to break off the negotiation and appeal to force, could never be lost sight of in any discussion on the subject; while there was no obligation to make that appeal till necessity compelled it. If Great Britain conformed her practice to the rule prescribed by the paper of November 8, and the explanations which accompanied it, our government might rest on that ground with advantage; but if she departed from that rule and a favorable opportunity offered for the accomplishment of a more complete and satisfactory arrangement, by a decisive effort, it would be at liberty to seize such opportunity for the advantage of the country.

These considerations, founded on a view of the proposed arrangement itself, furnished strong inducement to us to proceed to the other objects of the negotiation. There were other considerations of a different character, which recommended it with still greater force. Had we refused to proceed in the negotiation, what was the alternative which such a refusal presented to our view? The negotiation would have been at an end, after having failed in all its objects; for if this interest was not arranged, none others could be. The attitude which the governments held towards each other, was in a certain degree hostile. Injuries had been inflicted by one party, and resentment shewn by the other, the latter having taken a step in the case of the non-importation law, which was intended to vindicate the public rights and honor by being made the means of obtaining a redress of those injuries. The measure was intended for the ministry of Mr Pitt, from which the injuries were received, but by the removal of that ministry, and the delay which took place in the passage of the law, it came into operation against the ministry of Mr Fox and lord Grenville, who would not have rendered those injuries, and against whom of course such a weapon would not have been raised. Notwithstanding the existence of that law, and the attitude which still remained between the government, it was impossible to appeal to it as a strong motive of action with the new ministry.

Such an appeal was sure to produce more harm than good. It would have lost us all claim on the generous feelings and liberal policy, which the new ministry was believed to indulge and disposed to adopt towards the United States. The negotiation, therefore, with the new ministry, was conducted by policy, as well as by inclination, on friendly and conciliatory principles. Should it fail, however, in its object, and be broken off, the relation between the parties would change in an instant. From that moment the new ministry would stand on the ground of the old one, and the nation be united in all its political parties against us. The attitude would become in fact, what the exterior announced it to be, hostile, and it was difficult to perceive how it could be changed, and peace be preserved, with honor to the United States. They could not recede from the ground which they had taken, or accept, by compulsion, terms which they had rejected in an amicable negotiation. War, therefore, seemed to be the inevitable consequence of such a state of things, and I was far from considering it an alternative, which ought to be preferred to the arrangement which was offered to us. When I took into view the prosperous and happy condition of the United States, compared with that of other nations; that, as a neutral power they were almost the exclusive carriers of the productions of the whole world; and that in commerce they flourished beyond example, notwithstanding the losses which they occasionally suffered, I was strong in the opinion that those blessings ought not to be hazarded in such a question. Many other considerations tended to confirm me in that sentiment. I knew that the United States were not prepared for war; that their coast was unfortified, and their cities in a great measure defenceless: that their militia, in many of the states, was neither armed nor trained; and that their whole revenue was derived from commerce. I could not presume that there was just cause to doubt which of the alternatives ought to be preferred. Had it, however, been practicable to terminate the negotiation, without such an adjustment as that proposed, and without taking any decisive measure in consequence of its failure, what was to become of the non-importation law? If suffered to remain in force, it was sure to produce war. Great Britain, it was known, would enter into no arrangement, by treaty, which did not provide for its repeal; and there was little reason to presume, after the rupture of the negotiation, by which the relation between the parties would be less friendly, that she would become more accommodating. It was, on the contrary, fairly to be concluded, that if any arrangement whatever should be practicable, it would be a less advantageous one than that which we had sanctioned. Some disposition of it was therefore indispensably necessary, in any course which might be taken. These considerations had much weight in deciding that which was pursued, and I frankly own, that a sincere desire to afford to the administration an honorable opportunity for its repeal, since, under existing circumstances, it did not seem probable that it could be longer useful, and might be injurious, was a strong motive with me to incur the responsibility which I took on myself in that transaction. To the arrangement proposed we gave our sanction. We undertook to submit it to the consideration of our government, taking care to inform the British commissioners, that we had no power to conclude a treaty that would be obligatory on the United States, which did not arrange in a satisfactory manner the interest of impressment. We agreed also to proceed in a discussion of the other objects of the negotiation, and eventually concluded

a treaty; it being understood, from what we had frequently stated, that if our government should disapprove the arrangement relative to impressment, the whole would fall with it. Thus the United States enjoyed the advantage of being at liberty to accept or reject the arrangement, while on the British government it was binding. With one party it was a project with the other a treaty. There was in truth nothing unreasonable in this circumstance, as the British commissioners acted in presence of the cabinet, consulted and took its instruction on every point, while our distance from our government rendered such a recurrence to it impossible. This advantage however proceeded from the nature of the transaction: it was not the effect of finesse on our part. We advanced in the negotiation, and concluded a treaty in a firm belief, that although it fell short of what we had expected to obtain, it was nevertheless, in the then state of affairs, such a one as the United States might adopt with credit and advantage. I have no doubt that the British commissioners entertained still greater confidence in such a result. The circumstance of our finally agreeing to sanction the arrangement rather than break off the negotiation, at which issue we had frequently stood, in the progress of it, was calculated to make that impression. But it was much strengthened by a knowledge, that the whole arrangement would expose them to very severe and probably successful attacks from the opposition, while they had no expectation that it would be popular in the country.

By your letter of Feb. 3d, 1807, in reply to ours of Nov. 11th, 1806, the course which the government resolved to pursue was announced. By it we were informed, that the president disapproved the informal arrangement proposed by the British commissioners relative to impressment, and was resolved to enter into no treaty with the British government, which when limited to, or short of strict right on every other point, should include in it no article on that particular one; that in case such an article could not be obtained, we should terminate the negotiation without any formal compact whatever, but with a mutual understanding, founded on friendly and liberal discussions and explanations, that in practice each party would entirely conform to what should be thus informally settled between them. And we were authorised to give assurances, in case such an arrangement should be satisfactory in substance, that as long as it should be respected in practice, particularly on the subjects of neutral trade and impressment, the president would earnestly, and probably successfully, recommend it to congress not to permit the non-importation law to go into operation; and in the mean time, that he would exercise the power vested in him by an act of congress, if no intervening intelligence forbade it, of suspending its operation till the meeting of congress, who, being in session, would have an opportunity to make due provision for the case; and finally, that if a treaty, which did not provide for the interest of impressment, should have been concluded before the receipt of that letter, we should candidly apprise the British commissioners of the reasons why it would not be ratified, and invite them to enter again on the business with a view to such a result as was desired.

By this letter the arrangement which we had sanctioned, comprising the informal one relative to impressment, and that by treaty on the other topics, was rejected, and lieu of it we were instructed to enter into an informal understanding or arrangement of the whole subject, and as was to be inferred from the fair import of the letter, on the same conditions. It was the more to be presumed that the government

was willing to accept, in the mode which it proposed, the conditions which we might be able to obtain in the other, from the consideration, that the latter were under its view at the time the instructions were given, by the paper of the British commissioners of November 8th, and our letter of the 11th, and the certainty with which, it as well as we, must have been impressed, that more favorable could not be expected.

In defending myself against the imputation of having sacrificed the rights of our seamen, I shall be permitted to derive support from the conduct of the government itself in the same interest. Under that impression, I have to remark, that I consider the conduct of the government as furnishing the most ample vindication of that of the American commissioners. The government was equally willing to enter into some arrangement, which should preserve the peace of the country, although it should not accomplish the object which had been so ardently desired. The only difference between the plan which we sanctioned and that which it proposed, was that the whole arrangement should be informal. Had the administration resorted to war as a preferable alternative, or been willing to leave the business unsettled, its policy and example might have been plead against us; but in offering to accept the same conditions in an informal mode, and to withdraw, in some form, the non-importation law as a motive to it, it shewed that the considerations which had been respected by us had as much weight with it.

But the conduct of the administration furnishes other strong arguments in favor of the arrangement proposed by the American commissioners. By engaging to observe the informal arrangement which we were instructed to enter into, as long as Great Britain should observe it, it seemed as if the United States would be deprived of the right of insisting on other terms, however favorable the opportunity for it might be, while Great Britain would be at liberty to depart from such arrangement whenever the events of war furnished her an adequate motive for it. This was the opposite of our arrangement as I have stated above, by which, as we presumed, she would be bound, and we free. Certainty to our merchants was all important. Any fair well defined rule, within which they might prosecute in safety their enterprizes, although it might fall short in some respects of our just claims, might perhaps be preferable to frequent collisions which put every thing at hazard. In any event it was an object of great importance to keep the peace of the country in our own hands, by retaining the right to resort to war when it suited us and then only.

I will now proceed to the other topics, which are adverted to in your letter of May 20, 1807, and on which I shall be as concise as possible. In your examination of the treaty you notice several of primary importance, which you conceive to have been improperly arranged in the articles which refer to them. I will pursue in my remarks the order which you have traced.

You consider the 11th article as objectionable in having shut to our commerce important channels which were left open to it, by the decisions of the British courts, and the principles contained in the communication from lord Hawkesbury to Mr. King. In support of that opinion you observe that as the article stipulates, that the United States may carry the manufactures and productions of Europe, from their own ports, to any colony of the enemies of Great Britain, they are prohibited by it from carrying the manufactures or productions of the countries beyond the cape of Good Hope, in like manner, to

such colonies. You observe also that as the United States are authorized to carry from their own ports the productions of enemy's colonies to Europe, they are prohibited from carrying those productions to the southern coast of the Mediterranean, or beyond the cape of Good Hope, or to any other enemy or neutral colonies in this quarter.

I am persuaded that you will be satisfied, on further consideration, that this construction of that article is unfounded. It is not the object of the article to regulate the general commerce of the countries, or to compromise their claims in any case to which the regulation does not explicitly extend. The regulation prescribed by it applies to a case of controversy between the parties, in a point of immediate contract, and it was the object of the article to adjust the controversy in that point. If we advert to the issue which was made up between them, as clearly defined by the orders of the British government, the decisions of the courts of admiralty under them, and the discussions which took place between the governments on the subject, we shall find that in no view can the construction which you impute to the article, be supported.

The issue lately made up between the parties involved solely the question, what circumstances, or acts, to be performed in the neutral country, were necessary to break the continuity of a voyage from the colony of an enemy to its parent country or some enemy country in Europe? this point had been settled, as was presumed, by former decisions of the British courts of admiralty, and explanations of the British government, in a manner which was so far satisfactory to the United States as to justify a belief, that if those decisions and explanations had been adhered to, the existing controversy on this subject would not have arisen. But in 1805 the British courts of admiralty insisted on the performance of new acts in the United States, or, what amounted to the same thing, extended by construction the doctrine of former decisions in such a manner as to make the performance of new acts, such too as were of a nature highly onerous and oppressive, indispensably necessary. On this special point the parties were at issue, and the sole object of the article was to adjust, by temporary arrangement, the controversy on that point. The rights of the parties, in every other instance, not within the scope of the adjustment, were to remain, of course, untouched, and, in that particular one, to revive at the expiration of the term limited for the duration of the article.

A concise analysis of the several orders of the British government relative to the trade of neutral powers with enemy colonies, will place, in a clear point of view, the ground of the controversy between the parties, and the precise object and effect of the regulation proposed by the article under consideration. The first order bears date on the 6th November, 1793. It directed the British cruisers to bring in for lawful adjudication all vessels laden with goods, the produce of any colony of France, or carrying provisions or supplies for such colony.—That order amounted, in express terms, to a declaration of war against the neutral powers, and it was issued in that spirit by the British government. The policy, however, which dictated the order, did not last long. Events soon produced a change of policy, and with it a revocation, or, to use the technical phraseology of the admiralty, a relaxation of the order. The 2d order was of the 8th Jan. 1794. It directed the cruisers "to bring in all vessels laden with goods, the produce of the French West India islands, and coming directly from any port of the said islands to any port in Europe." This order being directory prescribed the case in which neutral

vessels engaged in such a trade should be seized, and thereby confined the seizure to that case only. No vessel engaged in that trade which did not come within the scope of the order, could be touched.—Thus the effect of the order was to inhibit the direct trade of the United States, between enemy colonies and Europe, in the productions of those colonies. It left the trade free between the U. States and enemy colonies, and between the United States and Europe, and, of course every other country.—It left it free also in the direct line, between enemy colonies and Africa and Asia. By confining the restriction to Europe, those countries were necessarily exempted from its operation. The 3d order of the 25th January, 1798, directed the cruisers to "bring in all vessels laden with cargoes, the produce of any island of France, Spain or Holland, and coming directly from any port of the said islands or settlements to any port in Europe, not being a port of Great Britain, nor of the country to which such ships being neutral belonged." The sole effect of this order was to extend to the neutral powers of Europe, the accommodation which had been yielded to the United States by that of 8th January, 1794. The next order bears date on the 24th June, 1803. It directs the cruisers not to seize any vessel which shall be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of enemies and the neutral country to which the vessel belongs, and laden with the property of inhabitants of such neutral country; provided such vessel shall not be supplying nor have supplied the enemy on the outward voyage with any articles of contraband of war, &c. The sole object of this order appears to have been to introduce a new rule relative to contraband, by subjecting a vessel to seizure on that account, on her return voyage, after depositing her cargo at her place of destination. It prohibits the seizure of neutral vessels, European as well as American, engaged in a trade between enemy colonies and the neutral countries, by positive inhibition.—That trade had been left free before, by the restriction of the seizure to vessels engaged in the direct trade between enemy colonies and the parent country. It was now secured by positive inhibition.—The right to carry on the trade from the neutral country to other countries, was left on the ground on which it stood before. That this order was not intended to affect that trade, and did not affect it, is made sufficiently evident by many decisions of the courts of admiralty, which have been given since the order was issued. In proof of this I refer to all the cases that were decided by the British courts of admiralty, touching the trade of neutrals with enemy colonies in the years 1805 and 6, and more especially to that of the William Trefrey, it being the last one and containing a summary of the whole doctrine.

If we recur to the decisions of the courts themselves, we shall find a full confirmation of what is here advanced. We shall find that in conforming their decisions to the spirit of the orders of the government, they inhibit the direct trade only between the colony and the parent country, or some other country of Europe: that they do not call in question the trade between neutral powers in the productions of enemy colonies, after those productions were allowed to have been incorporated into the stock of the country: that they gave recent and high offence only by the new doctrines advanced, on this latter point, which, by assuming to investigate the motives of the parties engaged in the trade, and to reject acts which were before deemed satisfactory by decisions the most solemn, and to impose new conditions the most onerous and oppressive, laid that commerce completely at the mercy of British tribu-

nals. The most material cases are those of the *Immanuel*, which involved the question of a trade between Bordeaux and St. Domingo, that is, the direct trade between the parent country and its colony, in which the goods were condemned on that account. *Robin*. Rep. 2d vol. page 185. And of the *Polly*, *Lasky*, in which the vessel was taken on a voyage from Marblehead to Spain, charged with the productions of the Havana, brought to Marblehead by the same vessel. In this case the question of continuity of voyage was involved, and the court decided in favor of the American claim, on ground that gave no offence. It was admitted in explicit terms by the judge, that an American had a right to import the produce of the Spanish colonies into his own country, and to carry them on thence to the general commerce of Europe, and that the landing of the cargo and payment of the duties would be sufficient criteria of a bona fide importation. 2d *Rob. Rep.* page 361. The next cases were those of the *Essex*, *Orme*, of the *Rowhena*, and some others of the same kind, in 1805, which turned on the point of continuity of voyage, in which the court, pushing its doctrine to the unjust and pernicious extent complained of, produced the controversy which took place between the countries.

The communication between Mr. King and lord Hawkesbury is of the same character. The advocate-general admits in his report, which was adopted by lord Hawkesbury, and communicated by him to Mr. King, that by the relaxation of the general principle respecting the trade with enemy colonies, it was distinctly understood, and had been repeatedly so decided by the court of appeal, that the produce of enemy colonies might be imported into the neutral country, and re-exported thence *even to the mother country* of such colony; and in like manner that the produce and manufactures of the mother country might be carried to its colonies. He states that the direct trade between the mother country and its colonies had not been recognized as legal: that what amounted to an intermediate importation into the neutral country, might sometimes be a question of difficulty; that the mere touching in the neutral country to take fresh clearances, might perhaps be deemed evasive, and in effect the direct trade; but that the high court of admiralty had expressly decided (and he saw no reason to expect that the court of appeal would vary the rules) that landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country would break the continuity of the voyage, and was such an importation as would legalize the trade although the goods were re-shipped in the same vessel, on account of the same proprietors, and were forwarded for sale to the mother country of the colony.

This communication corresponds in every the minutest circumstances with the spirit of the orders and decisions of the courts as above explained. It insists, and in terms that are far from being positive, that the direct trade only *between the mother country and the colony*, was inhibited. It admits that the trade through the neutral country to the mother country of the colony was lawful, and fixes with great precision, the acts to be performed in the neutral country, which would be sufficient to incorporate the goods into the stock of the country and break the continuity of the voyage. In the latter part of the report alluded to, the advocate-general seems to make a kind of reservation of the right of the court of appeal, to revise the decisions of the high court of admiralty, which he represents to have settled the doctrine. But he makes that reservation, if indeed it was intended as one, in such terms as to

preclude the idea, that it would ever be taken advantage of, especially when it is considered that the report was adopted by the government, and communicated officially, by the secretary of state to a foreign minister. It is certain however, that through the court of appeal, the new encroachment on the rights of the United States was made, which produced the controversy which ensued immediately afterwards.

The discussion which took place between lord Mulgrave and myself in 1805, on the subject of the seizures then made, treated the encroachment in that line as the special cause of complaint on the part of the United States. Although the British pretension to inhibit even the direct trade, had not been countenanced by the government, yet the commerce of the United States had been made, in a certain degree, to accommodate with it by the merchants. They were content to decline the direct trade and to prosecute their enterprises through the United States, equally with the mother country and its colonies. It was natural in the course of a controversy which involved such important interests, that the rights of the parties should be taken upon principle, and carried to the greatest extent. To the light thrown on the subject by a very able essay, which I received from you, I was much indebted, and I acknowledge, in this communication, the aid which it afforded me, with peculiar satisfaction. A vindication however, of the cause or principle, however extensive the range might be, could not affect the origin of the controversy, nor give to the article entered into for its adjustment, a construction different from that, which, by well established rules, is fairly applicable to it.

From this view of the several orders of the British government and from the exposition given of them by the courts, and by the government itself, it appears that the sole object of those that were issued after that of the 6th of November, 1793, was to inhibit the direct trade of the United States, between enemy-colonies and Europe; that they did not touch, and were not intended to interfere with the trade between the United States and Europe, even the parent country, and a fortiori between the United States and Asia and Africa. It was indeed, the object of the order of November 6th, 1793, to suppress the commerce of neutral powers with enemy colonies altogether: but that being abandoned, the next idea which occurred was to embarrass that trade, by forcing it through neutral countries. Here, then, arose a new question, which turned entirely on another principle. That a neutral power had to carry on trade from its own ports, in any article, though of foreign produce, which had been incorporated into the stock of the country, not contraband of war, and to all countries was not controverted. That point, otherwise clear and indisputable in itself, had been long settled in the highest tribunals, and by the most eminent jurists in England. The circumstances which constituted such an incorporation of foreign articles into the stock of the country, had also been settled by the same authorities. Still the question which now arose turned on this latter point. In forcing this commerce through neutral ports with a view to embarrass it, it became necessary [to give the greatest effect to that expedient] to increase the difficulties in those ports, which was done in the manner already stated.

If the instructions of the British government did not inhibit the trade in question, the adjustment contained in the article under consideration, could not affect it. That article supposes a *difference* between the parties relative to a trade with enemy

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WHOLE NO. 146.

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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colonies, and the instructions which interfere with it. The article could not operate in any trade to which the instructions did not extend, and concerning which there was no controversy. In the present case the conclusion is the more irresistible, because there did not exist even a possibility of controversy in regard to that trade.

But it is inferred, that because it is stipulated, that the produce of enemy colonies may be carried to Europe from the United States, that the ports of Asia and Africa are shut on them, and that because it is stipulated that the manufactures of Europe may be carried from the United States to the West Indies, that those of Asia and Africa are prohibited from being carried there. This objection has been already obviated. Had the instructions of the British government inhibited that trade, and a controversy between the governments arisen from the inhibition, as the article does not extend to the case; the most that could have been inferred, would have been, that it was unprovided for; and that the rights of the parties would remain in the same state respecting it, as if the article had not been entered into. It is easy to explain the cause why the term "Europe" was introduced into the article, in reference to the ports, to which colony produce might be carried, and "European" in reference to the manufactures which might be carried to enemy colonies, and to shew that they were adopted with a view to open on the widest scale the ports which had been at any time shut on them by the British orders. Although the policy of these orders, as well as of the principle on which they are founded, is more particularly applicable to the direct trade between enemy colonies and their mother country, yet as the term "Europe" had been adopted in the modifications that were made in them, first in the instance of the United States, and afterwards at that of the neutral European powers, as the widest scale within which the inhibition operated, it was thought best to use that term to prevent the possibility of mistake, as to the extent of the adjustment. Had terms of more extensive import been adopted, they could not have been more effectual to the object, while they might have tended to enlarge the sphere of British pretension, by extending it to cases to which it would be highly improper to give a sanction.

But it is supposed that although the orders of the British government may not have inhibited this trade, it is comprised in the general inhibition of the British principle. If the British principle inhibits such a trade, which I do not admit, it does not follow that a sanction to that inhibition is given by this article, for reasons already stated. If the provision of the article does not extend to that trade, the right of the parties cannot be effected by it.—They remain equally in force against the principle, as against the instructions, had they inhibited it.—But the claim to an exemption from that trade from the operation of the British principle, rests on still stronger ground, admitting that it ever extended to it, which however I am far from admitting.—It can be shewn that the orders themselves, take it completely from within the scope of that principle.

By instructing the cruisers to seize vessels engaged in a particular trade, every other trade is allowed.—It is in that mode, that what is called a relaxation of the British principle, is effected. The order reduces the principle to its own standard, or, in other words; becomes the principle itself. If this doctrine is not true it is impossible to designate in what mode the relaxation, which is universally admitted, of the British principle, is wrought; or to prove that there has been any relaxation of it whatever.—If the orders have not that effect, of what avail are they? That they have that effect is proved by the decisions of the courts, and the practice under them. I am aware of the broad doctrine held by the courts on this subject, but that doctrine, necessarily ambiguous from the dilemma in which the courts were placed by the inconsistent orders of the government, if not reconcileable to this construction (as I think it is, when the whole subject is taken into view) is contradicted by the decisions of the same courts and the explanations of the government itself.

I say that this trade is not inhibited by the British principle, because it supposes a trade between enemy colonies and the mother country. But a trade between the United States and Asia or Africa, let the subject of it be what it may, is not a trade of that kind. It is a trade with independent powers at peace with Great Britain, with whom we have a right to trade, by all the rules which Great Britain has at any time insisted on. It would be of dangerous tendency to admit that Great Britain had a pretension to interfere with such a trade in any case. After the goods are received into the United States, no matter of what articles they consist, or from what quarter they came, they are the property of the country, and may of right be shipped to any other country. The British principle does not controvert this doctrine. It asserts in its widest range the right only to seize them on their route to the neutral country, and from it to the mother country of the colony, or some other enemy country of Europe, provided they be not incorporated into the stock of the neutral country. If they are, they may go under the arrangement made to the countries to which the British principle applies. But they require no sanction from the British government, to go to those to which it does not apply. The destination of the vessel alone would, as I presume, dispel every doubt of the legality of the trade, and preclude all farther enquiry concerning it. The question of continuity of voyage could never arise in such a case. It is certain that the arrangement alluded to gives no sanction to it, and for the best of all reasons, that the trade was not admitted, or even contended to be comprised within the range of British principle.

I shall close my remarks on this point by observing, that as the arrangements of the acts to break the continuity of the voyage from the United States to the parent country, and other enemy countries of Europe, in the produce of their colonies, and from the United States to those colonies, in the manufactures of Europe is confined strictly to that object, the rights of the parties remain unimpaired in every other circumstance relative to that trade; that as the article contains no stipulation against the direct

trade from the colony to the parent country, the right to carry on even that trade is not necessarily suspended by it: that if in any view it can be considered as suspended, it is by implication arising out of the whole transaction, rather than from the stipulation itself. How much stronger then is the conclusion already drawn from other premises, that nothing is to be deduced from that article to justify the construction which has been imputed to it.

The remarks above made, refer more particularly to a trade between the United States and Europe in the produce of enemy colonies. They are however equally applicable to the other objection stated in your letter, of a trade between the United States and enemy colonies, in the produce of manufactures of Africa or Asia. None of the orders alluded to inhibit that commerce, and it is most certain that the article alluded to, gives no sanction to such a pretension.

As to the conditions by which it is agreed to break the continuity of the voyage, I have to observe that they are as favorable as you had expected. We were authorized to stipulate, if better conditions could not be obtained, that the goods should be landed, the duties paid and the ship chartered. We stipulated, only that the goods should be landed, and the duty paid, making the duty on European goods one per cent. and on colony productions two. By exempting the party from the necessity of changing the ship, an important advantage was certainly secured. By fixing the duty at 1 per cent. in one instance, and at 2 in the other, it was not possible that the slightest embarrassment should be thrown in the way of the trade. The duty payable on manufactures consumed in the country is about 15 per cent. and on West India productions 25. The trifling amount made payable to the country on the re-exportation of the articles, could not be felt by the merchant. It would fall on the European consumer. It could not be felt as a heavy imposition on the trade itself. Our only competitor in it would be Great Britain, whose merchants would labor under the disadvantages incident to war, in a thousand shapes, more especially as the ports of the whole continent would be shut on them, in not being able to get their goods into those ports, otherwise than by smuggling them: a mode which could not fail to be onerous, if it succeeded, but which was likely to fail in most cases. It should be remembered also, that the increased duties which would accrue to the country would tend, in the degree, to interest the whole community in support of a commerce, in which the commercial part was most materially interested. It is the policy of the European powers having colonies in the West Indies, to make the parent country the entrepot of the productions of its colonies. Is not that policy worthy the attention and imitation of the United States, in respect to the trade of the colonies in question? The duty received would make some recompense to the nation for the expenses incurred and sums expended, in supporting our right to that trade. Besides, by making the ports of the United States the "entrepôts" for such productions, the country in general would derive some advantage from the measure. Every ship engaged in the commerce which entered an American port, would bring something to, and take something from it. The vast amount of Asiatic, European and West India articles brought to our markets, would cheapen the price of those articles at home, and each ship, while in port, and in the prosecution of her voyage, would require supplies in provision and other articles which would raise the price of those articles, to the great advantage of the general interest of the country.

The limitation of the article to the term specified,

was a condition which we presumed might prove advantageous to the United States, while it could not possibly injure them. It is expressly stipulated that the right of both parties shall revive at the expiration of the term. Those of the United States, therefore, would then be in force, and to the full extent of their pretensions, in the same manner as if the stipulation had not been entered into. In another war they might insist on conditions which this stipulation did not secure, and, if Great Britain did not yield to their demand, they might resort to any expedient, to compel her, which the wisdom of their councils might dictate. Any encroachment on the part of Great Britain on their rights, as heretofore contended for, might be considered by their government an act of hostility, and treated accordingly. The least favorable conditions that she could offer would be those already settled, which the United States might accept or reject, as they thought best. As a youthful, prosperous, and rising nation, it could not be doubted that in the next war their situation would be more imposing than in the present one, the presumption is, that they would be able then to obtain better conditions than at present.

On the third article I have to observe, in addition to what is stated in our joint letter of January 3, 1807, that nothing would have been more easy than to have omitted any provision on the subject of it, and to have placed that trade on the footing of the most favored nation. To obtain better terms by treaty was utterly impossible. We were much inclined to omit any provision on the subject, because we were aware that the arrangement would fall short of the expectation of our government and country, and most probably subject us to censure. We acceded to that arrangement from a conviction that it secured us better terms than we should be likely to enjoy, if left to depend on the pleasure of the British government, stimulated as we knew that was to restrict us in it by the India Company, and other interests of the country. It is impossible to conceive too high an idea of the jealousy which is entertained of the United States, in a commercial view, by that government, and of the danger with which it thinks Great Britain is menaced by their extraordinary prosperity and rapid growth. The boldness of the projects, and the activity and ability with which they are prosecuted by our merchants and mariners, excite the admiration of Europe. Great Britain has seen, that, wherever our citizens gained a foot-hold, they never lose it. Without distrusting her own means, or the hardness and activity of her people, she finds that our position, remote from Europe, contiguous to the West Indies and the southern continent, and as near to India as herself, give us advantages, against which she cannot cope. The effort which we made and persevered in for several months to gain admission into British India, on more favorable terms, and the disposition which was shewn by the British commissioners to yield, excited a sensation, or more properly speaking, an alarm in the board of India directors, and of the commercial people in general, even among those who had no particular interest in the question, which was extremely obvious. Had we made no provision in the treaty to secure our admittance into India, on certain conditions, we had much reason to believe that that commerce would have been fettered to an extreme degree, and in every form.

We are extremely anxious to provide that our citizens might make their shipments from Europe, to take specie from Spain and Portugal, goods from England, &c. and that they might touch at the cape of Good Hope, at the isle of Bourbon, at the Mauritius, &c. that they might carry on the coasting trade

by India, and be permitted to pass from Calcutta to China. These advantages were insisted on, but the pressure which we made produced reports from the board of directors, at the instance of the government, and from political men conversant in these topics, which fixed the government in its decision not to grant them. I repeat, however, that it would have been easy to have omitted the regulation from the treaty, and placed the trade on the footing of the most favored nation, as it would have been at any time afterwards, had the state of affairs in other respects permitted it.

By your instructions, a provision in favor of indemnity was not made an indispensable condition of a treaty. We were authorized to conclude one without it. We were, therefore, persuaded that the ground on which that interest was placed, could not fail to be approved. The arrangement which we made authorized a just claim to expect a dismission of all the causes that were depending in the courts of admiralty, and even to an indemnity in the cases of condemnation. The documents which we forwarded to you in our joint letter of _____ give a full view of this subject, and to them I beg to refer.

Your 5th objection applies to the 18th and 19th articles of the treaty, and in the first instance to the prohibition it contains, of extending the privileges which are made reciprocal between the parties, to other nations, which is supposed to be a breach of neutrality. Had I conceived that those articles were justly exposed to that imputation, I should certainly not have assented to them. But I saw no foundation for the imputation. With Spain and Holland we have treaties which secure them all the rights to which they are entitled. It is usual, and certainly proper, for a nation in estimating its claims on other powers, to examine its treaties with them, and not to think of setting up a pretension beyond the limit of such treaties. By treaty, neither of those powers have any right in the case in question, nor have we in the ports of either. By treaty, Great Britain had enjoyed those rights in the ports of the United States, as we had in her ports from the year 1794. Spain and Holland knew the conditions of that treaty, which was in force at the commencement of the present war, and some time afterwards, and would have been in force till late in the last year, had a special condition of the 12th article been carried into effect. To renew the treaty in the express terms of the former one, a treaty which deprived no one power of any existing conventional right; which subjected none to conditions to which they had not been always subjected; which allowed to Great Britain, on principles of reciprocity, a privilege which there was no reason to presume that any other power, especially Spain, would consent to reciprocate with the United States, did not seem to be liable to the objection stated to it. The general principle which you advance, of extending those privileges to as small a number of powers as possible, had also some weight in inducing us to accede the arrangement. France is admitted to an enjoyment of them, in the same extent with Great Britain. She, therefore, has no cause of complaint. I do not think that the stipulation forbids any arrangement of the government, relative to the number of ships of war, that shall be admitted into the ports of the United States at one time, or any regulation relative to their conduct while within the ports of the United States, provided it be general and equally applicable to both powers. A stipulation that the ships of war of each nation shall be hospitably received into the ports of the other, does not necessarily imply that there is to be no rule as to the numbers to be admitted into the ports to which they shall be confined, or the order

by which they shall observe while in port. All these topics have been at all times, as I have reason to believe, the object of regulation by Great Britain, and I have equal reason to believe that her government did not consider itself as having abandoned its right to regulate them by this article.

Your next objection applies to the last paragraph of the 19th, taken in connection with the 12th article. By your construction of those parts of the treaty, the United States would be bound to claim redress in favor of Great Britain of her enemies, for any acts of hostility which they might commit on her ships of war or merchant vessels, within the additional limit, while she might commit, with impunity, like acts of hostility on the ships of war and merchant vessels of her enemies, in case they did not acknowledge it, and against their ships of war in case they did, although her own ships of war in both cases would be protected within it. I was decidedly of opinion, and still am, that while those articles secure to the United States an unconditional advantage, none whatever is stipulated by them in favor of Great Britain, which must not of necessity be common to her enemies; that her privilege, on the contrary, whatever it may be, must be founded on their consent, follow, and terminate with it.

The 12th article stipulates that Great Britain shall not stop the vessels of the United States within five marine miles of their coast, except for the purpose of examining whether they be American, or those of another power; and that she shall not stop the unarmed vessels of other powers within the same limit, provided they acknowledge it, except to ascertain whether they belong to those who have acknowledged it. The vessels of the powers who do not adopt the regulations are not affected by it. They remain under the ordinary protection of the law of nations, which extends to the distance of cannon shot or three miles from the coast. Beyond that limit the enemies of Great Britain have a right to search and seize her vessels, without being amenable to the United States, and the same right is reserved to her by this article, as if it had not been entered into. Vessels of war are expressly excluded from the advantage of the regulation.

It is the sole object of the 12th article to secure to the United States an accommodation, by extending their jurisdiction on their coast, in what concerns themselves, from three to five miles. The stipulation is unconditional as to them, but conditional as to other powers, dependent on their acknowledging the same limit. It is made reciprocal, by being extended to the British dominions, northward of the United States, a circumstance which merits attention as it precludes the idea that any other equivalent was expected or intended to be given for it. It would have been extended to the dominions of Great Britain, in Europe and elsewhere, had the British commissioners desired it. They declined it, from a fear that it might produce some innovation in the general doctrine of the law of nations on the subject. This is, I think, fairly to be inferred from the instrument itself.

The last paragraph of the 19th article stipulates that neither of the parties shall permit the ships or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other, to be taken within cannon shot of the coast, nor within jurisdiction described in article 12th, so long as the provisions of the said article shall be in force, by the ships of war of other powers; but in case it should so happen, the party whose territorial rights shall thus have been violated, shall endeavor to obtain from the offending party, full and ample satisfaction for the vessels so taken, whether the same be vessels of war or merchant vessels.

If any advantage is given to Great Britain by the arrangement proposed by the 12th article, and this clause of the 19th, to the prejudice of her enemies, or of the United States, it must be by this clause.—She can certainly claim none under the 12th article. This clause consists of two distinct members of very different import. The first contains a general stipulation, conformable to the law of nations, applicable to all the dominions of both parties, and equally to their ships of war and merchant vessels. With respect to the latter, however, it is conditional. The second member applies to the arrangement made in the 12th article, and in the sense and spirit of that article. If the 12th article is carried into effect in favor of other powers, which can only be done by their consent, then the advantage which is secured to them by it, will accrue likewise to Great Britain. What is that advantage? Protection to their merchant vessels within the additional two miles, and nothing else. It is obvious, that the protection which is stipulated in favor of ships of war is provided for, by the first member of the clause, and not by the second. It cannot be by both, for the distance defined by them is different, it being three miles in one, and five in the other. It is equally obvious, that the stipulation contained in the second member of the clause, relative to the 12th article, is intended to operate in the spirit of that article, and to be made dependent on it. By the terms "nor within the jurisdiction described in article 12th so long as the provisions of the said article shall be in force," the stipulation contemplated is made conditional. In force, in respect to whom? Not the United States, because it was unconditional as to them. It was conditional only with respect to other powers. Other reasons might be given to shew that the arrangement under consideration is not liable to the objection made to it, but I presume that those stated will be satisfactory.

The difficulty to obtain the accommodation which was yielded in the 12th article was extreme. We labored most earnestly to extend it to other powers, without their consenting to reciprocate it in favor of Great Britain; but that could not be accomplished. The British commissioners urged that as Great Britain predominated at sea, and must lose by the concession in any form, it would be unjust for her to make the concession in their favor, unless they would allow her the advantage of it. Finding that it was impossible to extend the additional limit to other powers, on other terms, we thought it advisable to adopt the arrangement in respect to them conditionally, putting it in their power to accept or reject it, as they thought fit. We flattered ourselves that as they could not lose by it, they would not refuse their assent to an arrangement by which they might gain, especially as it would prove advantageous to a friendly power. We deemed it highly important to establish the additional limit in favor of the United States, from the advantage it might afford to their commerce within it, and from the effect which the measure seemed likely to produce on the future conduct of the British squadrons on our coast, by whom it could not fail to be considered as a severe censure on the past.

It is readily admitted that more suitable terms might have been adopted to accomplish the object in view. But it ought to be recollected, that as the right of jurisdiction imposes of necessity the obligation of protection, without a special exception to it, there was some difficulty in making an arrangement which should secure to the United States the advantage which they desired, and at the same time exempt them from the duty incident to it.

To your 6th objection, little need be added to

what is stated on the subject of it, in our letter of January 3d, 1807. As the paper of the British commissioners to which it relates, had no sanction whatever from us, as was fully shewn by that letter, the objection cannot be said to apply to any part of our conduct. The paper was produced by the decree of the emperor of France, of the 21st November, 1806, and was intended by the British commissioners, to operate as a reservation of right, in their government, not to ratify the treaty, or not to be precluded, under certain circumstances, in case it did ratify it, from adopting such measures, as it might find necessary, to counteract the restrictions imposed by that decree. The exercise of the right reserved was made dependent on the abandonment of the principle of that decree by the French government, or an assurance from the government of the United States, or such conduct as would be equivalent, that the pretension would not be submitted to by it. We apprized the British commissioners that our government would enter into no engagement whatever, of what it would do, in any case, with another power. Had the treaty been ratified, even without any notice being taken of that paper, it could not have imposed the slightest obligation on the United States, either to perform any act on their part, or to submit to any, on the part of Great Britain. I had supposed, however, in the case of ratification, that we should have been instructed to present to the British government, with the instrument of ratification, a counter declaration to that effect. The whole subject was before our government, with our strong and decided objection to that paper. All that we could do was to transmit it to you, with a correct statement of what occurred in the negotiation respecting it, which we did. To the government it belonged to take the step which the occasion required, not to us.

Having noticed the objections which are especially stated in your letter of May 20, 1807, and given our view of the several parts of the treaty to which they relate, I shall proceed to make explanatory remarks on the other articles, in order to do justice to the conduct of the American commissioners in regard to them.

Article 5. You admit that this article is an essential improvement of that on the same subject in the treaty of 1794. It certainly improves it in two important interests; 1st, in that of the navigation of the United States, and 2d, in that of duties on American productions carried to the British market. The tonnage on American ships in British ports had been raised to $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling per ton, while that on British ships in the ports of the United States was only 50 cents, or 2s. 3d. per ton; and the duty on the bulky productions of the United States, in American bottoms, had been raised to such a height, under the countervailing regulations which the treaty allowed, as to secure, in time of peace, the entire carriage of those productions to British vessels, if, indeed, it did not materially affect the price of the articles themselves. What made it more unfortunate was, that the United States could not adopt any measure to remedy those evils without committing a direct and palpable violation of the treaty, as they were bound by it not to raise the existing duties higher than they were at the time the treaty was concluded. Those evils would, however, have been completely done away by this article. By it the United States would have had a right to raise the duty on British vessels to any height to which the British government might raise it on theirs, a check which could not fail to prove adequate to the object, while they had also a right to give what preference they thought fit to their own vessels, which might be

done by reducing the duty on them below the tonnage which was imposed on those of Great Britain. This arrangement secured to the United States an advantage which Great Britain could not counteravail, as the necessity she is under to avail herself of every resource which she can command to raise revenue for indispensable purposes, renders it impossible for her to make a like discrimination in favor of her own vessels. The inhibition of all discriminating duties, on the production of the one, and manufacturers of the other party, whether they be carried in American or British bottoms, was a stipulation which it was presumed would also prove highly advantageous to the United States. The pernicious tendency of that principle was well known to you, and we were happy to be able to suppress it.

The objections which you urge to other parts of the article, apply to clauses in the treaty of 1794, which it was impossible for us to change. I have, however, to observe that there is nothing in it to prevent the passage of a navigation act, provided it be adopted as a measure of general policy. Most of the nations of Europe, especially France, would be happy, in a general view, to see the United States resort to that expedient to counteract the restrictive system of England; and as it is one which could not essentially affect them, they could find no motive of that kind, to inspire a wish to oppose it, nor could the United States, as I supposed, find one to exempt them from it.

We regretted that we could not obtain a stipulation which should compel Great Britain to repeal the laws which impose so high a duty on her manufactures, when exported to the United States. Our letter shewed that we did every thing in our power to obtain such a stipulation. I was, however, persuaded, that the want of it would not expose us to all the evils which you seem to apprehend from it, admitting that the British construction of that clause in the former treaty was a sound one, and that nothing is contained in the 23d article of the present one to discountenance it. It is certain that no government will ever tax exports higher than indispensable necessity compels it, because such a tax tends in all cases essentially to check industry, and to destroy the most productive source of national prosperity. The inhibition imposed by the constitution of the United States on the congress, to tax, in the slightest degree, their exports, affords a strong argument, drawn from the acknowledged wisdom of its framers, against the policy of such a tax, in the abstract; and I am persuaded that the reasons against it are as strong with Great Britain, if not stronger, than with any other nation. Without taking a more comprehensive view of the subject, it is sufficient to observe, that a tax on British exports must operate as a bounty in favor of American manufactures, which are already in an advanced state, in certain parts of the union. Great Britain must be sensible of this fact, and aware of the encouragement which the present export duty gives them, and of the consequences attending it. I should presume that there was not much cause to apprehend, that she would tax the export of her manufactures to the United States, to prevent their being sent thence to other countries. The sole effect of such a tax would be to secure to her own vessels the carriage of the articles, if indeed, that were attainable. In both cases the manufactures of Great Britain would be the subject of the commerce. The supply of the great, the productive and increasing markets of the United States, must be a primary object of British policy, and Great Britain would doubtless be cautious not to hazard it for one comparatively of much less importance.

Article 6. As this article was approved, I shall only observe, that I considered the reservation contained in it important, as it enabled the United States to counteract the British policy, in respect to the trade with the West Indies, which is the object of it, by means the most efficacious, whenever they should be resorted to. The trade of Great Britain with the United States is carried on principally by circuitous voyages, in which her vessels pass from the ports of the United States to the West Indies. By suspending the intercourse between the United States and her West Indies, in British vessels, the chain would be broken, and the whole commerce in such vessels be, in a great measure, suspended.—The provision in the article obviously looks to such an object, and the time of carrying into effect, unless the trade should be placed on satisfactory ground, would have depended altogether on the U. States.

Having already noticed the subjects which are embraced by the following articles, I shall add but little more, on any of them, to what is said in our joint letter of January 3d, 1807. The 7th was taken literally from the treaty of 1794. The 8th and 9th amended, as you allow, the articles in that treaty on the same subject. The 10th, relative to blockade, taken in connection with the British paper of December 31, 1806, placed, as I presumed, that interest on ground which would be satisfactory.—The preamble cannot affect it unfavorably, as it does not alter the acknowledged law. The only effect which it could have, would be to admonish the courts to be cautious in admitting evidence of notice, on account of the distance of the U. States from the blockaded ports. It was supposed to give the United States a claim to a more favorable rule in respect to evidence, than was allowed to powers more contiguous to the theatre of action. The doctrine contained in Mr. Merry's note to you was not contested by the British commissioners. It is, on the contrary, maintained in their note to us of December 31st, 1806, in which it is asserted to be notorious "that the king did not declare any ports to be in a state of blockade without allotting to that object a force sufficient to make the entrance into them manifestly dangerous." I quote the passage in their note to observe that the doctrine is not made conditional on any other part of it, but is laid down as the established law. It justifies the additional remark that the preamble was not intended and cannot be construed to alter the law. It follows that it cannot produce any other effect than that which is above imputed to it.

The 13th article relates to the search of merchant vessels, and differs from the 19th of the treaty of 1794, in the introductory sentence, which enjoins it on the commanders of ships of war and privateers, to observe in the course of the war, which may then exist, as much as possible the acknowledged rules and principles of the law of nations; and also in the penal sum [which it encreases] to be given by commanders of privateers before they receive their commissions, as a security for their good conduct under them. It was supposed that in this as in the preceding case, the law remained untouched, and that the stipulation produced no other effect, than to enjoin it on the governments respectively, to be particularly attentive to the conduct of its officers in the respect alluded to.

The 13th article and the paper of the British commissioners of the 31st of December 1806, obviously look to the Russian convention, as the standard of the acknowledged law respecting the search of merchant vessels and blockade. That instrument was held constantly in view on both sides, in every discussion on those subjects, and indeed on every other

to which it extends, and its doctrine admitted, especially in those, to be the established law. We were extremely desirous, and used our best exertions, to introduce articles to the same effect, into our treaty, but it was utterly impossible to accomplish it. It must however be allowed that if engagements of the kind alluded to, especially in regard to blockade, for which there was a special document, would not be observed, that it would be useless to stipulate them by treaty.

On the subject of the 17th article, I have already made some remarks under another head. I cannot think that a stipulation to receive the ships of war of each party, hospitably into the ports of the other, restrains them from limiting the number of ships to be admitted at one time, or from designating the ports to which they shall be admitted. A stipulation to admit them settles only, as I presume, the principle, that they shall be admitted, and leaves open to arrangement the other points connected with it. This opinion is supported by a passage in the article itself, as to ports which secures to vessels which might be driven by stress of weather, &c. into ports not open to them in ordinary cases, an hospitable reception in such ports. Had the right to designate the ports been given up by the general stipulation, there would have been no necessity for that contained in this passage. The remark is equally applicable to the other case, that of the number to be admitted at one time. As that must be an affair of special and strict regulation, an exception which admitted more, by securing rights to them in case they entered, would necessarily defeat the limitation itself.

The stipulation which relates to the good treatment of the officers of each party in the ports of the other, being reciprocal, contains no reflection on one, which is not applicable to the other; and I will venture to affirm that it is equally necessary in regard to Great Britain as to the United States. It is well known in respect to the latter, that the passions, which were excited by the revolution, did not long survive the struggle; that the sword was no sooner sheathed than the calamities of the war were forgotten. The injured are always the first to forgive. It is, however, just to remark that time has essentially effaced, from the people of both nations, the hostile impression which that arduous conflict produced.

The 23d article was thought to contain an useful stipulation by securing to the United States the advantages in navigation and commerce, which Great Britain might afterwards grant any other nation. That stipulation was obviously founded on the right of the most favored nation, and subject of course to the conditions incident to it. It amounts to this, that if Great Britain should concede any accommodation to another power in commerce with her East or West India colonies, or any other part of her dominions, gratuitously, the United States would be entitled to it on the same terms; but if she made such accommodation in consideration of certain equivalents to be given her in return, that the United States would not be entitled to those advantages without paying the equivalents. The doctrine is the same in its application to the United States. If they could grant any privileges in trade to France or Spain for admission into their West India colonies, Great Britain would be entitled to the same, provided she admitted the United States into her islands also, and not otherwise. I could not perceive therefore how it was possible that the United States should be injured by the stipulations contained in this article; while it was probable that they might derive some advantage from it. It could not restrain them for passing

a navigation act to place them on an equal footing with Great Britain, especially if it was made general or applied only to her and the other nations having such acts. The right to pass such an act was not taken away by any other stipulation in the treaty, and there was nothing in this article that had such a tendency. The terms "shall continue to be on the footing of the most favored nation, &c." refer to the principles established by the preceding articles and not to the existing laws or regulations of either party. If the latter was the case, it would follow, that the tonnage duties, the discriminating duties, &c. would remain as they were. The preceding articles were intended in the points to which they extended, to establish a standard of equality between the parties, to which the regulations of each, whether they exceeded or fell short of it, should be brought. It could not be doubted that the British export duty was of the first description, that it violated the principle of the most favored nation. The British commissioners admitted the fact, and did not pretend to justify it on that ground. They urged in its favor only, that the same duty was imposed on exports to their own colonies in America, and that if any change was made in it, to satisfy the claim of the United States on the principle of the right of the most favored nation, it would be to raise it on the goods exported to other countries, not to reduce it on those sent to the United States. The principle, however, established by this article, being applicable to that duty, it was to be presumed that it might fairly be relied on to obtain a modification of it, either by reducing the duty on exports to the United States, or raising it on those to other nations. There is nothing in this article to restrain the United States from adopting measures to counteract the British policy with respect to the West Indies. If that object had not been secured by a special article, from the possibility of being affected by the others, the principle, established by the present one, could not have affected it, otherwise than beneficially.

Having replied to your objections to the several articles of the treaty, and the papers connected with it, and given our view of them, I shall proceed to make some remarks on the whole subject to do justice to the conduct of the American commissioners in that transaction.

In every case which involved a question of neutral right, or even of commercial accommodation, Great Britain was resolved to yield no ground which she could avoid, and was evidently prepared to hazard war, rather than yield much. There seemed to be no mode of compelling her to yield, than that of embarking in the war with the opposite belligerent on which great question it belonged to the national councils to decide. We had pressed the claims of the United States in the negotiation, to the utmost limit that we could go, without provoking that issue. It is most certain that better terms could not have been obtained at the time we signed the treaty, than it contains.

The state of the war in Europe suggested likewise the propriety of caution on our part. Russia was then on the side of England, and likely to continue so; and Austria, known to be in the same interest, was holding an equivocal attitude, and ready to take advantage of any favorable event that might occur. Prussia, lately powerful, had been defeated, but was not absolutely subdued; her king, the ally and friend of Alexander, kept the field with him, and made head against France. The emperor of France, far removed from his dominions, was making the bold and dangerous experiment, of the effect which his absence might produce in the interior

and in a situation to be compelled to risk every thing, if pressed by his adversary, on the precarious issue of a single battle. These were strong reasons why we should not throw ourselves too decisively into that scale.

The situation of the United States, always a respectable one, was then less imposing than it usually was. It was known that they were not on good terms with Spain, and that France was the ally of Spain. Their interior too, was disturbed by a conspiracy of doubtful extent and dangerous tendency, the consequences of which were sure to be greatly magnified by all who were unfriendly to our happy system of government. Those circumstances could not fail to be taken into view, by any the most friendly administration in England, when pressed to make concessions which it was unwilling to make. Add to these considerations, the important one, that the British ministry had become much impaired in its strength, especially in what concerned the United States, by the death of a very eminent and distinguished statesman, and had not the power, or thought it had not, to pursue a liberal policy towards the United States, and that its power was evidently daily diminishing.

These considerations induced us to sign the treaty, and submit it to the wisdom of our government, after obtaining the best conditions that it was possible to obtain. We were aware that, in several points, it fell short of the just claims of our country. But we were persuaded that such an arrangement was made of the whole subject as justified us in the part which we took. In the rejection or adoption of the treaty, I felt no personal interest. Having discharged my duty with integrity and zeal, I neither wished applause nor dreaded censure. Having the highest confidence in the wisdom, the rectitude and patriotism of the administration, I was satisfied that it would pursue the course, which an enlightened view of the public interest, and a just sensibility to the national honor, might dictate.

Our letter of January 31, was written in haste, and was deficient in many of the explanations which would otherwise have been given of the treaty. I was happy when at Washington to find that you were perfectly willing to receive any explanations which I might now be disposed to give of that transaction, and to allow them the weight which they might deserve. In making this communication I have indulged the freedom which belonged to it, in full confidence that it would be approved.

I cannot conclude this letter without adding my most ardent wish, that the administration may succeed in conducting our affairs with every power, to the happiest result. My retirement, which had been long desired, and delayed only by the arduous and very important duties in which I was engaged, had become necessary as a relief to my mind, after much fatigue, and to the interest of my family, which had been neglected and greatly injured by my absence in the public service. It is still my desire to cherish retirement. Should it, however, be our unfortunate destiny, which I most earnestly hope will not be the case, to be involved in foreign war or domestic trouble, and should my services be deemed useful, I will not hesitate, at the desire of the administration, to repair again to the standard of my country.

I have the honor to be,

With great consideration and esteem,

Your very obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR PROSPECTS.—The French national brig L'Olivier (the Olive tree) arrived at New-York the 9th inst. from L'Orient, in 43 days, with despatches from the new government of France to the French minister near the United States, and also despatches for our government from Mr. Crawford. Independent of what is quoted below from the *National Intelligencer* of Thursday last, we learn from other sources apparently entitled to full credit, that a general congress was to be held at Paris, at which all the European monarchs would attend, or be represented—that the American ambassadors had been invited—that a general peace was expected to be speedily made (including the U. S.)—that Messrs. Clay and Russell had arrived at Gottenburg—and that Mr. Crawford had dined at the house of Malo's one of the new French authorities, in company with lords Castlereagh and Cathcart. The Olivier is under the white flag. On entering the port she fired a national salute, which was returned from castle Williams. Lord Wulpole had gone to Gottenburg, on American affairs.

Several letters from England also hold out the idea of a speedy peace with the United States—though the London printers are on the stults, and have already reduced us to "unconditional submission." If we had room, we would give a page or two of their notions, for the laughter of our readers—among them are some of the best specimens of the tawdry called slang that we have seen for a long time. We shall lay them aside for future opportunity. They talk of sending 25,000 men from Wellington's army, besides 30,000 stand of arms, to chastise "Madison and his Frenchified crew," to reconquer Louisiana for Spain, where the people "are much disaffected," and "desirous of throwing off the American yoke"—to prove which they tell us of a great battle between certain of the Mississippi territory militia and the regulars, in which the latter were completely defeated!! They say we must abandon the "ridiculous pretensions" about 'sailors rights and free trade'—nay, some of them go so far as to say we shall choose a government more congenial to their views. "The western hemisphere (cries one fellow) requires the downfall of the Virginia dynasty as much as Europe required that of Bonaparte."—and others seem to think they cannot possibly treat with us unless we discharge it! The miserable daubers of paper would change their tone, we apprehend, if they were here to conquer the United States, and make them the abject thing they speak of.

On the whole, the prospect is favorable to peace—and we shall hail it on honorable terms with great gratification. It is fortunate that at this interesting conjuncture the United States are so ably represented in Europe.

From the *National Intelligencer* of June 16. It is understood that Mr. Crawford, our minister at Paris, has written to our government very satisfactory accounts of the attention shewn him, and of the disposition manifested by the provisional government of France for the maintaining of the most friendly relations between the two countries.

It is also understood that the provisional government of France has made Mr. Serurier the organ of similar communications to the department of state. That he has announced the change which has taken place in the French government, and expressed a desire that the new sovereign might be recognized, and that due respect might be shewn to his flag, under which the national vessel which brought the de-

spatches, sailed. From what we have been able to collect, the most satisfactory answers have been given on those points. We are happy therefore to state, that so far from any ill consequences being likely to result from the late change in France, it is probable that the amicable relations between that country and the United States will be improved.

The new sovereign had not arrived on the 20th of April, the date of these despatches. He was however daily expected, and there was much reason to believe that he would confirm the assurances which had been given, by the provisional government, of friendship for the United States.

"**PIRE OF THE FLINT.**" One of the warmest of the opposition writers to the Eastward, speaking of the strong reinforcements expected to join the British army in Canada, says, "if the British mini-ters are determined to attempt to drag on us into 'unconditional submission,' they will find a war on their hands very different from the one waged against them by this country for the two years past—However much our people may differ respecting local matters there is not a man of them but will volunteer to defend his country to the last drop of his blood."

"**COMMERCE.**"—From the *Mercantile Advertiser*.—The sloop *Abeona*, A. Rodgers, master, from New-York for Newport, was captured on the night of the 31st ult. by a barge from the Sylph sloop of war.—The cargo, consisted of rye and flour; the rye was carried on shore, and sold to Daniel Bebee and Richard Jerom, of Plumb island, at a dollar per bushel, as the officers informed capt. Rodgers. The captain offered to ransom it at that price, but was refused.

"**Commodity.**"—The prize brig *Balize*, sent into an eastern port by the Fox of Portsmouth, has on board a considerable quantity of SCALPING KNIVES.

THE CREEK INDIANS.—There is some reason to believe that there is no security but in the extermination of the war party of this silly people. How distressing is the alternative—how cold-hearted and callous to all the fine feelings of humanity must they be, that intrigue the destruction of the race, without any possible good or legitimate war object! Reduced and weakened as they are, with the "vantage ground" we at this time possess in the nation, even if it should be true as stated below, that 2000 British troops have recently landed in Florida, they must fall an easy prey to the incensed people of the south and west. The British, employing indians, may be fought and beaten with indians. They dare not complain of this, though they feel all the miseries that their barbarisms have caused to others.

Fort Stoddert, May 11, 1814.—After the last victory of gen. Jackson over the Creeks, they began to flock to the country lying between this place and Pensacola, where they have been constantly making depredations on our cattle, and have killed the few individuals that were exposed on the east side of the bay. It is supposed that there are from 1000 to 1,500 in this part of the country. The Choctaws are after them, and it is said that wounded Creek indians are daily going into Pensacola. Our own troops are on the point of marching into the nation; but the general opinion is, that no indians will be found there. Letters from Pensacola to persons in Mobile, state that the governor had received orders from the Havana (which orders were made public on Friday last) to furnish the Creek indians with what arms, ammunition, &c. they might want. The vessel which brought the orders, brought the means; and there is no doubt but that on Saturday last the indians received every thing necessary for carrying on the war. So many were never known to be in Pensacola at one time. Our settlements are still in imminent danger.

[Natl. Tel.]

From the *Augusta Chronicle*, June 5.—A gentleman straight from fort Hawkins, informs us, that an express from gen. Graham reached Milledgeville on Friday morning last, bringing the information, that the hostile indians, (fifteen hundred strong) had returned to the Alabama and Talapoosa from Pensacola, with a supply of arms and ammunition, and were determined to renew the war. The stragglers who had secreted themselves in the woods and swamps, were daily increasing their force, and fears were entertained lest they should attack the North Carolina militia, who, with a few from South Carolina, were the only force remaining in the nation.

Copy of a letter from colonel Hawkins to the governor, dated Creek Agency, 25th May.

"Mr. McCall, express from col. Milton at Alabama Heights, reports, that an express arrived there for gen. Pinckney, which he is the bearer of, expecting to see the general at fort Jackson. The express stated that they had received certain accounts of an arrival from the *Havana*, with the munitions of war for the "Red Clubs" and orders to supply them with provisions—that they were fully supplied with guns, ammunition and provisions, and that a great number were assembled at Pensacola, and further, that orders had been received from gen. Flournoy to evacuate Mobile point. It is eight days since he left the heights."

Milledgeville, June 1.—A letter dated Creek Agency, May 31st has been received in town from col. Hawkins communicating the following important intelligence, transmitted to him by his assistant agent, who received the intelligence from John Steddom, residing on the Chotahoochie, a friendly half-breed chief, and one in whom confidence can be placed.

He states that the British had landed a body of 2000 men at the mouth of the Appalachicola (East Florida)—that they were actively engaged in erecting block-houses, and offering inducements to the indians to gain them—that the Eufaulces were solicited to aid them but had refused—and that all the lower towns had already gone. A trusty indian had been dispatched down the river to ascertain the truth of the above information.—*hgw.*

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.—The whole attention of the enemy has been for some time directed to the destruction of the flotilla, under com. Barney, at present blockaded in *St. Leonard's* creek, a branch of the *Potuxent*. It will be seen from the accounts that he has had almost constant fighting with the enemy—who will purchase his barges dearly, if they get them; of which however, we have no idea. Situated as he is, with his experience, prudence and courage, and supported by as brave a band as ever met the foe on the water, and aided by a considerable body of excellent land troops, we believe the whole British force in the bay must be defeated, in a general attack, if they have the temerity to hazard it.

PRISONERS. A cartel with 358 prisoners arrived at *Salem*, from *Halifax*, on the 6th inst.

MILITARY.

The troops near *Champlain* have collected at *Plattsburg*. It is stated that they were about to proceed for *Sackett's Harbor*.

General *Dearborn* proceeds to Boston to take command of the district.

Colonel *R. Nichols*, with upwards of 200 regulars, from fort Madison on the Mississippi, passed through *Maysville*, *Ken*, on the 4th instant, in boats, destined for *Sackett's Harbor*.

About 500 hale and hearty men, of the 11th U. S. regiment infantry, passed through Baltimore on Thursday last, for the Canada frontier, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Lynch. They were

escorted to the wharf where they embarked for the head of the bay, by the elegant band belonging to the *Baltimore Yagers*, and, on starting, saluted the spectators with three cheers.

There have lately been considerable movements among our troops on the *Magawa* frontier. The Erie fleet was expected at Buffalo.

Lieutenant-colonel *Snelting* who arrived at Washington city a few days ago with despatches relating only to the exchange of prisoners, has left that city on his return to *Plattsburg*.

The proceedings of the detachment under colonel *Campbell*, that went from *Erie* to *Long Point*, we are pleased to say, appear to have been grossly misrepresented. The village of *Dover* consisted only of twenty-five houses, nine of which, being occupied by soldiers or indians, or as public stores, were burnt; a—were also some mills, to cut off the enemy's supplies of provisions. Private property, in every other respect, appears to have been honorably regarded; nor was the person of any individual injured. Even before those houses were fired, the moveable property claimed was removed from them by our own soldiers, and delivered to the claimants.

Nothing important has occurred on the northern frontier since our last. A considerable body of troops is assembling at *Buffalo*.

The "*Plattsburg Republican*" of the 4th instant, says—A number of deserters have come in from the enemy's post at *La Cole*, in the course of the last week.

A *Montreal* paper of June 4, says—"Arriva's at *Quebec* since our last, from *Portsmouth*, *Cork*, *Liverpool* and *Greenock*, 39 vessels, in which came 10 naval officers, 722 seamen, shipwrights, and the artificers, for the lake service, 10 officers and 230 men of the royal artillery—67 officers and 1208 men belonging to different regiments. Total for the public service—2247; major-general *Conran* arrived in *H. M. S. Dover*, *A. V. Drury*, esq. captain.

The Americans in their late predatory expedition to *Long Point*, committed every crime attached to robbery and conflagration; nothing escaped which came within their merciless fangs. The *Dover* mills, and house owned by *Robert Nicoll*, esq. were consumed to the ground; that gentleman's loss is estimated at \$20,000 dollars. More private buildings, besides his, were also burnt by the enemy."

Some troops have also arrived at *Halifax*. Report says 1800 men, and that more were expected.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general *Gaines* to the secretary of war, dated

Head-quarters, Sackett's Harbor, May 31st, 1814.

"I have the honor to transmit herewith major *Appling's* report of the gallant affair which took place yesterday morning between a detachment of the 1st rifle regiment and *Oneida* indians under his command, and a detachment from the British fleet, consisting of sailors and marines commanded by captain *Popham* of the royal navy.

"Major *Appling* had been ordered to co-operate with captain *Woolsey* of the navy, in escorting the cannon and naval stores from *Oswego*, destined for the fleet here, on board of a flotilla of barges, and after having gotten safely into *Sandy creek*, 16 miles south-west of this place, they were pursued up the creek by the enemy's force, which they met and beat and took, after an action of ten minutes, without any other loss on our part than one rifleman wounded."

Copy of a letter from major *Appling* to brigadier-general *Gaines*.

Sandy creek, May 30th, 1814.

Sir—Presuming that you have already been made acquainted with the result of the affair of this day, I consider it necessary only to furnish you with the

return of the killed, wounded, and prisoners on the part of the enemy, which is as follows.

Prisoners,	27 marines
D .	106 sailors
Wounded,	28 sailors and marines
Killed,	13 do. do.
Do.	1 midshipman

with two post-captains, four lieutenants of the navy, prisoners; and two lieutenants of marines, dangerously wounded and prisoners. The dead will receive all the honors and attention due unfortunate soldiers; the wounded remain at this place waiting the arrival of medical aid from the harbor. The prisoners have been marched into the country, and to-morrow they will proceed for the harbor. The enemy's boats also fell into my hands, consisting of two gun boats and five barges, some of which carried howitzers. Of 120 men and a few indians, my loss does not exceed one man of the rifle corps wounded.

I cannot sufficiently extol the conduct of the officers who served under me, who were lieutenants *M'Intosh*, *Calhoun*, *Macfarland*, *Armstrong* and *Smith*, and ensign *Austin*.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed)

D. APPLING.

Brigadier-general *Edmund P. Gaines*,
Commanding at *Sackett's Harbor*.

Head-Quarters, Sackett's Harbor, 1st June, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The brigadier-general has the satisfaction to announce to the troops under his command, the defeat and capture of a British force consisting of 186 marines and sailors, with two gun-boats and five barges, under the command of captain *Popham* of the royal navy, by a detachment of 120 riflemen and a few *Oneida* warriors, under the command of major *Appling* of the first United States' rifle regiment.

Major *Appling* had been detached to protect the cannon and naval stores at *Oswego*, destined for commodore *Chauncey's* fleet. They were embarked on board a flotilla of boats, in charge of captain *Woolsey* of the navy, and had arrived safely in *Sandy creek*. They were pursued by the enemy, who was gallantly met by the riflemen, and after an action of a few minutes beaten and taken, without the loss of a man on our part—an indian and one rifleman only wounded. The *Oneida* warriors were not in the action until the enemy began to retreat.

The riflemen were most judiciously posted along the bank, a short distance below captain *Woolsey's* boats, where the creek is narrow and shoal. Most of the men having been taken from the boats, and the enemy, amused, perhaps, with the idea that even the sight of a British force had been sufficient to appal American riflemen, gave three cheers at the prospect of the rich prize before them; his joy was of short duration, for at this moment the riflemen poured forth their deadly fire, which in about ten minutes terminated in his total defeat, leaving an officer and thirteen men killed, two officers and twenty-eight men wounded (the officers and many of the men dangerously) the residue consisting of ten officers and 133 men taken prisoners.

The greatest praise is due to major *Appling* for the very judicious manner in which his gallant little corps was posted, as well as for the cool, deliberate valor displayed throughout the action, and his prompt exertions in arresting the tragic hand of his warriors so soon as the enemy had struck.

Major *Appling* speaks in the highest terms of the courage and good conduct of his officers and men. The officers were lieutenants *M'Intosh*, *Calhoun*, *Macfarland*, *Armstrong* and *Smith*, and ensign *Austin*. Captain *Harris* with his troop of dragoons, and captain *Melvin* with his two field-pieces, had made

a rapid march, and would in a few minutes have been ready to participate in the action, had the enemy been able to make a stand.

(Signed) E. P. GAINES, *Brig. gen. com'g.*

Copy of a letter from commodore Chauncey to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship Superior, Sackett's Harbor, 2d June, 1814.

Sir—Finding it a most difficult task to transport our heavy guns on by land, I determined to get them to Stoney Creek by water, when we should have only about three miles land carriage to transport them to Henderson's Harbor, from which we could bring them to this place by water. I directed captain Woolsey to send all the stores except the heavy guns up to North Bay, and to place the guns in boats ready to move up or down the river, but to be ready to start at a moment's notice for Sandy Creek whenever the coast was clear of the enemy's gun-boats, which hovered about the creeks in Mexico bay. On the evening of the 29th, capt. Woolsey started from Oswego with 18 boats, containing all our heavy guns, twelve cables, and a quantity of shot. Major Appling of the rifle corps accompanied the boats with about 130 riflemen. I had also engaged 150 indians to traverse the shore for the purpose of protecting the boats if chased on shore or into any of the creeks. Captain Woolsey proceeded unmolested to Sandy creek, where he arrived about noon on Sunday the 29th, with one boat missing, containing one cable and two 24 pounders. As soon as I received information of the arrival of the boats at Sandy creek, the general at my request dispatched 2 pieces of artillery and captain Harris's company of dragoons.—Yesterday morning I ordered captain Smith with about 120 marines to Sandy creek, and gen. Gaines very politely offered an additional force of about 300 artillery and infantry, under the command of that excellent officer col. Mitchell, to the same place; but before this force could reach the creek, the enemy was discovered in chase of our look-out boats, and entered the creek a little after day-light; they landed and reconnoitred the shore—a part of their force marched up on each side of the creek, while their gun-boats ascended cautiously, occasionally firing into the woods. Major Appling disposed of his force in the most judicious manner, and permitted the enemy to approach within a few yards of his ambuscade, when the riflemen and indians opened a most destructive fire upon the enemy, which obliged them to surrender in about ten minutes, with the loss of a number killed and wounded, and seven boats taken, three of which were gun-boats, mounting 68, 24, 18 and 12 pounders, with some smaller guns.

The number of officers and men which the enemy entered the creek with, were about 200, but the number killed, wounded and taken prisoners I am still ignorant of, as no return has been made to me; amongst the prisoners, however, are two post captains, four lieutenants and two lieutenants of the marines.

The conduct of major Appling and the troops under his command, has been highly honorable, and they are entitled to my warm acknowledgements for the zeal and ability with which they have defended the guns and stores for this station.

I have made arrangements for transporting the guns from Sandy creek by land, which is about 16 miles. I hope to have them all here before the 10th.

I enclose herewith, for your information, captain Woolsey's report of his proceedings.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, sec'y of the navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from M. T. Woolsey to commodore Chauncey.

Sackett's Harbor, 1st June.

Sir—I have already had the honor to inform you of the affair at Sandy creek on the 30th ult. but for want of time at that juncture I had it not in my power to give you the particulars, and as the most of my communications since measures were adopted for a push from Oswego falls to Sandy creek, with the naval stores, have been made in great haste, I avail myself of a leisure moment to make a report in detail of my proceedings since that period. On the 17th, I dispatched Mr. Huginan to Mexico, to hire a number of ox teams and to engage a quantity of forage, &c. I also sent orders to Oswego falls to have an additional number of large wheels made for transporting the guns and cables back across the portage, and caused reports to be circulated in every direction that I had received your orders to send all the naval stores to Oneida lake, with all possible expedition. On the morning of the 28th, when these reports were well in circulation and when (as I have since heard from good authority) they had been faithfully detailed to sir James, I had the honor to receive per express your communication of the 27th, vesting in me discretionary powers. I immediately dispatched Mr. Dixon in the long gig, to reconnoitre the coast. I went with my officers to the falls, to run the boats down over the rapids. At sunset we arrived at Oswego with the boats (19 in number) loaded in all with 21 long 32 pounders, ten 24 pounders, three 42 do. (carronades) and 10 cables, besides some light articles, and distributed in the bateaux a guard of about 150 riflemen, under command of major Appling. Mr. Dixon having returned with a report of the coast being clear, we set off at dark and arrived at Big Salmon river about sunrise on the 29th, with the loss of one boat having on board two 24 pounders and one cable. I cannot account for her having separated from us, as every possible exertion was made to keep the brigade as compact as possible.

At Big Salmon we met the Oneidas, whom I had dispatched the day previous, under the command of lieutenant Hill, of the rifle regiment. As soon as they had taken up their line of march along the shore to Big Sandy Creek, I started with all the boats and arrived at noon at our place of destination about two miles up the creek. In this laborious and hazardous duty I feel much indebted to major Appling, his officers and men, for their exertions, having assisted my officers and seamen in rowing the boats without a moment's rest, 12 hours, and about half the time enveloped in darkness and deluged with rain—also to some of the principal inhabitants of the village of Oswego, who volunteered their services as pilots. At 2 A. M. on the 30th, I received your letter of the 29th, 6 P. M. per express, and agreeably to the order contained therein, sent lieutenant Pierce to look out as far as Stoney Point: about 6 o'clock he returned, having been pursued by a gunboat and three barges. The best possible disposition was made of the riflemen and Indians, about half a mile below our boats. About 8 A. M. a cannonading at long shot was commenced by the enemy, and believing (as I did) that no attempt would be made to land with their small force, I ordered lieutenant Pierce to proceed in erecting sheers and making preparations to unload the boats; and, as all the teams had retrograded in consequence of the cannonading, I sent in pursuit of them to return. About 9 o'clock captain Harris with a squadron of dragoons, and captain Melvin with a company of light artillery and two 6 pounders, arrived. Captain Harris, the commanding officer, agreed with me that this reinforcement should halt as the troops

best calculated for a bush fight were already on the ground, where they could act to the greatest advantage, and that the enemy seeing a large reinforcement arrive, would most probably retreat. About 10, the enemy having landed and pushed up the creek with three gun-boats, three cutters and one gig—the riflemen under that excellent officer, major Appling, rose from their concealment, and after a smart fire of about 10 minutes, succeeded in capturing all the boats and their crews, without one having escaped. At about 5 P. M. after having buried, with the honors of war, Mr. Hoare (a British midshipman) killed in the action, I was relieved by capt. Ridgely, whom you did me the honor to send to Sandy Creek for that purpose. All the prisoners, except the wounded, having been removed, and expecting another attack at night, I remained to assist capt. Ridgely in that event—but yesterday morning seeing nothing in the offing, I availed myself of my relief, and returned to this place. In performing, to the best of my abilities, the duty for which I was ordered to Oswego falls, I have great satisfaction in acknowledging the unremitting exertions of lieut. Pearce, sailing master Vaughan and midshipmen Mackey, Hart and Caton; also to major Appling, his officers and men for their kind assistance in the same duty. The report of killed, wounded and prisoners, and also the number and description of the captured boats, has been already remitted by capt. Ridgely and myself.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

M. T. WOOLSEY.

Commodore Isaac Chauncey.

Commanding U. S. forces on the lakes.

Further particulars.—Captured in Sandy creek, in the late affair there, three gun-boats, one carrying a long 24 pounder and a 68 pound carronade; each of the others one or two heavy guns; two cutters and an elegant gig; two post-captains (Popham and Spelsburg) four sea-lieutenants, two midshipmen, two lieutenants of marines, and about one hundred and seventy sailors and marines, including the wounded. Captain Woolsey had put into Sandy creek with sixteen boats from Oswego, loaded with guns and naval stores. Major Appling was with him, and mustered 150 riflemen and 125 indians. The enemy, about 200 strong, succeeded in capturing one of our boats in the morning, containing two 24 pounders. One midshipman was killed on their part, besides 20 men and two lieutenants of marines mortally wounded, and between 30 and 40 men badly. But one of our men hurt (slightly). Sir James was injured by a flag, on the 1st of June, that the whole of his detachment was either captured or destroyed, but still he continued the blockade of Sackett's Harbor on the 2d, his fleet being moored in a line about eight miles from the harbor."

The British prisoners taken at Sandy Creek, have arrived at Albany. Popham wrote to Yeo that he was taken by 600 men. A good British "official." He also said that he had landed only 150 men, and had the modesty to tell one of our officers so—who counted them on the instant, (206) and made him blush!

NAVAL.

Previous to the capture of the U. S. sloop of war *Frolic*, she had fallen in with a Carthaginian privateer of 9 guns and 70 men; who, refusing to come too, received a broadside and sunk—only 30 of the crew were saved.

Capt. Mulcaster, wounded in the attack on Oswego, is said to be recovering. The frames of the frigates are said to have arrived at Quebec, about the 26th ult.

The famous privateer *Rattlesnake*, is dashing about in the European seas.

The following (exclusive of a number of small vessels) is the force of the hostile squadrons on Lake Ontario, as stated in the *Albany Argus*:

AMERICAN.		BRITISH.	
	guns.		guns.
Superior	65	Prince Regent	62
Pike	28	Princess Charlotte	44
Madison	25	Wolf	28
Jefferson	23	Royal George	24
Jones	23	Melville	22
Sylph, brig	22	Earl Moira	18
Oneida	18	Prince Regent, brig	12
Lady of the Lake	2	Sir Sidney Smith	12
	207		222
New ship on the stocks,	44		

— 251

One of the gun boats captured at Sandy creek, carrying a long 32 and a 68lb carronade, is called the *Lord of the Lake*. Well—he is now united to the *Lady of the Lake*, and we wish him joy.

The enemy have lately burnt many small vessels on the eastern coast. They seem disposed to destroy every thing they fell in with. There is some idea that an attack is designed on *Boston*. The notion seems preposterous; yet it is said, some of the specie from the vaults of the state bank has been removed. A 74 and a frigate are occasionally in sight of the town. Two frigates are also off *Gloster*.

The British fleet had left *Sackett's Harbor*, at our last accounts; very probably in consequence of the handsome affair at Sandy creek—which, in fact, rendered the blockade useless.

The *Baltimore* privateers Patapsco, Grampus and Syren have recently sailed from New York.

The *Congress* frigate is laid up at *Portsmouth*, some of her guns are landed for the defence of the place, and a considerable part of her crew has gone to the lakes, with other seamen, to reinforce *Chauncey*.

The United States' ships *Independence* 74, will be launched at Charlestown, and the *Guerrriere* 44, at Philadelphia, on Monday next.

Extract of a letter from com. Macdonough, commanding U. S. Naval forces on Lake Champlain, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Saratoga, at anchor off Plattsburg, May 29, 1814.

I have the honor to inform you that I have arrived off here to-day, and having been informed that the enemy had retired to the isle aux Noix, the squadron was brought to an anchor. There is now a free communication between all parts of this Lake, and at present there is no doubt of this communication being interrupted by the enemy. I find the *Saratoga* a fine ship; she sails and works well; she is a ship between the *Pike* and the *Madison* on Lake Ontario; the schooner is also a fine vessel, and bears her metal full as well as was expected. The gallees are also remarkably fine vessels.

Extract of a letter from Alexander Stewart, jr. Esq. American Agent for prisoners of war, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Kingston, Jan. 4th March, 1814.

"This will advise you of the death of Lieut. Jas. Wilson, late of the United States' Frigate *Texes*, who was captured in the ship *Georgiana*, prize to said ship, on the American coast in November last, by the *Barossa* British frigate, and brought in here with eleven men (also belonging to said ship) on the 10th of December last. Mr. Wilson was unfortunately attacked here with the yellow fever of the most malignant stamp, and after a severe illness of only three days, was taken off on the 31st Decem-

ber. His delicate and critical state from the first moment of attack precluded all possible means of removing him to the Hospital at Port Royal, where prisoners are ordered for medical aid. He had called in himself on his attack two of the most celebrated medical men."

Extract of a letter from capt. Lewis Warrington, to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship Peacock, Savannah, River, June 1, 1814.

"SIR—I have seen an extract in the *Intelligencer* from my letter of the 12th May, which is, I believe incorrectly quoted, as it extends to the officers of the *Epervier*, the disgrace which I meant should be attached to her commander, and one other officer only, (by name Reardon, a sailing master on his passage to Bermuda.) This was the person who proposed to captain Wales, to suffer the crew to help themselves to money, after their surrender—to this proposal no objection was made on the part of the capt. Wales. As my letter of the 12th was written in a great hurry, lest it should be too late for the mail, and consequently I have no copy of it; I am unable to ascertain whether the word *officers* was mentioned or not, if it was, it was an error, arising on my part from the hurry and inadvertence, as the person I have now named was the only one I meant to associate with the captain.

"The officers belonging to that vessel appear to be gentlemen, and in justice to them I am thus particular in my explanation of the mistake, that they may not suffer under any unjust imputation."

[The original letter of capt. Warrington appears to have been correctly published. The error, in haste, might have easily occurred.]

The *Peacock*, capt. Warrington, sailed from Savannah on the 4th inst. on a cruise.

Copy of a letter from capt. J. Blakeley to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. S. *Wasp*, at sea, lat. 33° N, long. 44 W.
May 20th, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to report this ship to you, all well. The French national brig *Olivier* which carries this is the only vessel we have spoken since our departure from Portsmouth, N. H.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. BLAKELEY.

Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the navy.

Extract of a letter from com. Barney to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Patuxent, St. Leonard's Creek, June 9th, 1814.

"Since nine of the 3d and 4th inst. the enemy has been reinforced with a *raze* and a sloop of war brig; I then moved up to the mouth of this creek. At 5 A. M. yesterday, we perceived one ship, a brig, two schooners and 15 barges coming up the Patuxent, the wind at *East*—I got the flotilla under way, and moved up the creek about two miles, abreast, across the channel, and prepared for action. At 8 A. M. the enemy's barges came up the creek; the ship, &c. anchored at the mouth of the creek; a *rocket barge* was advanced upon us; we fired several shot to try the distance, which fell short. I got my barges (13 in number) under way, leaving the *Scorpion* and *gumboats* at anchor, and rowed down upon them, when they precipitately fled from their position, behind a point, and sailed and rowed off with all their means. We pursued them until near the shipping, fired several shot among them, when we returned to our moorings. In the afternoon they came up again, fired several rockets and were again pursued out of the creek. The militia under colonel Tauey were on the alert. I am this moment informed the ship, &c. have entered the mouth of the creek."

Extract of a letter from commodore Barney to the secretary of the navy.

St. Leonard's Creek, June 11.

"SIR—My last was on the 9th inst. On the evening of the 9th the enemy moved up with 20 barges, having received more force from the 74 at the mouth of the Patuxent. I met them, and after a short action drove them until dark, and returned to my anchorage. Yesterday they made a bold attempt, about two P. M. they moved up with twenty one barges, and two schooners in tow. On making their appearance, we went down on them; they kept up a smart fire for some time and seemed determined to do something decisive. But they soon gave way and retreated, we pursued them down the creek. At the mouth lay the 13 gun schooner; she attempted to beat out, but our fire was so severe, that she ran ashore at the entrance and was abandoned. We still pursued until the *Razee* and brig opened a fire which completely covered the *schr.* and the flying barges, &c. We must have done them considerable damage."

Extract of a letter from Joshua Barney, Esq. commanding the U. S. flotilla in the Chesapeake, to the secretary of the navy, dated

St. Leonard's Creek, June 13, 1814.

"I had the honor of addressing you on the 11th inst. giving a short detail of our action with the enemy on the 10th. By information, they suffered much. The large schooner was nearly destroyed, having several shot through her at the water's edge; her deck torn up, guns dismounted, and mainmast nearly cut off about half way up, and rendered unserviceable. She was otherwise much cut; they ran her ashore to prevent her sinking. The commodore's boat was cut in two; a shot went through the *rocket* boat; one of the small *schr.* carrying two 32 pounders had a shot which raked her from aft, forward; the boats generally suffered, but I have not ascertained what loss they sustained in men.

Yesterday a gentleman of this county by the name of *Parron*, who lives at the mouth of the creek, came up, and said that himself and brother had been taken and carried on board, that he had been landed from the commodore, to inform the inhabitants that if they remained at home *quietly*, they should not be molested, but if on landing he found their houses deserted, he would burn them all, as he had done the house of a Mr. *Patterson*, and the barn of Mr. *Skinner* (our purser).—Saturday and yesterday the enemy were employed on the Patuxent river, in landing on the banks to plunder stock, &c. it was on Saturday evening they burnt the property of Mr. *Patterson* and *Skinner*. Mr. *Parron* informs me that commodore *Berrie* of the *Dragon* always commanded and is much disappointed at his defeats, for that he had wrote to admiral *Cockburn* that if the admiral would send him a frigate and brig he would most assuredly destroy the flotilla. The frigate is the *Acasta*, the brig the *Jasseur*. They left only 200 men, and one small boat on board the *Dragon*, at the mouth of the Patuxent, so that there must have been in the affair on Friday upwards of 800 men! they came with a *band of music* playing."

In addition to commodore Barney's letter, (says the *Baltimore Patriot* of June 17,) we learn from one of his officers, "that commodore *Berrie*'s force consists of the *Dragon* 74, *Acasta* frigate, *Jasseur* brig, three schooners, rocket-boat, &c. he had pledged his word of honor, he would either capture or destroy the flotilla, we have seen he has failed, but to excuse himself he now says he did not expect to take us, he only wished to draw us down to the guns of the frigate and brig, the latter carrying 32 pounders, and she former probably the largest in the British navy;

yet we were for nearly an hour within their reach and not a shot struck us.

We are strengthening our position, have erected a small battery, and the mouth of this branch of the creek being very narrow, we have obstructed its entrance so as to prevent any thing getting in without our consent; our guns all bear on it at short canister distance or long musket shot, so that an assault by night, of no matter what force, will meet with defeat; in the day time they dare not look at us.

Stuart had a fire or two at two boats yesterday but they were not disposed to remain; after night some of them returned and threw four shot at his quarters; whether injury was sustained or not we have not heard. Our galley which received a shot is repaired and ready for action, and we have repaired the barge injured by the bursting of her gun, and have given her a long 24 from the gunboat, so that she will be more formidable than ever. Commodore *Herrie* has said he believed commodore *Burney* would fight but his men would not; alas, how sadly was he mistaken!

THE RATTLESNAKE AND SCOURGE. We have heard much of these famous privateers, and the following account of their doings is exceedingly interesting—The Scourge has arrived at *Chatham, from Norway.*

Boston, May 26.—Arrived, British letter of Marque schr. *Brilliant*, late capt. Greenidge, of six 9 pound carronades, and 12 men, from New Providence, for Greenock, captured on the 12th inst. lat. 46, long. 46, on 19 days, by the privateer brig *Scourge*, of 15 tons, capt. H. Perry, of N. York; Job Aiken, prize master. The Scourge was returning from a cruise of 12 months, having left New York in April 1813, and has been most of the time cruising in the North Sea, off the N. Cape, &c. The following is a list of the captures made by her:—June 18, 1813, British barque Concord, West. 177 tons and two guns, from London for Archangel in ballast. July 14, ship *Liberty*, Suglen, 253 tons and 8 guns from Liverpool for do in ballast. July 27, off the North Cape, was joined by the Rattlesnake privateer, of Philadelphia. July 30, captured the brig *Jolly Bachelor*, Struthon, of 119 tons, from Archangel for Aberdeen, cargo tar. Aug. 6, the Rattlesnake captured the brig *Kaby*, of 138 tons and 4 guns, and Hartford, 260 tons, from London, and Sunderland, for Archangel in ballast. Aug. 8, she captured brig *Brunswick*, Lewis, 219 tons and 4 guns, from Dublin for do. Aug. 9, the Scourge captured the brig *Notttingham*, of 266 tons and 4 guns, and *Britannia*, of 4 guns, both from Ouzga, Russia, for Hull, cargoes lumber, after an action of 15 minutes, no lives lost. Aug. 15, captured three brigs bound to Archangel, viz. the *Prosperous*, of 260 tons and 4 guns, from New Castle, in ballast; the *Westmoreland*, 260 tons, from London, partly laden with Sugars, and the *Brothers*, of 126 tons, only 6 weeks off the stocks, from Lancaster. Between the 10th and 18th of Aug. the Rattlesnake took 4 prizes, 3 in ballast and one laden with sugar, all for Archangel; viz. the brig *Boley*, of 186 tons and 4 guns; brig *Pax*, of 300 tons; galliot *Perserverance*, 167 tons and 4 guns, and sloop *Fame*, 94 tons. Aug. 18, the Scourge captured the brig *Iron*, Ludlin, of 255 tons and 4 guns, from Ouzga for Hull.—Between the 18th and 26th, the Rattlesnake captured four prizes from Archangel for England, 2 laden with wheat, and 2 with tar, viz. brig *Thetis*, 114 tons; *Diligent*, 250 tons, and 4 guns; and *Friends Adventure*, 245 tons and 4 guns. Aug. 25, the Scourge captured the brigs *Hope*, 200 tons and 4 guns, cargo of linseed; and *Economy*, of 191 tons and 2 guns, with tar, both from Archangel for England.

The above prizes were all (except two given up to prisoners) ordered for Drontheim, Norway, and all arrived safe, except one with a full cargo of sugar, which was east away on her passage from North Cape—110 hhds. sugar saved, damaged.

Tonnage of the vessels sent into Norway, 4505—guns 60.

The Scourge arrived in Drontheim, after the above capture, (in en. with the Rattlesnake) where she was fitted out on a second cruise as a brig, and sailed again Oct. 20, and returned Nov. 21, without having made any captures. She was 10 days on the N. coast of Scotland. While she was on the second cruise the Rattlesnake had sailed and sent into Drontheim only one prize during the stay of the S. there, viz. the brig *Ann Elizabeth*, from London for the W. Indies, with an assorted cargo, invoiced at about 6000*l.*, a new equipped vessel.

The cruise of the Scourge being up while the lay in Norway, about 4th of the original crew had permission last winter to return home in the *Liberty*. The *Liberty* put into Stranraer, on account of damage, at sea, and the men were made prisoners of.

Sailed from Drontheim March 10. Left there capt. Nichol, (the former commander) to take care of the captured property. Also, Mr. Hestor, the porter, in a low state of health.

The Scourge captured April 1, three cruises N. of Cape Wrath, the British ship *Sydney*, a fine vessel, from Liverpool, 350 tons, captured laden with salt, cranberries, hardware, &c. in company with ship *Wheatstone*, of 400 tons, from do. with salt, cranberries, &c. and brig *Union*, 200 tons from do. with salt, cranberries, &c. all bound to Long Hope, for convoy—burnt all of them. Same day hoisted a Swedish ship from Liverpool, and put part of the prisoners on

board. On the 4th captured British barque *Brothers*, 350 tons from Liverpool for Long Hope, cargo salt, raisins, rum, coffee, cheese, &c. and manned her for the United States. Next day captured a sloop from London, put on board a number of prisoners, and gave her up. 7th chased a Greenland whale ship, and fired ten broadsides at her, which appeared to enter her considerably—a sloop of war in chase, close in shore, on the coast of Scotland, was obliged to give up the pursuit, and haul off to get clear of a shoal. The sloop continued in chase for 6 hours—in the chase the Scourge sprung her foremast badly.

About the 17th April, carried away both top-masts, (blowing no more than a good breeze,) by which accident one man was killed and three wounded. About 22d, lat. 60 long. 30, captured British ship *Caledonia*, of 300 tons, from Greenock for Nova Scotia, in ballast, put on board 26 prisoners and gave her up. A few days after captured a brig from Dublin for Quebec, with salt &c. and sunk her.—Same day captured a brig from St. Johns, N. B. for Liverpool, cargo lumber, &c. having on board a number of women and children, passengers—took some rigging, sails, &c.—put ten prisoners on board and gave her up. May 1, lat. 47, long 37, captured a brig from Dublin for Newfoundland, cargo cordage, duck, fishing gear, &c. and ordered her for the United States. 6th, lat. 46, long. 44, boarded the privateer schooner *Fox*, Brown, 40 days from Portsmouth, and made four prizes, 2 destroyed and 2 ordered in. She had thrown ten guns overboard while chased by a frigate. Had chased a disguised sloop of war and did not discover the mistake till close aboard her, when she opened her ports, and fired two broadsides into the *Fox*, which, however, effected her escape. Several shot struck her, and one went through her arm chest and broke several muskets—no person was injured.

When the *Brilliant* left the Scourge, the latter was under jury top-masts, &c. and her rudder injured. She had about 60 men on board, and was bound direct to the United States. The Scourge, during her cruise has made 420 prisoners!

CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Louis the XVIII was received in great style by the prince regent in London, on the 20th April. The former was attended by nearly 150 of the old French nobles. Deputations to him are arriving from various parts of France. The *Polonais*, an 84 gun ship, had arrived at London to carry him over; it is remarked that she is the first French ship of war that ever anchored in that port. She was received with acclamations; but a *Russian* and *British* fleet are to convoy him to France. The French people appear very unanimously pleased with the change of the ruling power. *Marmont* gallant defended *Paris*, which being unavailing, he made the best possible arrangements for its safety; he was the first marshal who declared for the restoration; but at the same time stipulated for the personal safety of *Bonaparte* and all his adherents. Since then, it seems as if his course had been followed by all the rest. Marshal *Marmont*, in a reply to the prince of *Schwartzenberg*, who, on the 3d April, had invited him to accede to the Bourbon cause, after expressing his willingness to contribute to the interests of France—adds;

"I stipulate that it be permitted for all the troops who quit the standard of *Bonaparte*, to pass into Normandy: And that should the events of war place *Napoleon Bonaparte* a prisoner in the hands of the allies, the prince of *Schwartzenberg* shall guarantee his life and safety; and that he shall be sent to a country chosen by the allied powers, and the French provisional government."

In reply, the prince accedes to the guarantee; promises life and safety to *Napoleon*; and compliments the marshal on the generosity of his character.

Marshal *Marmont* then passed with his corps (about 12,000 men) within the bounds of the allies. The fortified places had generally accepted the new order of things. The fleet at the *Texel* has come in. Many vessels have cleared out at the British ports for *Bordeaux*, &c. Immense quantities of *Dutch* goods, cheese, gin, &c. have arrived at *Lisbon*, *Cadiz*, &c. from *Holland*, in *Dutch* vessels. Mr. *Coming* is to be first lord of the British admiralty. The *Brest* and *Rochfort* squadrons have hoisted the white flag. The affairs of *Switzerland* are said to be "entirely settled," but how is not stated. The wife of the duke or king of *Wirttemberg*, "princess royal of

England," has left her husband's bed and board to return home. The princess and princesses of the house of Brunswick have been very unhappy in their matrimonial connections—the prince regent, duke of York, the lady above stated, and the late queen of Denmark, are cares in point. The London papers have an account (two columns long) of the arrival in that city of the duchess of Oldenberg, sister of the emperor Alexander; said to be destined for the wife of the duke of Clarence. She is a widow of 27 years of age, and has two children by her former husband. A grand fete was to be given in honor of her arrival. April 18, stocks at London, consols 70 70 1-2—68 1-4 3-4. Bonaparte designed to have Paris defended to the greatest extremity—he wished the streets barricaded, the pavements to have been taken up, and every house made a fortress of—the bridges to be blown up, and stones and boiling oil thrown from the windows on the enemy. It is also reported, but possibly with a view of exciting the popular hatred, that he ordered the immense magazine of powder at Grenelle to have been blown up, which would, probably, have destroyed the whole city, with the greater part of its inhabitants. The allies have sent their irregular troops (*Cossacks, &c.*) from Paris. Madame Bonaparte, the mother of Napoleon, and cardinal Fesch, his uncle, are to have an asylum in the territories of the Pope—Louis Bonaparte goes to Switzerland, and Joseph and Jerome, it is said, will embark for America. Marshal Ney's lady gave a splendid fete to the emperor Alexander, and Talleyrand was preparing a great festival in honor of the allied princes. Bertier, and, indeed, all the late great and leading men of France, have sent in their adhesion to the new government. The late emperor was still *indisposed*. It is stated he says when he arrives at the island of Elba, he means to employ much of his time in writing his own life, "and to reveal particulars that are known to none but himself. He proposes giving the measure of the men of the present age." The emperor of Russia has given orders for the restoration of the French prisoners detained in his dominions. Great Britain had 52,649 to release in that country only, about one half of whom had been captured at sea. The whole amount of prisoners to return to France, we think, may make the enormous aggregate of 300,000 men! Madam Moreau is to settle in Russia. The emperor has given her a palace near St. Petersburg, "with a pension suitable to her rank and dignity." On the 19th of April the emperors of Russia and Austria went to dine with the arch-duchess (late empress) Maria Louisa; who, with her son, was about to start for Vienna. On the 17th, Monsieur, lieutenant-general of the empire, appointed the members of the provisory council of state, prince of Benevento; the duke of Conegliano, marshal of France; the duke of Reggio, marshal of France; the duke of Alberg, the count of Jaucourt, general count Bournoville, senator; the abbe Montesquien; and general Dessoles. The Baron of Vitrolles, provisory secretary of state, will act as secretary of the council.

The Paris papers are filled with the acts of the new government, addresses, ceremonies, letters of adhesion, &c. &c. &c. They have an account a column and a half long of the visit paid by *monsieur* to the church of Notre Dame, where a grand *Te Deum* was performed. The theatres also have shewn their loyalty to the Bourbons. A play called the *Hunting party of Henry IV.* was performed for the first time for 20 years. Its allusions to the existing state of affairs were eagerly seized by the people.—The national air *vive Henry IV.* was joined by the cries of the people of *vive la Roi, vive monsieur!*—In the scene where the health of Henry was drank,

the audience made the performers drink also the health of king Louis and his brother, with the health of Alexander and the allied sovereigns. When the allies entered Paris, the whole force of Bonaparte is said to have been only 30,000 men; the rest had disappeared. For some time he seems to have had no knowledge of the revolutionary events going on at Paris; where the prudence of the allied forces finished the plans which the allied princes in concert with Talleyrand and others had laid, for the restoration of the Bourbons. To complete the whole for this time, we add the following translation of a notice issued by the French minister at Washington city—The disposition to fall in with or support the new order of things in France appears the almost universal disposition of Frenchmen. Mr. Serurier received despatches by the national brig Olivier, lately arrived at New York—see page 263.

Notice to Frenchmen.—The French subjects now in the United States are officially informed that a decree of the conservative senate of the 3d of last April pronounces the deposition of Napoleon Bonaparte as the emperor of the French, and absolves (or delivers) the people and the army from the oath of fidelity that they had taken to him; and the French senate by another decree, of the date of the 6th, recalls to the throne of France the august house of Bourbon in the person of Louis Stanislaus Xavier, brother of Louis XVI; and finally, that by an act of the 11th of the same month the emperor Napoleon has abdicated the crowns of France and Italy.

Events so considerable and decisive for the safety and happiness of France cannot but interest in a lively manner all Frenchmen in the New World.—Their minister, who doubts not their sentiments under this circumstance, and who would like to be the interpreter of them to their sovereign, informs them that the consuls are authorised by him to receive their act of adhesion to this great revolution. They are informed that the white cockade is henceforth the French cockade, and the rallying sign of the throne and of their country.

Given at Washington, this 13th June, 1814.

(Signed)

SERURIER.

The British lost between 5 and 600 men, in an attack made upon them by the garrison of Bayonne, before the news of the revolution at Paris was ascertained. Gen. sir J. Hope was taken prisoner, and general Hay and colonel Sullivan killed.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign office, April 9—2 A. M.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from his excellency, general viscount Cathcart, and lieutenant-general the honorable sir Charles Stewart, addressed to viscount Castlereagh, dated at Paris, March 31.

The events which have led to the occupation of Paris, will be understood from the following recapitulation.

Since the battle of Brienne, on the 1st of February, the enemy has shewn no inclination to fight a general battle against the united force of the allies, but has used the utmost activity to attack all detachments.

In the latter end of February field-marshal Blucher crossed the Marne, and moved upon Epernay, Soissons and Laon, to meet and to unite with the corps moving from the northern army, and those which had been relieved from the blockade of fortresses near the Rhine. The gallant and well fought actions which took place between Soissons, Laon and Rheims, have been detailed in the report by colonel Lowe, and other officers.

During these operations on the right, the marshal prince Schwartzburg drew back the corps which remained with him on the left, and detached to reinforce the army between Dijon, Lyons and Geneva, receiving at the same time, and distributing the victors from Hungary, and other reinforcements of his army, which had occupied the country between the Seine and the Yonne, with posts at Auxerre, Fontainebleau, Melun and Marmont, and which had patrolled into the suburbs of Orleans, (near which city general Sellarin took some hundred prisoners) having fallen back to the Aube, where the affair of Bass-sur-Aube took place on the 13th.

After this affair the prince field-marshal re-occupied Troyes, Auxerre, Sens and Point-sur-Seine.

Napoleon, having declined a general action, which field-marshal Blucher repeatedly offered near Laon, returned to the left bank of

the Marne, indicated an intention of resuming offensive operations against the grand army.

The confederates at Chatillon were terminated on the 19th inst. and on that day the French army moved upon Arcis, behind which the corps commanded by field-marshal count Wrede was posted.

The allies under the prince Schwartzenberg, viz. the 3d, 4th and 6th corps, under the prince royal of Wurtemberg, and the 5th, under field-marshal Wrede, with the whole reserve, were concentrated on the Aube, near Pongy and Arcis, and a general attack was made by the allies on the 20th, in which the enemy was defeated at all points, with great loss, and Arcis was retaken.

At this juncture, Napoleon formed the desperate and extraordinary plan of passing between the armies of the allies, and of striking at their communications with the Rhine, intending at the same time to liberate the garrison of Metz. For this purpose he moved by Chalons on Vitry and St. Dizier, his head-quarters being on the 24d at Obenote, between the two latter places. Vitry was held by a small Prussian garrison, which refused to surrender.

His majesties the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia left Troyes on the 20th, and had their quarters at Possey. The emperor of Austria moved his quarters, on the 19th, to Bar-sur-Seine, with all the cabinet ministers, and came the 21st to Bar-sur-Aube.

On the evening of the 23d, the army broke up from Pongy, and having marched by Ramerue and Domprey, assembled at day-break near Soumpeuis; but the corps of marshal Mœschuldorf had crossed the Marne the preceding day, before it could be intercepted.

On the 24th, the junction with general Wülfingeroode was effected at Vitry and Chalons, and the Silesian army came within reach of co-operating with the grand army.

On the 25th, general Wülfingeroode, with his own, and several other corps of cavalry, being left to observe the enemy, the united allied force began its movements, by rapid and continued marches, upon Paris.

The corps of marshals Mortier and Marmont were found at Vitry and Soumpeuis, and were driven back with loss and pursued in the direction of Paris. On the 26th, the emperor, the king, and field-marshal the prince Schwartzenberg, were at Fore Champenoise, and on the 26th at Treffaux. Field-marshal Blücher was at Ecury on the 26th, and continued to march on Meaux by Montmirail. In the course of that week not less than 100 cannon and 9,000 prisoners were taken, with several general officers. At the affair near Champenoise, colonel Rapatel, late aide-de-camp to general Moreau, was unfortunately killed, while exhorting the French to surrender, and colonel Neil Campbell, who is on this service, and who has been with the advanced Russian corps in all the affairs since his return from the siege of Dantzic, was severely wounded, having been run through the body by a Russian lancer, who mistook him for an enemy during one of the charges; I am happy to say there was every reason to expect his recovery.

On the 27th, the imperial and royal head-quarters were at Couloniers and the Silesian army reached Meaux.

On the 28th head-quarters at Quincy; bridges were prepared at Meaux and Triport. The Silesian army advanced at Claye, in front of which town a severe action took place, in which the enemy was repulsed.

On the 29th, the emperor and the king with field-marshal prince Schwartzenberg, crossed the Marne, at Meaux; and the enemy being still in possession of the woods near Ville Parisais and Bondi he was attacked and driven beyond Bondi towards Pantin; the head-quarters were established at the former of those places.

Field-marshal Blücher the same day marched in two columns to the right, pointing upon Montmarie through Moty, Dravecy and St. Dennis.

The enemy had improved the defenses which the ground afforded on Montmarie, and in front of it by redoubts and batteries, and had a considerable force of regular troops at Belle Ville. The navigable canal, the woods and houses, together with some ground, so deep as to be nearly impassible for horses, afforded considerable means of assistance. A disposition for a general attack having been made on the 30th, the 6th corps, supported by the grenadiers and reserve, was engaged at an early hour to prevent the enemy from holding Pantin. The remainder of the troops under the personalty of Wurtemberg, was to turn the enemy on his right, and to push on to occupy in succession, all the heights on the left of the road to Belle Ville inclusive. The day considerably advanced before the troops reached their several positions, and the enemy made a determined resistance, especially at the village of Pantin the whole of his force was commanded by the duke of Treviso, the right wing by the duke of Ragusa.

A message had been sent on the 20th, to deprecate resistance, and to explain that it must be in vain, as the whole army was present, but the messenger was not received. In the evening of the 30th, count Nesselrode was admitted within the barriers of Paris; and at the same time one of the emperor's aids was sent to marshal Marmont, who agreed that all firing should cease in half an hour if the allied operations would consent, that no part of the army should pass the barriers of Paris that night. This was consented to, and the enemy withdrew from Montmarie within the town. The emperor remained to breakfast with the field-marshal; and at four in the morning the divisions of the city arrived. Seventy cannon, three colors, and five hundred men were taken; the number of killed and wounded of the enemy were very considerable, but this victory was not purchased without some loss of the allies.

I have the honor, &c.

CATHCART.

Viceminister Plenipotentiary, &c.
PROCLAMATION of imperial prince Schwartzenberg to the inhabitants of Paris.

Inhabitants of Paris!—The allied armies are before Paris. The city of their march towards the capital of France is founded on the hope of a sincere and lasting reconciliation with France. The

attempts made to put an end to so many misfortunes have been useless, because there exists in the very power of the government which oppresses you, an insurmountable obstacle to peace. What Frenchman is there who is not convinced of this truth?

The allied sovereigns seek in good faith, a salutary authority in France, which may cement the union of all nations and of all governments with her; it is to the city of Paris that it has fallen under the present circumstances, to accelerate the peace of the world. The wish of this city is looked for with that interest which a result of such importance inspires. Let her declare herself, and from that moment the army before her walls becomes the support of her decisions.

Parisians!—You know the situation of your country, the conduct of Bordeaux, the friendly occupation of Lyons, the evils brought upon France, and the real dispositions of your fellow citizens. You will find in these examples the termination of foreign war and civil disorder; you cannot search it elsewhere.

The preservation and tranquility of your city will be the object of the cares and measures which the allies are ready to take, in conjunction with authorities and the notables who possess the largest share of public estimation. No troops shall be quartered upon you.

In these sentiments, Europe in arms before your walls addresses you. Hasten to reply to the confidence which she placed in your love for the country, and in your discretion.

The commander in chief of the allied armies.

Marshal prince of Schwartzenberg.

[The words marked in italics are so in the Gazette.]

Imperial court of Paris.—The imperial court has adopted the following decree:—

The court, seeing all the value of the efforts which have at length delivered France from a tyrannical yoke!—Penetrated with respect and admiration of these august sovereigns, who are the models of disinterestedness and magnanimity. Expressing also their profound love for the noble race of kings who for eight centuries have constituted the happiness of France, and who alone can bring back peace, order and justice in a country to which the secret wishes of all have never ceased to invoke the lawful sovereigns.—Decree.

That they adhere unanimously to the decree of dethronement of Bonaparte and his family, pronounced by a decree of the senate of the 3d instant, and that faithful to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, they desire with all their hearts the return of the head of the house of Bourbon to the hereditary throne of St. Louis.

The first president,

SEGUER, DUPLES.

His majesty the emperor of all the Russia, has learnt that several military men, of every rank, are at present in Paris, whether they have been led, either by the events of the war or by the necessity of seeking the means of recovering their health, impaired by great fatigues or by honorable wounds.

He does not suppose, for an instant, that they could have thought necessary to hide themselves. At all events, he is pleased to declare, in his name and in that of his allies, that they are free, perfectly free; and that as all other French citizens, they are called upon to concur in the great measures which are to decide the grand question now pending, and on which rests the happiness of France and of the whole world.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER.

By order of his majesty the emperor,

The secretary of state,

Count Nesselrode.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Soldiers!—The emperor Napoleon has abdicated the imperial throne, and is to retire to the island of Elba, with a pension of six millions.

The senate has adopted a constitution which guarantees civil liberty, and insures the rights of the monarch.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, brother to Louis 16th, is called to the throne by the wish of the French nation, and the army has manifested the same sentiment. The accession of Louis 18th is the guarantee of peace.

At length after so many glorious campaigns, so many fatigues, and honorable wounds, you are going to enjoy some repose.

Louis 18th is a Frenchman; he will merit by a stranger to the glory with which the armies have covered themselves. This monarch will grant you the rewards which you have merited by long services, your brilliant deeds and honorable wounds.

Let us then swear obedience and fidelity to Louis 18, and let us display the white cockade as a sign of adhesion to an event which stops the effusion of blood, gives us peace and saves our country.

This order shall be read by the commanders of the different corps at the head of the troops.

(Signed)

JOURDAN, the minister of the empire, Commander in chief of the 15th division.

Head-quarters at Meaux, April 6.

From the *Moniteur of April 20.*—The council of prizes were yesterday summoned to an audience of *Monseigneur*. The count of Berlay, president, addressed the following discourse to his royal highness:

My Lord!—Peace in Europe will soon put an end to our labors and peace among its various nations will find the French in tranquility at home.

Do not, *my Lord!*, your royal business has said; no, my lord, we shall not have them under a government which self wills that all the public powers shall be wisely regulated, and the rights of individuals sufficiently guaranteed.

Unless such auspicious our government will revive, and under such a pretend administration exhausted France will recover her strength and happiness.

Let Meurs to receive with kindness the vows and homage of the council of prizes. The troubles which compose it have doubtless

not long to serve the king your august brother, in those functions which war alone renders necessary; but they esteem themselves happy in being yet invested with a character which prevents them to deposit the expression of their sentiments in the bosom of a prince who is a worthy descendant of the great and good Henry.

"His royal highness replied, in substance, and with a touching facility, "That his august brother would without doubt be disposed to keep account of the services rendered by the council of prize, and that his majesty, who would enjoy no happiness but in the happiness of all the French, would employ all his means to assure the prosperity of France, and concur in all measures to consolidate the tranquility of Europe."

From the *Moniteur* of 21st April.

MINISTRY OF WAR—PROCLAMATION.

PARIS, 20th April, 1814.—Soldiers,—You have followed the example given by your chiefs. The marshals of France, the generals and superior officers have all adhered with eagerness to the brilliant and happy revolution which has taken place, and you have partaken of sentiments so noble. All hearts range themselves around the throne, and throughout the nation all bless the return of the august and legitimate dynasty of the Bourbons, who alone could bring repose and happiness to this beautiful kingdom.

A devotedness so general has penetrated with sensibility monsieur, the brother of the king, lieutenant-general of the Kingdom. My first duty has been to converse with his royal highness on the interests of the army; and what has been my joy in finding in his expressions all the effusions of a prince who desires to be the father of his soldiers! How lively an emotion have I experienced in receiving the assurance of his royal highness that he was only the faithful interpreter of the wishes of the king his august brother!

The condition of the army and of each of its members will then be constantly the object of the paternal solicitude of the government. The glory with which it has not ceased to cover itself in the course of a war so fertile in illustrious feats of arms, is regarded by the Bourbons as a precious portion of the inheritance which restores to them the love of the French.

Officers and soldiers, give hence to a confidence which will not be deceived. Behold before you the rewards and considerations which ought to belong to the glorious army of a king of France. All grades of rank will be maintained; and if, in the new organization destined to repair disorder, and to re-establish the principles of the military establishment, some parts of it should be suppressed, the situation of the officers will not be prejudiced. They shall be replaced in existing corps, or pensions shall be assigned them analogous to their respective rank and services.

How sweet it is to me to transmit to my brave comrades the noble ideas and promises of the pious lieutenant-general of the kingdom! But while it has pleased him to announce the beneficence of our august king, I ought to guarantee that the discipline and all military duties of the army shall be observed. Soldiers! render not vain the confidence of his royal highness in this respect; and let the honor of your flag always remain pure and undimmed; in all your steps, let order and subordination reign in peace as your valor has shone in war; you will thus respond worthily to the love of a prince whose presence has made France at once pass from a state of intolerable humiliation and unheard of oppression, to the prosperous and majestic order of things which we now enjoy, and which all Europe admires.

The commissary of government in the department of war.

The general count DUPORT.

Paris, April 20. On the 4th April, Bonaparte reviewed the troops at Fontainebleau, and the marshals and generals having learnt the revolution which had taken place at Paris, conferred together, and spoke so loud, that Napoleon heard them. He affected, however, not to listen, and the review being ended, marshal Ney entered the palace with him, and followed him to the cabinet. He asked him if he knew of the great revolution that had happened at Paris. Bonaparte answered that he knew nothing of it. Ney then handed him the Paris newspapers. He seemed to be reading them with attention in order to gain time for an answer. Marshal Lefebvre entered, and said, with an air of respect to the exalted emperor—"You are lost! you would not listen to the advice of any of your old servants: the senate has pronounced your destination." These words made so awful an impression upon the man who was accustomed to regard himself as above all laws, that he burst into a flood of tears. After some moments of reflection, he wrote an act of abdication in favor of his son. Afterwards he proposed to march for Italy with the 20,000 men he had at Fontainebleau, and join Prince Eugene. He repeated several times—"If I arrive, I am certain of being acknowledged by all Italy." He again reviewed his troops, and his countenance was pale and altered. He remained only eight or ten minutes upon parade, and having re-entered the palace, sent for the duke of Reggion, and asked whether the troops would follow him? "No sir!" answered Victor. "You have abdicated." To which Bonaparte replied, "Yes—but upon certain conditions." Victor replied—"The soldiers will not understand such subtleties. They believe that you can no longer command them."

"Every thing is said, then, which can be said upon this project. Let us wait for news from Paris," said Bonaparte.

The marshals, who had been sent to Paris, returned, and Ney entered the first.

"Have you succeeded?" asked Bonaparte.

"Partly, sir," answered Ney. "But not as to the regency. Revolutions never go backwards. This has taken its course; it was too late; the Senate will tomorrow acknowledge the Bourbons."

"Where, then, am I to live with my family?"

"Where your majesty pleases in the island of Elba, for example—and with a pension of six millions."

"Six millions! that's a great deal, since I am now nothing but a soldier. I see I must resign myself. I bid adieu to all my companions in arms." Having said this, he was silent.

Isle of Elba.

From the *New-York Evening Post*.

The following interesting letter is from a gentleman who resided 13 months in the island of Elba, the present residence of Bonaparte.

"DEAR SIR—You request me to give you some account of Elba. This island is situated on the coast of Italy, sixty miles to the southward of Leghorn, five miles from the mainland.—It is about twenty miles long and seven broad. There are four considerable towns in it, and it contains about 15,000 inhabitants. It is very mountainous, particularly towards the S. W. end, where they rise to a sublime height. The soil is generally poor; there are however some rich valleys. It has two fine harbors, Porto Ferrara, and Porto Longoni, with towns of the same name upon each of them. Porto Ferrara on the northwest side is the capital, and is as well built as any town of the same size that I have seen in Italy. The inhabitants were very kind to me, and are hospitable to strangers.—The northern part of the island formerly belonged to the grand duke of Tuscany; the other side to Naples, and was a place to which her convicts were sent. To this island also you may recollect it was that the great but unfortunate *Touissant* of St. Domingo was to have been sent a prisoner, and by the mail, who now brings this island into notice, by chusing it as the haven of repose when he is obliged to retire from the stormy ocean of empire. Sixteen of *Touissant's* principal followers were sent here; with two of whom I became acquainted, and were strongly solicited to favor their escape. It is needless to tell you that the climate is fine. The island produces a light red wine, some fruit; and salt for exportation; but in no considerable quantities. The iron mines of Elba are extensive, and have been wrought longer even than the story of them is known. The island bore rather the marks of poverty; the roads were not in good repair, and in fact the island is too uneven to make much use of carriages of pleasure. It is the fine harbor of Porto Ferrara, and the natural strong position of the town that makes this island desirable. In the hands of a power at war with the states of Italy it would become a valuable depot. Many of the conscripts from Italy were brought here to be trained for the field of war.

The views from the island are grand. On the one hand is the coast of Italy as far to the northward as the mountains of Genoa; on the other Corsica with its lofty mountains relieve the eye from an uninterrupted expanse of an ocean view. Other small islands lie in the neighborhood to diversify the scene. To a mind fond of retirement, or solely bent on the pursuits of literature, Elba may become a pleasant residence. But to a mind accustomed to the noise of war, or to the sweet blandishments of polished society, Elba with all its view, and all its charms, must appear but a more extended prison."

☞ A supplement to the *last* number accompanies the present. This extra expence may serve to shew our friends of the desire we hold to deserve their punctuality, and remind others of the rule of doing as they would be done unto. A great exertion, at a heavy additional expence, will soon be made to insert at full length, the official abstract of the returns of the marshals respecting American manufactures—a very scarce document; and so troublesome to print, that no other than the government-copy (of which a very small number was struck off) has issued from the press. We shall next week notice an important subject that has been mentioned to the editor. Many things showed out.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1814.

WHOLE NO. 147.

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Legislature of Massachusetts.

Answer of the honorable senate to the speech of his excellency the governor.

As it please your excellency,

The senate of Massachusetts have witnessed, with emotions of ardent gratitude to Heaven, the re-election of your excellency to the office of chief magistrate of this commonwealth. The ability, integrity, and patriotism, so conspicuous in the public administration and private life of your excellency, affords the strongest assurance of the disinterested zeal with which your excellency will continue to seek and promote the prosperity and happiness of the people. In times of domestic turbulence and external danger, they looked to your excellency for counsel and assistance, and in your wisdom, moderation and firmness, they have found a sure and certain guide. The spirit of party turbulence has been checked, abuse reformed, the rights of the people ascertained and preserved, and the sovereignty of the state asserted and maintained, and tranquility restored to our councils. These have been the fruits of your excellency's administration, and of that spirit of candor and moderation which your example has every where diffused among the people.

The injuries which the people of this commonwealth have experienced, and the sufferings they have endured from the oppressive measures of our national government, have been great and manifold, and have been borne with a patience almost unexampled. Among these measures, the system of commercial restrictions, which, for the last seven years has been so cruelly enforced, is not the least considerable.

Under the operation of this system, our citizens have been driven from their accustomed employments, deprived of the means of their subsistence, and cut off from the sources of their wealth. Not only has the intercourse with foreign nations and the neighboring states been prohibited, but they have been "deprived of the right of navigating from port to port within the limits of the state, and of fishing on its coasts." Powers which the people of this commonwealth had never delegated to their national rulers, have been exercised, with unrelenting severity, for their destruction; and rights, which they had never surrendered, have been torn from them by ruthless violence under the forms of law. To oppression and restraints alike hostile to the principles of civil liberty, and the express provision of the constitution, it was not to be expected a free people, jealous of their rights, and conscious of their strength, would long submit in silence. To their national rulers, therefore, they made known their grievances and uttered their complaints. They stated the ruin which awaited them, and humbly petitioned for relief. They appealed to the constitution, which guaranteed the protection and encouragement of commerce, so necessary for their prosperity; and to that union, which was "established to provide for the common defence, and to promote the general welfare." But their complaints were uttered in vain. An inveterate hostility to commerce, and a spirit of local aggrandizement in the north and in the west, controlled our national councils. Under the opera-

tion of these causes, the influence of the eastern and northern states has been annihilated, and measures fatal to their interests, and hostile to their rights, have constantly marked the course of that administration, whose duty it was to cherish and protect them.

It was then that the eyes of the people of this commonwealth were turned to their state legislature. They claimed of the immediate guardians of their rights, that protection which is their due. They demanded such an interposition in their favor, as would not only relieve them from present suffering, but secure them against future oppression, and restore to them that constitutional weight and influence, of which they had been unjustly deprived. The spirit of firmness and forbearance which characterized the proceedings of the late general court in reference to these complaints, has met the most cordial approbation of the senate, and they beg leave to assure your excellency, that the papers and documents upon this interesting subject, referred to in your excellency's communication, shall receive all the attention to which their importance is entitled.

Since the last session, indeed, the people of this commonwealth have witnessed with "peculiar satisfaction," the removal of one of the causes of their sufferings, by the repeal of the "embargo and non-importation laws;" and they are not without hope that "a milder and more pacific disposition in the government," will induce it forever to relinquish that odious system of restrictions which has "proved far more injurious to us than to the people of Great Britain."

The sentiments of the people of Massachusetts, as well as of their legislature upon the subjects of the war with Great Britain, have been so often expressed, that it is unnecessary for the senate to repeat their solemn conviction of its injustice. Our national rulers and the world, well know that the sons of Massachusetts, the legitimate descendants of those who achieved our independence, and founded the American republic, are not regardless of the rights and honor or the interest of the nation. They know full well, that in a just and necessary war, a war for the maintenance or defence of either of these great objects, no sacrifice would be deemed too great and no privation intolerable. But in the prosecution of a war founded in falsehood, declared without necessity, and whose real object was extent of territory by unjust conquests, and to aid the late tyrant of Europe in his views of aggrandizement, our rulers could expect no aid from the people of this commonwealth, excepting only that which they had a strict "right by the constitution to demand." The senate agree with your excellency, that "the manner of carrying on the war has had no tendency to satisfy us of its policy or of its justice."

Defeat, disgrace and disaster have marked its progress on the land; and although the gallant achievements of our neglected navy, the offspring of a better policy, and more auspicious times, have "plucked from the deep the drowning honor of our country," yet we cannot forget the cause in which they were engaged, nor the cruel policy which has called for such a sacrifice of blood at their hands.

In addition to the enormous expences which have necessarily attended a war of invasion, we have witnessed a profligate expenditure of public money, the imposition of taxes, loans and exactions, equally oppressive to the present and future generations. We have seen the territories of unoffending provinces invaded, whose inhabitants were connected with many of our citizens, "by the ties of blood and the habits of friendship." The spirit of cupidity has extended its grasp to the "rightful possessions of the Indian tribes," and a cruel war of extermination, at which humanity revolts, has been prosecuted against them. The rules which have heretofore regulated civilized nations, have, in many instances, been abandoned—and peaceful villages, in a most inclement season, have been wrapt in flames by order of an American commander. A system of retaliation was adopted, which tended to increase the ferocity of a war already too sanguinary, and to call into action the vindictive passions of the contending parties. The lives of honorable men were exposed on both sides, to retaliate for a few unnaturalized British subjects, who had voluntarily entered into the service of our government, and who were taken in arms within the territory of their country. In the opinion of the senate, it is not only the right, but the duty of a people, mindful of what they owe to themselves, their country and their God, to oppose by every peaceable and constitutional effort a war thus declared, and thus prosecuted. But with your excellency we are happy to observe, that none of the measures of the general government have been opposed by violence, and that no dangerous commotions have disgraced the people of this commonwealth, and we trust our fellow citizens will continue to manifest the same regard to order, and that they will seek relief and safety in such manner only, as wisdom and justice shall dictate, and the constitution of our country will justify. But, although we believe that peace may now be attained, if sought "in the spirit of candor and reconciliation by our rulers," the recent astonishing events in Europe have lessened our apprehensions of the probable consequences of the war. It may be a war of suffering and disgrace, but, thanks to a merciful Providence, it cannot terminate in our slavery and subjugation. The arm of the mighty oppressor, in whose cause our government seemed disposed to engage, is broken. Europe is delivered from thralldom, and our liberties ransomed from his grasp. The gigantic despotism which had nearly exterminated freedom from the earth, subverted the independence of nations, and desolated the world, is at length overwhelmed, and the empire of peace and order established on its ruins. Though we cannot foresee nor predict, with certainty, the result of these mighty changes, yet we cannot refrain from congratulating your excellency and our country, that the tremendous conflict which has so long spread havoc and carnage through the earth, is closed, and joining the general voice of emancipated nations, in gratitude to him "who riseth among the mighty, and turneth headlong the council of the froward."

The senate will endeavor to keep in mind your excellency's precepts, "to pursue a disinterested and impartial course of conduct, and to guard the rights and interests of their constituents, with steadiness and fidelity."

They have witnessed too much of the baleful influence of party, to suffer it to mislead them from the path of truth and duty, and they will most sincerely co-operate with your excellency in every effort to restore to their country, prosperity and peace.

In senate, June 8, 1814.—Read and accepted.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President.*

Proposed amendment to the answer of the senate to the governor's speech.

While the reported answer to the governor's speech was under consideration in the senate, the hon. Mr. HOLMES, of York, rose and offered the following amendment:

Erase between the word "excellency," in the first line, and the words, "the senate," after the word "froward," in the last page but one, and insert,

"The senate have considered your excellency's address with all the attention and respect, due to every communication from the chief magistrate of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The memorials and report mentioned in the address, denouncing an act of congress as unconstitutional and oppressive, have been laid before us. It is matter of extreme regret, that a law so necessary to restrain unprincipled men from aiding the enemy in time of war, should have been made a theme of invective and abuse, and that the executive and legislature of a former general court should have encouraged opposition, to the verge of insurrection and civil war.—Considering the unfortunate and pernicious examples of the rulers of the state government of the last year, we agree with your excellency, that much credit is due to our fellow-citizens, that "none of the measures of the general government had been opposed by violence, and no dangerous commotions have disgraced the people."

"The senate are aware, that the restraints of the embargo were severely felt by many citizens of this state, whose occupations were exclusively maritime; but it is with pleasure and pride we have witnessed that those restrictions have been borne by the people with a patience and fidelity, highly honorable to them, and worthy the imitation of those men of talents and information, who, against knowledge, compulsion, and least cause.

"The senate have perceived on this, as on former occasions, your excellency has affected to doubt the justice of the war, and attempted to dissuade the people from volunteering in its support. But however you may be disposed to yield to Great Britain the right of deciding on our property and our citizenship, and how much soever you may be attached to the opinion, that the capture and confinement of an American citizen at pleasure, is a British right, and ought not to be resisted, the people of this state have long since exploded such opinions, and have united in justifying the war, by applauding its successes, exulting at its triumphs, and rewarding the heroes who have achieved the victories.

"Nor do the senate perceive the weight nor justice of the remark, that "the manner of carrying on the war," is a proof of its injustice. If, as you suggest, the inhabitants of Canada are innocent and "unoffending," and many of the people of this state are connected with them by the "ties of blood, and the habits of friendship," yet we are at a loss to perceive, how a part of the British nation can be innocent and exempt from the effects of lawful warfare, or that "ties of blood" and "habits of friendship" can exclude individuals from the character of enemies. An example from Great Britain, will probably have weight with your excellency; and it seems that even innocent and "unoffending" Massachusetts, who has not fought, but has aided Great-Britain, has not been able to screen herself from British depredations and British blockades. We are constrained to say, that we discover in this remark of your excellency, an indirect censure of those brave men who so nobly conquered on Lake Erie, and of those generous and patriotic citizens of Boston, who have so handsomely complimented and rewarded the achievement.

"The senate have witnessed, with peculiar satis-

faction, the pacific spirit of the national government towards those tribes of Indians with whom of late we have been compelled to contend; and we much lament that either their own native ferocity or fanaticism, the excitement of a faction among us, or the examples or bribes of Britain, should have urged them to a cruel and barbarous warfare, which has rendered necessary their severe chastisement, and may finally effect their utter extermination. Should these deluded wretches return to their fidelity and their duty, we have no doubt the United States will again extend to them that mercy which they so clearly forfeited, and restore them to all the favor which shall be consistent with our future safety.

"We agree that our government can have no temptation" to continue the war longer than to obtain a release of our citizens from impressment, a suitable pledge for future security, and indemnity for past injuries. Until these objects are accomplished, the senate will cordially unite with your excellency in loaning money, building ships, raising troops, restoring union, and reviving patriotism.

"As the principle of the resolution from Pennsylvania was determined last session, and the "divers subjects" mentioned in your address are not particularized, it is presumed that nothing requiring our attention, has fallen within your excellency's observation. We conclude that, in this state, every thing is as it should be.—That justice is duly administered, schools and colleges are liberally supported, and properly endowed.—That the militia are duly organized, equipped and provided.—that the fortifications are secure and strong, and the state is safe from danger—and particularly, that there has been no extraordinary expenditure of money, of which it is necessary to inform the people.

"We heartily repond the sentiment, that as patriots we should not only "wish that the state and nation may prosper, whoever directs their affairs," but we further add, that we should unite our authority and example to encourage the people to rejoice at the successes of the arms and enterprises of the United States—to prevent their misfortunes, alleviate their sufferings, and promote their prosperity and their glory.—That the motives of our national rulers may be determined by the same rules of liberality and charity, which you intemperate and enforced towards your favorite administrations. Then might we safely expect a glorious result. Then might we look to the God of battles for his protection and blessing. Then should we again triumph over the enemies of our country, and enjoy the fruits of our victories in peace, safety, prosperity, freedom, and happiness. Then would Massachusetts resume her rank from which she has descended, and put on her robe of righteousness.—In patriotism be fair as the moon, in wisdom clear as the sun, and to victory, "terrible as an army with banners."

Legislature of New-Hampshire.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH:

Continued of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, to the office of chief executive magistrate for the ensuing year, I return my sincere thanks for this respected mark of their confidence, with an assurance that such powers as I possess, shall be exerted in promoting the public welfare.

Almost two years have elapsed since war was declared by our national government. And the citizens of our country have been, and are much divided in their opinions upon the subject. How can those who conscientiously believe that neither the preser-

vation of our honor, or of our rights required;—who believe that the war is highly injurious to the true interests of our country, give voluntary aid to attempts at foreign conquest? While it is our duty to support the constitution of the United States, and the laws emanating therefrom, we surely retain the right of giving, in a candid and decent manner, and with a view of promoting the public welfare, our opinions respecting rulers and their measures. If a time should come when we no longer enjoy this right, we shall cease to be a free people.

Here then, let us distinguish.—We are probably as well united in support of our national constitution, and in obedience to the laws, as could reasonably be expected; but let us never blend these with our right of opinion respecting men and measures. The same rule may apply to our state government. In giving opinions, whether with respect to the one or the other, a sacred regard to truth should be preserved; but is it not to be deeply lamented that in many parts of our country, scarcely an individual can be found in an important public office, or who is a candidate for such office, whatever may have been his character and conduct in life, who escapes the tongue and pen of slander? If virtue is an indispensable requisite for the support of a free republican government, how long may it be expected that our institutions will last, if countenance is given to the vilest abuse of characters, merely for party purposes?

Well might it be, if our divisions should so far cease, that all would unite in discountenancing such conduct, and every man speak the truth to his neighbor.

In consequence of repeated representations from the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth, of the exposed situation of the town and harbor; and their apprehensions of an attack from the enemy; and finding that the forts occupied by the United States were very deficient in the requisite number of men; on the 15th day of April I gave directions for raising one hundred men as a watch and guard; since that time, in consequence of repeated causes of alarm, and very urgent applications, I consulted with the council, and ordered out about five hundred of the militia, for defence of the town and harbor. These orders were attended to with promptness honorable to those who were immediately concerned, and evincing, what I have always relied upon; a marked readiness in our militia for defending our own country.

I rejoice that the legislature are in session so soon after the transaction, and shall lay before you the papers relative thereto, that such provisions may be made as you shall find necessary. To resort to detachments, was to me very unpleasant; but considering it as a duty, it was unavoidable; and it is my ardent desire that arrangements may be made more congenial with the sentiments of our fellow-citizens.

Whether the great blessing of peace to our country is near at hand or far off, I have no particular means by which to form an opinion. Should the war continue, we may expect the enemy will endeavor to keep our sea-board in a continual state of alarm. It is highly reasonable to expect that our national government would provide sufficient force to protect our frontiers in all directions, rather than aim at foreign conquest. But if this is not done, the legislature, as particular guardians of the state, will judge what is necessary for them to do.

By a dispensation of the Sovereign Ruler of the universe, particularly afflictive to me in the death of a brother, there is a vacancy in the representation from this state in the senate of the United States, which it will be necessary to supply at this time.

I have received a letter from the honorable Samuel Smith, resigning his seat as a member of congress.

The state of the treasury will be laid before you, and you will determine what further supplies may be necessary.

The state of our militia, at all times important to a free people, but particularly so in a time of war, will claim your attention.

Many are the duties of legislators and magistrates, pointed out in the constitution of the state, and it will afford me great pleasure to unite with you in such measures as you may think proper to take, calculated to promote the best interests of the community.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.

State of New-Hampshire, June 3, 1814.

Retrospect and Remarks

[ON LATE EVENTS IN EUROPE.]

The progress has been so long and so extensively sanctioned by usage, that it seems not only the right, but also the duty, of the editor of a periodical work, occasionally, to give *his own opinion* on things as they occur. And, possibly, in this there is more propriety than some may slightly suppose; as it promotes an acquaintance with his character, and enables the reader to appreciate his pretensions to moral and political truth; the impartiality of his selections, and the honesty of his design.

It is now about 25 or 26 years since we began to look with wonder at the revolutions and changes of Europe. The great king lion of France, groaning under the united oppressions of the church and state; the people being, in truth (as *Englishmen* then delighted to call them) a nation of *slaves*—vexed with every abuse that an impotent monarchy, overgrown aristocracy, and pampered priesthood could inflict on a generous population, roused herself to correct the evils of the government, and establish a constitution that should secure some of the natural rights of the people in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But to *conquer* did the work of reformation begin, then to *vanish* within and danger without, excited the worst passions and brought about the most unhappy effects. While *confederated kings* pressed on every side to check the *reformation*, the base conduct of many of her citizens provoked a *revolution* more formidable in its operations and more astonishing in its effects than any that history records. I have always believed, and yet believe, had it not been for the *unholy* crusade of princes and priests against *liberty*, that the reformation of the French government had been completed without revolution; the loss of the *Bourbons* retaining the throne; and *Napoleon*, possibly, at this time have been a major or colonel of artillery in their service, unknown beyond the little circle of his duties. For, at the head of affairs at the beginning, were some of the greatest and best men in France—their object was to alter not to destroy—and they would have succeeded had not the conspiracy of crowned heads to keep down the spirit of reform, and still grind the face of the poor—they leagued to partition France—they leagued to extinguish *freedom*—they raised up a power that paid them in their own measure; that justified his rapine and conquest by the rules they had laid down for themselves in regard to France, if subdued by their mercenaries. How great the pity, that the wretches who caused all the distresses of Europe for the last 25 years (as connected with the French revolution) could not themselves have borne the miseries they brought upon the people!

The mild spirit of reform thus checked by power and thwarted by intrigue, burst into revolt; broke down all the ramparts of the church and state; be-

headed the king and slew the priests. The bonds of society were dissolved in the fury of the times—and, while with one hand, the *French* hurled destruction on their foreign foes, they tiger-like devoured each other. Faction succeeded faction—terror, proscription and death was the order of the day—accusations grew into conviction; and to *suppose* a man capable of a crime was to lead him to the block! Wearyed with anarchy and worn out by contention, a military adventurer seizes the reins of the government—he dashes the constitution and laws under his feet, or makes new ones at his will—he becomes consul, consul for life, emperor of France and king of Italy—All Germany, all Italy, Holland, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland are at his feet, divided and disposed of as the governments of those countries had designed to have partitioned France. The tri-colored flag floated triumphant at Lisbon and Warsaw; Madrid and Vienna; Naples and Berlin; Rome and Amsterdam. The changes of the state of society effected by *Nimrod*, *Semiramis* or *Alexander*, or the conquests of Greece and Rome, with the decline and fall of their several empires, produced no incidents more astonishing than what has happened by the conquests and fall of *Napoleon Bonaparte*—a man whose character it would require a volume to describe.

The events that drove him from the throne belong to history, and are too well known at present to need much remark: suffice it to observe, that while the power at arms brought against him was superior to any thing that Europe had beheld since the invasion of the *Persians*, the intrigue, treason and corruption of those in whom he confided, was more efficacious in his ruin. Time will discover the true causes of his fall—and whatever history may say of him, it will heap infamy on the heads of those he had cherished and loaded with riches and honors, who deserted him in the hour of peril. We may love the treason; but must hate the traitor.

In this stormy season, *Great Britain* has exhibited phenomena not less surprising than France herself produced. We have seen her, by turns, at war or in alliance with every nation of Europe, except France. She seemed willing to ransack the dominions of *Satan* himself for support. The cross of *St. George* and the crescent of *Mahomet*—the *British* bayonet and the savage *scalping knife*, were united to preserve "the religion and liberties of the world!" A man-stealer and a pirate, she filled all countries with her intrigues and crimes. With the same passion to rule at sea that *Nepoleon* aimed at on the land, she pursued it with equal rapacity and success. By outrages the most violent, or villainies the most deliberate, she swept off the maritime power of her neighbors, and claimed the ocean as her domain, to regulate at her will, and make all nations her tributaries or dependents, if not her allies, that used it. Her seizure of the *Spanish* treasure ships before the war, and her attack upon *Copenhagen*, are parallels in atrocity to any thing that *Bonaparte*, (wretch that he was) ever did. Every coast was vexed with her arrogance—every sea crimsoned with blood, shed by her lust. All the islands colonized by *Europeans* (*Hispaniola* excepted) fell into her hands—she made some extensive conquests on the continent of *South America*, and modestly aimed at the subjugation of the whole country; but was defeated and disgraced on the *Rio del Plata*. Rich in the industry of her people, aided by *labor-saving machinery*, she had pensioners in every civilized country; and subsidized all that would receive her wages. The stately *Spaniard*, and the stupid *Portuguese*; the effeminate *Italian*, and the faithful *German*; the phlegmatic *Dutchman*, and the generous *Swede*; the fiery *Dane*

and the semi-barbarous *Cossack*; the honest *Swiss*, and the lively *Hungarian*; the wavering *Prussian*, and the consequential *Turk*; with the savages of *America*—not forgetting the negroes of "*Juutu*," were angels or devils as they were for or against her.

If perseverance in a government, and patience in a people, be virtues, the government and people of *Great Britain* are entitled to the highest praise. They certainly have carried on the contest beyond all human calculation, and evinced an energy in action and power of resources, without precedent. I wish that my countrymen had the same sense of national glory that actuates the *British* nation. We shall have it anon—when our manufactures shall create a *home-influence*, and not till then. At present, we are semi-*Englishmen*, and have not a national character.

I have always considered the power of the (late) emperor of *France* and of the government of *Great Britain* exerted with the same principle, for a common cause. It was the grand object of the former to establish what he called "the continental system," and of the latter to monopolize all the rights on the sea. No rule of honor or law was suffered to interfere with the accomplishment of these giant-projects; any thing was expedient that led to the design of the parties. If *Britain* had failed as well as *France*—if the ambition of both had perished together—it would, indeed, have been a subject for universal rejoicing. Time will shew, and we apprehend, to the *American* people, at least, too feelingly, that the ambition of the one was the proper counterpoise of the ambition of the other; unless, indeed, *Europe* wearied and worn out by war, shall rally and command the peace of the world. If this does not happen, we may look for desolation and misery unknown to our country. *India* is a standing monument of the deliberate barbarity of our enemy; and, as in that region, she will attempt to divide and destroy us. We have many that, as *rajahs* or *sabobs*, would accept her alliance, and there are as good materials to make miserable *sepoys* of as *India* furnished her. But, if more wise than the people of *India*, we duly esteem the character of the *British*, and unite for general defence, we may defy her whole power, and make her pay dearly for her inhumanities. I fear we calculate too much upon peace. Let us not depend upon the "magnanimity" of *England*, or suppose that justice will direct her proceedings. She never yet regarded one or the other, but as interest or necessity dictated.

Of *Bonaparte*, as an individual, I have always held the same opinion that I generally entertained of "crowned heads," since he usurped the government. That is, I thought him a scoundrel; though among the villains that preyed upon humanity—I did not think him the worst. He conquered *Austria*, three times, for instance, and yet suffered the emperor to reign. When did *Great Britain*, *Russia*, *Austria* or *Prussia*, or any of the rest of the "allies" conquer and give up a country they could have held? Never! As to the legitimacy of one or the other of those powers, the idea is too base and contemptible for the mind of an *American citizen*—and the slave that acknowledges the "divine right of kings" is, and must be, the enemy of our constitution, let his pretension be what it may; for, that being a just principle, the men of the revolution were arrant knaves for rebelling against the "Lord's anointed," and we are not less criminal for refusing to "let the king have his own again!" Yet this play-word of courtiers and pensioners is found in the mouths of men who affect to glory in the deeds of *Washington*! SHAME ON THE HYPOCRITES!

In the event of a general peace the condition of society will experience a great revolution—that flush of commerce which led us directly or indirect-

ly to war, will settle down in a regular and contracted system; and the immense capital heretofore employed in it must seek other occupations. It will naturally go into our *manufactories*; and ten years of quiet would make a mighty change in the mind of our *political shopkeepers*. A love for the *British* government, beyond that of the *United States*, would be confined to the solitary bosoms of a few newly imported *Scotchmen* and *Englishmen*.

This subject will probably be continued next week.

Borough of Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) one of the most pleasant and beautiful towns in the United States, with a population of about 6000 souls, is situated between the *Christiana* and *Brandywine* creeks, (both navigable) about two miles from the *Delaware* river, distant 27 miles from *Philadelphia*, and 74 from *Baltimore*, on the great post road. The neighboring country, consisting chiefly of rich meadows and gently swelling hills, is in a high state of cultivation; and particularly calculated for raising sheep; a weighty concern, that has latterly much engrossed the capital and attention of the people of that town and its vicinity. I am not informed of the amount of the several flocks; but, perhaps, there is no spot in *America* where they are so numerous and so carefully cherished—particularly the improved breeds. Several gentlemen of fortune are engaged in this business; and their success has had a great influence on the citizens at large. The *Brandywine*, (navigable for sloops to the famous flour mills adjacent to the bridge) a beautiful and romantic stream, by its rapid fall and power of water, affords an unprecedented number of mill seats in a space of 6 or 8 miles—eighteen, unoccupied, were offered for sale last September, extending only a mile and an half along the creek, the most distant hardly two miles and an half from *Wilmington*; some of them, we believe, are yet to be disposed of. This species of property has risen in value in an astonishing manner; and is likely to raise yet higher, for the neighborhood is healthy and luxuriant, and already thickly peopled; but capable of supporting a great multitude of inhabitants.

There are also fine mill seats on two or three other excellent streams, especially *White-Clay* and *Red-Clay* creeks. Independent of the numerous flour mills, there are a number of establishments for the manufacture of cotton, wool, snuff, paper, wire, iron, gun-powder, shelled and pearl barley, &c. also an extensive concern for the making of wool and cotton machinery, employing 100 persons, and a card manufactory that engages more than that number. Cotton mills are prepared or preparing for 21,000 spindles; and the business in woolen goods is great. The payments made by Messrs. *Dupont & Co.* are said to amount to \$2500 a week, for labor! They are chiefly employed in the manufacture of gun-powder and woolsens. The disbursements of other firms, though not so great, are very considerable; and on the whole, *Wilmington* appears likely to become one of the most important manufacturing towns in the United States. Its population, of course, is rapidly increasing, and the neighborhood teems with an industrious and temperate people.

These mighty works are, in a great measure, the fruits of the last four or five years; and advance in a geometrical proportion.

* This has been stated to me on excellent authority; and, however great the amount may appear, I fully believe it: it, possibly, may include the monies paid to the various mechanics engaged in adding to the many improvements of these gentlemen.

It is with great pleasure the editor informs his readers that he has a prospect of receiving many papers that belong to this wealthy and patriotic place; when received, they shall be eagerly inserted. How much might gentlemen of leisure contribute to the public information, if they would spend a few hours to make mere memorandums of such things, in their several neighborhoods! The editor of the *Freeman* invites his friends, in all parts of the union, to think of the matter; he will thankfully pay postage for communications of the kind, and cheerfully take the labor of digesting and arranging the facts presented, if necessary. The design of notifying *Wilmington* at this time, is to promote these enquiries, in other places.

Essex, New-Jersey.

This county is, probably, the most populous, and, certainly, the most patriotic in the state of *New-Jersey*. The beautiful town of *Newark*, its chief place, has long been famous, particularly for its extensive manufactures of leather; and is much celebrated for the rich agricultural products in its neighborhood, especially for the delicacy and perfection of its *cider*, which has oftentimes been passed on *knowing* Europeans for *Champaign* wine. The people of this county suff'ered more, perhaps, by the rapes, assassinations and robberies of the enemy during the revolution, than any in the United States, but the economy and industry of the citizens soon retrieved the disasters of the war, and gave to them a liberal capital, which they have zealously applied in a second contest with the ancients for; positively to destroy his influence, and establish American independence on an immovable basis.

Through the following (copied from a *New-Jersey paper*) notices only two branches of the several extensive manufactures prosecuted in *Essex*, it is inserted as well with a view to aid the gentlemen assembled in the accomplishment of their laudable object, as to convey to them a respectful request that they will take all reasonable pains to perfect the plan adopted, as an example to others. A similar design exists at *Wilmington*, (Del.) and the editor hopes it may extend through the union.—Much good would result from it.

The committee appointed by a former meeting of the manufacturers of *Essex* county, *New-Jersey*, met at the house of *Moses Ruff*, in *Newark*, 25th May last, for the purpose of collecting information as to the state of the cotton and woolen manufactures in the county of *Essex*. From the information they have received, they find there is twenty cotton mills in and going into operation in the county, which will have gone by the first of September next, 52,300 spindles—which, at a moderate calculation, will spin 500,000 lbs. of yarn per week—when converted into cloth, at the low rate of 40 cents per yard, will amount to \$35,000 per week—equal to \$1,673,000 per annum. There is also ten woolen manufactories in the county, containing 3,600 spindles, capable of manufacturing woolen cloth to the amount of 650,000 dols. per annum. Making in the aggregate 2,323,000 dollars of manufactured articles per annum.

In giving the above statement, the committee invited the various manufacturers of wool, cotton, hemp, flax, rugs, metals, leather, grain, fur, clay, hides, bone, horn, wood, hair, sand, alkalies, stone, &c. throughout the state, to forward to *Silas Condit*, Esq. of *Newark*, the secretary of the manufacturing association, such information as they may possess

with respect to the manufactories in their respective districts—that a general statement may be made of articles manufactured throughout the state. The view the association have is to concentrate the knowledge, resources and ability of every section of the state on the all-important subject of manufacturing—that they may be enabled to lay before the next session of congress, such information as may enable them in their wisdom to protect and further those establishments which bid fair shortly to form the main pillar of our national independence. It would be desirable that associations could be formed in the several counties throughout the state, and that the result of their information should be forwarded to the secretary of this association, that the same may be concentrated into one general view.

Communications from gentlemen possessing information will be thankfully received.

The committee adjourned, to meet the first Tuesday in September next, at *Moses Ruff's* in *Newark* at 10 o'clock A. M. when it is requested that those persons engaged in the various manufactures of the county will attend.

It is requested that those printers who wish well to the manufacturing institutions of the state, will give the above several insertions in their papers.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEGOTIATIONS. A *Paris* paper of April 20 says—"Negotiations are about to be opened between England and the United States. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Crawford met at the house of one of the principal ministers in Paris—several considerable personages, French and Spanish, were present."

RESTRAINT. How must the honest and manly Englishman blush at reading the following, when he recollects the staking lie of "his Majesty's" officers "that the Indians could not be restrained!"

The British officers and men captured at *Sandy Creek* (says the *Albany Argus*) speak in the highest terms of commendation of major *Appling* and his rifle corps, to whose humanity and spirited conduct they are probably indebted for the preservation of their lives. The Indians were first to reach the enemy after they submitted, and had commenced executing the savage rule of warfare, sanctioned by anglo-indian example at the *Raisin*, *Lewistown*, *Tuscarora*, &c. of murdering their prisoners, when the major and his men happily arrived and succeeded, by a prompt and determined course, though not without violence, in terminating the tragic scene.—An Indian chief is said to have given vent to his feelings on this occasion in language similar to the following—"When British come to *Buffalo*, they kill white men, they kill Indian, they kill woman, they burn all houses—when British come here, you no let Indian kill him—you give him eat—this no good." May humanity continue to characterise the American soldier, in despite of the maxims of savage warfare; and may the enemy, won by our example, restrain a practice which has so frequently disgraced the character of his arms.

EQUAL FORCE. From the *London Times*. "Accounts by the cartel also report, that the American frigate *President*, commodore *Rodgers*, some time ago fell in with the 36 gun British frigate *Orpheus* which he contrived to rake twice, killing 62 of her crew. She endeavored to keep him engaged until her consort, a 74 gun ship, should come to her assistance; but as soon as *EQUAL FORCE* began to make its appearance, *Rodgers* got clear off."

The meaning of which is, that a ship of 74 guns,

and a frigate of 36, are equal to any of our frigates of 44 guns. "Yankee cock boats!"

PARISH'S SERMON. The famous sermon delivered by Dr. Parish at Byfield, Massachusetts, in April 1813, has been republished at HALIFAX, with the following preface:

"Read, mark, and LEARN!" from an unparalleled sermon, by *Elijah Parish*, D. D. of Byfield, Massachusetts, (United States.)—The publisher is well aware, that the above political discourse is worthy the study and imitation of every minister, and claims the most pious regard of all his majesty's subjects. Every lover of his king and country, should certainly possess and disseminate its sacred principles. It includes all the constituent parts which form the accomplished and patriotic orator, shewing to his own countrymen, (our enemies) will all possible truth and brevity, the cause and consequences of the present unnatural war with Great Britain. If energy of expression—if perspicuity of style—if elegance of composition ever regaled the eye, the ear and the heart of a British subject, then this sermon claims the suffrage of every soul that loves the best of constitutions—namely that of **OLD ENGLAND!** In short, it appears to be the most strenuous and grateful ebullition of a patriotic, evangelical and martyr-like-spirit!"

DISHONORABLE COMPLIMENT. A late *Salem* paper, after mentioning a number of small vessels burnt by the enemy on the neighboring coasts, says that they boarded one with intent to burn her, but discovering she was called the "*Federalist*," observed, they would not destroy her "for her name's sake"—and she was not destroyed. In 1776 the *Bostonians* would themselves have burnt a vessel thus saved.

COCKBURN. The *Boston Centinel*, noticing the acknowledgment of a certain person of the name of Massey, of the polite treatment he received of the enemy, especially *Cockburn*, travels out of his road to say that he (the said *Cockburn*) "notwithstanding the scurrility poured on him in the *Virginia* and *Maryland* papers, is a humane and liberal gentleman."—The people of *Maryland* and *Virginia* would be very thankful if Mr. *Russell* would prove that *Cockburn* is either one or the other. It is true (and we would give the d——l his due) that he has latterly behaved much better than he did the last summer; but the wantonness of his barbarities then have gibbeted him on infamy.

THE FISHERIES. The *Trenton Federalist* says, "a great portion of the people in this part of the country prefer peace to codfish." This is inserted as a memorandum.

COURTESY. *New-York*, June 13—Mr. Mitchell's elegant pilot boat returned on Saturday from the *Saturn* in our offing. She was sent down under a flag to obtain permission for the wounded colonel Prescott to proceed to Norfolk by water. The request was promptly complied with. The messenger, colonel Prescott's brother, was treated on board the *Saturn* in the most polite and gentlemanly manner.

DEFENCE. The people of the sea-coast of *Massachusetts* are preparing vigilantly for defence. The late burnings of the enemy has thrown considerable light upon his character. The legislature, previous to adjournment, placed a million of dollars at the disposal of the governor for the defence of the state, to be used at his discretion.

Adjutant and inspector-general's office,

Washington, 17th June, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.—The president has been pleased to issue the following proclamation, of which due notice will be taken.

By the president of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the army of the United States have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall within three months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington the 17th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-eighth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the president,

JAMES MONROE, secretary of state.

All officers and soldiers of the army are required to continue their exertions in detecting and bringing to trial deserters from the army.

A premium not exceeding fifty dollars for each deserter will be paid by the commanding officer of the post, garrison, or district to which he may be brought and delivered. All officers and soldiers are required to enforce the law against such citizen or citizens as shall entice or procure a soldier to desert. The words of the law are as follows, viz:

"Be it enacted, &c. That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform, clothing or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of the crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

By order of the secretary of war.

JOHN R. BELL,

Assistant inspector-general.

FROM THE PATENT.

Commodore *Borney*, with his flotilla, remains blockaded in *St. Leonard's* creek (emptying into the *Patuxent*) about which is collected nearly the whole force of the enemy in the waters of the *Choptank*. Poised in every attempt to destroy him, and suffering severely in each attack, they have resorted to that species of warfare that *Englishmen* generally succeed in remarkably well; which is, to ravage the plantations, burn the houses, and carry off the spoils. It is stated that they have carried off or destroyed between 3 and 4000 hhd. of tobacco, which Messrs. *Cockburn & co.* are shipping for *Europe* where it bears a great price. The number of houses destroyed is not ascertained—those that they suffered to remain were wretchedly injured—the doors and windows being broken, &c. as was also the furniture; ripping open the feather beds, and dispersing the feathers to the winds, &c. The neighboring militia appear to have been badly provided and little disposed to protect their property.

However, before this time, the state of affairs is much altered—considerable bodies of regular troops and well disciplined militia, artillery, cavalry and infantry, fully provided, have reached the scene.

action, and we trust may punish the robbers and incendiaries. It is thought by some, that with the aid of the 16 pounders that have gone on, the blockade of the Bay may be raised. They have firmness to give it success to the marauders. The troops are encouraged by col. *Wadsworth*, an excellent officer; and *Harney*, we all know, will do every thing that can be done or expected. We shall probably be favored with a detail of the events on the *Patuxent* for record, which will show the "may nam ni-ty" of the enemy in its true colors.

The enemy retained possession of *Benedict*, a small village, two or three days. A party of militia from the district of *Columbia*, dislodged them, after a skirmish, in which Mr. *Wise*, of *Alexandria* was killed by a British sergeant, who was immediately shot down. Six prisoners were taken.

DEPREDACTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In another place we have noticed the late great activity of the enemy on the eastern coast in destroying the small vessels. They lately visited the village of *Wareham*, (Mass.) about 50 miles from *Boston*, of which we have the following account:

WAREHAM, JAN. 14.

To the editor of the *New Bedford Mercury*.

SIR—Yesterday morning we were informed of the approach of the enemy, and at about 11 o'clock, A. M. they landed at the village called the *Narrows*, with a flag. There were six barges containing two hundred and twenty men. They demanded (before the proper authority could arrive) all the public property; and declared, that in case they were molested, every house within their reach should be consumed. We were not prepared to make any opposition, and promised not to. To prevent a violation on our part, they detained a number of men and boys as prisoners for their security; declaring that if any of their men were injured, they should be put to immediate death. Having stationed sentries back of the village, they proceeded to fire the vessels and cotton manufactory. Twelve vessels were fired, five of which were totally destroyed; the remainder were extinguished after the enemy departed. The cotton manufactory was also extinguished.

Damage estimated at 20,000 dollars. It is supposed that the enemy came from the *Nimrod* brig, and *Superb* 74.

BENJA. BOURNE, } selectmen of
BENJA. FEARING, } Wareham.

[It is evident from this, that the British considered the cotton manufactory as peculiarly hostile to them. Hence be God, in such manufactories I see their real explosion from the United States, in a little while. Were there an English writour we should manage the English writour in a different stile. One might have supposed they would have spared *Wareham*; for, it is stated, that that town has been completely neutral since the war, not having furnished one man for public or private service against the enemy! There are thousands of small ports and places in the British colonies, where our vessels of war and privateers might have committed such depredations as the enemy is famous for; but as yet our gallant seamen have thought too nobly of themselves to inurate the heroes of *Arve de Grace*, &c. &c. &c. and burn defenceless villages. But if this course is pursued *retribution* will become a virtue. Ten fast sailing *Baltimore* schooners, fitted out by government, might set the *West Indies* in a blaze in six weeks. But that would be very cruel! The people of *Wareham*, *Scituate*, &c. will probably, hereafter, have some sympathies for the sufferers on the *Chesapeake*, though they have been gently dealt with to what our people have experienced.]

MILITARY.

Four soldiers were lately shot at *Buffalo* for desertion. If such terrible examples are necessary, they ought to have been made at the commencement of the war. There has been a criminal laxity of discipline, as well among the officers as the men—and it will cost five times the labor to amend the errors now than it would to have avoided them at the beginning. *But they must be amended.*

Major-general *Lewis* has taken the command of the post and dependencies of the city of *New-York*.

Col. *Fenton*, with a detachment of militia, 700 men, marched from *Erie* for *Buffalo*, on the 2nd inst.

Sackett's Harbor, June 10.—SIR, I have seen a letter published in your paper of the 7th instant, giving "further particulars of the affair of *Sandy creek*," which the inclosed order of the commanding general will correct. Captain *Woolsey* would not wear laurels won by and belonging to major *Appling* and his gallant corps. There was no artillery engaged in this affair. Captain *Woolsey* was not in the action; he no doubt was engaged with his boats. The plan which succeeded was major *Appling's*—he can plan as well as execute.

Respectfully, (in haste)

G. E. MITCHELL, Lt. col. art.

The editor of the *Albany Argus*.

[For the "general order" see page 265.]

It is said that the British prisoners who have arrived at *Greenbush*, report that they lost 190 men, killed and wounded, in the attack on *Oswego*.

The *Washington* (Geo.) *Monitor* of the 11th says—"We learn that a detachment from our indian army have brought in one hundred armed negroes, who had collected in the nation for the purpose of joining *M^cQueen*; and further, that a large detachment has been sent off with provisions and equipage, to ascertain who and where our enemies in that nation or in *Florida* are, and what their strength, with a determination, if possible, to destroy them."

MONTREAL, JUNE 7.—British account of the affair at *Sandy Bay*.—It is with extreme regret we have to acquaint the public with the unfortunate result of a gallant enterprize by the boats of our squadron on lake *Ontario*, under the command of captains *Popham* and *Spilsbury* of the royal navy, against a flotilla of the enemy's craft laden with naval stores, which had got into *Sandy creek* on its way from *Oswego* to *Sackett's harbor*. On the morning of the 20th ult. a large boat with two 24 pounders and a 19 1/2 inch cable for the enemy's new ship was captured by our squadron, having sailed from *Oswego* the evening before with fifteen others. Captains *Popham* and *Spilsbury* with two gun-boats and some smaller craft, having on board about 200 seamen and marines, entered the creek on the morning of the 31st, where the enemy's flotilla were afterwards discovered. Parties were landed on each side of the creek and proceeded together with the boats without opposition to within about a quarter of a mile of the enemy, when suddenly a considerable force consisting of 150 riflemen, nearly 200 indians and a numerous body of militia and cavalry attacked and soon overpowered our small party, whose gallant resistance to such numbers proving unavailing, a surrender became indispensable to save our brave men from certain death. Our loss on the occasion was 19 killed and 50 wounded. Mr. *Boan*, master's-mate of the *Montreal*, and lieutenants *Cox* and *Knight* of the marines, are severely wounded. The boats also fell into the hands of the enemy.

NAVAL.

A FLAG OF TRUCE arrived at *Annapolis* on *Wednesday* last, bearing despatches for the secretary of state and for Mr. *Barclay*.

The enemy entered the harbor of Scituate (Mass.) some 10 or 12 days ago, and burnt nine small vessels lying there. It is estimated they have been *engaged* by the late dinner and presents to Perry. Their tenders and barges have so termed in Boston bay, &c. as to make it unsafe for a vessel to pass from any one place to another, ships of war being always at hand to protect them. They had burnt or destroyed 30 or 40 small vessels near Boston in the space of a few days. Active and efficient measures for the defence of the chief towns on the coast have been adopted.

The United States frigate *Mohawk*, to carry 54 guns, was launched at *Sacket's Harbor*, on the 11th inst. As all her guns, &c. were ready, it is probable she is this day nearly ready for the lake. The *Superior* is completely fitted. *Chauncey* has been out on the lake to try the trim of his new vessels. A part of the crew of the *Congress* frigate, with other bodies of sailors have arrived at the harbor. By the 10th of July "hard knocks" are expected.

It is rumoured that the enemy is building another vessel for the service on lake Champlain. Their post at the Isle Aux Noix, we apprehend, cannot be forced by *Mademoiselle*, without the aid of a powerful land force.

The U. S. frigate *Guerriere*, 44 guns, was launched at Philadelphia on Monday last, she happily entered her destined element accompanied with the shouts of 50,000 spectators. *Rodgers* with his veteran crew, is already preparing her for sea.

The U. S. schooner *Konisch*, licit. *Kenny*, stationed off Charleston, had a narrow escape from capture by a frigate a few days ago, but got into that port after throwing overboard 11 of her guns.

The U. S. ship *Independence*, 74 guns, was to have been launched at Charleston, on the 18th inst. but stuck on the ways, and did not get off. She sustained no damage. *Bainbridge*, we believe, is to have the high honor of commanding her, and will support the glory of the spangled flag.

The southern coast is also vexed by the enemy's cruisers; several small vessels have lately been captured near Savannah.

A frigate has entered the Delaware bay, and was doing some damage among the small craft.

American Prizes.

MONTHLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 216.

The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
And not a sail, but by permission spreads;¹⁹

British Naval Register.

972. Schooner *Hope*, from St. Johns, N. F. laden with fish, and sent into Saco, by the *Pike*, of Baltimore.

973. Schooner *Pickrel*, from Dartmouth, Eng. for Quebec, laden with dry goods, teas, &c. captured by the same, divested of her cargo and destroyed.

974. Ship *Askew*, from Palermo for Belfast, captured by the *True Blooded Yankee*, and sent into France.

975. The elegant ship *Pelham*, of 540 tons, 12 guns—a vessel of the first class, from London for Port au Prince, laden with an assorted cargo, 494 packages of India and British goods, captured after a smart action by boarding, by the *Saucy Jack* of Charleston, and conveyed into that port.

976. Ship *Fortuna* (under Russian colors) from Havana for Riga, with 1520 boxes of sugars, sent into Beaufort by the *Roger* of Norfolk—cargo, enemies property.

977. Schooner *Phoebe*, with rum and molasses, sent into Wilmington N. C. by the *Hawk* of Washington.

978. Brig *Kutozoff*, of guns, from La Guira for Gibraltar, laden with coffee, cocoa and hides, captured after a very severe action and carried by boarding, sent into Frankfort (Maine) by the *Surprise* of Baltimore—worth \$50,000.

979. Schooner *Young Farmer* from La Guira, laden with indigo, worth \$40,000 captured by the letter of marque *Henry Guilder*, of New York, and brought into that port.

980. Schooner *Miranda*, with dry goods, captured by the *Chasseur* of Baltimore, divested of her cargo, and burnt.

981. Sloop *Martha*, with British government stores, captured by the same, divested of some of the cargo, the rest destroyed, and vessel made a cartel for the exchange of prisoners.

982. Schooner *Ann Maria*, laden with provisions, captured by the same and burnt.

983. American schooner *William* of Bristol R. I. from *Martinique* for Havana, with a quantity of

cash, in gold, captured by the same, divested of her precious metal and burnt. ☞ We are more pleased with this capture than of five honest Englishmen.

984. Polacre ship *Joanna*, of Malta, from Constantinople for Lisbon, with a cargo of wheat and barley worth \$30,000, captured by the same and sunk.

[The *Chasseur* has arrived at New-York after being many times chased in vain by the enemy. She captured several other valuable vessels, which shall be noticed, if they arrive.

985, 986. Two vessels captured by the letter of marque *James Monroe*, on her passage from L'Orient to Savannah, and burnt.

987. Schooner *Brilliant*, 6 guns, 157 tons, an elegant vessel, late a New Providence privateer, laden with 116 casks spermaceti oil, 41 bales cotton and some logwood, sent into Boston by the *Scourge* of N. Y. privateer, on her return to the U. S. from the *North sea*, after a cruise of about 12 months.

The *Scourge* in company with the *Rattlesnake* lately cruising in the *North sea*, has been frequently spoken of—and their prizes made in that sea have already been noticed. The tonnage of the enemy vessels taken by them and sent into Norway, was 4505 tons!!—See page 269. On her way home the *Scourge*, besides the *Brilliant* above stated, also captured—

988. Ship *Symmetry*, a valuable vessel of 550 tons, coppered, laden with salt, crates and hardware, burnt.

989. Ship *Winchester*, 400 tons, with a full cargo of crates, porter &c. burnt.

990. Brig *Union*, 200 tons, with a cargo of tobacco, burnt.

991. A new ship, in ballast, burnt.

992. Sloop ———, captured by the same and made a cartel of.

993. Ship *Caledonia*, 300 tons, ditto and ditto.

994. Brig ———, from Dublin for Quebec, captured by the same and sunk.

The *Scourge* took two other valuable vessels whose arrival we shall with pleasure record.

995. Brig *Dove*, laden with lumber, from Liverpool, N. S. captured by the *Fox* of Portsmouth and burnt.

996. Ship *Jane*, in ballast, from Scotland for Marsmashea, divested and give up to release the prisoners.

997. Brig *Balize*, from Liverpool for Quebec, laden with dry goods, and hard and glass ware, invoiced at £80,000 sterling, captured by the same and ordered for the first port. ☞ We account this vessel a *good prize* though she has not yet arrived, because the *Fox* has got safely into port with 250 packages of her most valuable goods, worth \$120,000, and 19 prisoners.

998. Ship *Mermaid*, sent into Damarescotta, (Maine) laden with salt and coal, by the *General-Pike*, of Baltimore.

999. Ship *Commerce*, from Limerick for Bilbao, laden with 180 tons of barley and 100 tons of oats, captured by the *Lawrence*, of Baltimore, and arrived at Portland.

1000. Ship *Upton*, 270 tons, 16 guns, 104 men (many of them passengers) from Cork for Newfoundland, with a valuable cargo, captured after a pretty warm action, in which she had 1 killed and 1 wounded, by the *Diomedé* of Salem, arrived at Wiscassett.

1001. Letter of marque ship *Hero*, captured by the prize ship *Upton*, after a fight of 20 minutes, and given up after being divested, &c. The *Hero* had many more men than the *Upton*.

1002. Brig *Providence*, from Maryport to Nova Scotia, captured by the *Diomedé*, and sunk.

1003. Brig Harmony from the same to the same, captured by ditto and ditto.

1004. Brig Recovery, from Halifax for St. Andrews, driven ashore by the Diomedé, and destroyed.

☞ Several valuable prizes made by the Diomedé as yet to be heard of; but she herself has been captured, in a fog, by the enemy and sent to Halifax.

1005. Brig Melpomene, 6 guns, laden with 250 pipes of wine, sent into Newport, R. I. by the Chasseur of Baltimore.

1006. Brig Britania from Tenneriffe, laden with wine, sent into Beaufort, by the same.

1007. Brig ———, laden with rum and sugar, from Jamaica for England, sent into a southern port, by the Roger of Norfolk.

1008. Schooner ———, sent into New port by a Baltimore privateer.

1009. Ship Henry Dundas for Lisbon, captured by the Rattlesnake and released.

1010. Brig Indian Lass, from Liverpool for St. Michaels, with dry goods, &c. captured by the Grand Turk of Salem, divested of her dry goods and ordered in. Though this vessel has not arrived we consider her a good prize, for the Grand Turk has safely got into port with the merchandize, worth \$65,000, and thirty prisoners.

1011. Brig Catharine, from Lisbon for London, captured by the Grand Turk, recaptured by the British brig Bacelus, again captured by the Grand Turk, and then burnt.

1012. Sloop Caroline, from London for St. Michaels, with dry goods, &c. captured by the same, divested of her cargo, and then given up. * * The Grand Turk took several other vessels, which she ordered in.

1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017. Three heavy gun-boats, one carrying a long 24 and a 68lb. carronade—each of the others two heavy guns,—and two cutters, with about 180 men in all, and some smaller boats, captured by the riflemen under major Appling at Sandy creek.

1018. Schr. Traveller, with 174 puncheons of rum, &c. sent into Thomastown, by the Diomedé of Salem.

1019. Brig Ceres, from Buenos Ayres for London, with 400 tons of hides and tallow, captured by the Lawrence of Baltimore, and arrived at Portland.

☞ By mistake this vessel run into Shelburne, Nova Scotia, where he laid several hours, when the mistake was discovered by the prize-master's going ashore to learn where he was! Ascertaining that, he came away speedily, but unmolested. The Lawrence has been off the Irish coast doing an active business. She had ordered a valuable prize to France. What will be her fate?

1020. Ship Cod Hook, with a cargo of 700 hhd. salt, some dry goods, crates, flour, bread and iron, captured by the Diomedé, and sent into Castine.

1021. Schooner Vittoria, captured by the letter of marque cutter sloop Hero, of New-York, on her passage from France—was manned and ordered for an American port, but soon after retaken by a British vessel of war, and the American prize-crew all taken out but one man, and replaced by Englishmen. After being in possession of the British prize-crew a few days, they agreed to bring her into the first American port. She is a fine large schooner and laden with rum and molasses, and arrived at Charleston on the 6th instant.

1022. The cargo of the Russian ship Joachim, very valuable, sent into a southern port by the Caroline of Baltimore, condemned as British property—vessel cleared.

1023. Schr. Robert Hartwell, from Antigua for Bermuda, with sugar and molasses, valued at

\$20,000—sent into Newbern by the cutter Hero of New-York.

1024. Brig Liddelle, from Liverpool for Newfoundland, with salt, captured by the Amelia of Baltimore, and made a cartel of.

1025. Brig Jessie, 6 guns, from London for Newfoundland, with bread, porter, &c. captured by the same and burnt.

1026. Schr. Ann with an assorted cargo of dry goods, captured by the same, divested of her effects, and sent as a cartel to Halifax.

☞ Several valuable prizes made by the Amelia, were manned and ordered into port. She has arrived at New York after a cruise of 85 days, during which she took 1400 tons of shipping, with property valued at a million of dollars, and made 80 prisoners.

1027, 1028, two vessels captured by the Hero, of New-York, on her voyage from France and ransomed.

1029. Schooner Octavia, sent into a southern port, by the Harrison of Baltimore.

1030, 1031. Brig Little Fox, and a schooner, taken by the U. S. sloop of war Frolic, previous to her capture and destroyed.

1032. Schooner Funchall, with rum and sugar, sent into Newbern, N. C. by the Hero of New-York.

CHRONICLE.

There was a grand religious celebration at Boston on the 15th inst. "in commemoration of the goodness of God in delivering the christian world from military despotism,"—or, in other words, of the triumphs if Great Britain and her allies in Europe.

The extensive settlement of George Rap and his associates, at Harmony, Pennsylvania, with all the buildings, improvements, &c. &c. is offered for sale. It consists of three villages—many mills, work-shops, factories, &c. and 9000 acres of land; 3000 of which are highly improved, with orchards, vineyards, meadows, &c. See some sketches of the place in page 208. They have on the premises 3200 sheep and 600 horned cattle. The stock is not offered for sale. The concern is about to remove to the Indiana territory, and settle on the Wabash.

LAUGHABLE. We are furnished with a translation from the "Royal Gazette of Hayti," containing a long report of the Prince of Limbe to the King, of his successful attack on "fort Sabousin, one of the late strong holds of Petion, telling how "his grace the duke P. Artibonite," and "his grace the duke of Grande Riviere," led on the columns, &c. and carried the place. Then follows an account of his majesty's gracious reception of the sable heroes. He made a great speech to the valiant dukes, and invested them knights of the order of St. Henry. How completely does he satirize the royal knaveries and fooleries of Europe! But I don't see why a negro king may not have such "legitimate rights" as well as a white one.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Louis XVI. was installed a knight of the garter, in great pomp, at London, on the 20th of April. He is not in good health. A late New-York paper says, "Bonaparte's indisposition, which occasioned his continuance at Fontainebleau a few days after his destiny was decided, was doubtless brought upon him by great anxiety and fatigue. It is stated by one of the gentlemen on board the Olivier, that Bonaparte for three weeks, was almost continually on horseback. His limbs were so swollen, that he was unable to dismount; and whenever it became necessary to relieve his horses, he was obliged to be lifted from the one to the other. Had the contest continued a few days longer, he probably would not have survived its ter-

mination. It is also stated, that the escort, which conducted Bonaparte to the port at which he was to embark for the island of Elba, were directed not to pass through any of the large towns on their way. This order was issued under the apprehension, that in Lyons or some other large city, he might have been destroyed by the fury of the populace."

It is stated that the London bankers have offered Louis XVIII a loan of 12 millions, at 3 per cent.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—House of Commons, April 21.—Mr. Whitbread said, he had another question to put for the sake of humanity. It was known, that by the treaty with Sweden, Norway was guaranteed to that power. The Norwegians, however, appeared indisposed to this measure, and determined to resist the Swedish yoke. Our government, it was stated, had taken measures to prevent intercourse with Norway, and consequently deprive that country of the means of obtaining provisions—in short, that we had undertaken the task of starving Norway into a submission not to be effected by force.—He wished to know if orders to this end had been given.

The chancellor of the exchequer, observed, in a low tone, that *the subject was delicate, and the circumstances were peculiar*—but that the house were aware of the engagements of the treaty.

Mr. Whitbread—*Then the plan of starvation is really adopted.*

Law Intelligence.

From the *Wilmington (N. C.) Gazette*, May 10.

At our request, Robert H. Jones, esq. the United States district attorney, has obligingly furnished us with the following communication:

United States, vs. Six negroes, two boats, masks, cutlasses, &c. } *Albemarle District, April term, 1814.*

The libel charged in substance—"That the British private armed ship of war the *Mars* of New-Providence, cruising near Currituck Inlet, about the 19th of October last, sent two boats with 17 armed men into Currituck Sound, for the purpose of cutting out two armed schooners lying at anchor there.—The British party took possession of the vessels, and were preparing to carry them off, when captain Farrow Farrow, of the militia of Currituck county, raised a part of his company, and after a short contest recaptured the vessels, and made prisoners of the enemy. That among the prisoners were six negro slaves, the property of some subject or subjects of the king of Great Britain—The libel concluded with the usual prayer."

Two of the prisoners, one, the officer who commanded the party, the other, a sailor, testified that the negroes mentioned in the libel with the other articles specified, were, at the capture thereof, the property of British subjects residing at New-Providence, whereupon his honor the district judge, resolved the following points:

1st. That enemy's property captured by a land force, as in this case, accrues to the U. States, and not to the actual captors. 1st Rob. Rep. 197, 198.

2d. That the negroes mentioned in the libel with the other articles of property, are confiscable to the use of the United States, and a decree was accordingly so entered.

NOTE.—In the case of the owners, officers and crew of the private armed vessel of war the *Snap Dragon*, who had captured on the high seas from the enemy a number of negroes, established to belong to the enemy at the time of the capture thereof, his honor dismissed the libel, upon the ground, as was understood, that the act of congress, commonly

called the non-importation slave act, retained its full force and operation; the acts concerning *letters of marque, prizes and prize goods* notwithstanding.

At the close of the session of the federal court for this district, which adjourned on Thursday evening last, the attorney for the United States stated to the court, that there were confined in the jail of this place some 40 or 50 negroes who had been captured of the enemy upon the high seas by the officers and crew of the United States' brigs of war the *Rattlesnake* and *Enterprize*; and that with a view to act understandingly in relation to those unfortunate persons and to promote as far in him lay the interest of the public and of individuals in this respect, he begged leave to enquire of the court whether the opinion pronounced in the case of the *Snap Dragon* remained unaltered by subsequent reflection upon the subject; That since the decision at Edenton upon this circuit, he had inferred a change of opinion in the court upon the interesting subject of this enquiry, not being himself able to perceive a distinction in point of principle between that case when six negroes were adjudged forfeited to the United States, and the case of the *Snap Dragon*, when the libel was dismissed as to the negroes captured and brought in. "By the court, I think sir, there is a plain distinction in the principle of the two cases. I have seen no cause to change the opinion pronounced in the case of the *Snap Dragon*; indeed subsequent reflection has tended to confirm me in it."

In consequence of this explanation no libel has been filed in behalf of the captors to bring this question again before the court.

At the late session of the federal court of the U. States held for the district of Cape Fear, the following cases were determined upon.

Owners, officers and crew of the U. S. brigs of war the <i>Rattlesnake</i> and <i>Enterprize</i> , qui. tam.	} Condemned.
The British private armed schooner the <i>Mars</i> of New-Providence.	
Spanish brig <i>Isab. Illa</i> and cargo.	} Libel dismissed appeal to the circuit court.
Owners, officers and crew of the private armed schooner <i>Revenge</i> .	
Swedish brig <i>Crown Prince</i> .	} Further proof ordered.
Owners, officers and crew of the private armed schooner <i>Snap Dragon</i> .	
Swedish schooner <i>Eliza</i> and cargo.	
	} Sulvaque & libel dismissed.

Report on the Fisheries;

BY MR. JEFFERSON.

Report of the secretary of state, on the subject of the cod and whale fisheries, made conformably to an order of the house of representatives of the United States, referring to him the representation of the general court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts on those subjects.—February 1st, 1791.

The secretary of state, to whom was referred by the house of representatives, the representation from the general court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the subjects of the cod and whale fisheries, together with the several papers accompanying it, has had the honor of the consideration, and thereupon makes the following REPORT—

The representation of the general court of the late war, about four thousand tons of fish, or four thousand tons of shipping, were annually sent abroad, from that state, in the whole value of the produce whereof was about three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, lawful money, a year.

That, previous to the same period, the cod fishery of that state employed four thousand men, and twenty-eight thousand tons of shipping, and produced about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year.

That these branches of business, annihilated during the war, have been, in some degree, recovered since; but that they labor under many and heavy embarrassments, which if not removed or lessened, will render the fisheries every year less extensive and important.

That these embarrassments are, heavy duties on their produce abroad, and bounties on that of their competitors: and duties at home on several articles, particularly used in the fisheries.

And it asks that the duties be taken off—that bounties be given to the fishermen, and the national influence be used abroad, for obtaining better markets for their produce.

The cod and whale fisheries, carried on by different persons, from different ports, in different vessels, in different seas, and seeking different markets, agree in one circumstance, in being as unprofitable to the adventurer, as important to the public. A succinct view of the rise, progress, and present state, with different nations, may enable us to note the circumstances which have attended their prosperity, and their decline, to judge of the embarrassments, which are said to oppress ours; to see whether they depend on our own will, and may, therefore, be remedied immediately by ourselves, or, whether, depending on the will of others, they are without reach of remedy, from us, either directly or indirectly.

Their history being as unconnected as their practice, they shall be separately considered.

Within twenty years after the supposed discovery of Newfoundland, by the Cabots, we find that the abundance of fish on its banks, had already drawn the attention of the people of Europe. For, as early as 1517 or 1519, we are told of fifty ships being seen there at one time. The first adventurers in that fishery, were the Biscayans of Spain, the Basques and Bretons of France, all united anciently in language, and still in habits and in extreme poverty. The last circumstance enabled them long to retain a considerable share of the fishery. In 1577, the French had one hundred and fifty vessels there; the Spaniards had still one hundred; and the Portuguese fifty; when the English had only fifteen. The Spaniards and Portuguese seem at length to have retired silently, the French and English, claiming the fishery exclusively, as an appurtenance to their adjacent colonies, and the profits being too small for nations surcharged with the precious metals proceeding from their mines.

Without materials to trace the intermediate progress, we only know, that so late as 1744, the French employed there five hundred and sixty-four ships, and twenty-seven thousand five hundred seamen; and took one million two hundred and forty-six thousand kentials of fish, which was three times the extent to which England and her colonies together carried this fishery at that time.

The English in the beginning of the seventeenth century, had employed, generally, about one hundred and fifty vessels in the Newfoundland fishery. About 1670, we find them reduced to eighty, and one hundred, the inhabitants of New-England beginning now to supplant them. A little before this, the British parliament, perceiving that their citizens were unable to subsist on the scanty profits which sufficed for their poorer competitors, endeavored to give them some advantage by prohibiting the importation of foreign fish: and, at the close of the century, they formed some regulations for their government and protection: and remitted to them some duties. A

successful war enabled them in 1713, to force from the French, a cession of the island of Newfoundland. Under these encouragements, the English and American fisheries began to thrive. In 1731, we find the English take two hundred thousand kentials of fish, and the Americans two hundred and thirty thousand, besides the refuse fish, not fit for European markets. They continue to gain ground, and the French to lose it, inasmuch, that about 1755, they are said to have been on a par: and, 1768, the French had only two hundred and fifty-nine vessels, of twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty tons, nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-two seamen, taking two hundred thousand kentials, while America alone, for some three or four years before that, and so on to the commencement of the late war, employed six hundred and sixty-five vessels, of twenty-five thousand six hundred and fifty tons, and four thousand four hundred and five seamen, and took from three hundred and fifty thousand, to upwards of four hundred thousand kentials of fish, and England a still greater quantity, five hundred and twenty-six thousand kentials, as is said.

Spain had formerly relinquished her pretensions to a participation in these fisheries, at the close of the preceding war; and, at the end of this, the adjacent continent and islands being divided between the United States, the English and French (for the last retained two small islands merely for this object) the right of fishing was appropriated to them also.

France, sensible of the necessity of balancing the power of England on the water, and therefore, of improving every resource for raising seamen, and seeing that her fishermen could not maintain their competition without some public patronage, adopted the experiment of bounties on her own fish, and duties on that of foreign nations, brought into her markets. But notwithstanding this, her fisheries dwindle, from a change taken place, insensibly, in the character of her navigation, which, from being the most economical, is now become the most expensive. In 1786, she is said to have employed but seven thousand men in this fishery, and to have taken four hundred and twenty-six thousand kentials; and in 1787, but six thousand men, and one hundred and twenty-eight thousand kentials. She seems not yet sensible that the unthriftiness of her fisheries proceeds from the want of economy, and not the want of markets; and that the encouragement of our fishery abridges that of a rival nation, whose power on the ocean has long threatened the loss of all balance on that element.

The plan of the English government, since the peace, has been to prohibit all foreign fish in their markets, and they have given from eighteen to fifty pounds sterling, on every fishing vessel complying with certain conditions. This policy is said to have been so far successful as to have raised the number of seamen employed in that business in 1716, to fourteen thousand, and the quantity of fish taken, to seven hundred and thirty-two thousand kentials. The table No. 1, hereto annexed will present to the eye, this history more in detail.

The fisheries of the United States, annihilated during the war; their vessels, utensils, and fishermen destroyed; their markets in the Mediterranean and British-America lost, their produce dutied in those of France, their competitors enabled by bounties to meet and undersell them at the few markets remaining open, without any public aid, and indeed, paying aids to the public: such were the hopeless auspices under which this important business was to be resumed. Yet it was resumed, and aided by the mere force of natural advantages, they employed du-

ing the years 1786,—7,—8,—9, on an average, five hundred and thirty-nine vessels, of nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five tons, three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven seamen, and took two hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and fifty kentials of fish: (see number 2) and an official paper (number 3) shews that in the last of those years, our exportation amounted to three hundred seventy-five thousand and twenty kentials, and thirty thousand four hundred and sixty-one barrels, deduction made of three thousand seven hundred and one kentials, and six thousand three hundred and forty three barrels of foreign fish received and re-exported. (See No. 4.) Still, however, the calculation in (No. 5) which accompany the representation, shew, that the profits of the sales in the year 1787,—8, were too small to afford a living to the fishermen, and on those of 1789, there was such a loss as to withdraw thirty-three vessels, of the town of Marblehead, alone, from the further pursuit of this business: And the apprehension is, that, without some public aid, those still remaining will continue to withdraw, and this whole commerce be engrossed by a single nation.

This rapid view of the cod-fishery, enables us to discern under what policy it has flourished or declined in the hands of other nations, and to mark the fact, that it is too poor a business to be left to itself, even with the nation the most advantageously situated.

It will now be proper to count the advantages which aid, and the disadvantages which oppose us in this contest.

Our advantages are—

1. The neighborhood of the great fisheries, which permits our fishermen to bring home their fish to be salted by their wives and children.
2. The shore fisheries, so near at hand as to enable the vessels to run into port in a storm, and so lessen the risk, for which distant nations must pay insurance.
3. The winter fisheries, which, like household manufactures employ portions of time which would otherwise be useless.
4. The smallness of the vessels, which the shortness of the voyage enables us to employ, and which, consequently, requires but a small capital.
5. The cheapness of our vessels, which do not cost above the half of the Baltic vessels computing price and duration.
6. Their excellence as sea-boats, which decreases the risk, and quickens the returns.
7. The superiority of our mariners in skill, activity, enterprize, sobriety and order.
8. The cheapness of provisions.
9. The cheapness of casks, which, of itself, is said to be equal to an extra profit of fifteen per cent.

These advantages are of such force, that while experience has proved that no other nation can make a mercantile profit on the Newfoundland fishery, nor can support it without national aid, we can make a large profit, if vent for our fish can be procured.

Of the disadvantages opposed to us, those which depend on ourselves are—

Tonnage and naval duties on the vessels employed in the fishery.

Import duties on salt, on tea, rum, sugar, molasses, hooks, lines and leads, duck, cordage and cables, iron, hemp and twine, &c.

Coarse woollens worn by the fishermen, and the poll-tax levied by the state on their persons. This statement (No. 6.) shews the amount of these, exclusive of the state-tax, and drawback on the fish exported, to be 5. 25 dollars per man, or 57. 75 dollars per vessel of sixty-five tons. When a business is so nearly an equilibrio, that one can hardly discern

whether the profit be sufficient to continue it, or not, smaller sums than these suffice to turn the scale against it. To these disadvantages, add ineffectual duties on the importation of foreign fish. In justification of these last, it is urged that the foreign fish received, is in exchange for the produce of agriculture. To which it may be answered, that the thing given, is more merchantable than that received in exchange, and that agriculture has too many markets to be allowed to take away those of the fisheries. It will rest, therefore, with the wisdom of the legislature, to decide, whether prohibition should not be opposed to prohibition, and high duty to high duty, on the fish of other nations: whether any, and which of the naval and other duties, may be remitted, or an equivalent given to the fisherman in the form of a drawback or bounty; and whether the loss of markets abroad may not, in some degree, be compensated by creating markets at home; to which might contribute the constituting fish a part of the military ration, in stations not too distant from navigation, a part of the necessary sea-stores of vessels, and the encouraging private individuals to let the fishermen share with the cultivator, in furnishing the supplies of the table. A habit introduced from motives of patriotism, would soon be followed from motives of taste: and who will undertake to fix limits to this demand, if it can be once excited, with a nation which doubles, and will long continue to double at very short periods?

Of the disadvantages, which depend on others, are—

1. The loss of the Mediterranean markets.
2. Exclusions from the markets of some of our fisheries.
3. High duties in those of others, and
4. Bounties to the individuals in competition with us.

The consideration of these, will find its place more aptly, after a review of the condition of our whale fishery, shall have led us to the same point. To this branch of the subject, therefore, we will now proceed.

The whale fishery was first brought into notice of the southern nations of Europe, in the fifteenth century, by the same Biscayans and Basques, who led the way to the fishery of Newfoundland. They began it on their own coasts, but soon found that the principal residence of the whale, was in the northern seas, into which, therefore, they pursued him. In 1578, they employed twenty-five ships in that business; the Dutch and Hamburgers took it up after this, and about the middle of the seventeenth century, the former employed about two hundred ships, and the latter three hundred and fifty.

The English endeavored also to participate of it. In 1672*, they offered to their own fishermen, a bounty of six shillings a ton, on the oil they should bring home; and instituted at different times, different exclusive companies, all of which failed of success. They raised their bounty in 1736†, to twenty shillings a ton on the admeasurement of the vessel. In 1740, to thirty shillings with a privilege to the fishermen against being impressed. The Basque fishery, supported by poverty alone, had maintained, but a feeble existence, before competitors, aided by the bounties of their nation, and was, in fact, annihilated by the war of 1745, at the close of which, the English bounty was raised to forty shillings. From this epoch, their whale fishery went on between the limits of twenty-eight and sixty-seven vessels, till the commencement of the last war.

* 25 Car. II. c. 7.

† 6 G. II. c. 33.

The Dutch, in the mean time, had declined gradually to about one hundred and thirty ships, and have since that, fallen down to less than half that number: so that their fishery, notwithstanding a bounty of thirty florins a man, as well as that of Hamburg, is now, nearly out of competition.

In 1715, the Americans began their whale fishery. They were led to it at first by the whales which presented themselves on their coasts. They attacked them there in small vessels of forty tons. As the whale, being infested, retired from the coast, they followed him farther and farther into the ocean, still enlarging their vessels, with their adventures, to sixty, one hundred and two hundred tons. Having extended their pursuit to the western islands, they fell in accidentally with the spermaceti whale, of a different species from that of Greenland, which alone, had been hitherto known in commerce; more fierce and active, and whose oil and head matter was found to be more valuable, as it might be used in the interior houses, without offending the smell. The distinction now first arose between the northern and southern fisheries; the object of the former, being the Greenland whale, which frequents the northern coasts and seas of Europe and America, that of the latter being the spermaceti whale, which was found in the southern seas, from the western islands, and coast of Africa to that of Brazil, and still on to the Falkland islands. Here again, within soundings, on the coast of Brazil, they found a third species of whale, which they called the black or Brazil whale, smaller than the Greenland; yielding a still less valuable oil, fit only for summer use, as it becomes opaque at fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, while that of the spermaceti whale is limpid to forty-one, and that of the Greenland whale to thirty-six, of the same thermometer. It is only worth taking therefore, when it falls in the way of the fishermen, but not worth seeking, except when they have failed of success against the spermaceti whale, in which case, this kind, easily found and taken, serves to moderate their loss.

In 1771, the Americans had one hundred and eighty-three vessels, of thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty tons, in the northern fishery, and one hundred and twenty-one vessels, of fourteen thousand and twenty tons, in the southern; navigated by four thousand and fifty-nine men. At the beginning of the late war, they had one hundred and seventy-seven vessels in the northern, and one hundred and thirty-two in the southern fishery.

At that period, our fishery being suspended, the English seized the opportunity of pushing theirs. They gave additional bounties of five hundred, four hundred, three hundred, two hundred, one hundred pounds sterling, annually, to the five ships, which should take the greatest quantities of oil. The effect of which was such, as, by the year 1786, to double the quantity of common oil, necessary for their own consumption. Finding, on a review of the subject, at that time, that their bounties had cost the government thirteen pounds ten shillings sterling, a man annually, or sixty per cent. on the cargoes, a part of which went consequently to ease the purchases of this article made by foreign nations, they reduced the northern bounty from forty to thirty shillings the ton, of admeasurement.

They had some little time before turned their attention to the southern fishery, had given very great bounties in it*, and had invited the fishermen of the United States to conduct their enterprises. Under their guidance, and with such encouragement, this fishery, which had only begun with them in 1784 or

1785, was rising into value. In 1788, they increased their bounties, and the temptations to our fishermen, under the general description of foreigners who had been employed in the whale fishery, to pass over with their families and vessels to the British dominions either in America or Europe, but preferably to the latter. The effect of these measures had been prepared by our whale oils becoming subject, in their market, to the foreign duty of eighteen pounds five shillings sterling, the ton, which, being more than equal to the price of the common oil, operated as a prohibition on that, and gave to their own spermaceti oil, a preference over ours to that amount. The particulars of this history are presented to the eye, more in detail, in the table No. 7.

The fishermen of the United States, left without resource by the loss of their market, began to think of accepting the British invitation; and of removing—some to Nova Scotia, preferring smaller advantages in the neighborhood of their ancient country and friends, others to Great Britain, postponing country and friends to high premiums.

The government of France could not be inattentive to these proceedings. They saw the danger of letting four or five thousand seamen, of the best in the world, be transferred to the marine strength of another nation; and carry over with them an art, which they possessed almost exclusively. To give time for a counter-plan, the marquis de la Fayette, the valuable friend and citizen of this, as well as that country, wrote to a gentleman in Boston to dissuade the fishermen from accepting the British proposals, and to assure them that their friends in France, would endeavor to do something for them. A vessel was then arrived from Halifax, at Nantucket, to take off those, who had proposed to remove. Two families had gone aboard, and others were going. In this moment, the letter arriving, suspended their designs. Not another went on board, and the vessel returned to Halifax with only the two families.

The plan adopted by the French ministry, very different from that of the first mover, was to give a counter invitation to the Nantucket men to remove and settle in Dunkirk, offering a bounty of fifty livres (between nine and ten dollars) a ton on the admeasurement of the vessels they should equip for the whale-fishery, with some other advantages. Nine families only, of thirty-three persons, accepted this invitation. This was in 1785. In 1786, the ministry were led to see, that their invitation would produce but little effect, and that the true means of preventing the emigration of our fishermen to the British dominions, would be to enable them still to follow their calling from their native country, by giving them a new market for their oils, instead of the old one they had lost. The duties were, therefore, abated on American oil immediately, and a further abatement promised by the letter, No. 8; and in December, 1787, the arret, No. 9, was passed.

The rival fishermen immediately endeavored to turn this measure to their own advantage, by pouring their whale oils into the markets of France, where they were enabled, by the great premiums received from their government, perhaps too by extraordinary indemnifications, to undersell both the French and American fishermen. To repel this measure, France shut her ports to all foreign fish oils whatever, by the arret, No. 10. The British whale fishery fell, in consequence, the ensuing year, from two hundred and twenty-two, to one hundred and seventy-eight ships. But this general exclusion had palsied our fishery also. On the seventh of December, 1788, therefore, by the arret, No. 11, the

ports of France, still remaining shut to all other nations, were again opened to the produce of the whale fisheries of the United States; continuing, however, their endeavors to recover a share in this fishery themselves, by the aid of our fishermen. In 1784,—5,—6, they had four ships; in 1787, three; in 1788, seventeen in the two fisheries, of four thousand five hundred tons. These cost them in bounty two hundred and twenty-five thousand livres, which divided on one thousand five hundred and fifty tons of oil, the quantity they took, amounted to one hundred and forty-five livres (near twenty-seven dollars) the ton; and on about one hundred natives on board the seventeen ships, (for there were one hundred and fifty Americans engaged by the voyage) came to two thousand two hundred and fifty livres, or about four hundred and sixteen dollars and two-thirds a man.

We have had during the years 1767, 1768, 1789, on an average, ninety-one vessels, of five thousand eight hundred and twenty tons, in the northern, and thirty-one, of four thousand three hundred and ninety tons, in the southern fishery. See No. 12.

These details will enable congress to see with what a competition we have to struggle for the continuance of this fishery, not to say increase. Against prohibitory duties in one country, and bounties to the adventurers in both of those which are contending with each other for the same object, ours have no auxiliaries but poverty and rigorous economy. The business, unaided, is a wretched one. The Dutch have peculiar advantages for the northern fishery, as being within six or eight days sail of the grounds, as navigating with more economy than any other nation in Europe, their seamen content with lower wages, and their merchants with lower profits. Yet the memorial (No. 13,) from a committee of the whale merchants to the states general of Holland in the year 1775, states, that fourteen millions of guilders, equal to five millions six hundred thousand dollars, had been lost in that fishery in forty-seven years, being about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year. The states general thereupon gave a bounty of thirty guilders a man to the fishermen. A person intimately acquainted with the British whale fishery, and whose information merits confidence, has given assurance that the ships employed in their northern fishery in 1788, sunk eight hundred pounds each, on an average, more than the amount of produce and bounties. An English ship of three hundred tons, and forty-two seamen, in this fishery, generally brings home, after four months voyage, twenty-five tons of oil, worth four hundred and thirty-seven pounds ten shillings, sterling; but the wages of the officers and seamen will be four hundred pounds, there remains but thirty-seven pounds ten shillings, not worth taking into account towards the outfit and merchant's profit. These then must be paid by the government; and it is on this idea that the British bounty is calculated.

Our vessels for the northern fishery average sixty-four tons, and cost, when built, fitted out, and victualled for their first voyage, about three thousand dollars. They have taken on an average the last three years, according to the statement (No. 12.) eighteen ton of oil, worth, at our market, nine hundred dollars, which are to pay all expenses, and subsidize the fishermen and merchant. Our vessels for the southern fishery average one hundred and forty tons, and cost, when built, fitted out, and victualled, for their first voyage, about six thousand five hundred dollars. They have taken on an average, the three last years, according to the same statement, thirty-two tons of oil, each worth at our market,

three thousand two hundred dollars, which are in like manner, to pay all expenses, and subsidize the owners and navigators. These expenses are great, as the voyages are generally of twelve months duration. No hope can arise of their condition being bettered by an augmentation of the price of oil. This is kept down by the competition of the vegetable oils, which answer the same purposes, not quite so well, but well enough to become preferable, were the price to be raised, and so well indeed as to be more generally used than the fish oils for lightening houses and cities.

The American whale fishery is principally followed by the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket, a sand bar of about fifteen miles long and three broad, capable of maintaining by its agriculture about twenty families; but it employed in these fisheries before the war, between five and six thousand men and boys; and in the only harbor it possesses, it had one hundred and forty vessels, one hundred and thirty-two of which were of the largest kind, as being employed in the southern fishery. In agriculture then, they have no resource, and, if that of their fishery cannot be pursued from their own inhabitants, it is natural that they should seek others, from which it can be followed, and preferably those where they will find a sameness of language, religion, laws, habits and kindred. A foreign emissary has lately been among them, for the purpose of renewing the invitations to a change of situation. But attached to their native country, they prefer continuing in it, if their continuance there, can be made supportable.

This brings us to the question, what relief does the condition of this fishery require?

1st. A remission of duties on the articles used for their calling.

2d. A retaliating duty on foreign oils, coming to seek a competition with them in or from our ports.

3d. Free markets abroad.

1st. The remission of duties will stand on nearly the same ground, with that to the cod fishermen.

2d. The only nation whose oil is brought hither for competition with our own, makes ours pay a duty of about eighty-two dollars the ton, in their ports.—Their's is brought here too, to be re-shipped fraudulently, under our flag into ports where it could not be received under theirs, and ought not to be covered by ours, if we mean to preserve our own admission into them. The

3d. And principal object, is to find markets for the vent of oil.

Portugal, England, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, the Hanse towns, supply themselves and something more. Spain and Italy receive supplies from England, and need the less as their skies are clearer. France is the only country which can take our surplus, and they take principally of the common oil; as the habit is but commencing with them of ascribing a just value to that of the sperm-ceti whale. Some of this, however, finds its vent there. There was, indeed, a particular interest perpetually soliciting the exclusion of our oils from their markets. The late government there saw well, that what we should lose thereby, would be gained by others, not by themselves. And we are to hope that the present government, as wisely and friendly, will also view us, not as rivals, but as co-operators against a common rival. Friendly arrangements with them, and accommodation to mutual interest, rendered easier by friendly dispositions existing on both sides, may long secure to us this important resource for our seamen. Nor is it the interest of the

fishermen alone, which calls for the cultivation of friendly arrangements with that nation. Besides five-eighths of our whale oil, and two-thirds of our salted fish, they take from us one-fourth of our tobacco, three-fourths of our live-stock, (No. 14) a considerable and growing portion of our rice, great supplies occasionally of other grain: in 1789, which, indeed, was extraordinary, four millions of bushels of wheat, and upwards of a million of bushels of rye and barley (No. 15) and nearly the whole carried in our own vessels (No. 16.) They are a free market now; and will in time be a valuable one for our ships and ship-timber, pot-ash and peltry.

England is the market for the greater part of our spermaceti oil. They impose on all our oils, a duty of eighteen pounds five shillings sterling the ton, which, as to the common kind, is a prohibition, as has been before observed, and as to that of the spermaceti, gives a preference of theirs over ours to that amount, so as to leave, in the end, but a scanty benefit to the fishermen: and not long since, by a change of construction, without any change of the law, it was made to exclude our oils from their ports, when carried in our own vessels. On some change of circumstance, it was construed back again to the reception of our oils; on paying always, however, the same duty of eighteen pounds five shillings. This serves to show, that the tenure, by which we hold the admission of this commodity in their markets, is as precarious as it is hard. Nor can it be announced, that there is any disposition on their part to arrange this or any other commercial matter, to mutual convenience. The separate regulations, which they have begun, for mooring their navigation on the ruin of ours, can only be opposed by counter regulations on our part. And the loss of seamen, the natural consequence of lost and obstructed markets for our fish and oil, calls, in the first place, for serious and timely attention. It will be too late, when the seaman shall have changed his vocation, or gone over to another interest. If we cannot recover and secure for him those important branches of employment, it behoves us to replace them by others equivalent. We have three nurseries for forming seamen:—

1. Our coasting trade already on a safe footing.
2. Our fisheries, which, in spite of natural advantages, give just cause of anxiety.
3. Our carrying trade, the only resource of indemnification for what we lose in the other. The produce of the United States, which is carried to foreign markets, is extremely bulky. That part of it, now in the hands of foreigners, and which we may resume into our own, without touching the rights of those nations who have met us in fair arrangements by treaty, or the interests of those, who, by their voluntary regulations, have paid so just and liberal a respect to our interest, as, being measured back to them again, places both parties on as good ground, perhaps, as treaties could place them—the proportion, I say, of our carrying trade, which may be resumed without affecting either of these descriptions of nations, will find constant employment for ten thousand seamen—be worth two millions of dollars annually—will go on augmenting with the population of the United States—secure to us a full indemnification for the seamen we lose—and be taken wholly from those who force us to this act of self-protection, in navigation.

Hence, too, would follow, that their Newfoundland ships, not receiving provisions from us in their bottoms, nor permitted (by a law of their own) to re-

ceive in ours, must draw their subsistence from Europe, which would increase that part of their expenses in the proportion of four to seven, and so far operate as a duty towards restoring the level between them and us. The tables No. 2, and 12, will shew the quantity of tonnage, and consequently the mass of seamen whose increase is in distress; and No. 17 the materials for indemnification.

If regulations, exactly the counterpart of those established against us, would be ineffectual from a difference of circumstances, other regulations equivalent can give no reasonable ground of complaint to any nation. Admitting their right of keeping their markets to themselves, ours cannot be denied of keeping our carrying trade to ourselves. And if there be any thing unfriendly in this, it was in the first example.

The loss of seamen unnoticed, would be followed by other losses in a long train. If we have no seamen, our ships will be useless, consequently our ship-timber, iron and hemp—our ship-building will be at an end—ship carpenters go over to other nations—our young men have no call to the sea—our produce carried in foreign bottoms, be saddled with war, freight and insurance in times of war; and the history of the last one hundred years, shows that the nation which is our carrier, has three years of war for every four years of peace. (No. 18.) We lose, during the same periods, the carriage for belligerent powers, which the neutrality of our flag would render an incalculable source of profit: we lose at this moment the carriage of our own produce, to the annual amount of two millions of dollars, which, in the possible progress of the encroachment, may extend to five or six millions, the worth of the whole, with an increase in the proportion of the increase of our numbers. It is easier, as well as better, to stop this train at its entrance, than when it shall have ruined or banished whole classes of useful and industrious citizens.

It will, doubtless, be thought expedient, that the resumption suggested should take effect so gradually as not to endanger the loss of produce for the want of transportation; but that, in order to create transportation, the whole plan should be developed, and made known at once, that the individuals, who may be disposed to lay themselves out for the carrying business, may make their calculations on a full view of all circumstances.

On the whole, the historical view we have taken of these fisheries, proves they are so poor in themselves as to come to nothing with distant nations, who do not support them from their treasury. We have seen, that the advantages of our position, place our fisheries on a ground somewhat higher, such as to relieve our treasury from the necessity of giving them support, but not to permit it to draw support from them, nor to dispense the government from the obligation of effectuating free markets for them; that for the great proportion of our salted fish, for our common oil, and part of our spermaceti oil, markets may, perhaps, be preserved by friendly arrangements towards those nations whose arrangements are friendly to us; and the residue be compensated by giving to the seamen thrown out of business the certainty of employment in another branch, of which we have the sole disposal.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Secretary of state.

February 1st, 1791.

(The tables and documents in next number.)

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER

No. 18 of VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1814.

WHOLE NO. 148.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per ann.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES;

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

No. I.

In historical view of the fisheries of France, England and the United States.

No. II.

State of the fishery of Massachusetts.

FRANCE.						ENGLAND.						UNITED STATES.					
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Kentals.	Value in Dollars.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Kentals.	Value in Dollars.		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Kentals.	Value in Dollars.	
1477	150	27,500	1,411,600	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1615	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1692	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1670	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1670	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1764	564	27,500	1,411,600	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1765	9,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1774	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1767	259	9,722	200,000	801,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1768	
1770	
1771	
1772	
1773	234	21,900	.....	.....	485,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1774	516,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1781	600,000	
1782	
1787	
1789	
1790	
1791	
1792	
1793	
1794	
1795	
1796	
1797	
1798	
1799	
1800	
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1806	
1807	
1808	
1809	
1810	
1811	
1812	
1813	
1814	

From 1765, to 1775.

From 1786 to 1799, inclusive.

No. III.

Abstract of the produce of the fisheries, exported from the United States, from about August 21, 1789, to September 30, 1790.

Amount of first class.	FISH DRIED.		FISH PICKLED.		OIL WHALE.		OIL SPERMACEATE.		WHALE-BONE.		CANDLES SPERMA.		Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Spain, Spanish W. Indies and Florida, 72,330	Kentz's, 543	1,286	Barrels, 12	0	Barrels, 9,014	9,014	Barrels, 1,483	18,352	Pounds, 108,807	17,917	Pounds, 39,954	1,246	749,497
Great Britain, 51	French West Indies, 251,110	518,288	Dollars, 0	90,818	Dollars, 13,705	13,705	Dollars, 80	1,029	Dollars, 108,807	17,917	Dollars, 38,754	480	749,497
British West Indies, 1,900	Nova Scotia, 4,114	10	Dollars, 29,306	90,838	Dollars, 11,077	87,452	Barrels, 1,483	18,352	Pounds, 108,807	17,917	Pounds, 39,954	1,246	749,497
Holland, 2,832	Dutch West Indies, 48,601	800	Barrels, 15	40	Barrels, 1	417	Barrels, 1	6,700	Pounds, 1,075	215	Pounds, 1,886	1,246	749,497
Portugal, 14,504	Portuguese islands, 41	10	Barrels, 13	40	Barrels, 1	38	Barrels, 1	870	Pounds, 1,075	215	Pounds, 1,886	1,246	749,497
Carriacou, 2,292	Dominick, 113,377	10	Barrels, 15	40	Barrels, 1	38	Barrels, 1	870	Pounds, 1,075	215	Pounds, 1,886	1,246	749,497
Dominick West Indies, 1,180	African islands and Africa, 2,311	10	Barrels, 8	36	Barrels, 3	77	Barrels, 3	120	Pounds, 6,150	1,230	Pounds, 148	1,246	749,497
Madagascar, 2,311	Swedon, 8	10	Barrels, 17	6	Barrels, 0	42	Barrels, 0	0	Pounds, 20	5	Pounds, 165	1,246	749,497
East Indies, 8		10	Barrels, 6	36	Barrels, 135	701	Barrels, 135	0	Pounds, 20	5	Pounds, 165	1,246	749,497
Amount of second class, 378,721													
Amount of both classes, 888,831													

No. IV.

Abstract of articles, imported into the United States from British colonies, for one year, commencing the 15th August, 1789, and ending on the 14th August, 1790, as far as the accounts have been rendered. August, 1790, as far as the accounts have been rendered.

6,343 barrels of pickled fish.
Cwt. 3701 2 qrs. 20 lbs. of dried fish.
NOTE.—Oil and lumber imported, paying a duty ad valorem, the quantity of each can only be ascertained by the several collectors, having reference to the original entries.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Treasury department, Register's office, 23d Nov. 1790.

No. V.

WE the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the owners of fishing vessels, in the town of Marblehead, to take into consideration the many grievances and burdens the cod-fishery now labors under, and to make a statement of them; which statement so made, to be handed to colonel Glover, by him to be laid before the committee of the general court, appointed to consider the same, do report the said statement as follows, viz.

1. Impost duties on salt,
2. duties, and excise on rum, sugar and molasses,
3. on hooks, lines and leads,
4. on coarse woolens,
5. on duck, cordage and cables,
6. on hemp, iron, and twine,
7. Tonnage and naval duties,
8. The ineffectual duties on foreign fish,
9. The duties our fisheries pay at foreign markets, while the fisheries of France and England receive large privileges and bounties from their governments.
10. The heavy poll-tax laid on the fishermen.
11. Excise on New England rum.

It appears to the committee, from an exact investigation, that the earnings and expenses of the fishing schooners of this town, for the years 1787, 1788, 1789, were to the earnings of each schooner, viz.

For the year 1787,	£145
For the year 1788,	137
For the year 1789,	82

And that the annual average expenses of these vessels, inclusive of insurance, } 124

It also appears, that the number of schooners employed in the grand bank fishery for the year 1789, were one hundred and twenty-four, nineteen of which were property of persons not belonging to the town, and of which number thirty-three sail have been taken out of the fishery from the declension of the business, exclusive of the aforementioned disadvantages.

That the bounty granted to the fishery by congress, as a compensation for the duty on salt, this committee humbly conceive, will not operate to that purpose so effectually, as if paid directly into the hands of the owners of the vessels, instead of the shippers of the fish.

Marblehead, February 1st, 1790.

John Glover,
Israel Foster,
Edward Petyplace,
William Knight,
Samuel Hooper,
Robert Hooper, junr
William R. Lee,

Richard Pedrick,
Knott Pedrick,
Samuel R. Gerry,
Richard James,
Joshua Orne,
Marston Wadsworth.

A true copy,
Attest—JOHN AVERY, jun. secretary.

No. VI.

An estimate of the duties paid by the proprietors and navigators of a fishing vessel of sixty five tons and eleven hauls.

Duty on salt,	\$ 80.	25
rum,	14.	
tea,	2.	64
sugar,	3.	3
molasses,	7.	99
coarse wholens,	-	33
lines, leads and hooks,	2.	9
sail cloth—yearly average	2.	5
cordage, cables, do.	20.	
tonnage,	3.	9
iron—yearly average,	1.	
	133	divi-
ded on eleven men is	12	5 cts.
per man.		

But deducting the drawback of the duty on salt; it remains 57.75 dollars on the whole, or 5.25 dollars on each man.

No. VII.

An historical view of the whale fisheries of Holland, England and the United States.

Holland.		England.		Holland.		England.		U States	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1475	-	-	-	1758	150	5	-	133	121
1611	-	-	-	1759	155	34	-	138	0 N.
1614	-	-	-	1760	54	4	-	1,020	South 4,059 men
1620	11	4	7	1761	161	31	-		
1663	-	-	-	1762	165	28	-		
1669	202	-	-	1763	30	30	-		
1670	138	-	-	1764	161	32	-		
1677	148	-	-	1765	165	35	-		
1681	120	-	-	1766	167	35	-		
1683	247	-	-	1767	65	39	-		
1686	180	-	-	1768	160	41	-		
1688	214	-	-	1769	152	44	-		
1691	32	-	-				-		
							-		
170	224			1770	156	40	-		
1713	03			1771	5	30	-		
175	-			177	131	48	-		
1721	550			1773	131	55	-		
172	10	2		1774	132	65	-		
1736	214	4		1775	129	06	-		
1727	10	16		1776	123	91	-		
1723	18	8		1777	1	67	-		
1726	184	20		1778	111	71	-		
1730	103	22		1779	105	59	-		
							-		
1731	104	25		1780	82	52	-		
1732	176	21		1781		31	-		
1733	184	2		1782		38	-		
1734	191	1		1783	55	47	-		
1737	196			1784	62	03	-		
1744	-			1785	68	154	18		
1743	94			1786	67	153	3A		
1753	18	60		1787	67	217	3A	91	31
							-		
1756	186	67		1788	62	2	54	01	3
1757	180	53		1789	17			01	31

No. VIII.

Letter from M. de Calonne, comptroller-general of the finances of France, to Mr. Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

Fontainebleau, October 22, 1785.

SIR,—As it is the intention of the king to favor the commerce of the United States, as much as possible, I have the honor to communicate to you the measures that have been taken on this subject.

By a letter of the ninth of January, 1784, to the marquis de la Fayette, I informed him that instead of two free ports, promised by the treaty with the United States, the king had determined to grant them four. I gave him hopes, at the same time, that I would direct my attention to the custom-houses, and to the different duties, which are prejudicial to commerce, observing, however, that this object demanded long investigations, which are not yet completed. By another letter, I informed him, that his majesty had suppressed the duties upon the exportation of brandy; and that I expected this suppression would be useful to the American commerce. I promised, in the same letter, that the duties of the admiralty, payable by an American vessel, on her arrival in a French port, should be diminished, and reduced to a single duty, regulated according to the number of masts, and not by the uncertain estimation of measurement. This reduction requires a perfect knowledge of all the duties paid in our ports; and as they are of different kinds, the statements which I have ordered to be made, are not yet ready.

You know, sir, that the king has appointed a committee for the particular purpose of examining our commercial connexions with the United States, and that the marquis de la Fayette has presented a proposal conformable to the principles contained in your letter to the count de Vergennes: but you will consider how imprudent it would be to expose (by changing the present system), a revenue of twenty-eight millions, upon an article which is not of the first necessity. After long debates, upon the means of encouraging the importation of American tobacco, it has been resolved not to break the contract with Mr. Morris, but that after the expiration of this contract, a similar one shall not be made; and that in the mean while, the farmers-general should be obliged to purchase, annually, about fifteen thousand hogsheads of American tobacco, imported from the United States, in French or American vessels, at the same price, and on the same conditions, which have been stipulated by the contract with Mr. Morris.

You will remember, sir, that before a regulation could be made in favor of the importation of whale oil, the marquis de la Fayette had made a particular arrangement with Mr. Saugrain, for the sale of this article, to the amount of 800,000 livres, and that I had given him a passport, in order to render this first importation free from all duties whatsoever. This same Mr. Saugrain afterwards made an agreement with some merchants of Boston, to the yearly amount of 400,000 livres, to last during six years, for which his majesty has granted the same favors which are enjoyed by the Hanse towns.

This matter having been examined more extensively, the administration, to whom was communicated their and your wish for abolishing all duties upon oil, have found that at present they could not consent on account of the engagements made with other powers. All that could be done, was to grant, during ten years, to the whale oil, spermaceti, &c. imported from the United States, in French or American vessels, the same favors, the same diminution of duties, which have been allowed to the Hanse towns.

His majesty hopes that the commercial connections between the United States and France, will become so considerable, as to engage him to continue the effect of this determination: and as it has been observed by the committee, that a great duty of fabrication had been hitherto paid upon the most favored whale oil, and even upon the national one—his majesty consents to abolish the duty of fabrication with respect to the whale oil and spermaceti directly imported from the United States, in French

or American bottoms, so that the oil and spermaceti shall not pay, during ten years, any other duty but seven livres ten sols, and the augmentation of ten sols per livre, which last duty is to cease in 1790.

It has also been determined that particular information be taken concerning the consumption of Carolina rice in France, and that means be devised to encourage the importation of that article.

Representations having been made concerning the considerable duties laid upon pot-ash, and pearl-ash, also upon beaver skins, and hair and raw leather, his majesty has suppressed all duties whatsoever upon those articles, if imported from the United States in French or American vessels. The king is likewise anxious to give proper encouragement to every article of American fur.

His majesty has moreover consented to abolish all duties upon masts, yards, knees for ship-building, red cedar, green oak, and timber of all kinds, imported from the United States, in French or American vessels.

The committee having represented that a duty was paid in France of five per cent. upon all vessels built in foreign countries, and that this duty was prejudicial to the sale of American ships, his majesty has exempted from all duties the purchase of ships built in the United States of America.

Great duties having been formerly laid upon all shrubs, trees, and seed imported into France, his majesty has abolished those duties, when the above articles shall be imported in French or American vessels, from the United States.

The king having been informed that the state of Virginia had ordered the arms for her militia to be made in France, his majesty has declared, that the prohibitions which have hitherto prevented the exportation of arms and gun-powder, as well as the duties laid upon those articles, when exported by permission, shall be abolished; and that, whenever the United States shall think it expedient to export from France, arms, guns, and gun-powder, they shall find no impediment in the laws of the country, provided those articles be exported in French or American vessels. A very small duty is only to be paid in order to facilitate the calculation of exports.

Lastly: his majesty has received with the same favor, the application made to the committee for the suppression of the heavy duties actually paid upon books and paper of all kinds:

The king abolishes all these duties when the above articles shall be exported to the United States in French or American vessels.

It is with great pleasure, sir, that I inform you of the disposition of his majesty. It is a new testimony of his great desire to establish the most intimate commercial connection between the two nations, and of the favorable attention he will always pay to any proposal made by the United States of America.

I have the honor to be, &c.

DE CALONNE.

P. S. Your nation, sir, will probably receive, with pleasure, the information of the facilities granted to the exportation of the wines of Bordeaux, Guyenne, and Touraine, and the suppression of the duties granted by different arrêts of council, of which the marquis de la Fayette will give you notice.

No. IX.

An act of the king's council of state, for the encouragement of the commerce of France with the United States of America.

December 29, 1787.

Extract from the records of the council of state.

The king, desirous of encouraging the commerce

of his subjects with the United States of America, and of facilitating, between the two nations, connections reciprocally useful—having heard the report of sieur Lambert, counsellor of state, and of the royal council of finance and commerce, comptroller-general of finance, his majesty being in his council, has ordained, and does ordain, as follows:

I. Whale oils and spermaceti, the produce of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, which shall be brought into France directly in French vessels, or in those of the United States, shall continue to be subject to a duty only of seven livres ten sols the barrel, of five hundred and twenty pounds weight; and whale-fins shall be subject to a duty of only six livres thirteen sols four deniers, the quintal, with the ten sols per livre, on each of the said duties; which ten sols per livre shall cease on the last day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety: his majesty reserving to himself to grant further favors to the produce of the whale fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States of America, which shall be brought into France in French vessels, or in those of the United States, if, on the information which his majesty shall cause to be taken thereon, he shall judge it expedient for the interest of the two nations.

II. The other fish-oils and dry or salted fish, the produce, in like manner, of the fisheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, and brought also directly into France, in their, or in French vessels, shall not pay any other nor greater duties than those to which the oils and fish of the same kind, the produce of the fisheries of Hanseatic towns, or of other the most favored nations, are or shall be subject, in the same case.

III. The manufacture of candles and tapers, of spermaceti, shall be permitted in France, as that of other candles and tapers.

No. X.

Arrêt of the king's council of state, prohibiting the importation of foreign whale and spermaceti oil into his kingdom, 28th September, 1788.

Extract from the registers of the council of state.

The king, having taken information on the success attending the whale fishery, and the prospect of its greater prosperity within his kingdom—and his majesty being willing to grant a special protection to this important fishery, which has just commenced in France, and which may become an abundant source of riches, while at the same time it affords to the marine a nursery for seamen, of great consequence to the service of the state—his majesty has conceived, that the prohibition of foreign oil would be the most beneficial encouragement that could be granted to this branch of industry. Being willing to provide accordingly, and having heard the report of the sieur Lambert, counsellor of state and ordinary to the council of dispatches, and to the royal council of finances and commerce—the king, being present in his council, has ordained, and does ordain, that, computing from the day of publishing the present arrêt, the introduction of foreign whale and spermaceti oils shall be prohibited throughout his dominions. His majesty commands and orders the duke de Penthièvre, admiral of France, the intendants and commissaries throughout the provinces, the commissaries deputed for the observation of the ordinances in the admiralities, the officers of the admiralities, masters of ports, judges of treaties, and all others, whom it may concern, to assist in the execu-

tion of the present arret, which shall be registered in the offices of the said admiralties, read, published, and posted, wherever it shall appear necessary.

Done in the King's council of state, his majesty being present, held at Versailles, 28th Sept. 1788.
(Signed) La LUZERNE.

No. XI.

Arret of the king's council of state, excepting whale and other fish oil, and also whalebone, the product of the fisheries of the United States of America, from the prohibition contained in the arret of the 28th of September last.

Extract from the registers of the council of state.

The king, having taken information on the arret pronounced in his council, the 28th September last, prohibiting the importation of whale oil and spermaceti, the produce of foreign fisheries, into the kingdom,—observing, that oil, made from sea calves and other fish, and sea animals, not being comprehended in the said arret, a fraudulent importation of whale oil might take place, under the name of the aforesaid oils—and that on the other hand, it might be inferred, from the tenor of the said arret, that oils, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, were prohibited: and his majesty, wishing to remove every doubt on this head, to provide therefore for the same, having heard the report of the sieur Lambert, counsellor of state in ordinary, and of the council of dispatches and royal council of finances and commerce—the king, being present in his council, has ordained and does ordain, that, reckoning from the first day of April next, oil made from sea calves, and from fish and other sea animals, produced from foreign fisheries, as well as whale-bone produced in like manner from the said foreign fisheries, shall be prohibited from importation into the kingdom, without permitting the said prohibition, nevertheless, to extend either to the said kinds of oils, or to the said whale oil and spermaceti, or the whale-bone produced from the fisheries of the United States of America, and imported directly into France in French vessels, or those belonging to the subjects of the said United States; which shall continue to be provisionally admitted, agreeable to the first and third articles of the arret of the 29th of December last; on condition, however, that the captains of the said vessels belonging to the United States bring with them certificates from the consuls of France, residing in the ports of the said United States, or, where these cannot be obtained from the magistrates of the places where the embarkation of the said oil shall be made, for the purpose of proving that the cargo of the said vessels is the produce of the fisheries carried on by the citizens of the United States; which certificates shall be presented to the officers of the admiralty, also to the commissioners of the farms, in the ports of France where it shall be landed, to be mentioned in the report of their arrival.

His majesty commands and orders the duke de Penthièvre, admiral of France, the intendants and commissaries throughout the provinces, the commissary appointed to observe the ordinances of the admiralty, the officers of the admiralty, masters of ports, judges of treaties, and all others whom it may concern, to assist in the execution of the present arret, which shall be registered in the offices of the said admiralties, read, published, and posted, wherever it may appear necessary.

Done in the King's council of state, his majesty being present, held at Versailles, the seventh of December, 1788.

(Signed)

La LUZERNE.

No. XII.

State of the whale fishery in Massachusetts, from 1771 to 1775.

Ports from which the equipments were made.	Vessels fitted out annually for the northern fishery.	Their tonnage.	Vessels fitted out annually for the Southern fishery.	Their tonnage.	Seamen employed.	Barrels of spermaceti oil taken annually.	Barrels of whale taken annually.
Nantucket,	65	4875	85	10,200	2325	26,700	4000
Wellfleet,	20	1600	10	1,000	400	2,250	250
Dartmouth,	63	4500	20	2,000	1040	7,200	1500
Lyons,	1	75	1	120	28	200	100
Martha's Vineyard,	12	790	-	-	156	900	300
Barnstable,	2	110	-	-	96	24	-
Boston,	15	1300	5	700	250	1,800	600
Falmouth, in the county of Barnstable	4	300	-	-	52	400	-
Swansey,	4	360	-	-	52	400	-
	183	13820	11	14,020	1059	39,300	6408

State of the whale fishery, from 1787 to 1789, both inclusive.

Nantucket,	18	1350	-	2,700	487	3,300	8250
Wellfleet, and other ports at Cape-Cod,	12	720	4	400	212	-	1020
Dartmouth,	45	2700	5	750	65	2,700	1750
Cap-Ann,	-	-	2	360	28	-	1200
Plymouth,	1	60	-	-	13	100	-
Martha's Vineyard,	2	120	1	100	39	220	-
Boston,	6	450	-	-	78	360	-
Rochester & Wareham,	7	420	1	90	104	800	-
	91	5820	31	4390	1611	7,930	13130

Attest, True copy, JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

N. B. About one quarter of the spermaceti is head-matter, one quarter of which was exported to Great Britain, the remainder manufactured into candles. The spermaceti oil, previous to the revolution, was mostly exported to Great Britain. The average price, in that market, for five years previous to the war, was about forty pounds sterling for the spermaceti oil, and fifty pounds for head. The whale oil was formerly about one half exported to the French and English West-India islands, the other half sold in the United States. The average price of this oil, about seventy dollars per ton. A whale, producing one hundred and twenty barrels whale oil, will generally produce two hundred pounds bone, which was chiefly exported to Great Britain, the price about half a dollar per pound. A whale producing fifty to sixty barrels, will generally produce nearly ten pounds of bone to a barrel of oil. The average price of oil for three years past, as follows, viz.

- Spermaceti, one hundred dollars per ton.
- Whale oil, fifty dollars per ton.
- Head-matter, one hundred and fifty dollars per ton.
- Bone, about fifteen cents per pound.

No. XIII.

Extract from a memorial, presented to the states general in 1775, by a committee of the merchants engaged in the whale fishery.

The whale fishery is of great importance to Holland, as the produce, yielded by the sea, may properly be considered as our country produce, which furnishes employ for thousands of hands, all the apparatus being made, and the vessels fitted out in our own country.

A new vessel, from 110 to 116 feet, including anchors, cables, rigging, &c. costs from 22, to 36,000 Guilders.
Sixty or seventy lines, six or seven sloop, casks, harpoons, and other materials, 8, to 9,000

Store rent, lighters, victualling, &c.
for 43 to 48 men, 4, to 5,000

Total, 44, to 50,000

From these outfits, the country evidently derives real advantages; whereas those immediately concerned risk their property, as has formerly been represented, that during a period of forty seven years, fourteen millions have been lost in this traffic, besides the loss arising from the decrease of capital.

The instances, which have proved profitable to the owners, are but few. Greater losses are to be apprehended from the present high prices of all the necessaries and materials. To clear the expenses of a voyage, each vessel must at least bring a return of fifteen thousand guilders, exclusive of one thousand guilders for insurance, besides the yearly decrease of capital, which may be calculated, on an average, at thirty thousand guilders for every vessel completely equipped, making the sum of three million eight hundred and seventy thousand guilders for one hundred and twenty-nine vessels, which have been fitted out this present year, and which must each fetch out of the sea twenty tons of net goods, to clear themselves. The prospect of doing this is very unfavorable, as all our neighbors use greater exertions in that trade than ever; to which they are encouraged by the aid of their respective governments; in particular the British, who allow forty shillings sterling per ton to each vessel which is employed in the whale fishery; by which means the number of their whaling vessels has, since the year 1749, (when the bounty was granted) increased from two to one hundred and nine vessels, which in the spring 1775, sailed from England and Scotland, measuring in the whole thirty-three thousand three hundred and eighteen tons; and amounting at forty shillings per ton, to sixty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-six pounds, equal to seven hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-six guilders, which amounts, upon an average, to six thousand seven hundred and twenty-five guilders for each vessel.

The fisheries in Sweden and Denmark have also received additional strength from the encouragements offered by their governments, without which they would have but little inducement to that trade; so that instead of Holland formerly exceeding all the other nations together, in the whale fishery, they, at present, exceed the Dutch, by one-third, in the number of vessels—nay, England alone now sends out nearly as many vessels as Holland.

Another obstacle presents itself, with regard to the whale-bone trade. Of this article, Holland formerly shipped five-eighths parts to Great Britain, of which sale we are now deprived, on account of the high duty imposed on all foreign whale-bone imported into that kingdom, and which may be considered as an additional premium on the fishery of that nation, amounting commonly to fifty guilders per hundred weight. Our exportation of whale oil is also on the decline. Hamburgh and Bremen receive great supplies, partly from their own fisheries and partly from England and Russia, so as to be able to furnish the greatest part of Germany with that article. France and Spain are mostly supplied from England: and as it has been always computed, that three-fourths of the product of our fisheries are exported, the competition of those and other rival nations will scarcely leave a foreign market for us: our own provinces and the river Rhine will be our limits.

Another disadvantage ought not to pass unnoticed, which is, that the prices of the produce of the fisheries are considerably reduced; the whale-bone of the latest voyage having already been sold as low as

ninety guilders or less, which gives a loss. Oil may also, in case of a successful season, fall from sixty to forty guilders per twelve stecken (sixty-three gallons); and, in that case, vessels that return with one-half or two-thirds of their cargo, must sink money.

These are the most material circumstances that impede the progress of our fisheries. The effect of the premium granted by the British parliament, has, already, been severely felt by our Greenland fleets, having since that period, decreased one-third in number.

No. XIV.

Abstract of live stock exported from the United States, from about August 20th, 1789, to September 30th, 1790, from returns in the treasury office.

	French West Indies.		All other countries.		Total.	
	Heads.	Value.	Heads.	Value.	Heads.	Value.
Horned cattle,	3,573	66,011	1,833	33,045	5,406	99,056
Horses,	6,977	263,281	1,758	76,235	8,024	339,516
Mules,	22	833	8	8,013	437	8,846
Sheep,	5,379	8,5	4,679	8,537	10,058	17, 39
Hogs,	4,185	9,580	1,119	4,901	5,304	14,481
	20,129	340,111	9,544	130,731	29,633	479,842

No. XV.

Grain and flour imported from the United States of America, into the ports of France, in the year 1789, from an official statement.

	Fr. Kentals. lbs.	
Rice,	123,401 69	} equal to
Flour,	256,545 94	
Wheat,	2,015 97 3	
Rye,	3 7,380 96	
Barley,	269,131 52	
		21,680 tierces of 500 French pounds each.
		1,409,500 American barrels,
		3,664,176 } American bushels.
		558,891 }
		520,262 }

No. XVI.

Statement of the vessels entered into the ports of France, from the United States of America, in the year 1789.

Office of the balance of commerce of France	Vessels.	Tons.
French,	13	2,105
Imperial,	3	370
English,	43	4,781
Dutch,	1	170
Hanseatic,	1	200
American,	163	24,173
	224	31,799

No. XVII.

Abstract of the tonnage of foreign vessels entered in the ports of the United States, from October 1st, 1789, to September 30th, 1790.

France,	13,435
Holland,	8,815
Sweden,	311
Prussia,	394
Spain,	8,551
Portugal,	2,924
Denmark,	1,619
Germany,	1,368
British dominions,	225,495
	262,912

No. XVIII.

That the encouragement of our carrying business is interesting, not only to the carrying states, but in a high degree also to the others, will result from the following facts.

The whole exports of the United States may be stated at \$25,000,000
Great Britain carries two-fifths of these in value, that is to say, 10,000,000

Freight and insurance on this in times of peace, are about twenty-two and one-half per cent. 2,250,000
 The same charges in war are very various, according to the circumstances of the war, we may say, however, fifty-five per cent. 5,500,000
 The difference between peace and war, freight and insurance, then is annually, 3,250,000
 Taxed on our agriculture by British wars, during their continuance, and our dependence on British bottoms.

Of the last one hundred years, Great Britain has had forty-two years of war, and fifty-eight of peace, which is three of war, to every four of peace, nearly. In every term of seven years, then, we pay three times three million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or nine million seven hundred and fifty thousand, which, averaged, on the years of peace and war, are annually and constantly, one million three hundred and ninety-two thousand, eight hundred fifty-seven more than we should pay, if we could raise our own shipping, to be competent to the carriage of all our productions. Besides this, many of our bulky articles, not bearing a war freight, cannot be exported, if exposed to that; so that their total loss is to be added to that before estimated.

As a proper close of the view these documents are desired to exhibit, the editor of the Register adds the following, extracted from the New-York Columbian.

"In the subjoined article of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the distinction between the natural right acknowledged, and the additional liberty granted, will be readily perceived. On the banks, so called, at a distance from the coast, (and on the high seas) our right is confessed and recognized; on the coast, or near the shore (within the maritime jurisdiction) of the British territories, liberty is given, with conditional permission to go on shore and cure and dry their fish. The right, therefore, is unalienable, but by force, conquest, and colonial dependency; the privilege, a proper subject of refusal or continuance, as may be concluded by the party to which it belongs. A denial of the right would be a just cause of war; but withholding the privilege, unless renewed by a treaty, would not alone justify a perseverance in hostilities. The right is a natural property; the liberty allowed was a disposable grant, depending on the treaty, now become obsolete, as annulled by the declaration of war. See the clause and authority on which the right and privilege rest.

Article III. It is agreed, that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank; and on all other banks of Newfoundland; also in the gulph of St. Lawrence; and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on each part of the coast of Newfoundland, as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks of all other of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen islands and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.]

	*Y. M.	1689 May	Y. M.	
PEACE.	4 8	{ 1697 Sept.	8 4	WAR.
		{ 1702 May		
	6 4	{ 1712 Aug.	10 3	
		{ 1718 Dec.		
	5 8	{ 1721 June	2 6	
		{ 1727 Mar.		
	12 4	{ 1727 May	0 2	
		{ 1739 Oct.		
	7 0	{ 1748 May	8 7	
		{ 1753 June		
	15 7	{ 1762 Nov.	7 5	
		{ 1778 June		
	6 2	{ 1783 Mar.	4 9	
		{ 1789 May		
	57 9		42 0	

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE. The late intelligence from Europe, by a cartel arrived at Boston from Halifax, is highly important. The continental allies having partitioned and divided Poland, Italy, Saxony, &c. &c. as they liked, to preserve the "integrity of kingdoms," and keep up "the balance of power," as well by those means as by reducing the French navy to thirteen ships of the line, and other like things, are willing that Great Britain should indemnify herself by getting back the revolted colonies, if she can. Such, at least, is the sum and substance of the news; the channel through which it reaches us, it is true, is not celebrated for its candor, but the continental powers appear so well pleased with the recent events and accessions of territory, as to have forgotten the interests of commerce, and the rights of nations on sea.

It is stated in a way that gives credibility to the fact, that the great men in England, glorying in the successful termination of their mighty struggle, have begun to make it a question, whether we may enjoy a nominal independence (being restricted by a variety of commercial and other arrangements), or whether the war shall be prosecuted to the complete subjugation of the United States. If this be true, and a war for those purposes shall be urged, I shall not be disappointed. I always expected that the "inagranimity" of the British government would monopolize all the men and trade of our country, if they could. I did hope that the other European powers, having the same interest in the freedom of navigation that we have, and some of them making much higher pretensions than we do, as to the doctrine of blockades, right of search, &c. &c. might have established some general maritime code, to which we could have subscribed with honor. This may yet be done; but, in the mean time, the whole force of Great Britain will be poured upon us; and every effort strained to check our improvements, and remove to a more distant day the full establishment of a manufacturing-rivalry. People may start at this word as much as they please, but I repeat it, a manufacturing-rivalry: for, if the world be ten years at peace, I have no more doubt that we shall be a great manufacturing nation, than that we were a commercial one. The enemy succeeded, by little and little, in clipping and embarrassing the latter: and will leave nothing undone to root out the former. Though the fact may not appear quite certain to some in the United States, more enlightened Englishmen do know, that—a spindle in America will do as much work as a spindle in Europe!—they are also correctly informed of the immense progress made in manufacturing generally, and will naturally conclude that the weighty capital accumulated by commerce, having no employ, by reason of European nations becoming their own carriers, will settle into new establishments to create new articles of trade.

The prospect of a speedy peace has entirely vanished, and we must prepare for a vigorous and united war, or submission. If we "pull all-together" we can beat the enemy, and punish his invasions—if we manifest the same spirit that even the Spaniards exhibited, the result cannot be feared. But, if by a wavering, timid, twisting policy—"one pulling one way and another another" we carry on the war as we have done, it will be, indeed, almost time to "despair of the republic." But, I trust, in the pressure of the times unanimity will flourish—if it does—if we are true to ourselves, all will be well; and the republic is saved.

The following are the heads of the news relating to us—the only official article is the publication from the admiralty:

Messrs. *Gallatin* and *Bayard* were about leaving London for *Gottenburg*, where admiral lord *Gambier*, Dr. *Adam*, and Mr. *Hamilton* were to meet them; they are persons of great distinction. Messrs. *Hughes* and *Millington* with despatches from Messrs. *Clay* and *Russel*, had arrived in London.

There is no doubt but that large bodies of troops were to be sent to America—not less than 15 and probably 30,000 men, under the command of Sir *Thomas Picton*; a part of these will consist of the troops lately under lord *Wellington*. It is not worth while to detail the particulars: sufficient is it that *that they are coming*—and also many vessels of war. It is also stated that the Spaniards are about to send 12,000 men to the Mississippi for the recovery of *Louisiana*. This is not true.

London, April 25.—A very general expectation appears to be entertained, that the Americans, when apprised of the recent changes in Europe, will cashier Mr. Madison. It is even anticipated in the ministerial circles as not a very improbable event, that the Americans may follow the example of France still further, and return to the protection of their former sovereignty!!!

Connected with this cessation of peace with America, we may notice that a memorial has been presented to lord Liverpool, which was favorably received, the object of which is to prevent the Americans from conducting their fishing trade as heretofore on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. It is said to be the intention of government to protect this branch of our commerce from all intrusion by the citizens of the United States, under any arrangement that may be made with that power. [Morning Chronicle.]

April 2.—In the Gazette de France we read the following curious and important paragraph. "The delightful name of peace is heard on all sides. Europe has also been opened to the enjoyment of its benefits. Negotiations have also been opened to bring about the re-establishment of a good understanding between England and the United States, which has only been disturbed by the effect of the disordered system adopted by Napoleon. It is known that the plenipotentiaries of the two powers are to meet at Gottenburg; perhaps even they may negotiate in London. We have learnt with pleasure, that the chief of one of the first tribunals in France is invited to his house lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Crawford, the minister of the United States, several persons of consideration, both French and English, were present. It was remarked that the two ministers on seeing each other for the first time, did not behave with any distance of manner. The toast of universal peace was proposed to them, and they accordingly replied to it."

Leiden, May 22.—According to advices from Vienna, England was about to conclude a secret convention with the allies, by which they are to engage not to intermeddle, after the pacification of the continent, with the affairs of North America, and to stipulate by the peace, that France shall not take any part.

Admiralty Office, London, April 30, 1814.

"The lords commissioners of the admiralty cannot announce to the fleet the termination of hostilities with France, without expressing to the petty officers, seamen, and royal marines of his majesty's ships, the high sense which their lordships entertain of their gallant and glorious services during the late war. The patience, perseverance and discipline, the skill, courage and devotion with which this seamen and marines have upheld the best interests, and achieved the noblest triumphs of the country, entitle them to the gratitude, not only of their native land, which they have preserved inviolate, but of the other nations of Europe, of whose ultimate deliverance their success has unmitigated the hopes, and accelerated the accomplishment. Their lordships regret that the unjust and unprovoked aggression of the American government, in declaring war upon this country, after all the causes of its original complaint had been removed, does not permit them to reduce the fleet at once to a peace establishment; but as the question now at issue in this war is the maintenance of those maritime rights, which are the sure foundation of our national glory, their lordships look with confidence to that part of the fleet which it may be still necessary to keep in commission, for a continuance of that spirit of discipline and gallantry, which has raised the British navy to its present pre-eminence. In reducing the fleet to the establishment necessary for the American war, the seamen and marines will find their lordships attentive to the claims of their respective services. The reduction will be first made in the crews of those ships which it may be found expedient to pay off, and discharged according to the length of their services; beginning in the first instance with all those who were in his majesty's service previous to the seventh of March, 1813, and have since continued in it. When the reduction shall have been thus made, as to the ships paid off, their lordships will direct their attention to those which it may be found necessary to keep in commission, and as soon as the circumstances of the war will admit, will bring home and discharge all persons having the same standing and periods of service, as those discharged from the ships paid off; so that in a few months the situation of individuals will be equalized; all men of a certain period of service will be at liberty to return home to their families, and the number which it may be still necessary to retain, will be composed of those who have been the shortest time in the service. An arrangement in itself so just, cannot, in their

lordships opinion, fail to give universal satisfaction; and they are induced to make this communication to the fleet, because they think that the exemplary good conduct of all the petty officers, seamen and marines, entitles them to every confidence, and to their full and candid explanation of their lordships' intentions. Their lordships cannot conclude without expressing their hope, that the valor of his majesty's fleet and armies, will speedily bring the American contest to a conclusion honorable to the British name, safe for British interests, and conducive to the lasting repose of the civilized world. By command of their lordships,

J. W. CROKER."

From *Cobbett's Register*.—Very *Jonathan*, if you repose in vain hopes, you are upon your last legs, if the project of our public writers be adopted by the government. It appears that you have negotiators in Europe, and I have heard, that they have a great opinion of their powers of speech. They, or, rather you, will, in due time, feel the consequence of the error, if it be persevered in long. We, here, do not make such long speeches in our diplomatic discussions. We are more laconic; but we use arguments of much greater force than yours. Whether it be owing to our European climate, which, by making the stage of maturity, more tardy in arriving, communicates more vigor to the mind as well as the body; from causes which render the oak more solid and durable than the poplar; or, to that necessity of industry which habituates us to despatch, I cannot tell; but, certain it is, that our negotiators have a much shorter way of going to work than yours, and that they seldom fail to be much more successful. You have recently seen what a shilly-shally state the powers of the continent were in, till our Lord Castlereagh got among their counsellors.—They were talking about leaving to the emperor *Napoleon* a much greater extent of territory than France under any of her kings, ever knew. You have seen how soon matters changed after the arrival of his Lordship. You have seen the result; and, having seen that, rely, if you will, on the superior powers of talking, possessed by your negotiators.—Perhaps you may take it into your head, that two or three of those "Burke's of the Western Hemisphere" of which the *Times* newspaper speaks; perhaps, it may come into your mind that negotiators, picked out from amongst these friends of "social order and regular government," will be likely to succeed better than those, who were first set open war against *Napoleon*. Try then, *Jonathan*, and be sure to fix upon gentlemen, who think themselves very clever, and love of all things, to hear themselves talk. Be sure to send men deeply read in *Vattel* and *Puffendorf*, and who will write volumes in folio in answer to six lines from our secretary of state. I think, that, in order to conciliate, your best way will be to send negotiators, who in following up the sentiments of Mr. *Randolph* will lay all the blame of your hostility upon the *Democrats* or *Jacobins*, who have emigrated to you from England and Ireland; and, if you were to propose to give them up to their national sovereignty, it might, as Mr. *Randolph* would think, obtain you peace upon better terms. Try it, *Jonathan*, and see what effect it will have! In short, try, in all manner of ways, the powers of talking.—Nast to be serious with you, your safety lies now in the forbearance, the magnanimity, the compassion of his royal highness the prince regent of England; and, I trust, especially for the sake of the Quakers of Pennsylvania, that you will find this a safe reliance. While the emperor *Napoleon* wielded the arms of France, you thought yourselves in no danger. But him you did not like. He did not stress to your fancy. One party amongst you abused him and the other disclaimed all desire to aid his views. Volumes did you negotiators write to convince us, that you did nothing to favor him. You have gotten into his snare, little war of your own. Still independent, you were at war with one of the great belligerents, and so far from allying yourself with the other, you contrived to keep up your quarrel with him, and could hardly be said to be at peace with your powerful enemy's only powerful enemy. Luckily for us, you adopted this policy, and persevered in it to the last. You appear to have put your little independent war as a sort of episode into the grand drama; but it was acting contrary to all the rules of composition, not to close the episode before the end of the peace. You may, I hope, safely rely upon the moderation and magnanimity of our prince regent, acting in the name and behalf of his majesty; but I do assure you, that that is the only reliance; for if you were routed out to the last man, your fate would excite very little commiseration in Europe. You thought, that you would hold the balance between England and France. What folly and presumption! But it is in vain to talk. This is a disease of the mind, of which nations are never cured but at the cannon's mouth, and, though I could wish much to see you cured, I cannot bring myself to approve of the application of the remedy.

THE ARMY.—The greater part of our army in the north is at or near *Plattsburg*, under major general *Leard*—there is also a respectable force at *Buffalo* collected and collecting under major general *Brown*—and brigadier general *Gaines* commands at *Sackett's-Harbor*, &c. Some severe fighting may be immediately expected between *Lizard's* division and the enemy near *Chamblée*, where they have 6000 men under general *Cowan*. The discipline and general condition of our troops is highly spoken of, and they are receiving handsome reinforcements; but we know less of their real force or probable design than at any former period.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.—Nothing has transpired as to the purport of the despatches received at *Annapolis* last week; they possibly relate chiefly to the ex-

change of prisoners. The *Maryland Republican*, printed at Annapolis, says, "amongst others, there were two packages from Mr. Swertelkoff to Mr. Dashkoff, the Russian minister. One large bundle from admiral J. B. Warren to Gen. Mason, and one letter from admiral Cockburn to col. Barclay. The nature of those several despatches cannot be conjectured with any degree of certainty."

DESPATCHES. We learn from Washington, (says the *American* of the 1st inst.) that the letters from our commissioners in Europe, brought by the late arrival at Boston, via. Halifax, were written prior to the appointment of commissioners on the part of Great Britain. They of course do not contain very late intelligence, but notwithstanding the procrastination which they had witnessed in the British cabinet, in relation to American affairs, it is understood that they did not despair of effecting the object of their mission. If this were the state of their minds prior to the appointment of British commissioners, the prospect of peace must have become brighter in consequence of such appointment. These impressions, favorable to a happy result of the negotiation at Gottenburgh, are strengthened by letters from respectable British sources. We understand that, with these circumstances in view, opinions of high characters in Washington have been given rather in favor than against a peace. We trust that time will confirm their correctness.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR ENVOYS.—From the *Boston Centinel*.—Under the mail head in this paper two articles will be found on the subject of "instructions to our envoys in Europe," which we notice the more particularly, as in Boston we have more direct information from these envoys (then in London) than the writers of the articles could receive in Maryland, when they were written. In corroboration of the facts stated, we learn, that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were extremely desirous to open the negotiations in London, and one of them assured an American gentleman who has just arrived from England, that he had no doubt, could the negotiation be commenced in England, an early accommodation could be effected. And it is added (but we do not insert it from our own knowledge) that they had communicated their instructions to the British ministry; and that those ministers knew the American envoys were ready to concede many points to effect an honorable peace. It will be recollected that at the latest English dates it was generally stated, that envoys had been named to meet ours; and that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were then preparing to sail for Gottenburg, to meet the other members of the mission.

[The foregoing refers to a report published in the *Baltimore Federal Gazette*, stating that Mr. Gallatin had been invited to London to shew his instructions. The editor of the *Centinel* however adds, "they who calculate on the continuance of the war for sometime at least, will do the wisest," in which we agree with him. If there be any truth in what is stated, it proves what we have always understood—viz. that the instructions of our envoys were very liberal; as we have often been told Mr. Bayard declared them to be, before he started for *St. Petersburg*.

CREEK INDIANS. From the *Milledgeville Journal* of June 17.—An express from colonel Hawkins to the executive has this moment arrived, and confirms the landing of the enemy in Florida. Several intelligent chiefs whose situation gave them any opportunity of knowing, state in a report of 7th, that "the British have taken possession of Pensacola, and given a large quantity of arms and ammunition to the Seminoles—that two British ships are at the mouth of the Appalatchicola, one of fifty guns the other a smaller vessel—that the enemy are stationed on Deer

Island, and have built four houses, one of which is filled with ammunition—and that a number of indians, chiefly Seminoles and Red Clubs, have joined them, to whom a British officer delivered the following talk:

"I am sent to see whether the indians were destroyed in their war with the United States—if not, to afford them help. I have some supplies, and I will give to each town four large casks of powder and some short muskets. I am directed to hold talks with the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws. I have 2000 men. The red people who have been driven from the Tallapoosa must assemble [and were assembling it is said] between the bay of Pensacola and Appalatchicola. They will concentrate at Choctauhatchee, and remain ready for further orders. Our plan is to take Mobile, Perdido, Yellow-water, Choctauhatchee, an island near St. Mary's, an island near *Savannah*, and that town and an island near *Charleston* at the same time. One of my vessels will sail immediately for supplies for the red people, and I expect in 25 days to receive them, when this plan is to take effect. In the mean time the indians can be recruiting their strength, exhausted by recent wars and by famine, and be ready to co-operate with their friends the British, who will strike at and occupy all these places at the same time."

The prophets observed to the Seminoles in the presence of the reporters—we have brought our difficulties on ourselves, without advice from any one—the old chiefs need not expect we will be given up. We have friends now, and if they attempt to follow us, we will spill their blood. We have lost our country and retreated to the sea side, where we will fight till we are all destroyed—we are collected, and find a few more than a thousand warriors left."

It is stated in another report, that the enemy's force does not exceed a thousand—that all the troops, with the exception of fifty, had left the island, but were to return in twenty days—and that only two towns had received ammunition, the rest refusing to take it.

Colonel Hawkins observes in a letter of the 15th to the governor, that lieutenant Lewis, who commands a company of spies and guards, informs, that "M^r Queen and Francis had delivered themselves as prisoners to colonel Milton. Several hundred of the deluded followers of the prophets have also surrendered themselves at our military posts, and are fed by order of government."

[A letter to the editor of the REGISTER, from an intelligent friend in the south, whose means of information are most respectable, after noticing a variety of reports, assures me that the "Creek war is done." It seems the few stragglers that remain hostile, are of themselves, too weak to attempt any thing; and the country is too much exhausted to support a regular hostile force. The nation has suffered incredibly by the war. The chief part of those that exist are they that were friendly—and the Cherokees and other friendly tribes are in full force. It is probable that the U. S. might now have the services of at least 2000 warriors in that country, and perhaps more if required; and certainly we shall not neglect to employ them against the allies, and authors of the controversy.]

The letter above alluded to contains many interesting particulars of the country &c. which shall be communicated.]

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas it is manifest that the blockade, which has been proclaimed by the enemy, of the whole Atlantic coast of the U. States, nearly two thousand miles in extent, and abounding in ports, harbors and navigable inlets, cannot be

carried into effect by any adequate force actually stationed for the purpose; and it is rendered a matter of certainty and notoriety, by the multiplied and daily arrivals and departures of the public and private armed vessels of the United States, and of other vessels, that no such adequate force has been so stationed: And whereas a blockade thus destitute of the character of a regular and legal blockade, as defined and recognized by the established law of nations, whatever other purposes it may be made to answer, forms no lawful prohibition or obstacle to such neutral and friendly vessels as may choose to visit and trade with the United States; And whereas it accords with the interest and the amicable views of the United States, to favor and promote, as far as may be, the free and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse of all friendly nations disposed to engage therein, and, with that view, to afford to their vessels destined to the United States, a more positive and satisfactory security against all interruptions, molestations, or vexations whatever, from the cruizers of the United States; Now be it known, That I, James Madison, president of the United States of America, do, by this my proclamation, strictly order and instruct all the public armed vessels of the United States, and all private armed vessels commissioned as privateers, or with letters of marque and reprisal, not to interrupt, detain, or otherwise molest or vex, any vessels whatever belonging to neutral powers, or the subjects or citizens thereof, which vessels shall be actually bound and proceeding to any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States; but, on the contrary, to render to all such vessels all the aid and kind offices which they may need or require.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the city of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States, the thirty-eighth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE, Sec'y of State.

MILITARY.

Major-general Wilkinson, and suite, arrived at Washington city on Monday last, from the North.

A *Montreal* paper says, "no account has been received from lieutenant colonel M. Dowal, who marched for Michilimackinac."

The *Ohio Eagle* states, that gen. *M. Artlow* has tendered to the secretary at war, his resignation of the post he holds in the army.

The legislature of the Mississippi territory have voted a sword to major-general Jackson, as a testimonial of the high sense they entertain of his services.

The whole of the eastern coast of the U. States is assuming a military attitude.

Head-quarters, 2d division, Nashville,

May 24, 1814.

Brave Tennesseans of the 2d division—The Creek war through the Divine aid of Providence, and the valor of those engaged in the campaign, in which you bore a conspicuous share, has been brought to a happy termination. Good policy requires that the territory conquered should be garrisoned, and possession retained until appropriated by the government of the United States. In pursuance of this policy, and to relieve the troops now stationed at forts Williams, Stother and Armstrong on the Coosa river, as well as Old and New Deposit, I am commanded by his excellency governor Blount, to call from my division one thousand men in the service of the United States, for the period of six months, unless

sooner discharged by order of the president of the United States.

The brigadier-generals, or officers commanding the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th brigades of the 2d division, will forthwith furnish from their brigade, respectively, by *draft or voluntary enlistment*, two hundred men, with two captains, two first, two second and two third lieutenants, and two ensigns, well armed and equipped for active service, to be rendezvoused at Fayetteville, Lincoln county, in the state of Tennessee, on the 20th of June next; and there be organized into a regiment, at which place the field officers and muster-master will be ordered to meet them.

Officers commanding the brigades composing the 2d division of Tennessee militia, are charged with the prompt and due execution of this order.

ANDREW JACKSON, *Maj. Gen.*

Commanding 2d division T. M.

Head quarters, 2d division, Nashville,

May 20, 1814.

General orders.—The quarter-master-general will proceed to collect all monies due for the sale of property captured from *Bob Catantlee*, the proceeds of which together with the former, he will dispose of as herein after directed. The captains commanding companies in the late expedition against the Creeks, are required forthwith to make return of those men, who had families, in the respective companies who fell in battle, or died of their wounds, or have become disabled by reason of wounds received in the late campaign; and so soon as the above returns shall be transmitted to the quarter-master-general, he will forthwith pay to the widows and orphans, in equal ratio with the deceased soldiers the sums that he may have collected as aforesaid.

ANDREW JACKSON, *Maj. Gen.*

2d division, T. M.

Adjutant-general's office,

Richmond, 22nd June, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The probability of an invasion from the enemy during the present summer, and the uncertainty at what moment it may be attempted, render it necessary that the most effectual precautionary measures be immediately taken to resist such attempt. The commandants of the 58, 102, 23, 39, 83, 62, 71, 40, 15, 74, 30, 16, 45, 25, 6, 33, 52, 87, 9 and 19th regiments will therefore parade their respective regiments in battalion for the purpose of inspecting the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c. in their possession. They will make to this office special reports, without delay, of the order and condition of the whole, the deficiency in any respect which may exist; and what articles are indispensably necessary to place them in the most respectable posture of defence. Should any delinquency exist, the law in relation thereto must be rigidly enforced. Every company will be immediately placed in requisition, and held in complete readiness to take the field at a moment's warning. The commandants of regiments contiguous to the probable theatre of invasion, will be vigilant in watching the movements of the enemy. Should he manifest an intention of making a descent upon any particular point, the commandants obtaining such information, will lose no time in communicating it to the commandants of regiments from which succor can be derived, with orders to proceed forthwith, with their commands *en masse*, to the places of general rendezvous hereafter detailed, to check his operations. The men will not wait to march in a body, but proceed, when ordered, by squads, to the place of general rendezvous.

Let every officer and private be *on the alert*. The war may probably in a short time assume a different

Character. In such an event, Virginia will doubtless engage no small portion of the enemy's attention. Inflated with the most splendid successes in Europe, he will omit no exertion or preparation to make us feel his strength. How disgraceful would it be, if slumbering in imagined security, we should be found unprepared at the hour of his coming!—But reasoning of this sort is unnecessary to rouse the martial spirit of freemen and soldiers. They must see the propriety and feel the importance of vigilance and activity. The danger of indulging a further hope of peace, without prompt and effectual measures to meet the most vigorous attempts of the enemy, must be obvious to all. The officers particularly, in whose fidelity, courage and activity, their country has placed implicit confidence, mindful of the sacred trust will use every exertion in preparing their respective commands to acquit themselves as becomes Americans.

By order,
CLAIRBORNE W. GOZZI, D. A. G.

For
MOSES GREEN, A. G.

To obviate any misconception, (says the *Enquirer*) which may arise upon the general order of the adjutant-general, we deem it necessary to state that it is not founded upon any new information in the possession of the government. It is the act of the state executive alone, founded upon the general aspect of the times.—And surely it is a wise and prudent precaution, to prepare for any danger which may be meditated against our repose. For reasons which will suggest themselves to every reader, we omit that part of the order which designates the points of rendezvous, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Canandaigua, June 15, 1814.—The troops of every description recruited under the order of his excellency the commander-in-chief of the state of New-York, of the 13th March, 1814, will rendezvous at Batavia, in the county of Genessee, on Wednesday the 29th instant—with the exception of the volunteers and indian warriors recruited to the west of that place, who will rendezvous at Buffalo on the first day of July.

Arms, equipments, tents and camp equipage will be provided for distribution to the troops on their arrival at Batavia. For the accommodation however of such recruits as may pass through Canandaigua, tents and camp equipage will be delivered at the latter place on the requisition of officers commanding companies.

It is expected that each recruit will provide himself with a blanket. Transportation will be paid at the rate of one 4 horse waggon for each company, or one 2 horse waggon for fifty men.

PETER B. PORTER, Brig. Gen.
Command'g. N. Y. Volunteers.

Plattsburg, June 18.—The light brigade, commanded by brig. gen. Smith, left its position at Dead creek, on Sunday last, and has gone down to the lines.

The enemy's post at La Cole has been reinforced by the arrival of about a thousand men from St. John's.

Yesterday a detachment of several hundred men arrived at this place from the southward, under the command of col. Pearce.

Kuskakia, (I. T.) May 13.—About the first of last week the captains who had lately commanded the rangers of this territory were authorised to raise new companies to continue in service twelve months unless sooner discharged. And on Saturday last three companies amounting to 333 men were mustered into service, and immediately were sworn in and ordered on duty; an additional number of volunteers, nearly sufficient for another company attended, and would gladly have enrolled themselves if

their services could have been accepted, with a very few exceptions those who were raised, and the others who attended were from one regiment of the local militia.

NAVAL.

The U. S. ship *Adam*, capt. Morris, was lately spoken off Lisbon, all well.

The *Independence*, 73, safely reached her element on the 20th inst. at *Charlestown*, without the least damage. The hills, houses, bridges, boats, &c. were covered with anxious spectators; who testified with loud shouts their delight in beholding a ship of the line enter the water, to maintain "Free trade and sailors rights." A federal salute was fired from the *Constitution*, which was returned from the battery. After the launch the mechanics who had assisted in building the ship (300 in number) partook of a collation, com. *Bainbridge*, and the other naval officers, &c. visiting them. Among others, the following toasts were drank:

The president of the U. S.—His signature to no peace, but an honorable one.

Commodore Bainbridge—He who conquered the enemy of the "Constitution," will not fail to maintain the honor of the American flag in the "Independence."

The U. S. ship Independence—Independent of all single ships, that Neptune has enrolled on his naval register.

The *Independence* is rapidly fitting for sea; the mounting of her guns has already commenced, and, as all her appurtenances are prepared, she will soon be ready for service.

Commodore Macdonough, with his vessels well manned and equipped, was near the enemy's lines on *Champlain*, at our last accounts. The British are said to be fortifying Ash Island, about four miles below the lines, at a place where the lake is very narrow.

Com. *Chauncey* is probably on the lake this day.—It has been reported that the enemy designed, with 6000 men, from *Kingston* to attack *Sackett's Harbor*. We trust the gallant commodore will meet them half-way; but apprehend they will keep secure in harbor until they feel certain of victory from the superiority of their force. They have made additional fortifications to protect themselves, and are advancing rapidly with the new vessel or vessels that are building at *Kingston*.

We learn from *Bermuda* that admiral *Cochrane* was about to leave the station for our coast. One account says, he was coming with 10 sail of the line (besides transports) and 10,000 men; another, that he had only 2 ships of the line and 3,000—the latter is the probable story.

The enemy continues his depredations on the eastern coast, and destroys some small vessels. Some of his barges lately entered *Sheepcut* (or *Wiscannett*) river, but were beaten off by the militia. The people have been roused from their state of apathy, and appear determined to resist the foe to the utmost, in his attempts on the coast. A general alarm prevails, and means of defence are every where actively resorted to.

Copy of a letter from commodore Rodgers to the secretary of the navy, dated,

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 25, 1814.

Sir—On Sunday last the British frigate *Belvidera*, captured a small schooner belonging to Indian river, about ten miles above Cape Henlopen; and after having her in possession 34 hours, ransomed her for \$800. I was yesterday morning on the eve of leaving this with about thirty officers and men, who are employed here in the equipment of the *Guerriere*, to join the flotilla, but received information that the *Belvidera* left the bay on the 21st.

The flotilla is now as low down as Egg Island Flats, from which it came up to New-Castle only the day before the *Belvidera* came into the bay for the purpose of replenishing its provisions.

With great respect, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. Wm. Jones, secretary of the navy.

Copy of a letter from commodore Chauncey to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship, Superior, Saekett's Harbor, June 20.

Sir—Knowing that the enemy was constantly receiving naval and military stores at Kingston by the *St. Lawrence*, I thought it might be practicable to surprize and capture a brigade of boats with stores on board, and either destroy or bring them off; for this purpose I directed lieutenant Gregory to take three gigs with only their crew and one settie in each boat and proceed down the *St. Lawrence*, secrete himself on some of the islands and watch a favorable opportunity to surprize a brigade of loaded boats, and either bring them off or destroy them; saw two brigades of boats pass, one up the river with troops, of course too strong for our little party—the other down the river, empty and not worth taking.

Lieutenant Gregory found the enemy had gun boats stationed between Kingston and Prescott within about six miles of each other, and that they had a telegraph and look-out in almost every high island, so that they convey intelligence with great expedition.

Yesterday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, lieutenant Gregory finding himself discovered and a gun boat close to him, he instantly formed the bold design to board her, which he did and carried her without losing a man, one of the enemy was badly wounded—she proved to be the fine gun boat *Black Snake*, or No. 9, and mounted one 18 pounder and manned with 18 men, chiefly royal marines, (a list of which is enclosed.) Lieut. Gregory manud his prize and proceeded up the *St. Lawrence*, but was soon discovered and pursued by a very large gun boat mounting two heavy guns and rowed with upwards of forty oars which overhauled him fast—he kept possession of his prize until the enemy threw their shot over him, he then very reluctantly (but I think properly) took all his prisoners out and scuttled the gun boat which sunk instantly, and escaped the enemy, although so heavily loaded. Lieutenant Gregory arrived safe this morning with all his prisoners.

Permit me to recommend this gallant young officer to your notice and patronage; he is not surpassed by any of his grade, in zeal, intelligence and intrepidity. Sailing master Vaughan and Mr. Dixon, each commanding a gig under lieutenant Gregory, are entitled to my warm acknowledgments for their zeal and activity on all occasions to render service to their country, more particularly on the last expedition, when, from their knowledge of the river, they rendered the most important services by pointing out the proper channels to elude the pursuit of the enemy.

Will you be pleased to direct in what manner the prisoners are to be disposed of?

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

THE CHESAPEAKE FLOTILLA.

Barney, aided by a land force under col. *Wadsworth*, has forced his way out of *St. Leonard's Creek*, though he is yet confined in the *Patuxent*, from which he may make his escape more easily. The enemy revenged himself of the drubbing he got by burning the dwelling house of Dr. *Somerville* and several other characteristic actions. The name of an Eng-

lishman and a *Goth* is likely to become synonymous; with, perhaps, some honorable exceptions. It is stated, they used *copper balls* in their late attacks on the flotilla. The following letters relate the chief things that have occurred—

Extract of a letter from general Philip Stuart, of the Maryland militia, to the secretary at war, dated

Head-quarters, Charlotte Hall, June 23, 1814.

"I have ordered on to Washington under an officer, who is directed upon his arrival to report himself to you, five prisoners and one deserter. The prisoners were taken on the 21st inst. by a detachment of Maryland militia under my command, aided by a squadron of horse from the district of Columbia, under the command of major Peter.

"The cruel course of war waged by the enemy upon our extensive water courses, has enforced me to call into service a great body of our militia.

"I must express my thanks for the aid so promptly sent from your department. It was a source of considerable regret that major Peter of the artillery, notwithstanding his great exertions, could not join us till yesterday morning. By his aid, I feel confident we could have destroyed the enemy's schooner sent up to take the residue of the tobacco. Major Peter's squadron acted with promptitude and ardor, displaying a temper which will render them essentially useful to the nation. The frequent injuries which arise to the service from intelligence communicated to the enemy have determined me to suffer no deserter to remain within my command."

Copy of a letter from commodore Barney to the secretary of the navy, dated

Sunday, 26 June, 1814—10 A. M.

Sir—This morning at 4 A. M. a combined attack of the artillery, marine corps and flotilla, was made upon the enemy's two frigates at the mouth of the creek. After two hours engagement, they got under way and stood down the river. They are now warping round Point Patience, and I am moving up the *Patuxent* with my flotilla. My loss is acting midshipman Asquith killed, and ten others killed and wounded.

Mr. Blake, the bearer of this, was a volunteer in my barge. He will give you every other information. With respect, &c.

JOSHUA BARNEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, secretary of the navy.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the flotilla to his friend in Baltimore, dated off Benedict, June 27.

Yesterday morning at the point of day we woke up our enemies by 2 pieces (18 pounders) under captain *Geozhegan*, his officers and twenty men of the flotilla, with red hot shot, and three pieces under captain *Miller* of the marines. The artillery, posted on a hill, commanding the enemy, the whole under colonel *Wadsworth*—the enemy was so alarmed that it was a quarter of an hour before they returned a shot. We moved down with the flotilla and joined in the chorus; our fire was terrible as we were not more than 400 yards off, a distance which did not suit us, for we were within grape shot, but we were obliged to take that or none, as they lay direct in the mouth of the creek; we pushed out and gave it to them—the moment we appeared they ceased their fire on the batteries and poured it into us—seeming to have just awaked; we returned it with interest. At 6, they began to move, and made sail down the river, leaving us masters of the field. Thus, we have again beat them and their rockets, which they did not spare; you see we improve: first we beat off a few boats, which they thought would make an easy prey of us; then they increased the number; then they added schooners, and now behold the two frig-

gates, all all, have shared the same fate; we next expect slips of the line; no matter, we will do our duty. Our loss was 6 killed and 4 wounded; young Asquith who had just joined us was killed. Captains Sellers, Kiddale and Worthington's boats were the sufferers; we had 3 men wounded at the fort, for it was our own men alone that fought there, although there were 600 infantry in the rear.

The moment the enemy ran off, we moved up the river, so that, thanks to hot and cold shot, the blockade is raised."

Several unofficial accounts say, that one of the enemy's frigates was on fire three times, by the hot shot poured into her, and it is supposed their loss must have been considerable. From the narrowness of the creek but a small part of *Barney's* force could act directly against the British. When he approached *Benedict*, the militia from the district of *Columbia*, under major *George Peter*, though only 260 in the whole, supposing him to be the enemy-force, prepared to resist his landing, with great alacrity; but were joyfully relieved of the painful struggle they calculated on.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

Copy of a letter from col. *Wadsworth* to the secretary of war, dated

CAMP near St. Leonard's, June 25.

SIR—We decided on attacking the enemy this morning at day break; after two and a half or three hours cannonading, he thought proper to retreat down the river, and commodore *Barney* has taken advantage of his absence to pass his flotilla up the Patuxent. I was constrained to precipitate the attack before I was fully prepared, from the circumstance of all the enemy's small vessels having left the river. The ground I was obliged to occupy for a battery, consisted of a high bluff point, having the Patuxent on the right and St. Leonard's creek on the left, with which the communication was over a flat piece of ground, subject to be enfiladed from the Patuxent, and the hill on which the guns were to be placed liable to a reverse fire from the same quarter; therefore, in case of an attack, the enemy might have rendered our situation very uncomfortable, by stationing a small vessel so as to command the low ground I speak of.

We committed a great many blunders during the action, or our success would have been more complete. I forbear to enter into minute particulars, lest I should cast an indirect censure on some officers, perhaps undeserved, for I must acknowledge I was so much engaged at the battery as to have but an indistinct knowledge of what passed elsewhere. But the fact is, the infantry and light artillery decided upon retreating without my orders, before they had a single man killed or wounded; and at the time too, when the enemy were manœuvring to the rear of our position with their barges. The consequence of this movement was very disadvantageous; the men at the gun perceiving the infantry retreating, and the enemy getting into the rear, their numbers began sensibly to diminish, and I was pretty soon left with only men enough to work one gun, which I was necessitated to turn to the rear for the sake of keeping the barges in check. Finally, the few men that remained were so exhausted with fatigue, we found it impracticable to fire any more, and the limbers and horses which had been ordered down the hill, having disappeared and gone, I know not where; I found myself under the painful necessity of spiking the guns to prevent their being made use of by the enemy, should he get possession of them.

I must in justice to the infantry acknowledge, they did not take to flight but quitted the ground in perfect order; after a while, I was able to halt them and

bring them back. In the mean time the enemy were getting under way and retiring down the river—from the precipitancy of this retreat I infer he must have suffered considerably. From some untoward circumstances I had it not in my power to observe the effect of each shot we fired, otherwise I think his destruction would have been complete.

Commodore *Barney* furnished me with 20 excellent men from his flotilla to work the guns. By some mismanagement in loading with a hot shot, one poor fellow had his arms blown off, which is the only material accident we sustained. One of the enemy's rockets passed through an ammunition box, which had been injudiciously placed, and exploded it, which did some damage. An ammunition cart was covered with the fire, but fortunately did not explode. Some other trifling accidents were sustained.

We commenced in the night an empanelment to cover our guns; but the work progressed so little, from the shortness of time, I did not think it best to occupy it. We retreated our guns so as barely to allow the muzzles to peep over the hill. This brought us on descending ground, in a ploughed cornfield. The recoil of the gun downward every time it was fired, gave us excessive labor to bring it up to its position. In other respects it answered admirably. The enemy found it impossible to hit either guns or men. Every shot aimed by them either fell short and struck the bank, or flew clear over.—Towards the close of the firing, the enemy adopted the method of using small charges of powder, which just threw his shot over the hill, probably firing from his carronades—but the effect was not more decisive.

To prevent the enemy taking alarm in the night from our movements, we were necessitated to halt our ammunition waggons and carts above a quarter of a mile from the battery, and pass all the stores, even the bricks of which our furnace was constructed, that distance by hand. This fatigued the men excessively. I felt certain, if the enemy should open upon us even a random fire, it would be impossible to get any thing done for the confusion it would create.

I ought to mention, that the situation in which the infantry and light artillery were placed, was a trying one for new raised troops. Most of the shot which missed the battery, fell among them. I had anticipated that disadvantage, but it was unavoidable. It was indispensable to have them covered by some rising ground from the waters of the Patuxent, and the position chosen was the only one compatible with that view, and the design I had in posting them to protect the rear of our battery.

The battalion of the 38th regt. joined us but last evening, after a hard day's march, and were immediately marched to the ground.—Some of their men were completely exhausted, and the whole excessively fatigued and half famished.

Commodore *Barney's* flotilla was at hand, ready to open upon the enemy the moment a favorable opportunity should offer. He commenced firing, soon after us. I have not seen him since the action, but understand he lost several men killed and wounded.

I hope, on the whole, taking into consideration our not being fully prepared, the excessive fatigue the men had undergone, and that we have attained the object in view, which was the release of com. *Barney's* flotilla, the affair will not reflect dishonor on our troops.

I have the honor to be, &c.

DECIUS WADSWORTH.

Gen. *John Armstrong*,
secretary of war

CHRONICLE.

By the arrival of a cartel from *Halifax*, at *Boston*, we have a large quantity of very important foreign news. Some articles bearing an official character are inserted below, and the other chief things worthy of note are comprized in the following summary, except such as relate immediately to ourselves—for which see "Events of the war," page 295.

In the battle between *Wellington* and *Soult*, near *Toulouse*, on the 20th of April, the allies lost 4659 men; and in the affair before *Bayonne* 844 men. The loss of the French is not stated. This destruction is to be regretted by both parties, for it effected nothing—*Wellington* was received in *Toulouse* with acclamations—*Maria Louisa* appears to have been faithfully attached to the cause of her husband to the last. She was compelled by the turbulence of the people to abandon *Paris*; which she did only 24 hours before the allies entered it. She has gone on or was about to proceed to *Vienna*; it is not said whether she is to be ultimately separated from *Bonaparte*—who had arrived at his island (*Elba*) about the 30th April, in the *Undaunted* (British) frigate. He took an affectionate farewell of his late companion in arms of the Old Guards. He was assailed by the populace several times, on his journey, and often changed his clothes to avoid the abuse of the people. The account further says, that he frequently cried like a child, and shewed great weakness and puerility. This may be true; but it is not likely. He met his sister *Marie Pauline*, near *Fejus*, and entreated her to accompany him; but she refused. His mother, and brothers *Joseph*, *Louis*, and *Jerome*, are to receive annuities of £20,000 a year. It seems that the English colonel *Campbell* is to be stationed at *Elba* to superintend his conduct. *Louis*, king of France, entered his capital on the 4th of May; and was received with great processions, &c. On the delivery of the keys of the city, he said—"At length I behold myself in my good city of *Paris*, I feel with the most lively emotions, the testimonials of affection which are now offered to me—Nothing could be more gratifying to me than to see restored the statutes of my noble ancestors, the recollection of which is so dear to me. I touch these keys, and I restore them to you, they cannot be in better hands, or confided to magistrates more worthy of the charge." He was visited by *Eugene Beauharnois* (late vice-roy of Italy) on the 9th, who has also fallen in with the new order of things—*Sir Charles Stewart* gave a great ball at *Paris* on the night of the 4th of May—present the emperor *Alexander*, and scores of princes, marshals and generals—among them marshal *Wellington*, who appears to have been treated with great respect—When the preliminaries of peace between France and the allied powers are signed, the number of ships of war actually equipped in the six maritime districts, is to be reduced as follows—13 ships of the line, 21 frigates, 27 cutters, 15 brigs, 13 flutes, 60 transports; but the vessels which are at *Flushing*, *Antwerp* and *Genoa*, to remain equipped till further orders.

Ferdinand VII. of Spain, was at *Madrid*, at the head of his kingdom. He had ratified the new constitution, and the cortes had granted him the liberal salary of two millions of dollars per annum.—The British army late in *Catalonia*, had left Spain.

Marshal *Wellington* is created a duke, with a revenue of 17,000£, and 100,000£ expended to purchase him estate. Several of the generals that served with him are made lords of. It is said there are 20,000 French officers at *Paris*, unemployed, but the contending parties in France may soon give them something to do; for the affairs of the kingdom are very unsettled. The old nobility are jealous of the

new, and seek a restoration of their domains; and a disposition is manifested to give the government its ancient form. Two parties have arisen, and their discussions are very violent. Another revolution may take place, if the spirit be not crushed by the weight of the allied forces.

The allied sovereigns were expected to leave *Paris* on the 13th of May. The emperor *Alexander* and king of *Prussia*, with their suits; and a large concourse of generals, princes and nobles, were to proceed on a visit to *London*, where great preparations were making to receive them.

It is said to be determined that the congress, for the negotiation of a general peace, shall be held in *London*, and the treaty to be entitled the treaty of *London*, in consideration of the part which Great Britain has acted, and the succor, as well as example, she has given to all the belligerent allies.

Means have been taken to give *Sweden* possession of *Norway*. See the notification of the blockades below. The people seem determined to resist the transfer; but they must submit, or be starved.—They who talk of the independence of states, and the balance of power "and the like," have resolved it. They cut and carved Europe as they pleased; and poor *Norway* has no resource but to submit. It is stated that prince *Christian Frederick* has 32,000 men equipped and that hostilities with *Sweden* had commenced. The *Norwegians* are said to be under "FRENCH INFLUENCE!"

On the 14th January a treaty of peace was concluded at *Keil*, between Great Britain and Denmark—negotiated by Mr. *Thornton* and *Chambellan Poncke*: It contains 14 articles. All prisoners of war to be given up in a mass, immediately. England restores all her Danish conquests except *Heligoland*, which she reserves in full sovereignty. The articles respecting the Danish contingent in the allied army, &c. it is not necessary to repeat. The principal restriction between the two nations to be returned to its usual order. Both parties agree to insist on the abolition of the slave trade. Nothing is said about the Danish fleet.

Blockade of the ports of *Norway*, (in Sweden). The following letter has been posted at *Lloyd's—Gottenburg*, April 11.—The Swedish government has declared the ports of *Norway* under blockade, and has granted letters of marque against that country, of which I acquaint you, for the information of the subscribers to *Lloyd's*. I am sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

H. NEWMAN, vice-consul.

British blockade of the ports of *Norway*, from the *Gazette of Saturday*, April 30th, 1814.—Foreign office, April 29. Earl *Bathurst* has this day notified, by command of the prince regent, to the ministers of the friendly powers, resident at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken for the blockade of the ports of *Norway*, and that from this time, all the measures authorised by the law of nations, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

London, May 16.—A Dutch mail arrived last night. The Rotterdam paper of the 5th informs us that the peace is likely to be settled upon a basis which shall give Poland to Russia; great part of Saxony to Prussia; *Ilyria*, *Venice*, and the *Milanese* to Austria; *Tuscany* to its former grand duke; and *Wurzburg* to *Eugene Beauharnois*; *Modena* to the archduke *Francis of Este*; *Piedmont* and *Savoy* to the king of *Sardinia*. The Dutch paper adds, that the Netherlands are to be divided between France and Holland. This we doubt not least we are sure that it would be impolitic to give France one mile of territory in Europe beyond what she possessed before the revolution.

Bremen, April 28.—The allies have laid upon France a contribution of fifteen hundred millions. Fifteen French fortresses are to remain as security in their hands; one of which is to be restored at each payment of one hundred millions: so that the whole will be paid and the fortresses restored in fifteen years.

The works of art belonging to Prussia, which *Bonaparte* purchased for the decoration of *Paris*, have been given up and sent to *Berlin*. The "grand car of victory" which adorned one of the gates of *Berlin*, loaded six waggons drawn by twelve horses each.

Declaration of the king.—*Louis*, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to whom all these presents shall concern, greeting.—Recalled by the love of our people to the throne of our fathers, enlightened by the misfortunes of the nation which we are destined to govern, our first object is to invoke that reciprocal confidence which is so essential to our peace, and their happiness and prosperity.

After having attentively perused the plan of a constitution proposed by the senate in the session of the 6th April last, we allow that the basis of it are good; but observe at the same time, that a great number of articles, bearing the impression of the precipitancy with which they have been drawn up, cannot, in their present form, become fundamental laws of the state.

Resolved to adopt a liberal constitution, desiring that it be judiciously combined, and not being able to accept one which will indubitably require revision, we convoke the senate and the legislative body for the thirty-first of May, in the present year,

pledging ourselves to place before them the work which we shall have accomplished with a select committee of the members of these two bodies, and to give for the basis of that constitution the following guarantee:

The representative government shall be maintained such as it exists at present, divided into two bodies, viz.

The senate and the chamber, composed of the deputies of the departments.

The levying of taxes shall be freely agreed to.

Public and personal liberty secured.

The liberty of the press respected, save and except the precautions necessary for public tranquility.

The freedom of worship guaranteed.

Property shall be inviolable and sacred; the sale of the national lands, &c. shall remain irrevocable.

The ministers being responsible, may be proceeded against by either of the legislative chambers, and judged by the other.

The judges shall not be removable at pleasure, and the judicial power independent.

The public debt shall be secured; the pensions, rank and military honors, shall be preserved, as well as the titles of the old and new nobility.

The legion of honor, of which we will determine the decorations, shall be maintained.

Every Frenchman shall be admissible to civil and military offices.

Finally, no man shall be molested for his opinions or his votes.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

Given, at St. Ouen, the 2d May, 1814.

PRELIMINARY TREATY.

PARIS, April 25.—This day have been ratified by his royal highness Monsieur, son of France, brother of the king, lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France, conventions with each of the high allied powers, of which the following are the particulars:

The allied powers, consentaneously determined to put an end to the miseries of Europe, and to lay the basis of its future tranquility on a just division of strength between the states of which it is composed; wishing to give to France whose newly-formed government affords all necessary securities for the maintenance of peace, proofs of their desire to unite with her in relations of amity; wishing also to allow France to enjoy, as far as possible, and immediately, the advantages of peace, even before all its arrangements may be determined on, have agreed, conjointly with Monsieur, son of France, brother of the king, lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France, to a suspension of hostilities, between their respective forces, and the re-establishment of the ancient relations of friendship between them.

His royal highness Monsieur, son of France, &c. &c. on the one part, and the respective sovereigns, &c. on their part, have in consequence, nominated plenipotentiaries to agree to an act, which without prejudicing the arrangements for peace, shall contain the stipulations for a suspension of hostilities, and which shall be followed as soon as possible by a regular treaty of peace, namely,

[Here follow the designations of the different high contracting powers, and their plenipotentiaries.]

These characters, after the interchange of their respective full powers have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. All hostilities by land and sea are, and shall remain suspended between the allied powers and France, namely, by land, as soon as the generals commanding the French armies and fortified places shall have made known to the generals commanding the allied troops who are opposed to them, that they have acknowledged the authority of the lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France; and as well by sea, as with regard to all maritime places and stations, as soon as the fleets and ports of the kingdom of France, or the places occupied by French troops, shall have made the same admission.

II. In order to confirm the re-establishment of the relations of amity between the allied powers and France, and to let her enjoy as much as possible, beforehand, the advantages of peace, the allied powers shall cause to be evacuated by their armies the whole of the French territory, such as it was on the

1st of January, 1792, while the places still occupied beyond those limits by the French troops shall be evacuated and restored to the allies.

III. The lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France will in consequence, give orders to the commandants of those places; to resign them on the following conditions, the places situated on the Rhine, not comprized within the limits of France, on the 1st of January, 1792, and those between the Rhine and the said limits, within the space of ten days from the date of the signature of the present act; the places in Piedmont and the other parts of Italy which belonged to France, within the space of fifteen days; those in Spain within twenty days; and all other places without exception which are at present occupied by French troops; so that a total surrender may be made previous to the 1st of June next. The garrisons in those places shall march out with their arms and baggage, and the military and other persons of every description in the French service, with their private property. They shall also be allowed to take with them their field artillery, in the proportion of three pieces to every thousand men, the sick and wounded being included in the numbers.

The appurtenances of the fortress, and whatever is not private property, shall remain and be consigned to the allies as they may be found, without disposition. In the appurtenances are comprised, not only the depots of artillery, and ammunition, but also all other sort of warlike stores of any kind whatever, as well as all archives, inventories, plans, maps, models, &c. &c. &c.

Immediately after the signature of the present convention, commissioners on the part of the allied powers and France shall be appointed and sent off to the fortresses, to ascertain the state in which they may be found, and to regulate conjointly the execution of this article.

The garrisons shall be dispatched at regular intervals to the routs which shall be agreed on for their return to France.

The blockade of all the strong places in France shall be raised immediately by the allied armies.—The French troops forming part of the army of Italy, or occupying the strong places in that country, or in the Mediterranean, shall be immediately recalled by the lieutenant-general of the kingdom.

IV. The stipulation of the preceding articles shall likewise be applied to the maritime places: the contracting powers reserving to themselves the right of regulating, in the definitive treaty of peace, the fate of the arsenals and ships of war, armed or in ordinary, which may be found in the said places.

V. The fleets and ships of France shall remain in their respective situations, excepting the vessels charged with missions; but the immediate effect of the present act, with regard to the French ports, shall be the cessation of all blockades by land and sea, the liberty of fishing, that of coasting, and particularly as this is necessary for supplying Paris with provisions, and re-establishing the relations of commerce, conformably to the internal regulations of each country. And this immediate effect, with regard to the interior, shall be the free supply of the towns, and the transit of military or commercial stores.

VI. In order to prevent all cause of complaints or disputes which may arise, on account of the captures which may be made at sea, after the signing of the present convention, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ships and effects which may be taken in the channel, and in the sea, after the space of twelve days, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications of the present act, shall be restored on either side.

that the period shall become a month from the channel and the North sea, the Canary Isles, the Equator, and five months in all the other parts of the world, without any exception, or any other distinction as to time or place.

VII. The prisoners on all sides, whether soldiers or seamen, or of what description soever, and particularly all hostages, shall be immediately set at liberty, and sent home to their respective countries, without ransom or exchange. Commissioners shall be appointed reciprocally to forward this general liberation.

VIII. The co-belligerents, immediately after the signature of the present act, shall surrender the government or possession of the towns at present occupied by their troops to the magistrates appointed by his royal highness the lieutenant-general of his kingdom of France. The royal authorities undertake to provide for the subsistence and necessities of the troops, till the time when they shall have evacuated the French territories; and the allied powers on their part, out of good will and friendship towards France, will cause all military requisitions to be discontinued, as soon as the surrender of the different places to the legitimate authority shall have been effected.

The general terms of the execution of this article shall be regulated by a particular convention.

IX. A general understanding shall prevail, with regard to the terms of the second article, as to the roads which the troops of the allied powers shall take on their march, in order that the necessary supplies may be prepared for them; and commissaries shall be appointed to make all the necessary arrangements, and to accompany the troops till they shall quit the French territory.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have affixed to it their seals.

Done at Paris, the 23d of April, in the year of grace 1814.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—The period in ten days, admitted in virtue of the stipulations of the third article of the convention of this day, for the evacuation of the places on the Rhine, and between this river and the ancient frontiers of France, is extended to the places, forts, and military establishments, of what nature soever they may be, in the united provinces of the low countries.

The present additional article shall have the same force and virtue as if it had been actually inserted in the convention of this day.

In virtue of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed to it their respective seals.

Done at Paris, the 23d of April, in the year of grace, 1814.

Paris, April 21.—The following act of the government has appeared:—

"We Charles Philip of France, Monsieur, lieutenant-general of the Kingdom, &c.

"Learning with grief that the venerable head of the church, at the time he was dragged from his capital, was also stripped of a number of insignia and ornaments, and even of the seals used in the exercise of the sovereign pontificate;

"Learning also that these articles are deposited in Paris, and wishing, by the promptitude of a restitution but too just, and to manifest to the holy father our zeal and devotion, and to prove to Europe and to christendom how much past excesses have been and are, far from our thoughts and heart, as well as from the thoughts and hearts of the French;

"Having seen the report of the provisional commissioners, for religion and the council of state being heard, we have ordered, and do order as follows:—

1. The insignia, ornaments, seals, archives, and generally, all the articles used by the Holy See, in the exercise of the sovereign pontificate, which are at present in Paris or any of the departments, shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Holy See, which shall be entreated to accept their restitution.

2. The provisional commissary of the departments of the interior and of religion is charged with the execution of this order.

(Signed)

"CHARLES PHILIP."

Scraps.

WHIPPINGS.—The "religious" Dr. Sam. Johnson—the idol of monarchists and the friends of church establishments, speaking of the Americans during the time of the revolution, when some of the murders and burnings by the British were reprehended, modestly said—"Sir let me tell you that these are but whippings like children. I would have set fire to and burn every town; nay, every house on their coast—and roasted the rebels, men, women and children, in the flames for their rebellion." There seems a disposition to follow the advice of the great "moralist," in the late devastation of his brother-savages. However some of the London printers, more mild and gentle, tell us "the ships which are about to sail for the coast of America, from Portsmouth, are to carry out many thousand birch rods, to whip the froward children of Columbia, who cry for they know not what, and profit so little by the lessons of experience"—but whether the scene of these flagellations is to be at Bunker's Hill, Saratoga, Yorktown or King's Mountain, they do not say.

INTRIGUE. On Tuesday last (says the Providence R. I.) Patriot, of the 4th ult. about 5 o'clock, (it being thick and rainy weather) a British six-oared barge landed a man at the lower end of this town, on India Point, and immediately pulled down the river again, and soon disappeared. The person landed, crossed India bridge into Seckonk, with great speed; and was either a spy, or the fellow who accompanied a British hostage that escaped from our jail not long since, and was conveyed down the river the same night. These facts require no comment—and are, we believe, incontrovertible.

WESTERN INDIANS. It is reported that the Osages have raised SAINT George's cross, or the British flag. But governor Clark, now on an expedition to the interior, may make them strike it.

RECIPROCITY. While American citizens, non-combatants, are made prisoners of, our coffee houses and public places are full of British subjects, unmolested; spouting on politics and meddling with the affairs of our country!

SMEGGLING. The Plattsburg Republican of the 18th ult. contains seven separate advertisements of the deputy marshal for the sale of goods "condemned as forfeited to the use of the United States."

REJOICING. There have been several feasts held in the United States on account of the recent changes in Europe. When the British forces that are on their way reach us, it is probable our notions may be changed as to the good effects likely to result from the downfall of that power which, in some degree, counterpoised the weight of Great Britain. France seems a sort of a colony already, if the following cases are to serve as a criterion. The General Armstrong privateer, of New-York, having entered Donkirk, was there seized and the officers and crew imprisoned; though there is reason to believe they have been released; and the Prince of Neufchatel, a vessel fitted out from France, by American citizens, being chased into Cherbourg, was there dismantled by the "new friends" of our enemy; who also released a prize she had sent into that port.

TRASON. Several persons have lately been committed in the eastern states, charged with treason

Having finished Mr. Jefferson's luminous view of the importance of the Fisheries, &c. which every gentleman who desires to be acquainted with the great interests of his country ought to possess, we shall next week attend to the abstract of the report of the marshals concerning manufactures.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 19 of VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1814.

WHOLE NO. 149.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Hints to patriots.

Our enemy, disengaged from all other wars; prepared for instant action, with a power of arms, money and intrigue unparalleled; experienced by twenty years battles in all the business of fight, and hardened to the fatigues and duties of the camp, seems about to gratify his long-continued jealousy and hate. He acknowledged the independence of these states of necessity, and has, at all times, considered us a *renovated people*. The *divine right of kings* has come into fashion,* and he will not fail to embrace the golden opportunity to reduce us to his sceptre. Ambition and jealousy; a hatred of our *republican* institutions, with all the detestible calculation of the *counting-house*, where gain or loss constitutes virtue or vice, will cast on our shores numerous armies of veterans, flushed by conquest and lured to new exertions by the hope of the rich spoil that our unravaged country will afford—for it is the principle of *Englishmen* to respect nothing that belongs to us, as though we had no claim to the rights of civilized war. Several of our unprotected and defenceless villages have been sacked and burned; and others will share the same fate; and some of our chief cities may be destroyed. Many will fall before the British arms: and thousands may mourn the loss of female honor, violated by the very drags of men.—The state of *Europe* is such that it would be imprudent in *Great Britain* to disband her forces; and, besides, she has many soldiers that are fit for nothing else, who must be employed; and who, if killed, will be a happy relief to her profligate government, as thereby the arrears of wages due them may be saved. She has ships enough to transport these to *America*; and every thing conspires to make us believe that every exertion will be made to reduce us to “UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION.” The policy that prevailed in the *East Indies* will be pursued in *America*. Wretched *India!*—thy divisions ruined thee,—and converted populous cities into habitations for wild beasts! Intrigue done more to thy desolation than arms—thirty millions of thy people miserably died by the invasion of the British, through the jealousies of thy several princes, excited by the serpent-enemy of all!

In such a time as this it is not meet that we should stand with our arms folded, or in idly speculating upon the justice or injustice, the policy or impolicy of the war. *The war is*—it was legally declared, with the approbation of the people, and must be continued, or ended by treaty or in subjugation. The late events in *Europe* which produced this crisis in our affairs, have at least removed one chimaera that fretted the imagination of many, and annihilated a fertile source of clamor, and pretended fear.—I allude to the apprehension, real or feigned, that the United States might become subject to *France!*—Time will show whether they who were so much afraid of “*French influence*” in our councils will resist *British arms* in our country. I think and believe that the great body will, though traitors and not a

archlists—people who desire that “the king may have his own again,” will not be wanting. We shall have a common lot of suffering or glorious victory. Foreign nations will not enquire of what party we were; but will extol or disgrace the name of an *American*, as we nobly maintain or basely surrender the rights won in the revolution. Nor will *Great Britain* respect us for our divisions; she may cherish and encourage our parties in a variance with each other, but will despise both as fools, if we stand to discuss local and unimportant topics, or to electioneer who shall govern, when she is attempting to deprive us of the right of government altogether.

Our political differences have been compared to the dissensions of man and wife, quarrelling with each other, but uniting to resist a third person.—This principle of action arises from a real regard for one another, founded upon interest or inclination, and a love of home and all that belongs to it, which acquires a living force the moment a *foreigner passes the threshold*. I once saw the force of this principle applied to the person of a very respectable gentleman, who attempted to separate a couple that were as warmly engaged as any of our politicians have been. They were fighting for the *governing power*, or, in vulgar phrase, for the *breeches*; but instantly left off their own battle and joined in assault on the gentleman, who made his escape as quick as possible, crying out “Cursed be he that parteth a man from his wife.”

Though this anecdote is drawn from a street incident and vulgar life, I believe it is a correct portrait of human nature—not to this extent, certainly, in polished society, though the principle will be found in all families. As applied to our parties, we shall see whether they prefer to triumph over one another, or chastise the invader of the rights and privileges of both.

Whatever the pensioned writers of *Great Britain* may say, every principle of interest is combined to preserve the constitution of the United States: and the truth is, as by reference to documentary facts is clearly demonstrated, that that section of our country which it has been labored to shew has a separating interest, is really the most interested, in an union with the other parts. If they are prosperous through commerce, let me ask what is to feed and support that commerce except the agriculture of the middle and south? This was always the case; but, peace in *Europe*, which has made the nations their own carriers, gives new force to the remark. Let the people of *Massachusetts* ask the faction, how will you employ our shipping [in foreign trade] without the flour, cotton, tobacco, &c. &c. of the middle and south; or states, for the products of the soil and industry of *Massachusetts* is not competent to one-tenth of it? This is a digression from the immediate object before me; but the consideration is of great importance. The reader is respectfully referred for much information on this subject to the article headed “eastern, middle and southern,” published a few weeks since in this work;—a supplementary to which another essay will speedily appear, to shew,

*Very strangely in the United States, which shall be noticed.

even yet more clearly, the real interest of our eastern brethren.*

To return to our subject:

Time was when an union of sentiment would have prevented the war; time is, that an union of action must end it, or finish the constitution.

However great the power at arms of the enemy—however subtle the influence of his agents and friends—however numerous the monarchists may be, the sovereignty and independence of the United States shall be gloriously preserved, if we faithfully unite to resist and repel the invader. If Spain could successfully combat France, her neighbor, and certainly the most powerful nation at arms then in the world, shall not we, with our immense resources and peculiar advantages and removed so far from our enemy, defeat him? The question is insulting to common sense; but party seems to have lost a good deal of that, and therefore it is asked! We may suffer much; but in suffering, we shall acquire knowledge to fight, beat and destroy the imperious foreigner. We have been too long free to become slaves; and though the whole sea-board be desolated (which our folly may permit) the *Megaxies* shall sustain the fierce eagle of liberty, and present a barrier that the forces of the tyrant shall not pass.—America reduced to "UNCONDITIONAL SUBMISSION!" That notion will never do, my lord *Castlereagh*, depend upon it, though you were to precipitate your whole population on our shores. But we shall suffer in exact proportion as we permit ourselves to be *foiled* by your lordship's pensioners and parasites. As you press upon us, we will unite to kick them out of the country, and with them will depart the prospect of subjugating us.

To reflecting men, republicans in principle of either party, I appeal, and ask, if the will of the majority is not to rule, how are we to be governed? If the constitution is to be supported, it is nothing that a minority were opposed to the declaration of war. Nay, though that declaration were unjust, and the majority sorely repeated having made it, will you submit to a peace dictated by the enemy, or suffer yourselves on that account to be conquered and made colonies of? Had the late events in Europe, which have produced this great crisis in the affairs of America, been anticipated, it is probable we should have thought it expedient yet longer to have forborne resistance to the outrages of England; but it would have been a mere matter of expediency, in no wise affecting the justice of an appeal to arms.—War was declared, and must be sustained by the valor and the resources of the people, or the republic perishes. Let us, then, rise up, and with the soul of one man, repel the foreigner, and then, if you please, we will have as violent party disputes as ever—but not till then. Let no man be trusted who checks or discourages the means of resistance or defence. Powerful reinforcements have arrived in Canada, and an invasion from that side may be expected. *Burgoyne*, however, came that road as far as *Saratoga*; and I trust in God that no other British army will ever march so far. Nor will it, unless we are more ripe for slavery than I believe we are. But to act effectually we must be prepared, and there is not a moment to lose. The enemy is already at the door; we must meet him like freemen, or perish like slaves.

While I hail with delight the general spirit of resistance that calmly rests on the face of every one

*I shall, also, very soon, by documentary facts attempt to shew the insignificance of the foreign commerce of a nation to its internal trade. It is a matter of great interest, and but little understood, or, at least is slightly attended to.

that I see, it is with great regret and indignation that I behold paragraphs in some of the papers like the following: I hope and believe they are the sentiments only of the editors, or of the little knot that immediately surrounds them, and that to be seen they will be hated by every good man in the community. The first is from the *United States Gazette*, published in Philadelphia; and is the concluding sentence of an article on the probable design of the British to deprive us of the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland; even which, will not "enlist the federalists, the war being purely democratic." This is carrying party a great length indeed. The other is from a weekly paper called the *Examiner*, edited by Mr. *Gardnier*, late a member of congress from New-York, and published in that state. His determined object is to prevent the "federalists" from fighting for any thing but the offices of government! If they were in power, it would be right to fight—but not otherwise; for if we succeed in beating the English, it will only be to establish the present predominant party—than do which, he seems willing to bear any thing else. The closing paragraph of his speculations, shews the manner and matter of this party-champion.

No. I.—From the U. S. Gazette.

"It would be worse than useless, after the experience which we have had, to enter into partnership with the present conductors of affairs, in supporting any rights whatever by force of arms."

No. II.—From Mr. *Gardnier's Examiner*.

"But it is not the administration; neither is it exactly the government—it is the American union, and above all, American liberty, which is to be defended. When American liberty is invaded, let the virtuous and the brave pour out again their heart's blood in its defence. But is it certain that the union and liberty are inseparable? Is it certain that they are connected? Is it certain that they are compatible?" I recommend Mr. *Gardnier* to have aid attend to Washington's "Farewell Address." In it, as in a glass, he may see a picture of his paragraph—hideous and horrible.

Cobbett and Morris.

We present our readers with a couple of curious articles below, which they will receive with great interest. The first is from the pen of the celebrated *William Cobbett*, of London, and relates to the much-talked of "recolonization of the American states;" the other, a speech of the no less famous *Gouverneur Morris*, of New-York, to extol the late triumphs of Great Britain and her allies in France. Before I had read Mr. *Morris's* oration, I promised duly to notice an idea prevailing in the United States, as to the "divine rights of kings," &c. (see note in page 305) and shall not be diverted from my course by the splendid talents of the speaker, or the extent of his abuse of those who differ from him in opinion. It is a first principle with me that kings may be illegitimate; and I shall be able at least to prove this—or that Washington was the captain of a banditti. This is plain language, easy to be understood; and I think can be supported to the satisfaction of every man. By dipping a little into history, I shall also attempt to shew how kings obtain a "right" to rufe the people.

As to the fall of *Bonaparte* or the restoration of the *Bourbons*, I care not one jot or tittle, except as the general happiness of society in Europe and the safety of our republic, may be affected. But, always apprehending what the *Times* newspaper speaks of attempting (see *Cobbett's* quotation) I thought it the interest of my country that its enemy should have a great rival, capable of checking

his ambition, and of limiting his means of annoying us. My sentiments of Napoleon, as a man, are known to all who have read my writings for many years. I never wrote a line in commendation of him, except in comparison with other monarchs—he was to me a *despot*; and I hated him for it—and will rejoice as heartily at his fall as Mr. Morris, or even lord Castlereagh, if the restoration of the Bourbons shall contribute to the happiness and safety of nations, and to the preservation of liberty, which I am not sure that it will do. In any other way, I never will interfere with the forms of government which a people please to adopt. This has been the policy of government. Washington, with great warmth, acknowledged the republic of France—the imperial power was recognized by Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison has received Mr. Serrurier as the minister of the Bourbons. But of this more hereafter. The object of my brief introduction is to shew a determination to oppose every attempt made to inspire my fellow citizens, (and particularly the youth, too often led away, by sound and tinsel) with monarchical notions. Enough of the “old leaven” remains, or is introduced by foreign books and foreigners, for our constitution, without a subscription to the sentiment of Mr. Morris’ oration. France had a despotism; the projected constitution materially lessens its force, and I am glad of it—but shall not be pleased if the change from despotism to some degree of freedom in France, shall establish a despotism and extinguish perfect liberty in America. Such is my “FRENCH INFLUENCE.”

Recolonization.

FROM COBBETT’S WEEKLY REGISTER OF APRIL 23.

Recolonization of the American states.—It was easy to believe, that the enemies of freedom would, upon this occasion, turn their baleful eyes towards the United States of America, and endeavor to stimulate our government, who, let us hope, however, has too much sense to be so worked on, to wage a war for the destruction of liberty in the western world. But, I, who fully expected to see this, am really astounded at the speed and the boldness, with which the project has been brought forward in some of our public prints, especially the Times, which, in plain terms, urges a war against the United States upon the same principles that the close of the war has been carried on against Napoleon; and, indeed, which aims at the subjugation, re-occupation, and re-colonization of that country. Before I proceed any further, I shall insert the article, which has called forth these observations.

“It is understood that part of our army in France will be immediately transferred to America, to finish the war there with the same glory as in Europe, and to place the peace on a foundation equally firm and lasting. Now, that the tyrant BONAPARTE has been consigned to infamy, there is no public feeling in this country stronger than that of indignation against the Americans. That a republic boasting of its freedom should have stooped to become the tool of that monster’s ambition; that it should have attempted to plunge the parricidal weapon into the heart of that country from whence it’s own origin was derived; that it should have chosen the precise moment when it fancied that Russia was overwhelmed, to attempt to consummate the ruin of Britain—all this conduct is so black, so loathsome, so hateful, that it naturally stirs up the indignation that we have described.—Nevertheless there is in this case the same popular error, that there was, not long since, when France was identified in the minds of most men, with the

name BONAPARTE. The American government is in point of fact, as much a tyranny (though we are far from saying it is so horrible a one) as was that of BONAPARTE; and as we firmly urged the principle of No Peace with Bonaparte; so to be consistent with ourselves, we must in like manner maintain the doctrine of NO PEACE WITH JAMES MADISON. The reasons for this are twofold, as respecting this country, and as respecting America. A very little reflection will render them sufficiently manifest.—In the first place, hatred of England is the fundamental point in the policy of Mr. MADISON. He is the ostensible organ of a party, all whose thoughts, feelings and sentiments are guided by this master key. Some of the statesmen of this school have not blushed to assert in full senate, “that the world ought to rejoice, if Britain were sunk in the sea;” if, where there are now men, and wealth, and laws, and liberty, there were no more than a sand-bank for the sea-monsters to fatten on, a space for the storms of the ocean to mingle in conflict.” Such is the deep-rooted antipathy which these wicked men have to the land of their forefathers! With such men Mr. MADISON acts; and he himself before the accession of his party to power, expressly laid it down as a principle (on the discussion of Mr. JARVIS’S negotiation), “that no treaty should be made with the enemy of France.” His love for the latter country, however, was but an adjunct of the hatred which he entertained towards us; and he hated us for the very same reason that BONAPARTE did—because we stand in the way of any state that aspires at universal dominion; for, young as is the transatlantic republic, it has already indulged in something more than dreams of the most unmeasured nation. We need not here detail the long history of fraud and falsehood by which he at length succeeded in deluding his countrymen into war. Suffice it to say, he had two objects in that war:—first, to sap the foundation of our maritime greatness, by denying the allegiance of our sailors; and secondly, to seize on our colonial possessions on the main land of America, leaving it to a future occasion to lay hands on our insular settlements in the West Indies. Perhaps when he finds himself unexpectedly deprived of the buckler under which he raised these stabs at our vital existence—the mighty NAPOLEON, the protector *in petto* of the Columbian confederacy—he may be willing to draw in his horns, and sneak away from his audacious undertakings. But shall we have the extreme folly to let him off thus? When we have wrested the dagger from the bravo’s hand, shall we quietly return it to him to put up in its sheath? No. No. Mr. MADISON himself, in his very last public speech, has furnished us with a most apposite rule of conduct, which he cannot blame us for adopting, since he avowedly follows it himself—namely, that we should “not only chastise the savages into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears.” Hitherto we have considered the Americans as identified with Mr. MADISON’S government; but is this the fact? So much the reverse, that it has been openly proposed in some of the states to treat for peace with Great Britain separately; and they would act wisely and justifiably in adopting this measure. The eastern states; the most moral, the most cultivated, the most intelligent, the best in every respect, are at this instant reduced to a complete thralldom by the southern states, under the forms of a constitution, which the prevailing faction violates at pleasure. “The small states,” says FISHER ADAMS, “are now in vassalage: they obey the nod of Virginia. The constitution sleeps with WASHINGTON, leaving no mourners but the virtuous, and no monument but history. Our vote and influence (those of the eastern states) avail no more than that of the

"Tale of Man in the politics of Great Britain." If this was true before the annexation of Louisiana, how much more strikingly so now, that that addition has quite broken down all balance between the states, and poured an irresistible stream of corrupt influence into the channel of the executive! What is very remarkable is, that the preponderance of the Southern states is chiefly owing to the slaves they contain! The number of votes which each state has in the national government, is determined by the whole population. Hence, though the slave has no political existence, he gives a weight to his master over a free man in a different state, and by another curious but not uncommon paradox in human nature, the slave owner there, is generally a furious democrat, and the democrat has hitherto been the most servile of the tyrant's adherents. Clear, therefore, is it, that the free constitution of the United States is either incompetent in itself to afford an equal protection to the wisest and best parts of the union; or else that constitution has been violated and overthrown by the faction of which Mr. MADISON is the ostensible head; and, in either case, the oppressed states would act justly to themselves, to separate their interests from those of the incapable and treacherous individual who has dragged them reluctantly into a war no less inglorious than unjust. When we speak of these and the like crimes as perpetrated by Mr. MADISON individually, we only mean to use his name in the common way, in which persons in eminent stations are generally spoken of. He stands at the head of the list, not but that Mr. GALATIN may be more artful, Mr. CLAY more furious, Mr. JEFFERSON more malignant, and so on; and besides there is a ferocious banditti belonging to his party, of whom perhaps, he himself stands in awe, and who, as they consist of Irish traitors, and fugitive bankrupts and swindlers, from all parts of the united kingdom, may easily be conceived to exceed even the native Americans in rancor against Great Britain: but the more shameless and abandoned are the individuals who compose this faction, the greater odium must be cast on Mr. MADISON himself, in the eyes of the moral and reflecting part of the American population. It is a great mistake to suppose that the United States are wholly deficient in characters of this latter description. They have had many wise and many eloquent men, whose words yet live in the hearts and in the meditations of their countrymen. Mr. WALSH, the accomplished editor of the American Review, has attained a high literary reputation even in this country; and though the late FISHER AXES (the BURKE of the western hemisphere), is not so much known in this country, he deservedly enjoys a much greater popularity in America. These, and many more such writers as these, have kept alive the fire of genuine British liberty in the United States.—Whilst, on the other hand, the miserable blunders of the DEARBORNs and HOPKINS' and WILKINSONs and HAMILTONs, and all the long list of defeated generals, have thrown a ridicule on that invasion of Canada which was one of the great baits of the war. Lastly comes the fall of Mr. MADISON's grand patron, attended with the execration and scorn of all Europe. Can we doubt, that a vigorous effort on our part will annihilate the power of a faction alike hostile to Britain, and fatal to America? Is not the time propitious for winning at least the sounder and better part of the Americans to an union of interests with the country from whence they sprang?

It is impossible to read this article without being convinced that there are men, who seriously entertain the wish to see America recolonized; who wish to see our King restored in America, as the Bourbon has been in France; for Mr. MADISON is the

chosen president of the Union; he does nothing of himself; it is the president, the congress and the people, all acting in concert. Yet he is to be put down; no peace is to be made with him any more than with NAPOLEON; the government of the states is a tyranny; the constitution is violated, or is inefficient; its existence is inimical to lasting peace; the time is propitious for winning the sounder parts of the states, at least to an union of interests with the country whence they sprang. These are sentiments and declarations to begin with; but, in fact, they go the whole length of recolonization; and that is the project now on foot amongst the foes of freedom, who seem to be resolved to prove to us, that those friends of liberty in America who did not wish for the extinguishment of Napoleon, despot as he was, were not without sound reasons for their sentiments. They saw, that, though he had betrayed the republican cause, if he were put down there would be men ready to urge projects of the description of that of which we are now speaking. This language towards the United States was never made use of; sentiments like these were never hazarded, while Napoleon was in power; but, the moment he is down, these men turn their hostile eyes towards America, the only republic left upon the face of the earth!—Our quarrel with America ceases with the war. There being peace in Europe, the quarrel is at an end without any discussions. But this writer passes over all the subject of quarrel. The American president and government are bad. That is now, according to him, to be the ground of the war; and, we are to have no peace with them. I will pass over the impudent falsehoods which this writer utters as to the conduct of Mr. MADISON and the nature and effects of the American government; and come at once to what is most interesting to us now; namely, first, whether a war for the recovery of the American states as colonies would be popular in England; and second, whether it would be likely to succeed. As to the first, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that it would be, for a while at least, the most popular war in which England was ever engaged, the reasons for which opinion I will now state. In the first place, peace, real and lasting peace, and a vast reduction of our forces, would be total ruin to a great number of persons and families. All these will wish for war, no matter with whom or upon what grounds. They will be for the war for the same reason that undertakers are for deaths, and without being, any more than these, chargeable with any malicious motive. The farmers will be for war, upon much about the same principles; they being of opinion, no matter whether erroneously or not, that war makes corn dear. Here are two very numerous classes of persons. A third is the land-owners in general, who believe that peace will lower their rents without lowering their taxes. The ship owners and builders fear America, who can build and sail much cheaper than they can, and who if left at quiet, would cover the sea with their ships. The great manufacturers even will be for a war, likely, as they think, to tear up, root and branch, those establishments which are not only supplying America herself, but must, in a few years, especially with the emigration of artisans to America, become our rival, and supplant us, all over the world. Besides, if America were to be recovered, we should, they think, have a monopoly of supplying her. Even the stock-holders, though they might, generally wish for peace, might probably be persuaded, that the recolonization of America would afford the means of lessening the national debt; that America might be made to bear a share of the debt; that the lands there might be sold for our account; and, in short, that this might be made an immense

source of income, and an infallible security to the paper-system. Of politicians there will be too descriptions for the war: one will see in America a dangerous maritime rival; a maritime power which grows, like her own Indian corn, almost visibly to the eye. They will mix this apprehension with the feelings of mortification and revenge arising from the naval victories of America, which are not to be washed away by the fall of Napoleon, nor of fifty Napoleons at his heels. These are honorable minded men, loving their country; not able to endure the idea of her *ever*, at any time, ceasing to be mistress of the ocean, and so terrified at that idea as to lose sight, in the pursuit of a *preventative* remedy, all notions of justice, humanity and freedom. Another description of politicians, animated solely by their hatred of whatever gives liberty to man, will see in America what, indeed, they have always seen, and for which they have always hated her, an asylum for the oppressed; a dwelling for real liberty; an example of a people, enjoying the height of prosperity and the greatest safety of person and property, without any hereditary titles, without any army, and almost without taxes; a country, where the *law* knows nothing about religion or its ministers; where every man pursues his own notions in religious matter; where there are no sinecures, no pensions, no grants of public money to individuals; where the people at large choose their representatives in the legislature, their presidents, governors, and sheriffs, where bribery and corruption are unknown, and where the putting of a criminal to death is nearly as rare as an eclipse of the sun or moon. This description of politicians look at America as *Satan* is said to have eyed our first parents in the garden of Eden; not with feelings of envy, but with those of deadly malice. They would exterminate the people and burn up the country. The example of such people "sears the eye-balls." They will tell us, that while that example exists, nothing is done; nothing is secured; nothing is safe: they will endeavor to terrify the government and the nation by describing the emigrations which will take place from Europe; the numbers of artisans and of people of enterprise that will crowd to America, adding to her population, extending her knowledge, increasing her means of all sorts, and enabling her, in a short time, to spread far and wide what they call her *disorganizing principles*. This last description of politicians have the press greatly in their hands; the press is the most powerful instrument, and it will in this case have prejudice, supposed private interest, passion, and all in favor of its efforts. These are the reasons on which I found my opinion as to the *popularity* of such a war; but yet I hope and trust that the ministers and the prince regent will not be carried away by such notions. It is for them to consider what is best for the country, and permanently best; and not to suffer their judgment to be warped by outcry, proceeding from the selfishness of some and the rage of others. With regard to the second question: whether a war for the recolonization of America would be *likely to succeed*? I think it would not. I must, however, confess, that I agree with the author of the above article, that *the time is propitious* in the highest degree. Not only have we an army ready organized; composed of the best stuff; best commanded; best appointed and provided; best disciplined in the world; but we *do not know what to do with it* in the way of employment, and it would be for a year at least as expensive in peace as in war. We have more than a sufficiency of *ships of war* to carry this army across the Atlantic, without crowding and without the aid of a single transport. In Europe we have nothing to fear. France will, in

some years, have enough to do at home. It is the same in Spain and Holland; and, besides, what are any of them to do *without fleets*, and where, in the whole world is there a fleet but in England?— Now, then, what are the Americans to do against this army and this fleet? I have no doubt that our army would waste the sea coast; that it would at first beat the Americans wherever they met them; that it would, if it chose, demolish some towns and occupy others; that it would make the congress change its place of sitting; but unless the state is *divided*, I have no idea that such a war would finally succeed, and it appears to me that the fall of Napoleon, especially coupled with what will be deemed the ruinous language of the *Times* newspaper, will infallibly silence the voice of faction in America, and will make the whole of the people of one mind as to the necessity of providing for resistance. The *Times* seems to suppose that the people of America, or, at least, a part of them, and especially in the eastern states, will heartily participate in our joy at the fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons. Will they *not* on the contrary be terribly *alarmed*? And will not those who have cried out against the government for aiding Napoleon, as they called it, begin to fear the consequences of his fall, when the project of the *Times* reaches their ears, and when they find that there are writers in England who already openly propose to make war upon them for the *express purpose* of *subverting their government* and effecting in America what has been effected in France, *namely, a restoration*? Mr. Ames is complimented by this writer as the Burke of America, and I dare say that Mr. Ames would be *very* well to get a pension of three thousand pounds a year; but, in that respect he was not so lucky as his great prototype. Mr. Ames was a poor driving hankerer after aristocracy. His party wished to establish a sort of petty *noblesse*: they wanted to make some honorary distinctions. The people took the alarm; put them out of power, and they have ever since been endeavoring to tear out the vitals of their country. The fall of Napoleon, however, will leave them wholly without support from the people, when that people hears that the first consequence of that fall is a proposition in the English public prints, to treat *their government as that of Napoleon has been treated*, and upon precisely the same principle, *namely*, that it is a *despotism*. As I said before, I trust that our government is too wise to be led to the adoption of any such project; but if they were, what could our friends in America say? They have been asserting for years past, that *war* was the cause of freedom against a despot. What will they say if we make war upon them upon the same principle, and for the same end that we have been making war against Napoleon? By Mr. Jefferson and his party it was always concluded that there was no danger to be apprehended from France under any circumstances; and that if France, if the new order of things was subverted in France, America would be in great danger. Therefore they always wished, and they acted as if they wished, that France should not be defeated in the result of the war. It is in our power, by making peace with them at once, and waving all dispute about differences that cannot arise during peace, to show them that their fears were groundless; but will they not when they see the project of the *Times* newspaper, hold it up to the teeth of their political adversaries, and say— "*look here!*" Here is the first fruit of the fall of the man whose destruction you told us we ought to assist in producing, and to do any thing in the upholding of whom you represented as *impolitic and base*. This will be their logical conclusion. They

saries, who will hang their heads with shame, unless the author of the *Times* can make a shift some how or other to convey to them a small portion of his impudence. I think it is clear, then, that the people of America would in case such a war were to be made upon them, be united in a spirit of resistance; and, if they were, I have no idea that ten such armies as all that we could send, well disciplined and brave as our army is, would finally succeed in subduing and recolonizing the country. We might make inroads from Canada; we might demolish towns upon the coast; we might destroy manufactories; we might lay waste the cornfields, and burn many of the mills; we might destroy all the shipping; we might tear the country a good deal to pieces; but I do not believe that we should, even by adding another eight hundred millions to our debt, secure one single colony in the territory now called the United States of America. Yet, it is really true that the enemies of freedom, while America remains what she now is, have gained nothing. Napoleon has been put down; but then he was an enemy of freedom. He was not owned by any friend of freedom. France was not a republic, nor had she a representative government under him. The war against him was in the name, at least, of the people. The example, so hateful to the enemies of liberty, of a people happy and free, without distinction of ranks, without an established church, without hereditary power or privilege of any sort, with a press now perfectly free, with legislators and chief magistrates periodically elected by the people at large; this example still exists, and this country is yet open to all the world; and to put down this example would, I am of opinion, cost us more blood and more money than it has cost us to put down Napoleon. The enemies of freedom promised us peace, durable peace, if we got rid of Napoleon; but scarcely is he down, when they propose to us a new war, more, if possible, expensive in its nature, and probably longer in its duration. To be sure America holds out an alluring bait; it presents employment for governors of provinces, commanders, postmasters, attorneys and solicitors general, secretaries, councillors of state, taxing people, paymasters, judges, and a long and nameless list of hangers on; but, again, I say, I hope and trust that the prince regent and his ministers will have too much wisdom to listen to any such mad and wicked project. It is impossible, however, for the people of America not to feel some alarm, and not to make preparations accordingly. This language of our newspapers is quite enough to excite apprehensions; and for this, amongst the rest, we have to curse a base and degenerate press.

An Oration

"Delivered on Wednesday, June 29th, 1814, at the request of a number of citizens of New-York, in celebration of the recent deliverance of Europe from the yoke of military despotism. By the honorable Gouverneur Morris, esq."

'Tis done. The long agony is over. The Bourbons are restored. France reposes in the arms of her legitimate prince. We may now express our attachment to her consistently with the respect we owe to ourselves. We recal to remembrance that interesting period, when, in the fellowship of arms, our souls were mingled at the convivial feast, and our blood on the field of glory. We look, exulting, at the plain of York. There French and American troops contended, in generous strife, who first should reach the goal of victory. There the contest for indepen-

dence was closed. There was sealed our title to be numbered among the nations.

Thank God, we can, at length, avow the sentiments of gratitude to that august family, under whose sway the fleets and armies of France and Spain were arrayed in defence of American liberty. We then hailed Louis the sixteenth PROTECTOR of the RIGHTS of MANKIND. We loved him. We deplored his fate. We are unsullied by the embrace of his assassins. Our wishes, our prayers, have accompanied the loyal Spaniards in their struggle; and we blush that Americans were permitted to offer only wishes and prayers.

How interesting, how instructive, the history of the last five and twenty years. In the spring of 1789 the states general of France were convened to ward off impending bankruptcy. The derangement of their finances was occasioned by the common artifice of cheating the people into a belief that debts may be safely incurred without imposing taxes. Large loans had been made; but no funds provided. At the opening of the august assembly, the minister of finance declared it would have been easy to cover the deficit, without calling them together, but the king wished their aid to correct abuses.

This hazardous experiment terminated, as was foreseen by intelligent observers, in the overthrow of ancient establishments. The states general usurped, under the name of national assembly, unlimited power, and used it with an equal want of wisdom and justice. They destroyed the rights of property; issued paper money; framed an impracticable system of government, and released their king from a prison to place him on a throne, whose foundation they had undermined. Their successors overturned it in less than a year, and again threw the king into prison, whence, in less than six months, he was led to the scaffold.

This virtuous monarch, our friend in the hour of danger, was the victim of his own goodness. Ardently desirous to meliorate the condition of his subjects, for whom he felt the fondness of a father, he thought no sacrifice of power too great if it could promote their felicity. He had been persuaded that his prerogative, useless to him, was oppressive to them. Dangerous error! He had been told, and believed, that in their loyalty he had a perfect defence against the intrigues of turbulent demagogues.—Fatal delusion! This just, this merciful prince, was led to execution amid the insulting shouts of a ferocious mob. He was guarded by militia who felt horror at the office. The royal victim collected in himself, was occupied, during the long procession, in beseeching the Divine Majesty to pardon his rebellious subjects. But the stroke which severed from the body his innocent head, cut them off from forgiveness, until they should have expiated the crime by lengthened years of misery.

O! it was a crime against nature and against Heaven. A murder most foul and cruel. A deed at which fiends might have wept. I was in Paris. I saw the gush of sorrow. I heard the general groan. Every bosom anticipated the sentence of an avenging God. It was like a second fall of man. An awful scene of affliction, guilt and horror. All were humbled to the dust, save only those who exulted, in screams of diabolic rapture, at their success in driving an assembly over which they tyrannized to this nefarious act.

Mark here the guilt to which faction leads. That assembly, in general, consisted of two parties; those called Girondistes, at their head the representatives from Bordeaux, who wished for a federal republic; and the Jacobins, who concealed under the loud cry for a republic one and indivisible, a design to restore

monarchy. Both of them treated with the imprisoned king. He trusted himself to the party of the Gironde. It seemed less criminal than the other, and was more numerous. From that moment the jacobins doomed him to destruction, that they might destroy their opponents. Those who assaulted the palace, to tear off that semblance of monarchy which the constituent assembly had left, were now called forth to overawe the faction of the Gironde. The assembly surrounded by armed men, a majority was frightened into a sentence of death against their innocent captive—a sentence which the intelligent foresaw would involve their own.

And so it did. The inexorable Danton dragged them before his revolutionary tribunal, and poured their blood on the scaffold wet with that of the murdered monarch. Thus, every circumstance of guilt and shame was combined, in their last moments, to embitter the bitterness of death.

On the same scaffold, condemned by the same judges, perished Danton himself. He perished, conspiring to place the imprisoned son on the throne of a father whom he had labored to destroy. He believed that Louis the sixteenth had been too much disgraced to reign over a proud nation. Combining, therefore, the courage of a hero with the energy of a conspirator, and unrestrained by religion or mercy, he determined to strike off the head which he thought unfit for a crown. In the rapid march of fate his own soon fell. Insulted with the semblance of trial, convicted without proof, condemned unheard, he roared, in a voice of thunder: "I have been told, and now believe, that the punishment of man is the fruit of his crime. Wretches! I give you the power of dooming innocence to death, and I, by your doom must die. The same justice shall overtake those who sent me here and you also." The voice of the savage was prophetic.

Those who slaughtered their prince and made havoc of each other; those who endeavored to dethrone the king of Heaven and establish the worship of human reason—who placed, as representative of the Goddess of Reason, a prostitute on the altar which piety had dedicated to the holy virgin, and fell down and paid to her their adoration, were, at length, compelled to see and feel, and, in agony, to own that there is a God.

I cannot proceed. My heart sickens at the recollection of those horrors which desolated France.—That charming country, on which the bounty of heaven has lavished blessings, was the prey of monsters. To tell the crimes, every where and every hour perpetrated, would wound the soul of humanity, and shock the ear of modesty. But where, my country! O where shall I hide the blush, that these monsters were taken to your bosom?

I retract the charge. Nations of the earth! believe not the imputation. The virtuous sons of America were not guilty of ingratitude. Much as they love liberty, the name of liberty did not drive from their hearts the great friend of liberty, the protector of the rights of mankind. No, holy martyr, their grateful bosoms re-echoed thy dying groan. In humble submission they viewed events whose mystery they could not comprehend, and waited the development of eternal wisdom. They beheld licentious crime, under the name of liberty, roaming over the broad surface of France, seeking virtue for its prey, defiling innocence, despoiling poverty, and laying the very face of nature waste. They saw it voracious at home, victorious abroad, every where triumphant. Europe was appaled. Her princes trembled. The new-hatched, unfledged, French republic soared, as on eagle pinions, beyond the clouds. Dazzled by the lustre of her victories, the moral eye could scarcely

perceive the guilt of those profligate leaders who dictated law to a prostrate world. Drunk with success, slaughtering their countrymen, pillaging their neighbors, seducing subjects from their allegiance, and preceding the storm of conquest by the poison of corruption, they reviled whatever antiquity and custom had rendered respectable, made sport of religion, treated public law as romantic nonsense; and trampled on the decencies of private life. Yet they found admirers every where. What wonder that they should have found adherents here? This country is not without bankrupts, both in fortune and in fame; nor fiery spirits prompted by ambition. There are among us some who, wishing to be great disdain to be good; who, in the pursuit of riches and power, indifferent to right and wrong, take the nearest way. Many too, there are, who ignorantly swallow every idle tale. Many who, puffed up with conceit, will no longer listen to truth when she offers instruction. A mind bloated with vanity loves to feed on falsehood, and drink the flattery by which its drowsied understanding is drowned. But in that moment when crowned heads in Europe crouch to the French directory, an insult aimed at the honor of America was instantly resented. This dignified conduct of the new world astonished the old. Our character was raised to the highest pitch. Raised, alas! only to be precipitated, by the impetus of its fall, more deeply in shame.

This occasion does not require, neither will it permit of, a history or even the rapid recapitulation, of important events. We have seen the tumults of democracy terminate, in France, as they have every where terminated, in despotism. What had been foreseen and foretold, arrived. The power of usurpation was directed and maintained by great talents. Gigantic schemes of conquest, prepared with deep and dark intrigue, vast masses of force, conducted with consummate skill, a cold indifference to the miseries of mankind, a profound contempt for moral ties, a marble-hearted atheism, to which religion was only a political instrument, and the stern persevering will to bend every thing to his purpose, were the means of Napoleon to make himself the terror, the wonder and the scourge of nations. The galling of his iron yoke taught Frenchmen feelingly to know how much they had lost in breaking the bands of their allegiance. They had, indeed, to amuse them, the pomp of triumph, the shout of victory, and the consciousness of force which made the neighboring nations groan. But the fruits of their labors were wrested from them to gratify the extravagance of vanity, or supply the waste of war. Their children were torn from their bosoms, and marched off in chains to the altar of impious, insatiable ambition. Aged parents, who, with trembling step, had followed to bid the last of many sons a final, fond adieu, in returning to their cottage, once the scene of humble happiness, but now stript by remorseless collectors of every thing which could be sold, looking round in vain for the little objects to which use and need had given value, and seeing only the remnant of that loaf from which they had taken their last meal, moistened with bitter tears, turn their eyes to heaven, then, throwing themselves in each others arms, exclaim, my child! my child! Such, France, were thy sufferings. Thus was the innocent blood of thy sovereign visited upon thee. Frenchmen! by these woes were you taught to feel the present, the avenging God. It was this deep agony which led you to declare to your sovereign's brother, in the language of nature and truth: "sir, we bring you our hearts; the tyrant has left us nothing else to give."

In the month of September, 1812, the son of an obscure family, in a small island of the Mediterra-

nean, was at the head of a greater force than was ever yet commanded by one man, during the long period to which history extends. His brow encircled with an imperial diadem; his sword red with the blood of conquered nations; his eyes glaring on the fields he had devoted to plunder; his feet trampling on the neck of kings; his mind glowing with wrath; his heart swoll with the consciousness of power unknown before, he moved, he seemed, he believed himself a god. While at one extremity of Europe his ruthless legions dreined, with loyal blood, the arid soil of Spain, he marched, with gigantic stride, at the other extremity, to round his vast dominion in the widest circle of the civilized world. Already he had pierced the Russian line of defence. Already his hungry eagles were pouncing on his prey—Pause. View steadily the statue of colossal power. The arms are of iron; the breast is of brass; but the feet are of clay. The moment of destruction impends. Mark! The blow is given. It totters. It falls. It crumbles. This mighty man, this king of kings, this demi-god, is discomfited. He flies. He is pursued. He hides. Stript of royal robes; distracted with apprehensions; flapping the wings of fear, he sends in disguise across the wide plain of Poland, not daring to look behind. He takes a moment's breath, and slakes the feverish thirst of his fatigue in the waters of the Elbe. A second flight brings him to the Rhine. After a third effort, he is within the walls of Paris.

Here again he reigns. Here the crafty statesman contrives, and the gloomy tyrant collects, the renewed means of warfare. Again, unhappy France, must thy garners and thy veins be opened. Again, and under the double weight of oppression, must thou groan. Vain are expostulations; vain the tumultuous cry for peace; vain the shrieks of despair.

Alexander, the great, the good, advances. He moves, at the head of his hardy Russians, from the ashes of Moscow, towards the bank of the Elbe. At his approach the plundered, insulted subjects of Prussia rise to vindicate their honor. The Germans burn to avenge their wrongs. But Napoleon has anticipated his enemy. He is, in force, on the Elbe. His vigor and activity are successful. Again he quaffs the luscious draught of victory. Drunk again with hope, he shuts his ear to the counsel of prudence. But, true to his principles, he calls fraud to the aid of force, and, accepting the mediation of Austria, displays the insidious craft of a perverse policy. For what? To elude a peace which, conceding vast territory, and restoring his captive legions, would have placed him again in a condition to menace, insult, and oppress the world. But no. A confidence in his talents, a confidence in his fortune, have made him blind. He confides in Fortune, the god of atheism, which analyzed, is nothing more than the combination of events we cannot discover; in which, nevertheless, though unknown, there is no more of chance than there was in a comet's orbit ere Newton was born. But the adoration of that which derives its essence from ignorance accords with *their* wisdom who deny the existence of that Being by whom ponderous planets, hurled through the infinite void, are compelled to move in their prescribed course, till time shall be no more. Bonaparte, elate with rash confidence, eluded negotiation. At length the father of his wife found himself constrained, by duty and honor, to join the allies. At this connection, which could not have been unexpected, Napoleon was not dismayed. Calculating on the hollow faith of coalitions, in which a diversity of interest often keeps asunder the hearts whose hands are united, forgetting, or not knowing, that his tyranny had

formed a league against him stronger than the union of states; a league of which all mankind were members, and general sentiment the soul, he still flattered himself that, by the weight of his arms, and the edge of his craft, he could sever the bands of this new alliance. To this end, the bravery of his soldiers, the skill of his officers, the dexterity of his ministers, and all the resources of his genius, were exercised and exhausted, during the last summer. The plains of Saxony were wasted with inexorable severity. Pestilence and famine marched, in the train of war, to thin the ranks of mankind; to extend the scene of human misery, and prepare a wide theatre for the display of British benevolence.

At length, after many battles, the well-planned movements of the allies obliged Napoleon to abandon Dresden. From that moment his position on the Elbe was insecure. But pride had fixed him there: perhaps too, the same blind confidence in fortune. His force was collected at Leipsic. Leipsic, in the war of thirty years, had seen the great Gustavus fall in the arms of victory. Leipsic again witnessed a battle, on whose issue hung the independence, not of Germany alone, but of every state on the continent of Europe. Hard, long, and obstinate was the conflict. On both sides was displayed a union of the rarest skill, discipline and courage. As the flood tide waves of ocean, in approaching the shore, rush, loam, thunder, break, retire, return—so broke, retired and returned the allied battalions—impetuously propelled by the pressure of their brethren in arms. And as the whelming flood, a passage forced through the breach, rends, tears, scatters, dissipates, and bears away its unnumbered sands, so was the tyrant's host overwhelmed, scattered, and borne away.

And now behold a scene sublime. Three mighty monarchs lay down their crowns and swords. They fall on their knees. They raise their eyes and hands to heaven. They pour their thanksgiving to the god of battles. To him the King of kings, sole, self-existent, in whom alone is might, majesty, and dominion. With one voice they cry, "*The Lord is with us. Brother, the Lord is with us. Glory be to the Lord.*" Contrast this spectacle with that which had been exhibited thirteen months before on the plains of Russia.

The anxious hour is passed. We expire. The air is embalmed with blossoms of liberty. Humanity rears her head from the dust, smooths her dishevelled locks, and wipes away the tear. She greets you, victors! princes! heroes! Christians! She bids you follow the path to immortal glory, pointed out by the finger of heaven. March. Lo! already the opposed armies are separated only by the Rhine. Here again the olive-branch is tendered to the fierce Napoleon. Perhaps experience may have made him wise. Perhaps he has learnt, in the school of adversity, to moderate his desires. Perhaps, confiding in fortune no more, he may begin to believe there is a God who governs the world. No. The mysterious plan of Providence is yet incomplete. Napoleon's pride is yet untemed. He confides in wintry storms which bid the weary soldier rest. He confides in the lofty barrier of the Pyrenees. He confides in the fortresses along his frontiers. He confides in the neutrality of Switzerland, and the reverence of his enemies for public law. The violation of that law was, with him, an ordinary measure of war. The plunder of neutrals was, with him, an ordinary fiscal resource. And yet he believes that his toes will be restrained by principles he never regarded. He is not deceived. He relies, too, on assurances wrung from the subjugated Swiss; supposing the sentiments of men to be stifled in the bosom of his slaves. He is mistaken. The

allied armies, insensible to frost and fatigue, defying alike the rage of elements and the rage of man, throw themselves over the Rhine. They march through the cantons of Switzerland, not merely authorised by their permission, but furthered by their assistance, making strong places by corps of observation, they penetrate the interior of France, on the east and the north, while Wellington pours in, on the south, his Britons, Spaniards and Portuguese. Mark. The representatives of Bordeaux were first to proclaim a French republic. Bordeaux is first to unfurl the royal standard. Napoleon, surrounded, beaten, on the verge of ruin, remains unmoved. The allies, anxious to spare the effusion of blood, and terminate the misery of Europe, again tendered peace, with the possession of undivided, unimpaired, France. They are actuated by motives of humanity, and governed by dictates of human policy. But he and they, mighty though they be, are only instruments in a mightier hand. The heart of this modern Pharaoh is hardened. He will not release those whom he holds in bondage. His demands, far from being suited to his condition, would have been unreasonable even had he been victorious. His severity had silenced truth. His violence obliged all who approached to feed his vain-glory with pleasing falsehood.

Ignorant, therefore, of his peril, he believes the French attached to his person. Yes. Strange as it may seem, he who led them so long through every stage and degree of suffering, believes himself to be the object of their tender affection. But why wonder at this self-delusion? Has not the same strange thing been asserted by men among us, reputed wise? Nay, has it not been believed by hundreds and thousands of their followers, men who shut their eyes to reason, and their ears to truth, from the fear of perceiving their own delusion? In the great scheme of Providence, as far as men may without impiety attempt to raise the veil, miraculous events appear to be wrought by human intervention. Thus we discover, in the preceding tyranny of Napoleon, the cause of that self-deception and false information which prompted his extravagant conduct. Spectators, amazed that an adventurer, followed by a few exhausted, dispirited soldiers, remnant of reiterated defeats, in the midst of a great nation which holds him in abhorrence, should persist in refusing the throne of France unless other thrones were added, cannot resist the conviction that he is blinded by the direction of the Almighty will. And yet we can trace back the present madness to preceding crimes. This punishment springs from offence. That determined, inflexible will, which had beaten down so many thrones, now recoils on himself, and drives him to ruin.

Again the cannon roar. The bug arches of the Louvre tremble. The battle rages. The heights of Montmartre are assailed. They are carried. The allies look down, victorious, on the lofty domes and spires of Paris. Lo! the capital of that nation which dictated ignominious terms of peace in Vienna and Berlin; the capital of that nation which wrapt in flames the capital of the east is in the power of its foes. Their troops are in full march. The flushed soldier may soon satiate his lust and glut his vengeance. See before you, princes, the school of that withering philosophy which undermined your thrones. In these sumptuous palaces dwell voluptuaries, who, professing philanthropy, love only themselves. There recline, on couches of down, those polished friends of man who, revelling in the bosom of delight, see with indifference a beggar perish, and calmly issue orders for the conflagration of cities, and pillage of kingdoms. Listen to the voice of retributive justice. Throw loose the reins of discipline,

Cry havoc! avenged avenged! No—Yonder is the white flag; Emblem of peace. It approaches. They supplicate mercy. Hail! Citizens of America, what, on such an occasion would Napoleon have done? Interrogate his conduct during fifteen years of triumph. See this paragon of philosophers spread ruin around him—his iron heart insensible to pity—his ears deaf to the voice of religion and mercy. And now see two christian monarchs, after granting pardon and protection, descend from the heights of Montmartre and march through the streets of that great city in peaceful triumph. See, following them, half a million of men, women and children, who hail, with shouts of gratitude, Alexander the deliverer. They literally kiss his feet. And, like those of old, who approached the Saviour of the world, they touch, in transport, the hem of his garment and feel sanctified. He enters the temple of the living God. In humble imitation of his Divine master, he proclaims pardon and peace. Those lips, which, victorious in the plain of Leipsic, cried out glory to God, now, again victorious, complete the anthem of benediction. "Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace. Good will toward men." Let all nations join in the triumphant song, Glory! glory! to God; and on earth peace.

Ye who are promoters and supporters of war! Ye whose venomous tongues have slavered out invective on all who wear legitimate crowns! Ye who represent sovereigns as wild beasts for whose destruction all means are lawful! Approach. Behold. Come ye also, who, wrapping yourselves up in self-conceit, look with affected pity on such as believe in a Saviour. Ye who dwell with cynic satisfaction, on crimes committed by favourites! Look there. Those kings are christians. And thou, too, democracy! savage and wild. Thou who wouldst bring down the virtuous and wise to thy level of folly and guilt! Thou child of squinting envy and self-bermenting spleen! Thou persecutor of the great and good! See, though it blast thine eye-balls, see the objects of thy deadly hate. See lawful princes surrounded by loyal subjects. See them victorious over the legions of usurpation. See, they are hailed, followed, almost adored, by the nation they conquered, pardoned and liberated. See that nation seize the first moment of freedom to adopt a constitution like that of England. The land of our great and glorious forefathers. The land you abhor. The land at which your madmen, if heaven indulged them with power, would hurl the bolts of vengeance, and merge millions of their fellow men in the bulwars of the surrounding sea. Yes democracy, these are the objects of thy hate. Let those who would know the idol of thy devotion seek him in the island of Elba.

He abdicates. He shows thee, democracy, his kindred blood. He takes money for his crown. Look at him. Him whom you hailed as invincible, omnipotent. He goes guarded, to protect him from being murdered by those lately his subjects. He goes, assassin of d'Enghem, a pensioner of the house of Bourbon.

The royal house now reigns. The Bourbons are restored. Rejoice France! Spain! Portugal! You are governed by your legitimate kings. Europe! rejoice. The Bourbons are restored. The family of nations is completed. Peace, the dove descending from heaven, spreads over you her downy pinions. Nations of Europe, ye are brethren once more. Embrace. Rejoice. And thou, too, my much-wronged country! My dear, abused, self-murdered country! bleaching as thou art, rejoice. The Bourbons are restored. Thy friends now reign. The long agony is over. The Bourbons are restored.

Naval Court Martial.

Before the general court martial, of which captain Stephen Decatur, of the United States' navy, is president, and Thomas O. Selfridge, esquire, judge-advocate, held on board the United States' frigate "United States," in the harbor of New-London, in the state of Connecticut, on the 15th day of April, 1814, and continued by adjournments to the 5th of May following, lieutenant William S. Cox, of the navy of the United States, was tried on the following charges and specifications thereof, viz.:

"Cowardice."

"Specification. In that he deserted his station, in time of action with the enemy, and continued absent therefrom."

"CHARGE I."

"Disobedience of orders."

"Specification. In that, having been charged with the command of the second division of the gun deck, he left his station, in time of action with the enemy, and, after having so left it, was seen by his commanding officer, James Lawrence, esquire, in the cockpit of the said frigate Chesapeake, who ordered him to return to his quarters, which order he did not execute."

"CHARGE II."

"Desertion from his quarters, and neglect of duty."

"Specification the first." In that, he was charged with the command of the second division of the gun deck, from which he withdrew, in time of action with the enemy, without orders, while the men of said division remained at their quarters."

"Specification the second. In that, he did not do his utmost to aid and assist to take, or destroy, the enemy's vessel, the 'Shannon,' by animating and encouraging, in his own person, conduct and example, the inferior officers and men to fight courageously; but did, contrary to orders and his duty as an officer, leave his station in time of action, and deny to midshipman Higginbotham the use of coercive means to prevent the men from deserting their quarters, running, or jumping below, and thereby compel them to return to their duty and repel the boarders of the enemy."

"CHARGE III."

"Unofficer-like conduct."

"Specification the first. In that he quitted his station, designated in the foregoing specifications, in time of action with the enemy, proceeded to the upper deck, and thence, while the enemy was boarding, or attempting to board the frigate Chesapeake, accompanied the person of his disabled commander, before named, to the gun deck, and there continued, without properly exerting himself, during the remainder of the action."

"Specification the second. In that, after having left his station and proceeded to the upper deck, and thence, while the enemy was boarding, or attempting to board, the frigate Chesapeake, accompanied the person of his disabled commander to the gun deck, he did not return to the command of his division, but went forward on the gun deck, and while there and the men were retreating below, commanded them to go to their duty without enforcing that command himself, or directing, or permitting others so to do; where, and in the steerage of the said frigate, he continued during the remainder of the action, contrary to his duty and the good example of an officer."

To all of which the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

APRIL 26, 1814.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

Capt. STEPHEN DECATUR, President,
Capt. JACOB JONES,
Mast. Commdt. JAMES BIDDLE,
Lieutenants WILLIAM CARTER, jun.
JOHN T. SHURBICK,
BENJAMIN W. BOOTH,
ALEXANDER CLAXTON,
DAVID CONNER,
JOHN GALLAGHER, and
JOHN D. SLOAT,

members; when all the proceedings and evidence, whether on the part of the prosecution or the defence, being read, they pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

"The court, after mature deliberation, on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, lieutenant William S. Cox, 'not guilty' of the charges first for 'cowardice,' second for 'disobedience of orders,' exhibited against him."

"Of the third charge, for 'desertion from his quarters and neglect of duty,' the court find the prisoner 'not guilty' of 'desertion from his quarters,' but 'guilty' of 'neglect of duty,' in not doing his utmost to aid in capturing the Shannon, by animating and encouraging, in his own example, the inferior officers and men to fight courageously, and in denying the use of coercive means to prevent the desertion of the men from their quarters; and in not compelling those who had deserted from their quarters to return to their duty."

"Of the fourth charge, for 'unofficer-like conduct,' the court find the prisoner 'guilty,' in that, while the enemy was boarding, or attempting to board, the frigate Chesapeake, the prisoner accompanied his disabled commander, James Lawrence, esquire, from the quarter deck, where his presence and command were essential to animate and direct the Chesapeake's crew, in repelling the boarders of the enemy; and sentence him to be cashiered, with a perpetual incapacity to serve in the navy of the United States."

STEPHEN DECATUR,

President of the court.

THO. O. SELFRIDGE,

Judge-advocate.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON,

By the same court, and at the same place, midshipman James W. Forest was tried on the following charges and specifications thereof, viz.:

"CHARGE I."

"Cowardice and neglect of duty."

"Specification. In that, he deserted his quarters, on board the United States' frigate Chesapeake, in time of action with the enemy's vessel 'Shannon,' and did not return to them, but went below, and there continued, during the remainder of said action."

"CHARGE II."

"Drunkenness."

"Specification. In that, after the capture of the said frigate, by the enemy and during the detention of the officers and crew thereof, as prisoners of war, in Halifax, he was frequently intoxicated."

To which charges, &c. the prisoner pleaded 'not guilty.'

On the 29th of April, 1814, the court met, pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The same as in the case of lieutenant Cox; and, after hearing the prisoner's defence, and having the

proceedings read to them, by the judge advocate, pronounced the following

SENTENCE.

"The court, after mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, midshipman James W. Forest, 'not guilty' of the charge for 'cowardice,' first exhibited against him."

"Upon the second charge, for 'drunkenness,' exhibited against the prisoner, and to which he pleaded 'guilty,' the court would pointedly express its abhorrence of a vice destructive of morals, ruinous to the individual, and disgraceful to the public service; and sentence the prisoner to be cashiered, with a perpetual incapacity to serve in the navy of the United States."

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the court.
THO. O. SELFRIDGE,
Judge-advocate.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Henry P. Fleischman, acting midshipman, was tried by the same court, at the same place, on the following charge and specification thereof, viz :

CHARGE.

"Imposition and unofficer like conduct."

"Specification. In that he did, after the capture of the frigate Chesapeake, conduct himself in a manner unworthy of, and degrading to, an American officer, by changing his name and assuming the false one of "William Brown," in order to effect his parole, as a prisoner of war; and under which assumed and false name he did effect and accept his parole."

APRIL 21st, 1814

The court met, pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT,

The same as in the preceding cases,

After hearing the defence of the prisoner, and the whole of the proceedings being read to them, by the judge advocate, they pronounced the following

SENTENCE:

"The court, after maturely deliberating upon the nature of the charge to which the prisoner, acting midshipman Henry P. Fleischman, has pleaded "guilty" and after duly considering the evidence in mitigation by him adduced proving his good conduct in the action with the "Shannon," find, in the conduct of the prisoner, in Halifax, a departure from those principles which should characterize every officer, and should never be compromised for personal convenience; but, in consideration of his youth and inexperience, and his good conduct in the action, sentence him to be publicly reprimanded in such manner as the honorable the secretary of the navy shall direct."

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the court.
THO. O. SELFRIDGE,
Judge Advocate.

"The sentence is approved, and the president of the court directed to reprimand acting midshipman Henry P. Fleischman, upon the quarter deck of the United States' ship President, in such manner as he may deem most impressive and effectual."

W. JONES.

The court then proceeded to the trial of William Brown, bugleman, on the following charge and specification, viz. :

CHARGE.

"Cowardice."

"Specification. In that, he basely deserted his station, in the said frigate Chesapeake, in time of action with the enemy; secreted himself under the long boat, and on being found and ordered to do his

duty, by sounding the bugle, he was incapable, or unwilling to do so."

To which charge &c. the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The court met, pursuant to adjournment, April 28th, 1814.

PRESENT.—*The same as before.*

Having heard all the evidence and the defence of the prisoner, and the whole proceedings being read to them, they pronounced the following

SENTENCE:

"The court, after mature deliberation, on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, William Brown, bugleman, "guilty" of the charge exhibited against him; and sentence him to receive three hundred lashes, at such time and place as the honorable the secretary of the navy shall direct, and to be mulcted of all his wages now due, and which may accrue to him during the remainder of his period of service."

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of court.
THO. O. SELFRIDGE,
Judge Advocate.

The punishment is mitigated, and limited to one hundred lashes.

JAMES MADISON.

The remainder of the sentence is confirmed.

W. JONES.

Joseph Russell, captain of the second gun, was then tried upon the following charge and specification, viz. :

CHARGE.

"Cowardice, and desertion from his quarters."

"Specification. In that, in the action between the United States' frigate "Chesapeake" and the British ship of war "Shannon," he deserted his quarters, being stationed at the second gun, on the gun deck; that he returned to them, and deserted them a second time; then went below, (saying he was ordered down) where he continued during the remainder of the action."

To which charge the prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The court met, pursuant to adjournment, the 5th of May, 1814.

PRESENT.—*The same members.*

Having heard all the evidence in favor of the prosecution, and in behalf of the accused, and the whole proceedings being read to them, they pronounced the following

SENTENCE:

"The court, after mature deliberation, upon the evidence adduced, find the prisoner, Joseph Russell, captain of the second gun, "not guilty" of the charge exhibited against him. But the court would respectfully suggest, to the honorable the secretary of the navy, that in the course of the trial it appeared that the prisoner had been guilty of gross misconduct, not embraced in the charge; and the court would respectfully recommend to the honorable secretary, a stoppage of his wages now due, and the wages which may accrue, for the remainder of his period of service."

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the court.
THO. O. SELFRIDGE,
Judge Advocate.

The sentence of the court is confirmed, and the recommendation, contained therein, approved.

W. JONES.

The court having completed the trials of lieutenant William S. Cox, midshipman James W. Forrest, acting midshipman Henry P. Fleischman, William Brown, bugleman, and Joseph Russell, captain of the second gun, enquired for Peter Frost, and John Joyce, seamen, that they might be brought into court for trial, on the charges and specifications ex-

hibited against them; when the court was informed that they were not within the jurisdiction of the United States: upon which the court adjourned *sine die.*"

"United States' frigate 'United States,' River Thames, near New London, May 5, 1814.

STEPHEN DECATUR,
President of the court.
THO: O. SELFRIDGE,
Judge Advocate.

NAVY-DEPARTMENT, June 10th, 1814.

The general court martial, of which captain Stephen Decatur is president, is hereby dissolved.

Good Government.

The following is communicated by a friend resident in the state of Delaware. It contains its own best recommendation. I only invite an attentive reading. It is, indeed, worthy of it. It is the sum and substance of political orthodoxy. *Ed. Reg.*

"A table exhibiting at one view the depreciation of our currency—the disproportion between the advance made in the price of labor, and the fall which has taken place in the value of money; with its consequent pauperism, from the revolution of 1683, to the year 1812."

Years.	Price of bread.	Value of the pound sterling in quarter loaves.	Average money wages of husbandry and labor.	Bread wages reckoned in quarter loaves.	Poor rates.	Number of paupers
	pence.		pence.		pounds.	
1687	3	80	6	24	665,362	563,964
1776	6½	37	8	15	1,523,163	695,177
1785	6	40	8	16	1,943,649	818,851
1792	7	34	9	15	2,645,520	955,326
1803	10	24	10	12	4,113,164	1,097,716
1811	12	20	12	12	5,922,954	1,247,639
1812	20	12	15	9	6,452,656	2,079,432

Extract from a British paper October 10th 1812.

Let us now, as Americans, consider this table attentively. "The total population of England and Wales" is given officially for the year 1801, "at 9,343,573 persons," the paupers, then (supposing the increase of the population to 1812 to make 10 millions) is upwards of one person in five, or a fifth part of the inhabitants—or 200 persons in each 1000. New Castle county maintains, as paupers, but three persons to the 1000, which is a 263th part—or, in other words, New Castle county containing (by the census of 1810) 24,420 inhabitants—by the British proportion of paupers should maintain 4,486, instead of the 84, that we do maintain.

The 6,452,656 pounds sterling above stated, are equal to \$28,649,792—or, the poor rates of England creates a tax of three dollars and an half *per annum*, on each individual, except paupers—in New-Castle county, our tax for the support of the poor is at the rate of about 17 cents to each person. This tax, for the support of the poor, to equal that of England (proportionally) would exceed 80,000 dollars, which sum is greater in amount than *all* the taxes levied in the state for one year.

The price of a quarter loaf of bread (4 lb. 5½ ounces) is stated at 2) pence sterling (equal to 33 cents)—in New Castle county, bread of superfine flour is about 4 cents per lb. or 17 1-2 cents for the quarter loaf. In England, the pound sterling will

buy 13 quarter loaves; here the pound sterling, will buy 26 quarter loaves, nearly.

In England, the wages in husbandry is stated at 15 pence per day; in New Castle county, the average price may be safely stated at 69 cents per day, (the labourer finding himself in food.) In England, therefore, one day's labour will buy the three-fourth part of a quarter loaf, or 52 ounces of bread; in New-Castle county, one day's labor will buy 240 ounces of bread, or 15lb. It is believed that the British laborer, whose wages are stated at 15 pence per day, does not eat in the house of his employer; but exists as well as he can elsewhere—"sometimes on raw beans to save the bread for my children," said an honest industrious laborer of that country.

From the table aforesaid, we also discover that the tax levied for the maintenance of 2,079,432 paupers in England was 6,452,656 pounds sterling, or 28,649,792 dollars. Supposing that no part of this sum is diverted from the support of the poor by commissions for collection, salaries to officers, &c. we find that the sum expended, *annually*, for the maintenance of each pauper is less than 14¢. Now we know that the average expence of maintaining a pauper in the poor house of New-Castle county, has, for the last 7 years, been 50¢ *per ann.* and as we have seen, by what is previously stated, that the same sum of money will buy double the quantity of bread in New-Castle county that it will in England, consequently, as far as relates to bread, the 14¢ above stated are equal to but 7¢ in this county, and would purchase only 175 lb. of bread, or but at the rate of less than half a pound *per day* for each pauper: we, therefore, cannot suppose that they are subsisted upon bread. Meat, however, is there as dear as bread is, and we are left to believe that the principal food of 2,079,432 persons, maintained by public charity in England, must consist of potatoes, or, if possible, a cheaper food than they are. But no white man in this county (it is presumed) could suppose it possible he could exist—much less live, upon 7¢ *per ann.*: a Carolina or Georgia slave may possibly realize such economy on a peck of corn a week—but they are, and with reason too, considered the most miserable beings in our country; yet we see that 2,079,432 of the inhabitants of England are even in a worse situation than they—a slave can exist upon Indian corn, but an English pauper cannot have corn.

The next circumstance I shall notice in relation to the table quoted, is the continued increase of pauperism in the present century; and we find they have risen from near 700,000 to 2,100,000, an increase of 1,400,000, since the year 1776. The continued increase of the poor in that country, and with so rapid a progression too, is a proof, if all others were wanting, that notwithstanding their immense *apparent* wealth, the best part of a country (its people) are really poor. Let any American reflect on the state of things near home (for like causes produce like effects in all countries) and I am persuaded if he finds a district of country where one fifth of the inhabitants are paupers (but happily, no such district is to be found in the United States) the other four-fifths, two fifths, at least, will be in a state so nearly approaching to pauperism, that they cannot have a meal's victuals to spare. I therefore suppose that three-fifths of the people of England, are either paupers, or so nearly approaching to it, that, in the next thirty years, one half of the inhabitants must be supported by the other half, unless the government, in their wisdom, make haste to manure the soil of some other country with their carcasses.

But this brings forward another consideration—if one fifth of the inhabitants of England are paupers,

and two-fifths more incapable of contributing to the poor tax, the public burthens must be borne apparently, or, in the first instance, by the other two-fifths—I say in the first instance, for though A. B. and C. may reside in the same country—A. may be obliged to pay all the tax that the tax gatherer can collect, while B. and C. from their poverty, are exempt—but B. and C. notwithstanding their poverty, may, from that very poverty, be compelled to build up the fortune of A. and hence we discover how it is that matters are settled there—the rich support the government, and the government supports them; and the poor are the tools of both—to work for the one and fight for the other—Taxes operate to keep up the prices of provisions (for even the poor must eat), poverty keeps down the price of labor, and these combined causes enable the few to govern the many.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RETALIATION. It is with sincere pleasure we insert the following from the *Boston Palladium*:

"It is understood (and we believe from a correct source) that the retaliatory system is brought nearly to a conclusion. We stop not to inquire who has been the first to abandon the unpleasant ground—but state on this authority, that the 28 men originally confined by the British are to be restored to the ordinary state of prisoners of war; and, as we are informed, this measure has been met by a corresponding disposition on the part of our government. Two hostages in Marblehead are also restored, and will depart in the *Matilda* for Halifax. We would fondly believe, by these preliminary steps, that a great impediment which seemed to present itself as unfavorable to a pacific result of the Gottenburg mission is removed and that it may be the harbinger of welcome tidings to the American family. [It is said that the circumstances involved in the cases that have existed, are referred for future investigation.]"

THE HOSTAGES, lately confined at fort Sewel, near Marblehead, have all been released. They embarked on board a cartel for Halifax on the 1st inst.—With this, we hope, is concluded the unpleasant retaliatory system, and a door opened for an amicable adjustment of other differences.

PREPARATION.—A large force of regulars and militia is immediately to be collected, or prepared for instant service, for the defence of Baltimore, Washington, and the places adjacent.

THE BRITISH IN THE CHESAPEAKE have been inactive since our last. We have no particulars from or of them.

THE EASTERN COAST OF THE UNITED STATES is much vexed by the enemy. Having destroyed a great portion of the coasting craft whose owners were hardly enough to venture to sea, they seem determined to enter the little out ports and villages, and burn every thing that floats. Capt. Perry is at *Wiscasset*. He was ably seconded by the people, and they succeeded in repulsing the enemy. The citizens are roused, and meet the enemy with great alacrity. They have also made some unsuccessful attacks upon other places; but a letter from G. Allen, esq. postmaster, Providence, R. I. to Gen. Baily, P. M. New York, dated July 4, says, "we have this moment received the distressing news that the enemy have burnt the town of *New Bedford*."

This town was damaged by the same enemy to the amount of \$26,000 in 1775. By the last census it contains 14361 inhabitants. It has a fine harbor, and was a place of considerable trade. These barbarous

are horrible; but will have effect directly the reverse of what the enemy expects, and rouse the nation to every exertion.

The following letter was transmitted by commodore Perry to the secretary of the navy.

WAREHAM, (Mass.) June 21.

To commodore Perry. Sir—The following is a correct statement when the British landed at this place with their barges the 15th of this inst. June. We the undersigned do testify and say, that on the 15th of this inst. June, about 11 o'clock, A. M. we saw the British with six barges approaching this village with a white flag hoisted in one of them at which time our flag was not hoisted, but Thomas Young was carrying it down the street towards the wharf, where it was afterwards hoisted. We the undersigned do further testify and say, that on the landing of the commanding officer from the barge where our flag was hoisted, he the commanding officer did agree that if he was not fired on by the inhabitants that he would not destroy any private property belonging to the inhabitants; but he would destroy public property which did not belong to the town, and requested one of us to point out the Falmouth property or vessels, which we agreed to do, and one of us went into the barge with the second in command, and then they took down their flag of truce and proceeded to set fire to the Falmouth vessels. They then landed a part of their men, and in violation of their agreement proceeded to set fire to private property, by setting fire to a vessel on the stocks and five others which were at anchor and a Plymouth vessel. They were reminded of their agreement, and that they had taken advantage of us by false promises, but they threatened to set fire to the village, and put the inhabitants to the sword if any resistance was made or any attempts made to put out the fires, for they did not care about any promises they had made, also they landed a party of men and set fire to a cotton manufactory. They then returned to their barges, took twelve of the inhabitants with them on board their barges, and said if they were fired upon by the inhabitants they would put them to death. Then the commanding officer ordered the flag of truce to be hoisted, and the second in command swore it was a damned shame and disgrace to any nation to enter a village under a flag of truce and commit the greatest outrage and depredations possible, and then return under a flag of truce, but on orders being again given by the commanding officer the flag of truce was hoisted. Our men were landed about three miles below the village, and the barges proceeded on board the brigantine *Nimrod*, then lying in the bay.

(Signed)

David Nye, jr.

Abner Bassett,

Isaac Perkins,

Josiah Everett,

Noble Everett,

Wm. Burrows,

Perez Briggs,

Wm. Tearing.

P. S. This is known only by the undersigned, no other person being present, that is, that the British fired three muskets under the flag of truce before the agreement.

(Signed)

Abner Bassett,

David Nye, jr.

IMPRESSMENT.—If we have ceased to say much on impressment lately, it was not because cases of the most flagrant nature were wanting to rouse an honest indignation. Among the crew of the *Esperanza*, lately captured by the *Peacock*, was George France, an American seaman, that had been impressed and de-

gained by the man-stealer *eleven years!* The proofs of his citizenship being unequivocal, he has been set at liberty by the valor of his countrymen. Thus it is, that every *British* ship in which we exercise the "right of search," is found to have more or less of our citizens on board. Yet it is modestly pretended, that we entice those of the "bulwark of liberty and religion."

TORPEDO BOAT.—A boat, of which the following is a description, was lately built at New-York. It unfortunately happened that while proceeding to the expected scene of action, by some accident she went ashore near Southold, L. I. The enemy being at hand, immediately manned his barges to destroy her. The people collected and for some time resisted them, and having removed the spiral wheel (by which the boat was moved) the rudder, crank, &c. but being without hope of saving her, they blew her up.—The British are said to have had 4 killed in the affray; and revenged themselves of it by "wrecking and sacking Deacon Milford's house." This boat must not be confounded with the steam frigate building under the direction of Mr. Fulton.

Description.—A newly invented torpedo boat, resembling a turtle floating just above the surface of the water, (says a *New-York* paper) and sufficiently roomy to carry 9 persons within, having on her back a coat of mail, consisting of three large bombs, which could be discharged by machinery, so as to bid defiance to any attacks by barges, left this city one day last week to blow up some of the enemy's ships off New-London. At one end of the boat projected a long pole under water, with a torpedo fastened to it, which as she approached the enemy in the night, was to be poked under the bottom of a 74, and then let off. The boat we understand is the invention of an ingenious gentleman by the name of Berrian.

AN ESCAPE. Lester and Keeney, the two men arrested in New London for high treason, have broken jail and made their escape. The marshal has offered \$100 for their apprehension.

HONORARY REWARD. The following order from the secretary of war to the excellent officer who commanded the late detachment from the militia of the district of Columbia, was on Friday evening read to the troops:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 28, 1814.

SIR—The retreat of the enemy down the Patuxent and the ascent of the flotilla up that river, render the longer continuance of the corps under your command in its present position unnecessary: You will, therefore, on the receipt hereof, march it back to this city and discharge it from service. You will accept for yourself and the officers and men under your command, the cordial thanks and high approbation of the president. The promptitude with which you took the field, the good order and discipline maintained therein, and the spirit and firmness with which you met and repelled the enemy's approaches, are highly honorable to yourself and to your country. To these public expressions of respect permit me to add the assurances of my great personal esteem.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major George Peter.

COMMERCE. There is something noble in *Englishmen* for a general attachment to their country and its interests. **PARTY**, with them, does not make it "immoral or irreligious," to rejoice at the triumphs of their arms, though individually opposed to the war. We want something of this national feeling. The *London Statesman*, a warm "opposition" paper, says, "the war [against the United States] ought to be continued until the commerce of Europe has pre-empted all the markets in the world, and excluded *American* commerce therefrom."

As to this proposition, I believe it would essentially contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the United States. The foreign commerce of the country, peace being in Europe, would stand to the home trade as a drop in the bucket; without the "pre-engagement" spoken of—and the greater weight of the latter will give us that *national feeling* we want. We will spin our own cotton, consume our own provisions, and make our own drinks. It is worthy of frequent remark, that the amount of provisions exported, stood hardly as 1 to 30 or 40 of the quantity consumed at home; and that those which were exported did not pay for the drinks imported and used. The farmer does not care whether he receives his money of the *manufacturer* or the *merchant*; and the proof that he has no reason (in general) to regard *foreign* commerce much, is—that lands in the United States are rising daily in value, though even the *coasting trade* is cut off. This is a most important fact, worth a volume of speculations.

NORTHERN INDIANS. General Harrison, governor Shelby and governor Cass, (says the *Kentucky Gazette*) are the commissioners appointed by the president of the United States, to arrange the treaty with the north-western indians. Colonel Johnson and the hon. J. Morrow, were first appointed, but being members of congress, the two offices were considered incompatible.

CHESAPEAKE FLOTILLA. The government being well satisfied (says the *Baltimore Patriot*) with the ability of the flotilla to restrain the operations of the enemy within the waters of the Chesapeake, have determined on a considerable increase of it.

Several barges of the largest class, are to be immediately built, and those now here are to be manned and equipped; contracts are made for five on the Potomac, to be completed early in August; those on the Patuxent are to remain there ready to co-operate with either of the others, as circumstances may render it necessary. The whole to act under the command of their present experienced and gallant commander.

CORRECT SENTIMENT. General Lee, in his late work on the "southern war," says—"In our war, no liberal mind will deny, that every man had a right to take his side, as it grew out of a *domestic difference*;—Whereas, IN A FOREIGN WAR, EVERY CITIZEN IS BOUND TO SUPPORT HIS COUNTRY," &c.

PEACE. The papers have many articles about negotiations and peace. We have not yet heard certainly that any thing has been done in negotiation; nor can we discover any reason to believe that a peace is at hand.

MILITARY.

Col. Wadsworth's official letter inserted in our last, is warmly attacked from all quarters. It certainly is a *strange* relation of events; and we are sorry it was published. It disgraces every body, even the colonel himself, in our humble opinion.—Some of those replications or counter statements may be inserted, as soon as we have a little room.

We are in daily expectation to hear of a general battle near the foot of lake Champlain; perhaps by land and water.

General Porter, of the New York state volunteers, is collecting his forces on the Niagara frontier. Regular troops, with some bodies of indians, are also moving to the lines.

In addition to the 20 regiments ordered on the alert in Virginia, four other have been placed in requisition: viz. the 1st from Amelia, the 12th from Fluvanna; the 17th from Cumberland; and 49th from Nottoway.

Five hundred of the *Boston* militia have been de-

tached for the defences of that town. *Rhode Island* is stirred up and adopting measures to protect her coast.

Considerable reinforcements have lately arrived at the head quarters of our armies on the *Canada* frontier.

The 90th British regiment, capable of "bringing into the field 1050 bayonets" has arrived at *Quebec*—also about 400 men of the 70th. The former proceeded to *Montreal* on the 19th ult. A *Quebec* paper says, "we may daily expect to hear of the arrival of British troops from *France* on the coast of *America*."

Fortifications are building on the *St. Clair* and *Thames* rivers to keep the Indians in check, under the direction of captain *Gratiot* of the engineers, assisted by some regulars, and a regiment of *Ohio* militia under col. *Cotgreave*. It is stated that many Indians who were fed by us during the winter have gone over to the enemy. Two Canadians, working in their fields, were lately killed and scalped by the British Indians. An expedition was about to sail from *Detroit* for the reduction of *Michilimackinac*; several of our vessels on *Erie* were preparing to cruise in *Huron* and *Michigan*. It was reported at *Erie* that a large hostile Indian force had collected at *Saganau*, on *Huron*, 120 miles from *Detroit*.

It is officially announced by the adjutant and inspector general in orders from *Washington* city, that "the state of *Maryland*, the district of *Columbia*, and that part of *Virginia* lying between the *Rappahannock* and *Potomac* rivers will constitute a separate military district (No. 10) under the command of brig. gen. *Winder*."

Nearly all the regulars and militia, lately at *Erie*, have proceeded to *Buffalo*.

It is with poignant regret we are compelled to believe, though the account is yet but little better than report, that the intrepid col. *Forsyth* of the rifle corps, and a man of inestimable value in his station, was killed in a skirmish on the 28th ult. near the lines:—one report says by two Indians; and that he was the only one hurt. Some days previous he had had a skirmish with the enemy, and beat them, near *Oilletown*, though their force was nearly as two to one. During this affair an Indian advanced upon lieut. *Hamilton*, with his tomahawk uplifted to despatch him, supposing he was wounded, for he was exhausted with fatigue—but the lieut. raised his rifle and laid the savage-ally prostrate.

NAVAL.

"When *Greek* meets *Greek*, then comes the tug of war." Admiral sir *Isaac Coffin*, an *American*, a native, I believe, of *Nantucket*, has arrived at *Quebec*, supposed to take the command of the enemy fleet on *Ontario*. Every thing we hear gives confidence to the belief frequently expressed, that the hardest battle will be fought on this "pond," as the sailors call it, that ever happened on water. Our officers calculate on this, and are diligent to prepare for it. We have faith and hope, but are not devoid of anxiety.

A Portuguese ship with a very valuable cargo, bound to *Boston*, was warned off by a British frigate, and refused the liberty of proceeding to *Amelia* island, the British officer alledging that that was considered as an *American* port. She was sent to *Halifax*. A *Boston* paper says—several Swedish, Spanish and Portuguese vessels bound to the United States had put in [at *Halifax*] in consequence of the blockade. A petition which had been presented for permission for them to return to the ports from whence they came, had been refused.

At our last accounts from *Bermuda*, admiral *Cochrane* still remained there, with 4 74's, 6 frigates and

several sloops of war—1400 marines had lately arrived from *England*.

The U. S. brigs *Niagara*, *Lawrence* and *Caledonia*, with the schooners *Scorpion*, *Tigress* and *Porcupine*, the whole under the command of com. *Sinclair*, we presume, are now in the upper lakes, *Huron* or *Michigan*. The force that remains on *Erie* is commanded by lieut. *Kennedy*. Some seamen have lately arrived from *Philadelphia* for this flotilla. If the following be correct, there will be something to do in the upper lakes—we have cause to wonder that it was not done a long time ago. A tenth—perhaps, a twentieth part of the force would have been sufficient to have accomplished, without loss, what may now cost many lives. It is exceedingly to be regretted that such is too generally our conduct. We seem to despise to follow up to its completion an advantage gained.

"*Montreal* papers, of the 18th, state that the British col. *McDowall* had arrived at *Michilimackinac*, (lake *Huron*) with 24 batteaux laden with ordnance, stores, &c. and a detachment of troops and seamen;—that this important post had been placed in the most formidable state of defence, and that a large body of Indians had arrived there and received their presents."

CHRONICLE.

New-Hampshire election. Whole number of votes for governor 39,112—of which Mr. *Gilman* (fed.) 19,842; and Mr. *Plumer* (rep.) 19,195. The senate consists of 8 federal and 4 republican members—the house of representatives on a choice of a speaker, gave 185 votes—98 fed. 83 rep. and 2 scattering.

The New-Orleans banks. The following circular has been published in the papers:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29, 1814.

"The extraordinary drain of specie from the city for some time past, occasioned by the piratical smuggling trade carried on in our country, and owing also to the restrictive measures upon commerce, preventing the probability of relief from abroad, has produced a state of things within the last week very alarming to the community. As soon as it was suspected by the lower class of inhabitants that specie was growing low in the banks, it produced a great run upon them all, which would not have lasted many days before the whole of their vaults would have been drained of their specie. At this crisis a meeting of the different boards of all the banks took place, and they were reduced to the necessity of coming to a resolution not to pay the specie for the present.—Next day a town meeting took place at the coffee house, when the merchants generally resolved to take in payment of debts and for goods, &c. the paper of the different banks. This had the desired effect, and the community were now appeased—and the banks are now going on as usual except the payment in specie. BENJAMIN MORGAN.

The revolutionists of *Mexico* have again assembled in considerable force on the *Sabine*, under gen. *Toledo*. They receive daily acquisitions of strength.

Portuguese spirit. A letter from *Lisbon*, dated *Lisbon*, April 6, says—"The Portuguese government flatly refused a request made by lord *Stratford* in the name of the British government, for the accession of *Madeira* and *Catharine*, and a port and district in *Brazil*, for ship-building. Report says that lord *Stratford* intimated, that unless his request was complied with, he should have to demand his passports—and was answered, that his passports should be ready at any time he desired."

The new French government, it is said, will attempt to reduce *Hispaniola* to subjection.

Internal remova. *Robison & Barber*, of Pittsburg, advertise in the Baltimore papers, the cargoes of six keel boats expected from *New-Orleans*, with 330 bbls. and 25 bbls. sugar, 201 bales of cotton, and 6 bbls. of indigo. The house of *Richard Hoover & Co.* of Pittsburg, advertises in a *Winchester*, Va. paper, 510 bbls. of *New Orleans* sugar and 205 bales of cotton, for sale.—A raft lately arrived at *Geneva*, N. Y. from the head of the lake [*Seneca*] containing 7,500 feet of square timber, 217 large pine saw logs, besides several thousand feet of boards, &c.

Navigation of the Susquehanna. A letter, received in this town (Wilmington, Del.) from Northumberland, (Pa.) says—"I have been informed that 20,000 barrels of salt have been brought down the river [*Susquehanna*] since it was cleared of ice from the salt works—it can be bought at the rate of 4 dollars per barrel. The people in this part of the country are likewise much benefitted by the great quantity of plaster which is also brought down the river, and is pronounced to be, by all who have tried it, equal, if not superior to the *Nova Scotia* plaster—it can be bought at the rate of 20 dollars per ton."

Mexico. A dreadful contagious disease carried off 25,300 persons, or one seventh of the whole population of the city of *Mexico*, in three months and a half up to the middle of October last; when it appeared to be nearly subsided. From the 10th to the 28th of August the deaths exceeded 450 per day!

Warp stocking looms. These famous looms, or frames, whose introduction raised such dreadful riots among the weavers about *Nottingham*, (Eng.) sometime since, we observe by an advertisement in a *New-York* paper, are manufactured by *Hard and Talman*, at the corner of *Hester* and *Third*-streets, *New-York*. They can "furnish any reasonable number of these looms at a short notice"—many of them are at work. Excellent!

The steam boat, *Buffalo*, of 285 tons, has been launched at *Pittsburg*—she is designed to ply regularly between that place and *Louisville*, once a month; and as she will draw, when all her machinery is on board, but 2 feet 6 inches, it is expected she will run all summer. If, however, she is found too large, other boats less bulky will be built, and she take a station below the Falls, in the line to *New-Orleans*.

The steam boat *Enterprise*, built at *Bridgeport* on the *Monongahela*, arrived at *Pittsburg*, on the 8th ult. designed as a packet between that place and the falls of the Ohio. Her power was highly approved. She was tried against the current of the *Monongahela*, unusually high and rapid for the season, and made 3 miles and a half an hour; she returned with the stream that distance in 10 minutes.

ASTONISHING PASSAGE.—The steam boat *Vesuvius* made the following passage from *Pittsburg* to *New Orleans*—from *Pittsburg* to *Shippingport*, 67 hours and a half—from *Shippingport* to *Natchez*, 125 hours and a half—from *Natchez* to *New Orleans*, 33 hours. Total from *Pittsburg* to *New Orleans* 227 hours.

CHRISTOPHER GOAR, esq. has been re-elected a senator of the United States for the ensuing six years, by the legislature of *Massachusetts*.

EMIGRATION.—A *Newburg*, N. Y. paper of the 14th, says "yesterday five or six waggons passed this village, with about 70 persons on their way to *Ohio*. Indeed scarce a week passes without witnessing more or less emigrations of the same kind." The people were from *Massachusetts*.

A great fish. *Waterford* paper of June 15, says:—"On the 14th instant, a son of Mr. James So-

per, in the 14th year of his age, with hook and line, caught a fish at *Chamont Bay* [*Lake Ontario*] weighing 69 lbs. 12 oz. Its head weighed 9 lbs. 1 oz.

William Simmons, Esq. has been dismissed from his office of accountant of the war department, by the president of the United States.

The anniversary of our nation's birth, the 4th of July, 1776, appears to have been duly observed in all parts of the United States. At *New York*, the French brig *Olivier* fired a salute of 18 guns, and was handsomely dressed on the occasion. She sailed the next day for *France*.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM. From the *New London Gazette*. A paper containing the following patriotic address, was found in the clothing store at *New London*, printed to one of the bed sacks furnished for the soldiers.

"Whose property this will hereafter be, I know not; but it is sufficient to know that it will fall to a soldier; and the author, feeling the liveliest sentiments of gratitude towards the brave and valiant defenders of her country, takes this liberty to evince her gratitude. May the person to whom this paper may chance to fall, be possessed with all that native energy of soul and proud nobility of mind—all that detestation of tyranny and ardent love of country, which distinguishes the hero and the patriot. Let the wrongs of your injured country, O stranger! nerve your arm with vengeance to chastise the base invaders of her liberties. Remember that it is deathless fame—immortal honor, that awaits those who fall in the cause of freedom. Who would wish to survive their liberty? Truly there is no one but would feel a noble disdain at the very idea—amidst the roar of cannon and the clash of arms, O stranger, stand firm and collected! and by endeavoring to defend, to the utmost, the violated rights—the insulted liberties of your country—gratitude of your fellow men—the admiration of the world, and the applause of your own heart shall be yours. Your laurels shall be green amidst the snow of winter and your fame shall survive the lapse of ages.—CAROLINE.

Norwich, Oct. 29, 1813."

THE WARRIOR. To *Caroline*. For this token of an elevated and a generous mind, accept the humble boon of a soldier—his thanks and his blessing. Accept, also, an assurance from himself and his comrades in arms, that while an abused country calls the soldier to the field, the benedictions of its fair daughters will add fresh impulse to the combat, and give nerve to the arm in the day of trial. We go where duty calls—determined, if we fall to fall in a manner that shall neither place a stain upon our country, nor a blush upon the cheek of *Caroline* for its dishonor. If we return, the thanks of a redeemed country will be a rich solace for past toils and dangers, and the proud laurel will spring from the applause of *Caroline*, and of souls congenial with hers. A SOLDIER.

Port Griswold, May 21, 1814.

The abstract of the report of the marshals in 1810 respecting manufactures, is in such a state of forwardness that, by the aid of a supplement, we shall present the whole affair next week; with a great deal of other interesting matter.

POSTSCRIPT.

A *Milledgeville* paper of June 22, states that col. *Pearson*, with the *North Carolina* militia, had made prisoners of 450 of the hostile indians. They were overtaken and surrendered without opposition—200 of them had arrived at *Fort Jackson*. It was understood that *M^{Queen}* was about to send in his adhesion to the terms granted the other *Creeks*.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 149.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per ann.

Requisition of Militia.

Circular to the respective governors of the following states.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1814.

SIR—The late pacification in Europe offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with certainty, that such will be its application, and still less that any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the president has deemed it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic, and (as the principal means of doing this will be found in the militia) to invite the executive of certain states to organize and hold in readiness, for immediate service, a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of 23^d February, 1793, and the 18th of April, 1814.

The enclosed detail will show your excellency what, under this requisition will be the quota of

As far as volunteer uniform companies can be found, they will be preferred.

The expediency of regarding (as well in the designations of the militia as of their places of rendezvous) the points, the importance or exposure of which will be most likely to attract the views of the enemy, need but be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and of its place or places of rendezvous, will be acceptable.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His excellency the governor of

Detail for militia service, under the requisition of July 4, 1814.

New Hampshire—3 regiments and 1 battalion, viz 350 artillery, 3,150 infantry; total 3,500. General staff—1 major-general, 2 brigadier-generals, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, 1 assistant adjutant-general.

Massachusetts—10 regiments, viz. 1,000 artillery, 9,000 infantry, total 10,000. General staff—2 major-generals, 4 brigadier-generals, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, 3 assistant deputy quarter-master-generals, and 2 assistant adjutant-generals.

Rhode-Island—1 battalion, viz. 50 artillery, 450 infantry—500.

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Connecticut—3 regiments, viz 300 artillery, 2,700 infantry; total 3,000. General staff—1 major-general, 1 brigadier-general, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, 1 assistant adjutant-general.

New-York—13 regiments and one battalion, viz. 1,350 artillery, 12,150 infantry; total 13,500. General staff—3 major-generals, 7 brigadier-generals, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, 6 assistant deputy quarter-master-generals, and 3 assistant adjutant-generals.

New-Jersey—5 regiments, viz. 500 artillery, 4,500 infantry; total 5,000. General staff—1 major-general, 2 brigadier-generals, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, and 1 assistant adjutant-general.

Pennsylvania—14 regiments, viz. 1,400 artillery, 12,600 infantry; total 14,000. General staff—3 major-generals, 7 brigadier-generals, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, 6 assistant deputy quarter-master-generals, and 3 assistant adjutant-generals.

Delaware—1 regiment, viz. 100 artillery, 900 infantry; total 1,000.

Maryland—6 regiments, viz. 600 artillery, 5,400 infantry; total 6,000. General staff—1 major-general, 3 brigadier-generals, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, 1 assistant deputy quarter-master-general, and 1 assistant adjutant-general.

Virginia—12 regiments, viz. 1,200 artillery, 10,800 infantry; total 12,000. General staff—3 major-generals, 6 brigadier-generals, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, and 3 assistant adjutant-generals.

North-Carolina—7 regiments, viz. 700 artillery, 6,300 infantry; total 7,000. General staff—1 major-general, 3 brigadier-generals, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, 1 assistant deputy quarter-master-general, and 1 assistant adjutant-general.

South-Carolina—5 regiments, viz. 500 artillery, 4,500 infantry; total 5,000. General staff—1 major-general, 2 brigadier-generals, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, 1 assistant deputy quarter-master-general, and 1 assistant adjutant-general.

Georgia—3 regiments and 1 battalion, viz. 350 artillery, 3,150 infantry, total 3,500. General staff—1 major-general, 2 brigadier-generals, 1 deputy quarter-master-general, 1 assistant deputy quarter-master-general and 1 assistant adjutant-general.

Kentucky—5 regiments and one battalion, viz. 1,000 artillery, 4,500 infantry; total 5,500. General staff—1 major-general, 2 brigadier-generals, 1

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deputy quarter-master-general, 1 assistant deputy quarter-master-general, and 1 assistant adj't. gen.

Tennessee.—2 regiments and 1 battalion, viz. 2,500 infantry; total 2,500. General staff—1 brig. gen. 1 assistant deputy quarter-master-general, 1 assistant adjutant-general.

Louisiana.—1 regiment, viz. 1,000 infantry; total 1,000.

Mississippi territory.—1 battalion, viz. 500 infantry; total 500. General staff, Louisiana and Mississippi, 1 brig. gen. and 1 deputy quarter-master-gen.

Peace with America.

QUEBEC, June 8.—Peace between Great Britain and the United States of America cannot be far distant.

The inhabitants of the British colonies and the Indian allies of Great Britain have a right to expect that their interests at that peace will not be neglected. Under the able direction of sir George Prevost, and supported by the bravery and discipline of the few British troops in the colonies, they have preserved these possessions to the empire. They ought not to be again exposed to the evils which their fidelity has warded off for the present.

The treaty of 1783 was made under peculiar disadvantages. Britain had to contend with France, Spain and Holland; the people, and even the parliament had become clamorous for peace. It was concluded without deliberation, or without sufficient information. Large tracts of country in which no American had ever set his foot, were ceded to the United States. They were put in possession of numerous points of future aggression against the British colonies and the Indians, which were of no value to them in any other view. A treaty of peace under such circumstances, is but a truce, till the hostile purpose can be more readily accomplished.

Accordingly, the facilities which these points of aggression offered for the entire expulsion of the British government from North America, were, probably, among the most powerful inducements to the present war.

The treaty of 1783, and the subsequent arrangements relating to the boundary of the St. Croix, enabled the Americans to push their pretensions for extending their boundary to within 12 or 15 miles of the St. Lawrence, near Black. This boundary cuts off a large part of the river St. John, and intersects the only land communication between the Canadas and New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The progress of the American settlements, alone, would, in a few years, sever the British provinces, at this point, and leave the Canadas six months in the year, without any communication with England.

The same treaty gives the United States the heads of the waters of the St. Francis river, and enables them to make use of that communication, by an advance to the St. Lawrence, to threaten the communication between Quebec and Montreal, and alarm the whole of the lower province. A party for this purpose, was actually ordered during the last campaign.

The 45th degree of latitude, established as a boundary by the same treaty, intersects lake Champlain in the narrow part, at the north end of the lake, thereby putting it in the power of the Americans to maintain an exclusive dominion on its waters, and make it a safe communication for supplying an army destined for the invasion of Lower Canada. The same line cuts off the only outlet by water from Missisquoi bay, and leaves the whole of that frontier at the mercy of the enemy.

The prolongation of the line 45, reaches the St.

Lawrence at St. Regis, giving the Americans a footing on lake St. Francis. From St. Regis, to opposite to Kingston, the southern bank of the river belongs to the United States. It is well known, that this river is the only communication between Upper and Lower Canada. It is rapid and narrow in many places. A few cannon, judiciously posted, and even musquetry, could render the communication impracticable, without powerful escorts, wasting and parcelling the force applicable to the defence of the provinces. It is needless to say, that no British force can remain in safety, or maintain itself in Upper Canada, without a ready communication with the lower province.

The eastern bank of the river at Niagara, also belongs to the Americans. Their position there, has the same effect on that part of the province above Niagara, including the whole Indian country, as their occupation of the southern bank below, has upon the whole province. The facility which the rivers and lakes offer for concentrating and supplying an American force for the invasion of Lower Canada, has been demonstrated last campaign. It takes nine days to go up from Montreal to Kingston, and only three to come down.

The country to the northwest, from the vicinity of Sandusky, at the western end of lake Erie to the Mississippi, was guaranteed to the Indians, by a solemn treaty of peace in 1794. The general conduct of the United States to the Indians shows, that they can have no military posts within that territory, consistently with the safety and independence of the Indian nations.

It has been proposed to establish the boundaries of Canada as they were in the time of the French. This would be a measure of doubtful policy, if it could even be accomplished, without greatly prolonging the war. It would in fact, be adding Canada to the United States: for the American population within the old limits of Canada, is much greater than the whole population of British North America. If that population were to declare itself independent, it might have the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi secured to it under the influence of Great Britain, together with other advantages, which she only can grant and ensure to a people in their local situation and circumstances.

It would probably be sufficient, for the security of the British possessions in North America, that the boundary, from the St. Croix were to follow the highlands which separate the waters falling into the British dominions from those that fall into the United States, till it reaches lake Champlain, between the islands called North and South Hero, and from thence crossing the said lake, and following the said highlands to Gravelly Point on lake Ontario, opposite to Kingston. The communication at Niagara would be sufficiently secured by a line running from a small bay on lake Ontario, near fort Niagara, to Eleven Mile Creek on lake Erie. From the vicinity of Sandusky, at the west end of lake Erie, the Indian boundary ought to run according to the treaty of 1794, to Kaskaskia river, and down that river to the Mississippi. The Spaniards will probably insist upon the restoration of Louisiana and the eastern bank of the Mississippi, according to the old treaties.

On the side of the Canadas, the proposed line would not deprive the United States of a population exceeding 20,000 souls; they would even gain territory on some parts of the line, not diminish their own security against invasion, and contribute to a good understanding in future with their neighbors in the British possessions, amongst whom they have so lately threatened to carry fire and sword.

The Gazette, governmt. paper.

OTHER MANUFACTURES

Of goods for apparel and furniture made in the year 1810.

Maine. Woolen cloth manufactory 1; yards made 2,000; value 5,250.

Massachusetts. Cotton duck 200 pieces; value 6,000 dolls. Hempen sail duck, 3,025 pieces; value 50,813 dolls. Tow cloth, 60,000 yards, value 33,000 dolls. Woolen cloth manufactory, 1; yards made 6,860, value, 10,290 dolls. Web lace and fringe to the value of 10,000 dolls. Cotton and wool spun in mills, 838,348 lbs. worth 931,926 dolls. Stockings, 37,951 pairs, value 28,450 dolls. Sewing silk and raw silk, 10 lbs. value 618 dolls.

New Hampshire. Tow cloth 723,039 yards.

Vermont. Woolen cloth manufactories, 2; web lace and fringe 1,240 yards, worth 174 dolls. Cotton and wool spun in mills 2,950 lbs. valued at 8,950 dolls. Yarn valued at 4,688 dolls. Stockings 24,139; worth 17,737 dolls. Thread, 4,742,920 runs and skeins; worth 139,716 dolls.

Rhode-Island. Woolen cloth manufactories 2; yards made 11,000; value 40,000 dolls. Web lace and fringe, 20,000 yards; value 3,120 dolls. Cotton and wool spun in mills, 433,815 lbs. worth 305,824 dolls. Stockings, 14,760 pairs; value 7,380 dolls. Thread 15,600 runs and skeins; value 976 dolls.

Connecticut. Hempen cloth to the value of 12,148 dolls. Woolen manufactories 15. Stockings to the value of 111,021 dolls. Sewing-silk and raw silk, worth 28,502 dolls.

New-Jersey. Tow cloth 21,721 yards, value 6,516 dolls. Thread, 43,690 runs and skeins; value 7,642 dolls.

New-York. Silk manufactory, 1; yards made 1600; value 1800 dolls. Blankets made, 278; worth 1,112 dolls. Carpeting and coverlets 200 yards, worth 60 dolls. Cotton and wool spun in mills, 8,200 lbs. worth 9,225 dolls. Yarn, 17,290 lbs. worth 12,890. Stocking 15,831 pairs, value 11,877 dolls.

Pennsylvania. Mixed cloths and hempen do. chiefly mixed, 1,891,025 yards. Hempen cloth 36,714 yards. Woolen cloth made in manufactories, 30,666 yards. Carpeting and coverlets, 9034 yards; value 9,949 dolls. Cotton, wooleg, hempen and flaxen manufacturing establishments, 5. Web lace and fringe, 721,850 yards; value 96,246 dolls. Cotton and wool spun in mills, 403,681 lbs. value 354,022 dolls. Hempen and flaxen yarn—mills 6—tons made 26; worth 5,160 dolls. Stockings 107,508 pairs; worth 134,406. Shirt buttons 7,663 dozen, value 406 dolls.

Delaware. Mixed cloths and hempen do. chiefly mixed, 17,820 yards, value, 10,578 dolls. Woolen cloth manufacturing establishments, 2; yards made, 20,500. worth 41,000 dolls. Cotton and wool spun in mills, 130,000 lbs. value 91,000 dolls. Stockings 6,363 pairs, value 4,750 dolls.

Maryland. Woolen cloth manufacturing establishment, 1; carpeting and coverlets, 750 yards, value 2,500 dolls. Cotton and wool spun in mills, 96,760 lbs. value 111,274 dolls. Stockings, 41,038 pairs, worth 23,546 dolls.

Virginia. Stockings, 227,578 pairs, value 227,567 dolls.

Ohio. Cotton and wool spun in mills, 10,000 lbs. value 11,250 dolls.

Kentucky. Bagging, for cotton, of hemp; establishments, 15; yards made 453,750; value 159,457 dolls.

North Carolina, and East Tennessee. No additional returns.

West Tennessee. Cotton and wool spun in mills 13,000 lbs. value 9,495 dolls.

South Carolina. Mixed cloths and flaxen do. chiefly mixed, 2000 yards, worth 1,950 dolls.

Georgia. Mixed cloth and hempen do. chiefly mixed, 2,348 yards, value 2,174 dolls. Bagging, for cotton, of hemp, 9,463 yards; value 5,032 dolls. Mixed cloths and flaxen do. chiefly mixed; 10,512 yards, value 7,138 dolls. Stockings, 5,683 pairs; value 5,683 dolls.

Orleans Territory. Stockings, 300 pairs; value 300 dolls.

Mississippi and Louisiana Territories. No additional returns.

Indiana Territory. Cotton and wool spun in mills to the value of 150 dolls.

Illinois and Michigan Territories and Columbia, (Dist.) No additional returns.

RECAPITULATION

Of the preceding minor articles, in the aggregate.
 Cotton duck, 200 pieces, valued at 6000 dolls.
 Mixed cloths and hempen do. chiefly mixed, 1,821,193 yards.
 Hempen cloth manufacturing establishments, 3,025 pieces; and 36,714 yards; value not stated.
 Tow cloth—802,718 yards.
 Woolen cloth manufacturing establishments 24; yards made 71,026.
 Silk manufactory 1; yards made 1800; value 1800 dolls.
 Blankets of wool, number made 278; value 1112 dolls.
 Carpeting and coverlets—yards made 9,984.
 Bagging (for cotton) of hemp. Establishments 13; yards made 463,213; value, 164,477 dolls.
 Mixed cloth and flaxen do. chiefly mixed, 12,512 yards.
 Web, lace and fringe—743,020 yards, worth 109,540 dolls.
 Cotton and wool spun in mills—1,942,766 lbs. value 1,834,046 dolls.
 Yarn—17,200 lbs. value 14,578 dolls.
 Hempen and flaxen yarn—mills 6; tons made 26; value 5,160 dolls.
 Stockings—manufactories, see “instruments and machinery,” &c. 481,399 pairs; value 572,742 dolls.
 Shirt buttons—7,968 dozen; value 406 dolls.
 Sewing silk and raw silk—value in dolls 29,121.
 Thread—4,802,200 runs and skeins; value 198,336 dolls.

§ The value of the above recited cloths or stuffs is included in the last column of the preceding table.

Instruments and machinery for the manufacture of cotton, flax, hemp, wool and silk into cloth, &c.

HATS.

States Territories and Districts.	Spinning wheels for cotton, flax, wool, &c.	Looms for cotton, wool, &c.	Carding machines.			Fulling mills,			Labor saving machinery.		Hatteries.			
			No.	lbs. carded.	Value.	No.	yds. full'd.	Value.	Spinning frances.	Spindles.	Number.	Wool and mules hats	Fur hats	Value in dollars.
Maine (Dis.)	16,047	73	450,255			40	357,340	89,344		785			60,123	160,965
Massachusetts	22,561	18	797,236	236,193		241	730,948	442,401		19,44			132,645	415,167
N. Hampshire	30,670	104	478,400	228,170		115	497,500	420,400		5,956			36,750	106,500
Vermont	67,755	139	798,500	47,910		165	942,900	233,740		804			96,760	193,520
Rhode Island	4,922		51,308			24	42,418	11,035		23			106,000	4,987
Connecticut	16,113	134	504,038			427	1,811,005	2,161,756		11,883			104,014	269,932
New York	33,068	413	1,881,590	946,708		28	27,745	34,345		12,283	124		47,024	582,209
New Jersey	4,648	128	257,406	147,834		52	201,640	213,890		1,184,848			34,521	91,052
Pennsylvania	133,907	17,577	240	1,940,350	199,437	213	687,383	306,063		6	532		47,024	1,588,245
Delaware		103	1			8				1,822			500	29,795
Maryland		6,348	32	67,936		28				6	106			321,712
Virginia	13,381	40,856	96			55	40,911	10,228		17			276,267	337,479
Ohio		10,856	18	85,000	8,600	21								
Kentucky		23,559	21	75,166		33	53,033	178,407		1,655				
North Carolina	128,434	40,978				20	45,220	2,607		50			25,300	79,400
E. Tennessee		6,963				1		6,250						47,544
West Tennessee		0,352				1	1,800	2,700						
South Carolina	5,334	14,939	4	3,500	350								8,236	36,045
Georgia	20,068	13,890								91			2,819	
Orleans Ter	518	992									15		4,560	35,430
Mississippi Ter		1,330	1											
Louisiana Ter	1,777	601												
Indiana, Ter.	1,380	1,256												
Illinois Ter.	630	466												
Michigan Ter.	120	17											600	3,900
Columbia (Dis.)	328	110	2	26,600	13,000				2	108			12,000	60,200
	372,743	316,392	1,776	7,472,611	1,837,508	1,082	5,452,960	4,117,304	204	122,617	612	1,095,465	457,664	4,373,744

INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY,

In addition to those contained in the preceding table.

Maine. No further return.
Massachusetts. Jennies 9; wire card manufactories 4; hand cards made 9,953; value 73,998 dollars; feet of cards 14,440; value 33,000 dolls. Spinning wheels made 6,393; value 17,982 dolls.

New-Hampshire. No further return.
Vermont. Reels made 430; value 515 dolls. Drawing and roving machines 2; billies 3; Jennies 23; looms with fly shuttles 5; patent shearing machine 1.

Rhode Island. Mules 3; Thossels 1; mills for making machinery for the manufacture of cotton and wool 12; value of the work done 43,500 dolls.

Connecticut. No further return.
New-York. The same.

New-Jersey. Reeds made 800; value 1000 dollars. Drawing and roving machines 3, mules 6; billies 4; Jennies 8; Throssels 2; twister 1.

Pennsylvania. Reeds made to the value of 3,035 dolls. Stocking looms 136; drawing and roving machine 1; mules 76; billies 45; Jennies 43; throssels 7; twisters 5; spooling machine 1; stretcher 1; looms with fly shuttles 206; water frames 7; reels 2; patent shearing machine 1; wool pickers 14. Manufactory for making cotton rollers 1; machine for cutting and setting card teeth 1; wheel iron manufactory 1; number made 2,400; value 700 dolls. Wire card manufactory 1; floor cloth stamping establishment 1; yards stamped 1500; value 3000 dolls. Machine makers 3; value of machines made 7,500; patent hat loom 1; hats of cotton and straw 500; value 250 dolls. Pair of hand cards 55,963.

Delaware. No further return.
Maryland. Stocking looms 12; drawing and roving machines 6; mule 1; jennies 5; looms with fly shuttles 2; reels 2; weaving machine by water 1

Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee. No further returns.

South Carolina. Jennies 172.
Georgia. Drawing and roving machine 1; mule 1; billy 1; jennies 39; looms with fly shuttles 8.

Orleans, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan Territories. No further returns, except 5 spinning wheel makers reported in Louisiana.

Columbia District. Drawing and roving machines 2; looms with fly shuttles 3; reels 1.

RECAPITULATION,

Of instruments and machinery, &c. noticed in the foregoing summary.

Hand cards, 55963 pairs.
 Reeds made, value 4570 dolls.
 Stocking looms 148.

Drawing and roving machines 21; mules 87; billies 53; jennies 299; throssels 10; twisters 6; spooling machine 1; stretcher 1; looms with fly shuttles 224; water frames 7; reels 5; patent shearing machines 2; wool pickers 14.

Mills for making machinery 12; value of machinery made 45,500 dolls.

Machine makers 3; value of machines 7,500 dolls. Spinning wheel makers 5; and 6,393 spinning wheels made, worth 17,982 dolls.

Patent hat loom 1; value of hats made of cotton and straw 250 dolls.

Manufactory of cotton rollers 1.
 _____ machines for cutting and setting card teeth 1.

_____ wheel irons 1; no. made 2400; value 700 dolls.

Wire card manufactories 5; hand cards made 9,953; value 79,398 dolls. feet of cards 14,400; value 33,000 dolls.

Floor cloth stamping establishment 1; yards stamped 1,500; value 3000 dolls.

Weaving machine by water 1.

Other iron works and manufactures of iron and steel.

Maine. Augurs and bits to the value of 2000 dolls.

Massachusetts. Wire drawing to the value of 29,912.

Hydraulic machines, worth 4600; tacks 11,000,000 worth 2000 dollars.

New Hampshire. No further returns.

Vermont. No further returns.

Rhode Island. One manufactory of wood screws, making 1,229 gross, worth 1525 dollars.

New York. No further returns.

New Jersey. One wire drawing manufactory. Door locks 935, worth 4,680 dollars. Large screws and steel springs to the value of 15,000 dollars.

Pennsylvania. Manufactories of saws 2; value

19,000 dollars. Wire drawing manufactory 1,

value 2000 dollars. Wire workers 6; value 18,700

dollars. Cutlery-shops 111; value of work in dol-

lars 113,360. Currying combs, dozens made,

1,248; worth 3,432 dollars. Flat irons—mills for

grinding 2; value of them made 2,050 dollars.

Files—manufactory 1; value made 3000 dollars.

Hydraulic engine makers 2; value of their work

25,000. Boring mills 3; gun barrels bored 1,670;

cannon bored 106; value 8,745 dollars. Planes—

manufactories 4; planes made 25,000; value 19,000

dolls.

Delaware.—No further returns.

Maryland.—Planes to the value of 42,000 dollars.

Virginia. Cannon bored 35; value 2,490 dollars.

Swords 1081; worth 5,405 dollars. Door locks

380, value 760 dollars. Augurs and bits, 24,000;

worth 8,400 dollars.

Ohio. No further returns.

Kentucky. No further returns.

North Carolina. From manufactures not named to

the value of 135,160 dollars.

Tennessee, (east and west) South Carolina and Geor-

gia. No further returns.

Recapitulation of the items in the preceding summary.

Boring mills 3; gun barrels bored 1670; cannon bored

136; value 11,235 dollars.

Swords—1081 made, worth 5,405 dollars.

Saws—manufactories 2; value of the saws made

19,000 dollars.

Wire—drawing mills 2; value 26,912 dollars. Wire

workers 6, value of their work 18,700.

Planes—manufactories 6—value of those made

61,000 dollars.

Door locks—number 1,316; value 5,440 dollars.

Augurs and bits—number made 24,000; value

10,400 dollars.

Cutlery—shops 111; value of work 113,360 dollars.

Currying combs—dozens 1,248; value 3,432 dollars.

Flat irons—worth 2,000 dollars.

Files—worth 3000 dollars.

Hydraulic engine makers 3; value of their work

25,000 dollars.

Peaks—number made 11,000,000; worth 2,000 dolls.

Wood screws—manufactory 1; gross made 1,220;

value 1,525 dollars.

Large screws and steel springs—worth 15,000 dolls.

Iron manufactures not named, to the value of 135,650

dollars.

Manufactures of gold, silver, set work and mixed metals.

[The returns of these are too imperfect to deserve a tabular form to shew them.]

Checks and watches. Value—in **Massachusetts**

46,185; in **Vermont**, 350; in **Maryland**, 3,880; in **Vir-**

ginia, 7,027—total value 57,442 dollars.

Gold and silver work and jewelry. Value in **Massachusetts** 161,625; in **Pennsylvania**, 901,250; in **Vir-**

ginia 4,300—total value 1,067,175 dollars. Also, 2 shops in **Maryland**; 40 in **Orleans Ter.** and 3 in **Louisiana**—total shops 45.

Tin and copper ware. Value—**Vermont**, 1200; in **Virginia** 52,915—total value 54,115 dollars. Also 30 shops in **Orleans, Ter.**

Tin-plate works. Value—**Massachusetts** 73,715; **Connecticut** 139,370; **New-Jersey** 29,250; **Maryland** 91,500; **Mississippi Ter.** 7,200—total 341,035 dolls. also 2 shops in **Louisiana Territory.**

Brass founderies. In **Rhode Island** 1; lbs. made 6,000; value 4,500 dolls. In **Connecticut** 4 founderies. In **Maryland** 6 founderies; value of manufactures 61,500 dolls—totals 11 founderies; 6,000 lbs. brass made; value 66,000 dolls.

Copper, brass and tin manufactures. In **Massachusetts**, quantity manufactured 45,135; and of copper and brass 29,964. In **Pennsylvania** 109 manufactures, and 361,600. In **Maryland**, one manufactory. In **Virginia**, of copper, brass and tin 2240; and of copper and brass, 1,680 dolls.

Type founderies. In **Connecticut**, one foundery. **Pennsylvania**, type made 75,000 lbs. **Maryland**, one foundery.

Brass, jewelry and plated ware.—In **Connecticut**, to the value of 49,200.

Plated ware. In **New Jersey**, 2 manufactories; value 18,350 dolls.

Stills made. In **Maryland**, 20; value 1,600. **Virginia**, 768; value 76,800. **North Carolina**, value 4,000 dolls.

Manufactures of mixed metals. In **Massachusetts**, 350,791 lbs. value 151,481 dolls.

Hydrostatic machine makers. In **New Jersey**, 2.

Coffee mills. In **Pennsylvania**; number made 4000; value 6000 dolls.

Bell founderies. In **Massachusetts**, weight of bells, 21,410 lbs. value 8,555 dolls. **Pennsylvania**, 10 founderies; value of work 63,000 dolls.

Metal buttons. In **Massachusetts**, value 20,000 dolls.

Vermont, 400 dolls. **Connecticut**, 155,000 gross; value 102,125 dolls. **Pennsylvania**, 3,640 gross; value 3,000 dolls. **Virginia**, value 300 dolls.

Lead, and manufactures of lead.

Lead in pigs. **Massachusetts**, value 200 dolls. **Virginia** 156 tons value 26,520 dolls.

Black lead. **Pennsylvania**, value 410 dolls.

Red and white lead manufactured. **Pennsylvania**, 369 tons.

Lead in shales. **Pennsylvania**, manufactories 6; tons made 373. In

Virginia the value of 2,040 dolls.

Red and white lead, leaden shot and type. **Pennsylvania**, value

296,260 dolls.

Plumbers work. **Pennsylvania**, plumbers 3; value made 72,000 dolls.

Soap and candles, and oils.

Maine. Hard soap 348,000 lbs. value 31,650 dolls.

Massachusetts. Tallow candles 1,429,550 lbs. value 217,060 dolls.

Spermaceti candles 463,600 lbs. value 178,300 dolls. Hard soap,

2,043,720 lbs. and 1,100 blks. soft soap—value of soap 358,097 dolls.

Spermaceti oil 77,000 galls. whale oil 249,728 galls—value of these

oil 240,520 doll.

Rhode Island. Tallow candles 90,000 lbs. value 15,000 dolls.

New Jersey. Tallow candles, value 11,820 dolls. soap 3,840 dolls.

Pennsylvania. Manufactories of tallow candles 26; lbs. made

1,500,984. Hard soap 3,823,900 lbs.—value of soap and candles

512,338 dolls. Spring oil, 550 galls—value 1,100 dolls. White wax

candles—value 28,000 dolls.

Maryland. Soap and candle manufactories 7—value made 98,000

dolls.

Virginia. Tallow candles 276,248 lbs.—value 47,081 dolls. Hard

soap 783,794 lbs.—value 78,750 dolls.

North Carolina. Tallow candles 8000 lbs.—value 1,600 dolls.

Georgia. Tallow candles 30,000 lbs.—value 6,000 dolls. Hard

soap 100,000 lbs.—value 12,500 dolls.

Orleans Territory. Tallow candles 9,000 lbs.—value 1,800 dolls.

Hard soap 166,494 lbs.—value 19,958 dolls.

Michigan territory. Tallow candles, 6,540 lbs.—value 2,350 dolls.

Hard soap 37,000 lbs.—value 4,750 dolls.

RECAPITULATION.—Tallow candles, 3,358,581 lbs. Spermaceti

candles 465,000 lbs. white wax candles—value 28,000 dolls.

Hard soap 6,789,678 lbs. Soft soap 4100 blks. Spermaceti oil

77,695 galls. Whale oil 249,728 galls. Spring oil 550 galls—also

candles and soap to the additional value of 63,000 dolls.

Manufactures of hides and skins.

States, Territories and Districts.	Tanneries.			Shoes, boots, slip pers, &c.		Saddlery	
	Number.	Number of hides.	Skins, various.	Tons value in dolls.	Pair of shoes boots and slip pers.	Value of shoes, &c. in dollars.	Value of saddlery in dollars.
Maine, (District)	200	26,990	22,163 calf skins,	231,174	129,564	135,281	24,678
Massachusetts,		174,596	131,224 skins*	1,212,979	2,218,671	2,301,792	188,726
New Hampshire,	236	-	853,390 lbs leather,	251,700	-	-	-
Vermont,	205	-	1,731,520 do.	386,500	304,280	375,765	127,840
Rhode Island,	52	15,971	10,070 skins*†	95,183	37,000	27,000	21,000
Connecticut,	403	-	-	476,339	-	423,812	-
New York,	867	151,165	272,162 skins*	1,079,742	-	-	-
New Jersey,	348	46,515	32,994 do.*†	386,187	342,793	427,685	-
Pennsylvania,	715	-	-	1,599,044	1,327,776	1,326,107	-
Delaware,	25	-	32,180 hides & skins†	111,271	34,898	53,747	-
Maryland,	191	-	215,844 do.	774,322	306,462	500,300	177,944
Virginia,	442	273,829	-	676,947	266,643	601,122	251,159
Ohio,	217	-	-	153,581	-	-	-
Kentucky,	267	-	70,432 hides & skins,	255,212	-	-	-
North Carolina,		150,868	-	396,645	-	220,000	-
Tennessee,	59	11,924	-	95,077	-	5,347	27,045
South Carolina,	83	13,557	-	40,671	6,220	15,856	15,675
Georgia,	31	18,621	500 calf skins,	68,873	-	-	-
Orleans Territory	16	13,570	7,390 do.	65,270	61,264	122,528	-
Mississippi Ter.	10	-	-	39,530	-	-	-
Louisiana Ter.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana Ter.	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois Ter.	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan Ter.	5	1,360	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia (D.s.)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,316	900,266		8,388,250	5,035,317	8,044,553	834,787

NOTES.—*Massachusetts 65,888 calf, 2,900 hog; 62,536 sheep. Rhode Island, 9263 calf; 208 hog; 1070 sheep. New York, 210,445 calf; 61,631 sheep. New Jersey, 20,320 calf; 3,674 sheep. †Rhode Island, also returns 99,604 lbs. sole leather. New Jersey, 9,000 lb. leather; and 123,482 dollars value of leather unnamed. Delaware, 14,330 lbs. leather.

HIDES AND SKINS—other particulars in addition to those in the preceding table:

Massachusetts. Catgut to the value of 2,000 dolls. Morocco skins, 21,817 doz. worth 130,160 dolls. Leather gloves 4,875 doz. value of dressed buckskins, leather gloves and overalls 14,525 dolls.
 Vermont. Leather gloves 17 1/2 doz. pairs—dressed skins, &c. gloves, &c. to the value of 153 dolls.
 Rhode Island. Morocco 333 doz. skins, worth 4,000 dolls. Trunks 2,350. Number of saddles and bridles 1,650. Value of trunks 7,500 dolls. Leather gloves, 1,800 doz. pairs, value of gloves, dressed buckskins and overalls, 10,800 dolls. One water mill for dressing leather.
 New York Morocco 13,083 doz. skins; value 219,800 dolls.
 Pennsylvania. Glue, value 53,206 dolls. Razor strap manufactories 2; value 2,400 dolls. Furriers 3; value 22,000 dolls. Morocco manufactories 7; dozen skins 8,320; value 165,400 dolls. Trunks, 11,372; number of saddles and bridles 88,818. Harness, value 3,500 dolls. Mockasons 300 pairs; value 150 dolls. Pairs of buckskin overalls 200; dozen pairs of leather gloves 2,696; value of dressed buckskins, gloves and overalls, 24,143 dolls.

Maryland. Morocco factories 2. Shoemakers 331. Saddlers shops 94. Number of saddles and bridles 12,150. Sets of harness 1,135. Glue, Value 500 dolls.
 South Carolina. Shoemakers 26.
 Orleans Territory. Shoemakers 162. Deer skins dressed 100.
 Louisiana T. Shoemakers 12. Saddlers shops 3.
 Illinois T. Shoemakers 6. Saddlers shops 3.
 Michigan T. Saddler's shop 1. Saddles and bridles 60.
 No additional returns from the states, territories, &c. not named.

Recapitulation of the preceding items.
 Glue, value 53,706 dolls.
 Razor straps, value 2,000 dolls.
 Furriers, value 22,000 dolls.
 Catgut, value 2,000 dolls.
 Morocco, doz. skins, 44,053; value 519,360 dolls.
 Shoemakers, No. 537; trunks 16,722; saddlers shops 101; number of saddles and bridles 102,678; sets of harness 1701, and harness to the value of 1487 dolls. Mockasons 300 pair; value 150 dolls. Buckskin overalls 200; deer skins dressed 100; dozen leather gloves 9,384; water mill for dressing leather 1; value of dressed leather, gloves and overalls 46,811.

See next page

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 20 of VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1814.

WROLE NO. 150.

Mec olim meminisse iuvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per ann.

Manufactures from seed.

Grain, fruit and liquors.

States, Territories and Districts.	Flaxseed oil.			Spirits distilled				Beer, ale & porter			
	Mills.	Gallons of oil.	Value in dollars.	Distilleries.	Gallons of spirits distilled from fruit and grain.	Gallons of spirits distilled from molasses.	Value of all spirits distilled in dollars.	Breweries.	Atts. brewed, 31 1/2 gal. each.	Value in dollars.	
Maine (District)	5	2,000	3,000	4	169,300	-	107,300	-	-	-	
Massachusetts,	53	44,460	46,982	-	380,210	2,472,000	1,648,326	-	22,400	86,450	
New Hampshire,	19	20,560	22,160	18	135,950	-	74,450	-	-	-	
Vermont,	26	50,637	50,637	125	173,285	-	129,964	1	-	-	
Rhode Island,	3	9,560	11,950	15	1,193,398	-	848,240	-	-	-	
Connecticut,	24	-	64,712	560	1,374,404	-	811,144	-	-	-	
New York,	28	33,427	41,784	591	2,107,243	-	1,635,794	42	66,896	340,766	
New Jersey,	6	29,600	29,600	727	1,102,272	-	615,125	0	2,170	17,229	
Pennsylvania,	171	521,375	518,421	3,594	6,552,284	-	3,996,045	48	71,273	376,072	
Delaware,	-	-	-	51	27,600	-	15,480	2	-	476	7,616
Maryland,	13	16,375	14,950	1,509	733,042	107,700	509,660	7	9,330	69,380	
Virginia,	32	28,902	28,902	3,663	2,367,589	-	1,711,679	7	4,251	23,898	
Ohio,	4	3,752	3,941	345	1,212,266	-	580,180	13	1,116	5,712	
Kentucky,	9	4,605	4,605	2,000	2,220,773	-	740,242	-	-	-	
North Carolina,	9	5,230	5,265	-	1,386,691	-	758,005	-	-	-	
Tennessee,	-	-	1,800	756	801,245	-	400,959	-	-	-	
South Carolina,	1	100	100	-	436,855	-	297,060	-	-	-	
Georgia,	-	-	-	126	545,212	-	462,393	1	187	11,268	
Orleans Territory,	-	-	-	17	-	227,925	157,025	-	-	-	
Mississippi Territory,	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Louisiana Territory,	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Indiana Territory,	-	-	-	19	35,950	-	16,230	-	-	-	
Illinois Territory,	-	-	-	8	10,200	-	8,670	-	-	-	
Michigan Territory,	-	-	-	4	20,400	-	14,172	-	-	-	
Columbia (District)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2,900	17,400	
	383	770,58	848,809	14,191	22,977,167	2,827,625	15,558,040	132	182,690	953,791	

*North Carolina, 5,426 stills; South Carolina, 1,458 do.

Dry manufactures from grain.

Starch and hair powder. Pennsylvania 358,000 lbs.—value 41,766 dollars. Maryland, 157,314 lbs.—value 9,000 dollars. Total, 515,314 lbs. starch, worth 70,766 dollars.

Wafers. Pennsylvania—value 5,900 dollars.

Other manufactures from seed.

Pennsylvania. Mustard 25,510 lbs.—value 10,200 dollars.

Wines.

Current wine. Rhode Island, barrels of 65 galls. each, 75;—value 4,990. Pennsylvania, 67 barrels; value 3,366 dollars.

Grape wine. Pennsylvania, 5 barrels, 25 galls. each. Indiana territory, 96 barrels, worth 6,000 dollars.

Manufactures of wood.

[The manufactures of wood are so imperfectly returned as not to deserve a table. The following are all the particulars give.]

Shipping. Massachusetts 23,410 tons; value 656,095 dollars. Pennsylvania 13,197; value 1,901,930—total 36,607 tons; value 1,658,025 dollars.

Boats. Tons built, in Pennsylvania 389; value 19,140. Boat-builders in Louisiana T. 2. In Illinois T. 2; value of the boats, 1260. Total value of the boats returned 21,750.

Cabinet wares. Massachusetts, value 318,622 dollars. Vermont, do. 118,450. Pennsylvania, makers 403; value 647,870 dollars. Maryland, makers 45; value 2,704 dollars. Virginia, value 114,557 dollars. Orleans T. makers, 5; Louisiana T. 6; Illinois T. 6. Totals returned—makers 893; value 1,226,542 dollars.

Chairs. Massachusetts, dozens made, 1,699; value 96,060 dollars. Virginia 507 doz.—value 9,123 dollars. Chair maker in Louisiana T. 1. Total returned—1 chair maker; 2,301 doz. made; value 105,985 dollars.

Waggons. Massachusetts, No. made, 2,290; value 43,600 dollars. Pennsylvania, 8,628; value 21,650. Total returned, 10,918 waggons, worth 259,225 dollars.

Carriages. Maine, to the value of 9,000 dollars. Massachusetts 733

carriages, worth 122,674 dollars. Connecticut to the value of 68,855 dollars. New Jersey 129,500 dollars. Pennsylvania 51 makers; value of their work 578,316 dollars. Maryland, 22 makers; value 307,500 dollars. Virginia, No. made 1,689; value 143,504 dollars. Orleans T. makers 16. Totals returned, 89 makers; 2413 carriages; value 1,459,249 dollars.

Cooper's Wares. Massachusetts, casks made 37,995; value 69,319 dollars. Pennsylvania, ships 938; value of work 318,887 dollars. Virginia 1,047 casks; value 345 dollars. Illinois 7 shops. Totals returned, ships 935; casks made 39,042; value of work 415,550.

Water turning machinery. Pennsylvania, No. 3; value of work 840 dollars.

Block and pump makers. Orleans T. 7. Saddle-trees. Pennsylvania, 10 makers; value of work 2,075 dollars. Maryland, 1 maker; 1,500 trees made; value 750 dollars.

Last and boot trees. Pennsylvania, makers 3; value of work 3,000 dollars.

Prints cut. Pennsylvania, establishments 4; value of work 6,000 dollars. Printing presses. Pennsylvania, manufacturers 2; value of work 20,000 dollars.

Bark ground. Rhode Island, 2 mills; New-Jersey to the value of 3,500 dollars. Pennsylvania 24 mills.

Baskets. Pennsylvania, number made 24,012; value 9,466 dollars.

Rokes. Massachusetts—manufactory 1; No. made 11,006; value 1,870 dollars.

Corks cut. Pennsylvania, establishments 3; value 3,000 dollars. Wooden clocks. Vermont, No. made 4; value 36 dollars. Connecticut; No. made 1,563; value 122,956 dollars.

Chip Aets. Pennsylvania, No. made 6,312.

Wooden ware unnamed. Massachusetts, value 31,000 dollars.

Essence and oils from wood.

Essence of spruce. Massachusetts 1,250 lbs. worth 2,500 dollars. Oil, or spirits of turpentine and varnish. Massachusetts, 6,000 gallons, value 18,000 dollars. Pennsylvania 22,000 galls, value 30,600 dollars. North Carolina, 24 stills; 94,000 galls—value 138,000 dollars.

States, &c.	Paper.			Sugar Refined.			Glass.			Pottery ware.			Tobacco and snuff.			Rope walks.			Gun powder.			Salt.		
	Mills.	Reams.	Tons.	Value in dollars.	Refiners.	Pounds refined.	Value in dollars.	glass wks.	Value of glass in dollars.	Potteries.	Value in dollars.	Snuff mills.	lbs. tobacco & snuff manufactured.	Value of snuff and man. tob. in dollars.	Walks.	tons made cable and cordage.	Value in dollars.	Mills.	pounds made.	Value in dolls.	Works.	Bushels made.	Value in dollars.	
Maine,	2	4,500		16,000																				
Mass.	6	495,129		290,951																				
N. H.	11	33,350		42,451																				
Vt.	11	14,625	89	70,050	2																			
R. I.	19	77,756		82,188																				
N. Y.	28	10,380		233,268	1	2,474,742	420,706	2	27,360	12	30,740	2	200,000 lbs snuff	45,20	13	545	163,500	7	43,640	1	800	600	1,000	
N. J.	14	1,038,813	340	49,750	4																			
Pen.	64	1,053,981		626,749	11	3,364,59	605,618	8	*608,806	2	35,850	67	{ 2,867,57 lbs. tobacc	410,916	35	933	357,498	2	280,866	153,825	1	606	2,050	
Del.	4	22,200		75,000	7																			
Md.	9	3,000		77,515																				
Va.	4	2,400		22,400																				
Ohio,	2	6,200		10,000																				
Ky.	6	2,400		18,600																				
N. C.	5	2,400		6,000																				
Tenn.	2	15,500		15,500																				
S. C.	1																							
Geo.																								
O. T.					1	50,000	13,000			1														
M. T.																								
L. T.																								
Ind. T.																								
Ill. T.																								
Mic. T.																								
Cal. D.	1				2	800,000	144,000	1	*56,000	1	3,000													

And 23,500 rolls. *New-York, 3,805,000 square feet glass. A new Jersey, 392,000 do. 7,600 bottles. Maryland, 540,000 square feet glass, 7000 bottles. Columbia, 500,000 square feet. †Massachusetts, 468,193 square feet of roof works. North Carolina, 566 vms.

179,433,521 629 1,669,718 337,857,211 1,415,724 22 1,046,004 194 259,720 825,331,293 1,189,575 173 10,834,243 3,502,208 1,397,111 803,007 621,238,365 1,149,725

Manufactures of paper.
Paper stamped. Rhode Island, 8,000 pieces, worth 8,000 dolls.
 Pennsylvania, 4 establishments; 140,000 pieces; value 97,417 dolls.
Playing cards. Massachusetts, value 97,500 dolls. New Jersey, 3,000 doz. packs; value 3,750 dolls. Pennsylvania, 4 manufactories, value 42,900 dolls.

Marble, stone and slate manufactures.
Marble manufactured. Connecticut, value 11,000 dolls; Pennsylvania 22 yards, value of work 340,150 dolls. Maryland 2 yards; value 6,900 dolls.
Marble sawed. Massachusetts 16 mills; 89,400 feet sawed; value 35,000 dolls. Vermont 1 mill; 20,000 feet sawed; value 10,000 dolls. Pennsylvania 2 mills; value of work 30,020 dol. Also 2,985 dol. in stone cutters work.

Mill stones. Maryland, one manufactory, value of work 6,000 dol.
Manufactures of soap stone. Massachusetts, value 13,000 dol. Maryland, 1,000 dol.

Glass cut.

In Pennsylvania, to the value of 6,000 dol.

Manufactures of Tobacco.

Seams. Pennsylvania, American 29,000, worth 44,253; Spanish 3,908,000; value 20,550 dol.

Drugs, dye-stuffs, paints, &c. and dyeing.

Drugs. N. w. Jersey, value 30,000 dol. Pennsylvania 8 manufactories; value articles made 126,950 dol.
Nitre, brimstone, and borax. &c. Massachusetts, value 1,350 dol. Pennsylvania 300 tons; value 344,100 dol.

Glauber salts. Massachusetts 3342.8 lbs. value 13,369 dol. West Tennessee 591 lbs. value 148 dol.
Coppers. Vermont 8,960 lbs. value 1,200 dol. West Tennessee 50,500 lbs. value 6,310 dol.

Turnstone. Maryland 200 lbs. value 40 dol.
Prussian blue. Pennsylvania 3,000 lbs. value 4,000 dol.
Paints. N. w. Jersey 100 tons; value 32,000 dol.
Lampblack. Pennsylvania, value 4,000 dol.

Printers ink. Massachusetts, 6,000 lbs. value 3,000 dol.
Dyers. Pennsylvania 40; value of their work 24,025 dol. The dyers in many of the other states returned with the fulling mills.

Brushes—Sieves—curled Hair.

Brushes. New Hampshire 1,665 dozens; value 5,000 dol. Pennsylvania 21 makers; value of the work 91,760 dol. Maryland 2 makers; value 21,000 dol.

Sieves. Vermont, No. made 862; value 394 dol.
Curled hair. Maryland, value 3,937 dol. Virginia 400 lbs. value 150 dol.

Miscellaneous manufactures.

Hand bellows. Pennsylvania, manufactories 2; value of work 6,500 dol.

Chocolate. Massachusetts 255,500 lbs. value 73,100 dol. New York 30,000 lbs. value 8,551 dol. New Jersey 3,000 lbs. value 60,000 dol. Pennsylvania 216,200 lbs. value 41,700 dol. Maryland 9,000 lbs. value 1,800 dol. Total, chocolate, 810,700 lbs. worth 135,190 dolls.

Composition ornaments. Pennsylvania, manufactory 1; value of work 6,000 dol.

Corn brooms. Massachusetts, No. made 70,000; value 4,000 dol.
Drums. Pennsylvania, manufactories 3; value made 2,500 dol.

Engraving. Pennsylvania, establishments 16; value of work 33,200 dolls.

Book binding. New Jersey 1 binder. Pennsylvania 102 binders; value of their work 107,183 dol.

Artificial flowers. Pennsylvania, value 6,700 dol.
Ground ginger. Pennsylvania, pounds ground 57,000; value 5,520 dolls.

Tortoise shell, ivory and horn manufactories. Massachusetts, horn combs 49,005 doz. Vermont 300 doz. Pennsylvania 6,740 doz. Value of tortoise shell, ivory and horn workings, Massachusetts 86,924. Vermont 480. Connecticut 70,000. Pennsylvania 31,225. Maryland 28,000 dol.

Looking glass frames. Pennsylvania, 12 framers; value of work 100,000 dol.

Muslin and linen printing. Pennsylvania 8 printers; 123 hands employed; 1,061,32 yards printed; value 145,000 dolls.

Musical instruments. Massachusetts, value 17,830 dol.
Printing. Vermont 1 office; value of work 3,94 dol. Pennsylvania 108 offices; value of work 251,517 dol.

Suspenders. Pennsylvania, manufactories 2; dozens made 2,224; value 19,049 dol.

Straw bonnets. Massachusetts, value 551,084 dol. Vermont, No. made 380; value 1,919 dol. Rhode Island, No. made 7,250 doz. value 24,400 dol. Connecticut, value 27,400 dol. New Jersey No. made 40; value 160 dol. Total value, 605,653 dol.

Spearmint. Massachusetts, value 10,000 dolls.
Steel Thimbles. Massachusetts 2,777 doz. value 10,000 dol.

Umbrellas. Pennsylvania, makers 7; value made 43,000 dolls.
Upholstery. Pennsylvania, upholsterers 9; value of their work 155,000 dolls.

Wigs. Massachusetts 7,050 doz. value 7,990 dol. Pennsylvania value 38,000 dol.

Miscellaneous goods. Connecticut, value 71,512 dol. Louisiana Ter. 34,657 dol.

Maine (District)	2,137,751
Massachusetts,	17,516,423
New-Hampshire,	3,155,027
Vermont,	4,325,824
Rhode-Island,	3,079,556
Connecticut,	15,900,560
New-York,	114,569,136
New-Jersey,	4,703,063
Pennsylvania,	32,039,130
Delaware,	990,711
Maryland,	6,553,597
Virginia,	11,447,605
Ohio,	1,987,370
Kentucky,	\$4,120,683
North-Carolina,	5,323,322
East Tennessee,	1,156,049
West Tennessee,	1,552,225
South-Carolina,	\$2,174,157
Georgia,	\$2,743,863
Orleans territory,	814,905
Mississippi territory	314,305
Louisiana territory -	34,657
Indiana territory -	196,532
Illinois territory,	71,705
Michigan territory,	37,018
Columbia (District),	719,400

Amount in dollars

127,694,602

A summary of the manufactures of the United States in the year 1810, so far as they appear in the preceding tabular statement, taken from the returns of the marshals and the secretaries of the territories; exhibiting the respective values of the several descriptions or branches of manufactures and excluding doubtful articles.

1. Goods manufactured by the loom of cotton, wool, flax, hemp and silk, with stockings, \$39,497,067
2. Other goods of those five materials, spun, 2,052,120
3. Instruments and machinery, manufactured—value \$186,650, carding, fulling and floor cloth stamping by machinery—value \$5,957,816, 6,144,466
4. Hats of wool, fur, &c. and of mixtures of them, 4,323,744
5. Manufactures of iron, 14,364,526
6. Manufactures of gold, silver, set work, mixed metals, &c. 2,483,912

*The marshal of Rhode-Island represents his return as short of the real amount of manufactures, by 25 to 35 per cent.

†The marshal of Connecticut represents the manufactures of that state, as considerably greater than the sum reported.

‡It is presumed to be not improper to note here, that the *official* estimate of the manufactures of the state of New-York, received from thence in November last, and transmitted to the treasury in the month following, including some of those which have been classed as *doubtful*, amounts to \$33,387,566. It is not made by the marshal, and is in round numbers.

§The marshal of Kentucky considers the quantity of iron, as much greater than is reported. Such appearances and conjections appear throughout the United States.

¶The marshal of South-Carolina represents the returns of the various cloths and distilled spirits in that state, as not more than one-half of the real value, and that, in general, the manufactures are much more considerable.

¶The marshal of Georgia is decidedly of opinion, that the manufactures of that state amount to a much larger sum, than his assistants have reported.

A summary, shewing the value of *each* of the manufactures of the several states, territories and districts, in 1810, as are comprehended in the preceding tables, excluding *doubtful* articles.

7. Manufactures of lead,	325,560	Vermont,	5,407,290
8. Soap, tallow candles, wax and spermaceti, spring oil and whale oil,	1,766,292	Rhode-Island,	4,106,074
9. Manufactures of hides, and skins,	17,935,477	Connecticut,	7,771,923
10. Manufactures from seeds,	858,509	New York,	25,370,289
11. Grain, fruit, and case liquors distilled and fermented,	16,528,207	New-Jersey,	7,054,594
12. Dry manufactures from grain exclusively of flour, meal, &c.	75,765	Pennsylvania,	33,691,111
13. Manufactures of wood,	5,554,708	Delaware,	1,733,744
14. Manufactures of essences and oils, of and from wood,	179,150	Maryland,	11,468,794
15. Refined or manufactured sugars,	1,415,724	Virginia,	15,263,473
16. Manufactures of paper, paste boards, cards, &c.	1,939,285	Ohio,	2,894,290
17. Manufactures of marble, stone and slate,	462,115	Kentucky,	46,181,024
18. Glass manufactures,	1,047,004	North-Carolina,	6,653,152
19. Earthen manufactures,	259,720	East Tennessee,	3,611,029
20. Manufactures of tobacco,	1,260,373	West Tennessee,	
21. Drugs, dyestuffs, paints, &c. and dyeing,	500,382	South-Carolina,	3,623,595
22. Cables and cordage,	4,243,168	Georgia,	3,658,481
23. Manufactures of hair,	129,731	Orleans territory,	1,232,357
24. Various and miscellaneous manufactures,	4,347,601	Mississippi territory,	419,073
		Louisiana territory,	200,000
		Indiana territory,	300,000
		Illinois territory,	120,000
		Michigan territory,	50,000
		Columbia (District),	1,100,000
		<i>Amount in dollars</i>	172,762,676

Amount in dollars 127,694,602

An estimate of the value of the manufactures of the United States of America, excluding the doubtful articles, digested by states, districts and territories, formed by a consideration of all the reported details and by a valuation of the manufactures, which are entirely omitted or imperfectly returned:—for the year 1810.

Maine (District),	\$3,741,116
Massachusetts,	21,895,523
New-Hampshire,	5,225,045

*It is represented, as the concurrent opinion of several officers of the government of the United States, in Rhode-Island, that the increase of the cotton manufactures of that state, since 1810, is equal to 53 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum.

†The marshal of Connecticut represents, that there are constant additions to the number and capital of the manufactures, in that state.

‡The marshal of Kentucky represents the production of hemp, their greatest raw material, as double in many places, in 1811, and that the capacity of that state to supply salt-petre is very great.

Doubtful Articles.

A detailed statement of the goods made in the United States, which are of a doubtful nature in relation to their character as manufactures or agricultural, so far as they have been returned by the marshals and the secretaries of the Territories, for the year 1810

States, &c.	Flour and meal.					Saw mills.			Sugar.		Bricks.		Salt Petre.	
	Wheat mills	Orist mills	Dash ground	Bks. of flour or meal	Value of flour and meal in dollars.	Staw mills.	Feet sawed.	Value of common wood sawed in dollars.	lbs. made.	Value in dolls.	Number of bricks made.	Value in dolls.	Pounds made	Value in dolls.
Maine (Dis)														
Mass.	84		509,530		386,169	150	11,215,000	87,335			25,295,000	139,067	23,500	0,303
New Hamp.														
Vermont,									1,200,000	120,000				
R. Island,	22						28					2,000		
Connecticut														
New York,														
New Jersey														
Penn.	2008		4,024,640	844,417	10,800,290	1993	73,817,510	600,130	1,046,268	119,345	111 Kilns 536,666 bricks.	88,850	417,490	
Delaware,	4			12,400	1,004,250									
Maryland,	399			328,461	2,337,765	113			1,695,447	169,545				
Virginia,	441			754,827	5,399,163	112			3,023,805	302,389			59,175	16,244
Ohio,									2,171,647	308,932			201,937	33,648
Kentucky,													144,895	21,239
N. Carolina														
Tennessee,														
S. Carolina,	3	202		4,230	42,000	65			162,340	16,234				
Geo. Ter.							1	1,252,000	25,040					
Orleans ter.							34	6,790,000	339,500	hlds. 9,671	71,373			
Miss. Ter.												29 Kilns 140,100 bricks.	126,090	
Louisiana ter.	18	1				9								
Louisiana ter.	1	32	40,900	1,500	82,208	14	330,000	3,900	lbs. 50,000	5,000				
Ill. ter.	5			6,440	32,200	5	49,000	12,000	415,600	1,950				
Mich. ter.	4													
Col. (Dis.)	6		15,000	23,000	211,250									
	3917	350	4,590,070	2,056,268	20,588,545	2526	97,610,610	1,068,205	9,665,108	1,755,759		94,371,646	773,497	4,060,607

*Including 30,000 bbs. corn meal. †Planters sugar works 91; which also made 3,190 hlds. molasses, of 50 gallons each, worth 59,235 dolls. ‡Sugar camps. 6,000,000 lbs. value 4,830 dolls. ††Exclusive of the 9671 hlds. made in Orleans territory. ‡‡The aggregate value of Salt Petre, includes 2913 dolls. for East Tennessee, for which the weight is not returned.

DOUBTFUL ARTICLES,

Additional to those noticed in the preceding table.

Cotton pressed. Orleans T. 14 presses; value of work 6,456 dol.
 Malt. Vermont 100 bushels; value 100 dol. Pennsylvania 3,035 bush. value 3,303 dol.
 Pearled barley. Pennsylvania, mill 1; lbs. pearled 20,000; value 1,100 dol. Delaware, mills 2; lbs. pearled 150,000; value 10,000 dol.
 Wind mills. Pennsylvania, value of work 267 dol. Maryland 3 mills. Michigan territory 1.
 Clover seed. Pennsylvania, 27 mills; 11,650 bush. value 5,770 dol.
 Horse mills. Louisiana 15. Indiana 3 mills; 7,000 bush. ground. Michigan 3 mills.
 Mahogany saw mills. New Jersey, value of the work 6,000 dol. Pennsylvania 21 mills; 700,000 feet sawed; value of the work 17,800 dol.
 Pot and pearl ashes. Massachusetts 13 tons; value 1,619 dol. Vermont 1,500 tons; value 150,000 dol.
 Penn and pitch. Pennsylvania 2,000 tons. value 8,000 d.L
 Slate. Pennsylvania, quarry 1; value of slate 6,000 dol.
 Ledge. Orleans Ter. Works 40; lbs. made 45,000; value in dol. 45,000.
 Red Ochre. Tennessee 10,000 lbs. value 2,000.
 Yellow Ochre. Vermont 85 tons; value 1,025 d.L
 Hemp mills. Pennsylvania, lbs. 3,600; value 36 dol.
 Hens. Pennsylvania, one-sixth of a ton; value 25 d.L Kentucky 5,795 tons; value 69,500 dol.
 Fisheries. Massachusetts, barrels of mackerel 5,400; value of fisheries 4,85 dol.
 Lime. Vermont 18,320 bushels; value 6,312 dol. Rhode Island, 14 kilns, 235,200 bushels; value 5,900 dol. Pennsylvania 475 kilns; 1,001,510 bush. value 132,477 dol.
 Plaster of Paris ground. Pennsylvania 3,345 tons; value 40,990 dol.
 Tobacco. Maryland, 5,120 lbs. value 204,000 dol.

A summary, by states, territories and districts, of the goods made in the United States, which are of a doubtful nature in relation to their character as *manufactures*, or agricultural, so far as they have been returned by the marshals and the secretaries of the territories, for the year 1810.

State (District,)	\$
Massachusetts,	637,043
New-Hampshire,	
Vermont	286,537
Rhode-Island,	58,800
Connecticut,	2,000
New-York,	
New-Jersey,	94,850
Pennsylvania,	12,203,063
Delaware,	1,014,200
Maryland,	2,734,765
Virginia,	5,715,252
Ohio,	30,780
Kentucky,	1,033,180
North-Carolina,	
East Tennessee,	19,147
West Tennessee,	20,326
South-Carolina,	42,000
Georgia,	25,040
Orleans territory,	1,298,704
Mississippi territory,	
Louisiana territory,	
Indiana territory,	61,108
Illinois territory,	46,150
Michigan territory,	
Columbia (District)	211,250
<i>Amount in dollars</i>	<u>25,370,795</u>

*The whole of the grain, peas, beans, pickled and smoked meat, lard, butter, cheese and lumber (or boards and scantling, staves, heading, hoops, shingles, &c.) of the state of New-York, were *officially* computed, in round numbers, in November 1812, to amount to \$22,600,000, agreeably to the document transmitted to the treasury' from that state.

Horses, net cattle and sheep.

*Merino.	Massachusetts 73; mixed 2,652
	Pennsylvania 557; mixed 4,830
	Michigan Ter. 1
Whole No.	Massachusetts 105,276
	Vermont 450,00
	Connecticut 409,000
	New Jersey 10,153
	Pennsylvania 6,8,323
	Michigan Ter. 1,01

Horses—Pennsylvania 254,645
 Net cattle,—Ditto, 612,998
 *Including 759 of the Tunis mountain, or horned cattle.

We have thus concluded our laborious and troublesome undertaking. We have only to regret that the returns are much less perfect than we had hoped—yet the whole will be viewed with interest, and should be possessed by every gentleman desirous to ascertain the *summum bonum* of political intelligence, in a knowledge of his own country. *This*, in politics, is like a knowledge of one's self in morals—but the former, as well as the latter, is not sufficiently studied.

Though these returns were made in 1810 by the marshals, &c. the abstract from which the preceding tables and returns are copied was not published until late in the last year—the imperfection of the returns, (we are told), would have made the government willing to have suffered them to remain in chaos in the treasury department, had they not been so much called for by the people: to meet their wishes, and with a belief that their publication, while it threw some light on the industry and resources of the country, might serve as the *foundation* for a more correct and extensive work at the taking of the next census, a few copies were printed, not as an *official* article [as I have called it] but as a mere matter of information—as far as it went.

Sheep Breeding

Has become a highly interesting concern of the farmer, in most parts of the United States. The *Merino*, the most elegant, and also the *long-wooled* breed, the most useful, are raised with great care; the common sheep are greatly improved, and the whole multiplies in an astonishing manner.

It would not, perhaps, be overstraining the fact to say, that the number of sheep in the United States has been *trebled*, and the quantity of wool sheared *quadrupled*, within the last five years. This seems the *minimum* of the information I have received on the subject. To be sure it is only an estimate, but it is a general conclusion from many particulars that have come to my knowledge, by much observation of the facts that are publicly known and an extensive private correspondence. From present prospects (unless, indeed, our country should be ravaged by the enemy—subdued—and all sorts of manufacturing industry forbidden, as it would be in that case,) in five years more, we shall have an abundance of wool for the home demand; and, possibly, a considerable quantity for export. About twenty-five years ago it was said we had not enough to furnish each person with one pair of stockings *per annum*.

What the uncertainties of our foreign trade originated, the war, with a return of peace,* will com-

*The immense emigrations that may be expected from the war-worn countries of *Europe*, will powerfully second the operations alluded to, in a variety of ways. Thousands of manufacturers half-starved and exhausted at home, will seek among us the plenty of the land, to be enjoyed by moderate labor and by full employment.

plete. The pursuits of the people, and of the agriculturists especially, are materially and happily changed. They look to a market at their own doors, instead of inquiring whether such and such a thing will be in demand three or four thousand miles off. And, strange as the fact may appear, if we except tobacco and cotton, the truth is, that the general average price of the productions of the farmer, taking the whole United States into the consideration is higher this day than it was in 1805 or 1806; years of great commercial prosperity, though the crops have been as good as usual. It is absolutely so: The cause is to be found in our various manufactures.

Mr. Curtis, of New Kent, Virginia, had lately sheared from the backs of two sheep, of the Arlington long-wooled breed, twenty-one pounds two ounces of excellent wool. This gentleman deserves great praise for his perseverance and attention to this most useful breed of sheep, of far more importance than the *Merino*, as bearing wool of the proper quality for the ordinary clothing of the people at large, blankets, &c. We should be happy to hear that the farmers, generally, would imitate his example and profit by his experience.

The stock of *Merino's* is large in the United States, and their great productiveness still claims the first attention. Gen. Mason, of Georgetown, Col. sheared the present year 55lbs. 12oz. from 6 ewes; and John Thekeld, Esq. of the same place, in 1813, sheared 60ll. from four rams and two ewes—in 1814 he cut 78lb. 8oz. from two rams and six ewes. The lightest fleece of these twenty sheep weighed 7lb. 8oz. the heaviest 15lb. 5oz. total 194lb. 4oz. average for each, 9lb. 10oz. The wool is worth 175 cents per lb.

The culture of Cotton.

Some persons have "looked wild" at my sanguine calculations on the progress of manufactures, &c. in the United States. But I say to those persons, the experience of other countries is no rule for ours in any respect, as to the rise of population and extent of improvement. We have room enough for every species of industry, and every man is at liberty to follow the bent of his inclination, *any where*, as he pleases and in what manner he likes, which is not the case in Europe, from whence we are apt to draw our examples.

Within the last 20 years, one of the greatest staples that the commerce of any country of the like population has, is attained in our cotton—a second, in substitutes for *foreign drink*, the value of which exceeded all that the wheat, flour and corn, we exported, produced, is nearly accomplished—a third, in *hemp*, is fixed—a fourth, in *sheep's wool*, goes on so happily, that in five years our products will probably exceed those of *Spain*, in her best days—a fifth, in *sugar*, looks well—and others are pushing onward with the rapidity of growth and prosperity that belongs to a free people, blessed with a rich soil and wholesome climate.

Let a man look at these advantages—and contrast the plenty of the United States with the poverty and poor-houses of Europe, and find in the contrast new excitements to patriotism.

The following "Extract of a letter dated Savannah, 11th December, 1788, addressed to colonel Thomas Proctor, Philadelphia, from the late Richard Leake, Esq. received from, and now in the possession of Trench Coxie, Esq. President of the Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the useful arts," has been recently published.—It may well be called a "modern antiquity," and as a curiosity well deserves record in this work:

"I have been this year an adventurer (and the first that has attempted it on any large scale) in introducing a new staple for the planting interest of this state, the article of cotton. Several here as well as in Carolina have followed me, and tried the experiment; and it is likely to answer our most sanguine expectations, samples of which I beg leave now to send you, and request you will lay them before the Philadelphia Society for encouraging Manufactures, that the quality may be inspected into. I shall raise about 5000 pounds in the seed, from about 8 acres of land, and next year I intend to plant from 50 to 100 acres, if suitable encouragement is given, the principal difficulty that arises to us is the clearing it from the seed, which I am told they do with great dexterity and ease in Philadelphia with gins or machines made for that purpose. I shall now esteem it a singular favor your procuring me one of those gins and I will thankfully pay whatever the cost of it may be. I am told they make them, that will clean from 30 to 40 lbs. clean cotton in a day and upon a very simple construction—it would be the interest of the Planter to sell it in the seed for the following reasons: in the winter we can employ our negroes in cutting lumber, ditching and clearing land. Secondly, negroes are not so handy and dexterous at any kind of machinery, in cleaning it, as white people, with you labor is cheap, people are numerous and ginning of cotton can be done within doors in winter, when no other work can be done. I am directed by captain Kirby to apply to Mr. Thomas Wetherill or gen. Miffin of Philadelphia, who are members of the society for encouraging manufactures; but as I am unacquainted with those gentlemen, I beg leave to do it through you and request you will lay the samples of the cotton I send you before them. I shall be glad to know what quantity would sell and what price it will fetch in the seed, and what price clean: if suitable encouragement is given, I have not the smallest doubt, but this state will be able to furnish all that will be necessary for the manufactures in the northern states. The lands in the southern parts of this state are admirably adapted to the raising of this commodity, the climate is so mild so far to the south, scarce any winter to be felt and another grand advantage, whites can be employed, the labor is not severe attending it, not more than raising Indian corn, it is planted on high land and thrives the best near the salt water. I shall be glad to receive any information or instructions from those gentlemen on this business from time to time and will cheerfully communicate any further discoveries or experiments I make in the planting or raising a rare material of so much magnitude to the manufacturing interest of America."

Letters to the Editor.

The first of these letters was designed as a private communication to the editor, chiefly to obtain information of a market for wool, which it is earnestly desired the dealers in that article will afford, for the benefit of the community: but it contains so much interesting matter that we have ventured to publish it as it was received, merely withholding the name and residence of the writer, who is a gentleman of the first consideration in the western part of Virginia: I hope in the motive he will find an apology for the liberty taken. The other announces a very important discovery.

VIRGINIA, May 28th, 1814.

SIR—You will pardon me for this unusual mode of obtruding my letter upon you; but the subject of it

will, I have no doubt, be to you at once a sufficient apology, as your whole labors seem directed to the establishment of a national character; or, at all events, a "home influence," in making the nation acquainted with the greatness of its resources, in which its independence really consists.

I must frankly own that I have always felt more like what I abstractly though an American ought to feel, when I have read your Weekly Register, and became more fully acquainted with the details of the establishments and progress of domestic manufactories.

I have perused with much pleasure, the article "Manufactures" in the Register of May 14th, and think the calculations just; but cannot otherwise than believe, that six years is much too long a time to allow sheep to double themselves, without overstraining any point—as my experience will bear me out in saying that sheep will more than double themselves in this country every two years.

In making a calculation upon the increase of sheep, I do not mean to instance the flocks generally; it is only where the attention of the farmer has been directed to them with care; for, heretofore, throughout Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, I know of my own knowledge that sheep were only considered as an useful appendage to the farm, incurring no expense, generally very little attention, and affording supplies for the table, and a little wool for the slaves. Under all these circumstances, so hostile to the increase of sheep, there was no farmer, however neglectful, who had not more than sufficient.

Since the war the raising of sheep has become an object, and very many gentlemen in the western country have increased their flocks to incredible numbers; three, five and six thousand; and I have little doubt but some of the flocks to the south and west will in a very few years equal those of Spain.

I find in the same paper referred to, that the calculation has been made at three pounds of wool to a sheep, which is entirely too low—any flock in this great tract of country will produce that, and where they are at all mixed with the merino, they produce double that quantity, and this is now generally the case. I have been informed by major-general

—, who is the most extensive farmer in this quarter of the country, that the sheep on one of his farms averaged six pounds—and my own I suppose at about five pounds, as some of the fleeces weighed four, eight, and ten pounds.

Since I have determined to increase my sheep to the greatest extent, I have endeavored to infuse the same desire into the people generally about me; and think I have succeeded very well. As soon as they become acquainted with an easy and sure market for the wool, I have not the smallest doubt but that the manufacturers will be abundantly supplied:

It is with this view that I have written to request you, at the first leisure, to insert in your Register, the names of those gentlemen with whom contracts can be made for four, six, eight or ten years, the place where markets can be had, and whether they will take any quantity annually not exceeding — lbs. for what number of years, and the prices they will give for the various descriptions of wool, from the common sheep to the full blooded merino.

I cannot close without expressing a hearty desire that a spirit of patronage and tender care to our infant manufactories may be infused and felt throughout the nation, and cherished with the pleasing hope, that this great and useful part of the community will form the grand counterpoize to the corrupt faction of Great Britain, which we have so unwarily cherished amongst us. This, indeed, would be "home influence." I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.

Colebrook, Conn. July 2nd, 1814.

DEAR SIR—The countenance and support which you have given to the rising manufactures of our country, in your "Register," has induced me to believe, that the following information will not be wholly uninteresting.

Mr. Ebenezer Jenks, of Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn. has discovered a method of converting iron card teeth, knitting pins, and fish hooks, ready made, into steel, and giving them an elastic or spring temper. Steel card teeth, so far as my information extends, are entirely new in the world, not having been known in Europe or elsewhere previous to the present day. So this discovery, like many others, has been left to crown with exclusive honor the efforts of an American genius.

The teeth have been already applied to cotton and wool hand and machine cards.

The first machine with steel teeth for carding wool, was set at work about eight months since; and the best judges have declared that in neatness of execution it greatly exceeds those with iron teeth, and, in durability esteem it as three to one. If this be a fact (which from the samples I have seen I have no reason to doubt) this discovery will be of the first importance to American manufactures.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEFENCE. The legislature of New Hampshire, at its late session, appropriated fifty thousand dollars to defray the expenses which had arisen, or might arise from the measures adopted to defend the town and harbor of Portsmouth.

NEW-BEDFORD. The report inserted in the last REGISTER of the destruction of this place, we are happy to say, was not true.

LT. COL. FORSYTHE, of the Rifle corps, was killed on the 28th ult. in a skirmish near Odeltown. It appears that a plan had been formed for ambuscading a detachment of the enemy, near that place, by brig. gen. Smith, and that Forsythe had orders to attack, retreat and draw them into the snare. The affray commenced; but instead of falling back, his personal courage tempted him to make a stand, and he remained in the road within sixteen rods of the enemy; where he received a ball near the collar bone, which brought him to the ground. He immediately expressed a conviction that he must die, and exclaimed "boys rush on!" He was the only person killed—two others were slightly wounded. It is understood that the enemy had 17 killed. Forsythe was buried the next day at Champlain with the honors of war. He was the terror of the enemy, and among the best partizan officers that ever lived. Major Appling, famous for the affair at Sandy Creek, has taken the command of his corps. It is a satisfaction that we have such a man as Appling to put in the place of Forsythe.

FROM BERMUDA we have a report that orders had been given for temporary barracks to be immediately built for the accommodation of twenty-five thousand men.

FROM QUEBEC. The Quebec Gazette, noting the arrival of a part of Lord Wellington's late army at that place, says "it is now 55 years since a vessel arrived at this place from Bordeaux. Who will venture to say what the next 50 years may produce?"

The 6th and 82d regiments have arrived at Quebec from Bordeaux—and the following are under orders to embark for America—the 85th, 78th, 3d, 57th, 5th, 9th, 27th, 2 batts.—26th, 37th, 39th, 40th,

44th, 56th, 2 batts.—81st, 88th, 60th, 5th batt.—60th, 4th batt. The 4th batt of the Royals have also arrived from Cork, which formed a part of a fleet of 70 sail, for different parts of the coast.

A part of the 90th reg. reached *Montreal* on the 22th ult. the rest was expected the same day—150 seamen, late of the crew of the *Penelope*, had also arrived there on their way to *Kingston*.

These supplies of force make the *Canadians* speak of offensive operations. The officers of the troops from *Beauharnois* wore the white cockade—"emblem of peace," we suppose, as Mr. Morris says, in his oration!

What the British force that is coming out, really amounts to, is impossible to ascertain—but it seems as if that in service in *Canada* and to come on our coasts, might not be less than 40,000 land troops, with a naval force proportionably great. Villages, and possibly cities in flames, will shew us more "splendid illuminations" for the "successes of the allies," than any we have yet heard of in *America*.

THE BRITISH FORCE.—From the *Boston Palladium* of the 8th inst. It is said the following regular troops were in *Canada* previous to the late arrivals—1st regt. (Royal Scots), 6th regt. 8th or king's, 13th, 16th, 41st, 49th, 70th, 82d, 89th, 90th, 100th, 103d, 104th.—De Watteville's, De Meuron's Canadian Fencibles, Voltigeurs, Glengary infantry, royal marines, royal artillery, 19th regt. light dragoons, corps of engineers and miners.

CALL OF THE MILITIA.—In the first page of the supplement to the last No. (which accompanies the present) is inserted a requisition of the government for nearly 100,000 men. A certain portion of these, it is stated, will be encamped at the most vulnerable and important points as it is indispensably necessary they should be, to meet and if possible repel the engines of "unconditional submission." With spirit in the executive, firmness in congress, and union in the people we have little to fear. Our cities are of wood and stone and can be rebuilt, but liberty once lost is not easily regained—and the people know it. They will act understandingly.

GENERALSHIP.—It appears that gen. *Brown* in his late descent and capture of fort *Erie*, has effected at least one most difficult manœuvre in out-generalling the traitors and spies that hovered around him. The movement was not in the least anticipated; and we give him great credit for it.

MILITARY.

Major *Parker*, with 450 fine fellows from New Hampshire and Maine, arrived at *Burlington* the latter end of last month.

Brigadier general *Boyd* passed through *Baltimore*, a few days since from *Washington*, for *New York*, where he is to be stationed for the present.

Colonel *Preston* has so far recovered of his wounds received at *Williamsburg*, as to be able to travel. He left *Washington* city on the 11th instant, for his seat in *Virginia*.

A detachment of upwards of 200 men of the 1st regiment of infantry, passed through *Pittsburg* from *St. Louis*, on their way to the northern frontier, on the 28th ult.

The governor of *Maryland*, through the adjutant-general, has ordered the organization of the 6,000 men required by the war department.

From the *Albany Argus* of July 12.—FROM THE NIAGARA FRONTIER—Our news is highly gratifying, as will be seen by the subsequent details. The enemy have considerable works at *Chippewa*, separated from the plain where the battle was fought by a creek, the bridge over which was broken by the enemy in his retreat. Our army has probably been obliged to bring down boats to cross this creek. We must in-

fer, from the enemy having advanced from his works into the plain, that he felt conscious of his superiority.

The order of gen. *Brown*, directing the crossing of the army, says, "Upon entering *Canada*, the laws of war will govern: men found in arms, or otherwise engaged in the service of the enemy, will be treated as enemies: those behaving peaceably, and following their private occupations, will be treated as friends. Private property will in all cases be held sacred: public property wherever found will be seized and disposed of by the commanding general." "Any plunderer shall be punished with death who shall be found violating this order."

About 500 British and indians crossed last week at *Lewistown*, and committed depredations on the property of the inhabitants.

Capture of fort Erie—Battle of Chippewa.

From *Utica Gazette* of Saturday.—From an authentic source, we are happy to be able to state, that our army under the command of maj. gen. *Brown*, crossed from *Buffalo* to the *Canada* shore on the 3d of July inst. and that fort *Erie* surrendered to our arms at 6 o'clock in the morning. The prisoners, being upwards of 170, including 7 officers, are on their way to *Greenbush*; and the major and some other of the officers have already arrived in this village.

The army, on the evening of the 4th of July, proceeded to the plains one and a half miles west of *Chippewa*, when arrangements were made to move against *Chippewa* on the morning of the 6th, but in the afternoon of the 5th, the enemy having concentrated his forces in the peninsula, came from his works east of the creek and offered battle. Our gallant army did not hesitate to meet him; and in the course of one hour, the enemy was broken and driven from the field; leaving more than 400 killed and wounded. He was saved by his works from total ruin. Our loss was considerable, but not correctly ascertained. Several of our officers were wounded, and one or two killed. The enemy left ten officers killed on the field, and no doubt carried off others. Arrangements were making to carry the wounded of both armies to *Buffalo*, and then to move on to *Lake Ontario*. [See *Postscript*.]

We have been politely furnished with a copy of the following general order, issued after the battle, and brought by express.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant-general's office, left division, *Chippewa Plains*, July 3, 1814.

Major general *Brown* has the gratification to say that the soldiers of the 2d division, west of the *Niagara*, merit greater applause than he is able to bestow in general orders—they merit the highest approbation of their country. The conduct of brigadier general *Scott's* brigade, which had the opportunity to engage the whole force of the enemy, the greater part, it is believed, of all in the peninsula, removes, on the day of this battle, the reflection of our country, that its reputation in arms is yet to be established. His brigade consists of battalions of the 9th, the 11th, of the 25th, and a detachment of the 22d. *Towson's* company of artillery, which was attached to it, gallantly commenced, and with it sustained the action.

The volunteers and Indians performed their part—They drove the enemy's Indians and light troops until they met the British army. They merit the general's approbation.

In the reports of the killed and wounded, the names of the wounded officers will be mentioned, in order that they may be rewarded with that honorable mention which is due.

By order of major general *Brown*,

C. K. GARDNER, *Adjt. General*.

From the Buffa's Gazette of July 5.

The army passed the Niagara river, on Sunday morning last. The brigade of general Scott, and the artillery corps of major Lindman, landed nearly a mile below Fort Erie, between 2 and 3 o'clock, while general Ripley, with his brigade, made the shore, about the same distance above. The enemy was perfectly unapprised of these movements: gen. Scott led the van, and was on shore before the enemy's picket, which was stationed at this point, fired a gun; the guard discharged their guns and retreated.

In the morning, a small Indian corps was crossed over. The fort was approached on the right and left, and the Indians skirted the woods in the rear. General Brown now demanded a surrender of the garrison, and gave the commander two hours for consideration. In the mean time, a battery of long 16's was planted in a position which commanded the fort. The enemy surrendered prisoners of war—marched out of the fort at 6, stacked their arms, and were immediately set across the river to the American shore; there were upwards of 170 prisoners, of the 8th and 100th regiments, among which were 7 officers. Major Burke commanded the fort.

The schrs. Tigriss and Porcupine, assisted in crossing the troops, and lay during the day within cannon shot of the Fort.

Capt. Camp, of the Q. M. general's department volunteered in the expedition, and crossed in the boat with gen. Scott.

During the morning, the enemy fired two or three cannon from the Fort, which killed one man and wounded two or three others. We learn the enemy had one killed.

There were several pieces of ordnance in the garrison and some military stores.

Thus has the Niagara been crossed, and a fort captured, without scarcely the loss of a man.

Better still!—A letter received in Baltimore from New York, dated the 13th says, in substance, "in the morning papers you will see the account of Brown's battle at Chippewa. The steam boat has just arrived; and brings news that he had followed up his victory, destroying the enemy and taking 1,400 prisoners!"

Extract of a letter received at the war office, dated 28th June, 1814.

"I regret exceedingly to be obliged to state that the government has lost the services of that valuable officer, lieutenant-colonel Forsyth. He was killed while advancing on a party of the enemy about 200 strong. The enemy was driven back by the riflemen and one company of the 12th infantry. Our loss was lieutenant-colonel Forsyth killed, and one soldier wounded. The enemy's loss is stated at 17."

In consequence of some late murders committed by the indians, lieutenant-colonel Croghan, commanding at *Detroit*, ordered that no further provisions should be issued to them after the 1st instant. Governor *Cass* was daily expected there.

NAVAL.

The enemy force at *Bermuda*, on the 17th of June, has reported at 9 sail of the line, 13 frigates, besides transports, and 15,000 troops—the greater part of which had recently arrived. It is also said that *Cochrane* would sail for our coast on the 1st inst.

For the sake of greater expedition, it is stated that the British will send to America one of the commissioners of the board of admiralty for executing the office of lord high admiral of England, with full powers to establish a branch of the admiralty and act in all cases as occasion may require.

Two English 32 pound carronades, late belonging to the *Wasp* brig, are now lying on the long wharf, in Boston. They were thrown overboard at the time that vessel got on shore at Provincetown.

A federal salute was fired from the U. S. ship *Independence*, on the 4th inst. in Boston harbor.

The *Perry*, private armed schooner of Baltimore, has been out 90 days, and in that time destroyed eighteen and sent into port four British vessels. The neglect of the government to employ some 15 or 20 such vessels, to carry the war to the *British coasts*, is the strangest omission to use our naval means to the best advantage that, perhaps, ever occurred in any country. Twenty of these schooners, properly fitted out, might dash across the Atlantic and destroy 2 or 300 vessels on the British coasts before their presence would be suspected—if the enemy ships of war were too thick for them, they might return, not more than 3 being lost or taken on the cruise. The loss of 3 in 20 voyages made from *Baltimore* since the war, in vessels fitted for the business, is fully the average; captures in our bay, attempting to get out, excepted.

A letter received from *Sackett's Harbor*, dated the 27th ult. received at Philadelphia, says, the squadron were all ready for sea. It is further said that the new ship or vessels, the enemy are fitting up, will not be ready for some time—if so, we have little prospect that their *love of glory* will induce them to meet *Chancey* with their present force, though it is rather superior to ours. They have got *new notions* about battles on the water.

Two whale boats, with 15 men each, lately proceeded from *Sackett's Harbor*, and succeeded in burning a bomb vessel of ninety tons, on the stocks at a place called *Presquisle*, in *Canada*, opposite *Oswego*. She was ready for launching.

It seems the enemy is building a new ship on *Champlain*. Commodore *Macdonough* sent one of his boats to the lines and destroyed the lower mast that was prepared for her. It was one-third larger than the *Saratoga's*.

In the details below it will be seen that we have lost many valuable men and a fine little frigate, the *Easer*—but nothing else. The honor of "Free trade and sailor's rights" has been most gloriously maintained—255 men to 500—81 guns to 46—long guns to carronades, with the choice of distance—all in favor of the enemy! When we take all the circumstances of the capture of our frigate into consideration, we are lost in astonishment at the gallantry and perseverance with which the "star spangled" flag was defended.

Commodore *Sinclair* was at *Detroit*, with his squadron, on the 3d inst. waiting for a wind to sail up the river.

New Bedford, July 1.—Yesterday the privateer *Ultor*, of *Baltimore*, captured in our bay a smack belonging to *New London*. It is said the privateer captured her under British colors; and the captain of the smack supposing the privateer to be British, shewed a pass which he had received from one of the blockading ships. The privateer with her prize has returned to *Fairhaven*.

Copy of a letter from captain J. H. Dent, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Charleston, 2nd July, 1814.

Sir—I have this moment received the melancholy information of the loss of the U. S. schooner *Alligator*, in *Port Royal*. It appears she was upset at anchor, by a violent tornado or whirlwind. Lieutenant *Bassett*, with 11 of the crew, are only saved. Midshipmen *Brailsford* and *Rogerson*, with 25 men, are unfortunately lost. By the next mail I shall be enabled to forward to you Lieutenant *Bassett's* report.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. H. DENT.

Hon. William Jones,

Copy of a letter from captain. Porter to the secretary of the navy.

Essex Junior, July 3d, 1814—22 Stra.

SIR—I have done myself the honor to address you repeatedly since I left the Delaware; but have scarcely a hope that one of my letters has reached you; therefore consider it necessary to give you a brief history of my proceedings since that period.

I sailed from the Delaware on the 27th of October, 1812, and repaired with all diligence (agreeably to instructions from commodore Balaibridge) to Port Praya, Fernando de Noronho, and Cape Frio; and arrived at each place on the day appointed to meet him. On my passage from Port Praya to Fernando de Noronho, I captured his Britannic majesty's packet Nocton; and after taking out about 11,000 pounds sterling in specie, sent her under command of lieutenant Finch for America. I cruized off Rio de Janeiro, and about Cape Frio, until the 12th January, 1813, hearing frequently of the commodore, by vessels from Bahia. I here captured but one schooner with hides and tallow—I sent her into Porto Rico. The Montague, the admiral's ship, being in pursuit of me, my provisions now getting short, and finding it necessary to look out for a supply, to enable me to meet the commodore by the 1st of April, off St. Helena, I proceeded to the island of St. Catharines (the last place of rendezvous on the coast of Brazil) as the most likely to supply my wants, and at the same time afford me that secrecy necessary to enable me to elude the British ships of war on the coast, and expected there. I here could procure only wood, water and rum, and a few bags of flour; and hearing of the commodore's action with the Java, the capture of the Hornet by the Montague, and of a considerable augmentation of the British force on the coast, and of several being in pursuit of me, I found it necessary to get to sea as soon as possible. I now, agreeably to the commodore's plan, stretched to the southward, scouring the coast as far as Rio de la Plata. I heard that Buenos Ayres was in a state of starvation, and could not supply our wants; and that the government of Montevideo was very inimical to us. The commodore's instructions now left it completely discretionary with me what course to pursue, and I determined on following that which had not only met his approbation, but the approbation of the then secretary of the navy. I accordingly shaped my course for the Pacific; and after suffering greatly from short allowance of provisions, and heavy gales off Cape Horn (for which my ship and men were illly provided) I arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th March, 1813. I here took in as much jerked beef and other provisions, as my ship would conveniently stow, and ran down the coast of Chili and Peru; in this track I fell in with a Peruvian corsair, which had on board twenty-four Americans as prisoners, the crews of two whale ships, which she had taken on the coast of Chili. The captain informed me, that, as the allies of Great Britain, they would capture all they should meet with, in expectation of a war between Spain and the United States. I consequently threw all his guns and ammunition into the sea, liberated the Americans, wrote a respectful letter to the viceroy, explaining the cause of my proceedings, which I delivered to her captain. I then proceeded for Lima and re-captured one of the vessels as she was entering the port. From thence I proceeded for the Gallipagos Islands, where I cruized from the 17th April, until the 3d October, 1813; during which time I touched only once on the coast of America, which was for the purpose of procuring a supply of fresh water, as none is to be found among those islands, which are perhaps the most barren and desolate of any known.

While among this groupe, I captured the following British ships, employed chiefly in the spermaceti whale fishery.

	LETTERS OF MARQUE.			
	Tons.	Men.	Guns.	Pierc'd for
Montezuma	270	21	2	
Policy	175	26	10	18
Georgiana	280	25	6	18
Greenwich	388	25	10	20
Atlantic	355	24	8	20
Rose	220	21	8	20
Hector	270	25	11	20
Catharine	270	29	8	18
Seringapatam	357	31	14	26
Charlton	274	21	10	18
New Zealander	259	23	8	18
Sir A. Hammond	301	31	13	18
	3,456	302	107	

As some of those ships were captured by boats, and others by prizes, my officers and men had several opportunities of shewing their gallantry.

The Rose and Charlton were given to the prisoners; the Hector, Catharine and Montezuma, I sent to Valparaiso, where they were laid up; the Policy, Georgiana and New Zealander, I sent for America; the Greenwich I kept as a store ship, to contain the stores of my other prizes, necessary for us; and the Atlantic, now called Essex Junior, I equipped with twenty guns, and gave command of her to lieutenant Downes.

Lieutenant Downes had convoyed the prizes to Valparaiso, and on his return brought me letters informing me, that a squadron under the command of commodore James Hillyar, consisting of the frigate *Phaëbe*, of thirty-six guns, the *Raccoon* and *Cherub* sloops of war, and a store-ship of twenty guns, had sailed on the 6th July for this sea. The *Raccoon* and *Cherub* had been seeking me for some time on the coast of Brazil, and on their return from their cruize, joined the squadron sent in search of me to the Pacific. My ship, as it may be supposed, after being near a year at sea, required some repairs to put her in a state to meet them; which I determined to do, and bring them to action if I could meet them on nearly equal terms. I proceeded now in company with the remainder of my prizes, to the island of *Nooaheevah*, or *Madison's* island, lying in the *Washington* groupe, discovered by a captain *Ingraham*, of Boston; here I caulked and completely overhauled my ship, made for her a new set of water casks, her old ones being entirely decayed, and took on board from my prizes provisions and stores for upwards of four months, and sailed for the coast of Chili on the 12th December, 1813. Previous to sailing, I secured the *Seringapatam*, *Greenwich* and *Sir Andrew Hammond* under the guns of a battery, which I erected for their protection; (after taking possession of this fine island for the United States, and establishing the most friendly intercourse with the natives,) I left them under the charge of lieutenant *Gamble* of the marines, with twenty-one men, with orders to repair to Valparaiso, after a certain period.

I arrived on the coast of Chili on the 12th January, 1814; looked into *Conception* and *Valparaiso*, found at both places only three English vessels, and learned that the squadron which sailed from Rio de Janeiro for that sea had not been heard of since their departure, and were supposed to be lost in endeavoring to double Cape Horn.

I had completely broken up the British navigation in the Pacific; the vessels which had not been captured by me, were laid up and dare not venture out. I had afforded the most ample protection to our own

vessels, which were, on my arrival, very numerous and unprotected. The valuable whale fishery there is entirely destroyed, and the actual injury we have done them may be estimated at two and a half millions of dollars, independent of expenses of the vessels in search of me. They have furnished me amply with sails, cordage, cables, anchors, provisions, medicines and stores of every description; and the slops on board them have furnished clothing for the seamen. We had in fact lived on the enemy since I had been in that sea, every prize having proved a well found store-ship for me. I had not yet been under the necessity of drawing bills on the department for any object, and had been enabled to make considerable advances to my officers and crew on account of pay.

For the unexampled time we had kept the sea, my crew had continued remarkably healthy. I had but one case of the scurvy, and had lost only the following men by death; viz:

John S. Cowan, lieutenant, Robert Miller, surgeon.
Levi Holmes, a seaman. Edward Sweeney, do.
Samuel Grace, seaman.
James Spifford, gunners' mate.
Benjamin Geers, } quarter gunners.
John Rodgers, }
Andrew Mahan, corporal of marines.
Lewis Price, private marine.

I had done all the injury that could be done the British commerce in the Pacific, and still hoped to signalize my cruise by something more splendid before leaving that sea, I thought it not improbable that commodore Hillyar might have kept his arrival secret, and believing that he would seek me at Valparaiso as the most likely place to find me, I therefore determined to cruise about that place, and should I fail of meeting him, hoped to be compensated by the capture of some merchant ships, said to be expected from England.

The *Phæbe*, agreeably to my expectations, came to seek me at Valparaiso, where I was anchored with the *Essex*, my armed prize the *Essex Junior*, under the command of lieutenant Downes, on the look out off the harbor; but, contrary to the course I thought he would pursue, commodore Hillyar brought with him the *Cherub* sloop of war, mounting 28 guns, 18 32 pound carronades, 8 24's and 2 long 9's on the quarter-deck and fore-castle, and a complement of 180 men. The force of the *Phæbe* is as follows: 30 long 18 pounders, sixteen 32 pound carronades, one howitzer, and six 3 pounders in the tops, in all 53 guns, and a complement of 320 men, making a force of 81 guns and 500 men; in addition to which they took on board the crew of an English letter of marque laying in port. Both ships had picked crews, and were sent into the Pacific, in company with the *Raccoon* of 22 guns and a store-ship of 20 guns, for the express purpose of seeking the *Essex*, and were prepared with flags bearing the motto, "God and country: British sailors' best rights.—Traitors offend both." This was intended as a reply to my motto, '*Free Trade and Sailors' Rights*,' under the erroneous impression that my crew were chiefly Englishmen, or to counteract its effect on their own crews. The force of the *Essex* was 46 guns, forty 32 pound carronades, and six long 12's, and her crew, which had been much reduced by prizes, amounted only to 255 men. The *Essex Junior*, which was intended only as a store-ship, mounted twenty guns, ten 18 pound carronades, and ten short 6's, with only 60 men on board. In reply to their motto, I wrote at my mizen, "*God, our Country and Liberty; Tyrants offend them.*"

On getting their provisions on board, they went off the port for the purpose of blockading me, where they cruised for near six weeks; during which time I endeavored to provoke a challenge, and frequently,

but ineffectually, to bring the *Phæbe* alone to action, first with both my snugs, and afterwards with my single ship, with both crews on board. I was several times under way, and ascertained that I had greatly the advantage in point of sailing, and once succeeded in closing within gun-shot of the *Phæbe*, and commenced a fire on her, when she ran down for the *Cherub*, which was two and a half miles to leeward; this excited some surprize and expressions of indignation, as previous to my getting under way, she hove too off the port, hoisted her motto flag and fired a gun to windward. Commodore Hillyar seemed determined to avoid a contest with me on nearly equal terms, and from his extreme prudence in keeping both his ships ever after constantly within hail of each other, there were no hopes of any advantages to my country from a longer stay in port. I therefore determined to put to sea the first opportunity which should offer; and I was the more strongly induced to do so, as I had gained certain intelligence that the *Tagus*, rated 38, and two other frigates, had sailed for that sea in pursuit of me; and I had reason to expect the arrival of the *Raccoon* from the NW. coast of America, where she had been sent for the purpose of destroying our fur establishment on the Columbia. A rendezvous was appointed for the *Essex Junior*, and every arrangement made for sailing, and I intended to let them chase me off, to give the *Essex Junior* an opportunity of escaping. On the 28th March, the day after this determination was formed, the wind came on to blow fresh from the southward, when I parted my larboard cable and dragged my starboard anchor directly out to sea. Not a moment was to be lost in getting sail on the ship. The enemy were close in with the point forming the west side of the bay; but on opening them, I saw a prospect of passing to windward, when I took in my top gallant-sails, which were set over single reefed top-sails, and braced up for this purpose; but on rounding the point, a heavy squall struck the ship and carried away her main-top-mast, precipitating the men who were aloft into the sea, who were drowned. Both ships now gave chase to me, and I endeavored in my disabled state to regain the port; but finding I could not recover the common anchorage, I ran close into a small bay, about three-quarters of a mile to leeward of the battery, on the east side of the harbor, and let go my anchor within pistol shot of the shore, where I intended to repair my damages as soon as possible. The enemy continued to approach, and shewed an evident intention of attacking, regardless of the neutrality of the place where I was anchored; and the caution observed in their approach to the attack of the crippled *Essex* was truly ridiculous, as was their display of their motto flags, and the number of jacks at all their mast-heads. I, with as much expedition as circumstances would admit of, got my ship ready for action, and endeavored to get a spring on my cable, but had not succeeded, when the enemy, at 54 minutes after 3 P. M. made his attack, the *Phæbe* placed herself under my stern, and the *Cherub* on my starboard bow; but the *Cherub* soon finding her situation a hot one, bore up and run under my stern also; where both ships kept up a hot raking fire. I had got three long 12 pounders out of the stern ports, which were worked with so much bravery and skill, that in half an hour we so disabled both as to compel them to haul off to repair damages. In the course of this firing, I had, by the great exertions of Mr. Edward Barnswell, the acting sailing-master, assisted by Mr. Linscott, the boatswain, succeeded in getting springs on our cable three different times; but the fire of the enemy was so excessive, that before we could get our broad-side to bear, they were

shot away and thus rendered useless to us. My ship had received many injuries, and several had been killed and wounded—by my brave officers and men, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances under which we were brought to action, and the powerful force opposed to us, were no ways discouraged—all appeared determined to defend their ship to the last extremity, and to die in preference to a shameful surrender. Our gull, with the ensign and the motto flag at the mizen, had been shot way, but *Free Trade and Sailors' Rights*, continued to fly at the fore. Our ensign was replaced by another—and to guard against a similar event, an ensign was made fast in the mizen-rigging, and several jacks were hoisted in different parts of the ship. The enemy soon repaired his damages for a fresh attack; he now placed himself, with both his ships, on my starboard quarter, out of the reach of my carronades, and where my stern guns could not be brought to bear—he there kept up a most galling fire, which it was out of my power to return, when I saw no prospect of injuring him without getting under way and becoming the assailant. My top-sail sheets and haliards were all shot away, as well as the jib and fore-top-mast-stay-sail-haliards. The only rope not cut was the flying-jib-haliards—and that being the only sail I could set, I caused it to be hoisted, my cable to be cut, and ran down on both ships, with an intention of laying the *Phæbe* on board.

The firing on both sides was now tremendous; I had let fall my foretop-sail and foresail, but the want of tacks and sheets rendered them almost useless to us—yet we were enabled for a short time to close with the enemy; and although our decks were now strewed with dead and our cock-pit filled with wounded—although our ship had been several times on fire, and was rendered a perfect wreck, we were still encouraged to hope to save her, from the circumstance of the *Cherub*, from her crippled state, being compelled to haul off. She did not return to close action again, although she apparently had it in her power to do so, but kept up a distant firing with her long guns. The *Phæbe*, from our disabled state, was enabled however, by edging off, to choose the distance which best suited her long guns, and kept up a tremendous fire on us, which mowed down my brave companions by the dozen. Many of my guns had been rendered useless by the enemy's shot, and many of them had their whole crews destroyed—we manned them again from those which were disabled, and one gun in particular was three times manned—fifteen men were slain at it in the course of the action! but strange as it may appear, the captain of it escaped with only a slight wound. Finding that the enemy had it in his power to choose his distance, I now gave up all hopes of closing with him, and, as the wind, for the moment, seemed to favor the design, I determined to endeavor to run her on shore, land my men and destroy her. Every thing seemed to favor my wishes. We had approached the shore within musket shot, and I had no doubt of succeeding, when in an instant the wind shifted from the land (as it is very common in this port in the latter part of the day) and payed our head down on the *Phæbe*, where we were again exposed to a dreadful raking fire. My ship was now totally unmanageable: yet as her head was toward the enemy, and he to the leeward of me, I still hoped to be able to board him. At this moment lieut. Downes came on board to receive my orders, under the impression that I should soon be a prisoner. He could be of no use to me in the then wretched state of the *Essex*; and finding (from the enemy's putting his helm up) that my last attempt at boarding would not succeed, I directed him, after he had been 10 minutes on board,

to return to his own ship, to be prepared for defending and destroying her in case of attack. He took with him several of my wounded, leaving three of his boat's crew on board to make room for them.—The *Cherub* now had an opportunity of distinguishing herself, by keeping up a hot fire on him during his return. The slaughter on board my ship had now become horrible, the enemy continued to rake us, and we unable to bring a gun to bear. I therefore directed a hawser to be bent to the sheet anchor, and the anchor to be cut from the bows to bring her head round: this succeeded. We again got our broadside to bear, and as the enemy was much crippled and unable to hold his own, I have no doubt he would have drifted out of gun shot before he discovered we had anchored, had not the hawser unfortunately parted. My ship had taken fire several times during the action, but alarmingly so forward and aft at this moment, the flames were bursting up each hatchway, and no hopes were entertained of saving her; our distance from the shore did not exceed three quarters of a mile, and I hoped many of my brave crew would be able to save themselves, should the ship blow up, as I was informed the fire was near the magazine, and the explosion of a large quantity of powder below served to increase the horrors of our situation—our boats were destroyed by the enemy's shot; I therefore, directed those who could swim to jump overboard, and endeavor to gain the shore. Some reached it—some were taken by the enemy, and some perished in the attempt; but most preferred sharing with me the fate of the ship. We, who remained, now turned our attention wholly to extinguishing the flames; and when we had succeeded, went again to our guns, where the firing was kept up for some minutes, but the crew had by this time become so weakened, that they all declared to me the impossibility of making further resistance, and entreated me to surrender my ship to save the wounded, as all further attempt at opposition must prove ineffectual, almost every gun being disabled by the destruction of their crews. I now sent for the officers of divisions to consult them; but what was my surprize to find only acting lieut. Stephen Decatur M'Knight remaining, (who confirmed the report respecting the condition of the guns on the gun deck—those on the spar deck were not in a better state.) Lieut. Wilmer, after fighting most gallantly through the action, had been knocked overboard by a splinter while getting the sheet anchor from the bows and was drowned. Acting lieut. John G. Cowell had lost a leg; Mr. Edward Barnewell, acting sailing-master, had been carried below after receiving two severe wounds, one in the breast and one in the face; and acting lieut. William H. Odenheimer had been knocked overboard from the quarter an instant before, and did not regain the ship until after the surrender. I was informed that the cockpit, the steerage, the wardrobe and the birth deck could contain no more wounded; that the wounded were killed while the surgeons were dressing them, and that unless something was speedily done to prevent it, the ship would soon sink from the number of shot holes in her bottom. And on sending for the carpenter, he informed that all his crew had been killed or wounded, and that he had once been over the side to stop the leaks when his slings had been shot away, and it was with difficulty he was saved from drowning. The enemy from the smoothness of the water, and the impossibility of our reaching him with our carronades, and the little apprehension that was excited by our fire which had now become much slackened, was enabled to take aim at us as at a target; his shot never missed our hull, and my ship was cut up in a manner which was,

perhaps, never before witnessed—in fine, I saw no hopes of saving her, and at 20 minutes after 6 P. M. gave the painful order to strike the colors. 75 men, including officers, were all that remained of my whole crew, after the action, capable of doing duty, and many of them severely wounded, some of whom have since died. The enemy still continued his fire, and my brave though unfortunate companions, were still falling about me. I directed an opposite gun to be fired, to shew them we intended no further resistance; but they did not desist; four men were killed at my side, and others in different parts of the ship. I now believed he intended to show us no quarter, and that it would be as well to die with my flag flying as struck, and was on the point of again hoisting it, when about ten minutes after hauling the colors down he ceased firing.

I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the conduct of those engaged for such an unparalleled length of time, under such circumstances, with me, in the arduous and unequal contest. Let it suffice to say that more bravery, skill, patriotism and zeal were never displayed on any occasion. Every one seemed determined to die in defence of their much loved country's cause, and nothing but views of humanity could ever have reconciled them to the surrender of the ship; they remembered their wounded and helpless shipmates below. To acting lieutenant M'Knight and Odenheimer I feel much indebted for their great exertions and bravery throughout the action in fighting and encouraging the men at their divisions, for the dexterous management of the long guns, and for their promptness in remanning their guns as their crews were slaughtered. The conduct of that brave and heroic officer, acting Lieutenant John G. Cowell, who lost his leg in the latter part of the action, excited the admiration of every man in the ship, and after being wounded would not consent to be taken below until loss of blood rendered him insensible. Mr. Edward Barnewall, acting sailing master, whose activity and courage was equally conspicuous, returned on deck after his first wound, and remained after receiving his second until fainting with loss of blood. Mr. Samuel B. Johnston who had joined me the day before, and acted as marine officer, conducted himself with great bravery, and exerted himself in assisting at the long guns; the musketry after the first half hour being useless, from our long distance.

Mr. M. W. Bostwick, whom I had appointed acting purser of the Essex Junior, and who was on board my ship, did the duties of aid, in a manner which reflects on him the highest honor, and midshipmen Isaacs, Farragut and Ogden, as well as acting midshipmen James Terry, James R. Lyman and Samuel Duzenbury, and master's mate William Pierce exerted themselves in the performance of their respective duties and gave an earnest of their value to the service; the three first are too young to recommend for promotion, the latter I beg leave to recommend for confirmation as well as the acting lieutenants, and Messrs. Barnewall, Johnston and Bostwick.

We have been unfortunate, but not disgraced. The defence of the Essex has not been less honorable to her officers and crew, than the capture of an equal force, and I now consider my situation less unpleasant, than that of commodore Hillyar, who, in violation of every principle of honor and generosity, and regardless of the rights of nations, attacked the Essex in her crippled state, within pistol shot of a neutral shore; when for six weeks I had daily offered him fair and honorable combat, on terms greatly to his advantage; the blood of the slain must be on his head, and he has yet to reconcile his conduct

to heaven, to his conscience and to the world. The annexed extract of a letter from commodore Hillyar, which was written previous to his returning me my sword, will shew his opinion of our conduct.

My loss has been dreadfully severe, 56 killed or have since died of their wounds, and among them lieutenant Cowell; 39 were severely wounded, 27 slightly, and 31 are missing; making in all 154, killed, wounded, and missing, a list of whose names is annexed.

The professional knowledge of doctor Richard Hoffman, acting surgeon, and doctor Alexander Montgomery, acting surgeon's mate, added to their assiduity and the benevolent attentions and assistance of Mr. D. P. Adams, the chaplain, saved the lives of many of the wounded; those gentlemen have been indefatigable in their attentions to them; the two first I beg leave to recommend for confirmation, and the latter to the notice of the department.

I must in justification of myself observe, that with our six twelve pounders only we fought this action, our carronades being almost useless.

The loss in killed and wounded has been great with the enemy; among the former is the first lieutenant of the Phœbe, and of the latter captain Tucker of the Cherub, whose wounds are severe. Both the Essex and Phœbe were in a sinking state, and it was with difficulty they could be kept afloat until they anchored in Valparaiso next morning. The battered state of the Essex will, I believe, prevent her ever reaching England, and I also think it will be out of their power to repair the damages of the Phœbe, so as to enable her to double Cape Horn. All the masts and yards of the Phœbe and Cherub are badly crippled, and their hulls much cut up; the former had 18 twelve pound shot through her below her water line, some three feet under water. Nothing but the smoothness of the water saved both the Phœbe and Essex.

I hope, sir, that our conduct may prove satisfactory to our country, and that it will testify it by obtaining our speedy exchange, that we may again have it in our power to prove our zeal.

Commodore Hillyar, I am informed, has thought proper to state to his government that the action only lasted 45 minutes; should he have done so, the motive may be easily discovered—but the thousands of disinterested witnesses who covered the surrounding hills can testify that we fought his ships near two hours and a half: upwards of fifty broadsides were fired by the enemy agreeable to their own accounts, and upwards of seventy five by ours; except the few minutes they were repairing damages, the firing was incessant.

Soon after my capture I entered into an agreement with commodore Hillyar to disarm my prize, the Essex Junior, and proceed with the survivors of my officers and crew in her to the United States, taking with me all her officers and crew. He consented to grant her a passport to secure her from recapture. The ship was small and we knew we had much to suffer, yet we hoped soon to reach our country in safety, that we might again have it in our power to serve it. This arrangement was attended with no additional expence, as she was abundantly supplied with provisions and stores for the voyage.

In justice to commodore Hillyar, I must observe, that, although I can never be reconciled to the manner of his attack on the Essex, or to his conduct before the action, he has, since our capture, shewn the greatest humanity to my wounded, whom he permitted me to land on condition that the United States should bear their expenses, and has endeavoured as much as lay in his power to alleviate the distresses of war by the most generous and delicate

deportment towards myself and officers and crew; he gave orders that the property of every person should be respected—his orders, however, were not so strictly attended to as might have been expected; besides being deprived of books, charts, &c. &c. both myself and officers lost many articles of our clothing, some to a considerable amount. I should not have considered this last circumstance of sufficient importance to notice, did it not mark a striking difference between the navy of Great Britain and that of the United States, highly creditable to the latter.

By the arrival of the *Tagus*, a few days after my capture, I was informed that besides the ships which had arrived in the Pacific in pursuit of me, and those still expected, others were sent to cruise for me in the China seas, off New Zealand, Timor and New Holland, and that another frigate was sent to the River la Plata.

To possess the *Essex* it has cost the British government near six millions of dollars, and yet, sir, her capture was owing entirely to accident; and if we consider the expedition with which naval contests are now decided, the action is a dishonour to them. Had they brought their ships boldly into action with a force so very superior, and having the choice of position, they should either have captured or destroyed us in a fourth of the time they were about it.

During the action, our consul general, Mr. Poinsett, called on the governor of Valparaiso, and requested that the batteries might protect the *Essex*. This request was refused, but he promised that if she should succeed in fighting her way to the common anchorage he would send an officer to the British commander and request him to cease firing, but declined using force under any circumstances, and there is no doubt of a perfect understanding existing between them; this conduct added to the assistance given to the British, and their friendly reception after the action, and the strong bias of the faction which govern Chili in favor of the English, as well as their hostility to the Americans, induced Mr. Poinsett to leave that country. Under such circumstances, I did not conceive it would be proper for me to claim the restoration of my ship, confident that the claim would be made by my government to more effect. Finding some difficulty in the sale of my prizes, I had taken the *Hector* and *Catharine* to sea and burnt them with their cargoes.

I exchanged lieutenant M'Knight, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Lyman and eleven seamen for part of the crew of the *Sir Andrew Hammond*, and sailed from Valparaiso on the 27th April, where the enemy were still patching up their ships to put them in a state for proceeding to Rio de Janeiro previous to going to England.

Annexed is a list of the remains of my crew to be exchanged, as also a copy of the correspondence between commodore Hillyar and myself on that subject. I also send you a list of the prisoners I have taken during my cruise, amounting to 345.

I have the honor to be, &c. D. PORTER.

The honorable secretary of the navy of the United States, Washington.

P. S. To give you a correct idea of the state of the *Essex* at the time of her surrender, I send you the boatswain's and carpenter's report of damages; I also send you a report of the divisions.

Extract of a letter from commodore Hillyar to me.

"Phœbe, April 4th, 1812.

"My dear Sir—Neither in our conversations nor in the accompanying letter, have I mentioned your sword. Ascribe my remissness in the first instance to forgetfulness; I consider it only in my servant's possession with my own, until the master may

please to call for it; and although I omitted, at the moment of presentation, from my mind being engrossed in attending to professional duties, to offer its restoration, the hand that received will be most gladly extended, to put it in possession of him who wore it so honorably in defending his country's cause.

"Believe me, my dear sir, very faithfully, your
(Signed) "JAMES HILLYAR.

"Captain Porter."

A return of the killed, wounded and missing on board the late United States ship *Essex*, of 32 guns, 255 men, David Porter, esq. commander, in an action fought on the 28th March, 1814, in Valparaiso bay with the British frigate *Phœbe*, of 36 guns, 320 men, James Hillyar, esq. commander, and the sloop of war *Cherub* mounting 23 guns, 180 men, commanded by T. Tucker, esq.

Killed in action and have since died of their wounds.

James P. Wilmer, 1st lieutenant; *John G. Cowell, acting 3d do; Henry Kennedy, boatswain's mate; *Wm. Smith, do; Francis Bland, quarter-master; Reuben Marshal, quarter gunner; Thomas Bailey, boats. yeo.; John Adams, cooper; Wm. Johnson, carpenter's crew; *H. Vickers, do; Z. Mayfield, arm. crew; *Wm. Christopher, capt. forecask; Nath. Jones, captain mast; Joseph Thomas, capt. main-top; John Russell, do; F. Green, G. Hill, W. R. Cook; *George Wine, seaman; Joseph Ferrell, do; Samuel Miller, do; *Thomas Johnson, 1st do; *Philip Thomas do; Thomas Nordyke, do; W. White, do; Ths. Mitchell, do; Wm. Lee, 1st orderly seaman; Peter Allen, seaman; John Alveson, do; John C. Keeling, do; Benj. Hazen, do; Peter Johnson 1 do; *Thomas Brennock, do; Thomas Browne, do; Cornelius Thompson, do; John Lings, do; George Douglas, do; Frederick Hall, do; James Anderson, do. Geo. Hallet, ordinary seaman; Thos. Terry, seaman; Chas. E. Norgren, do; John Powell, do; Thos. Davis, do; James Sellers, do; John Clinton do; Robert Brown, do; John Jackson, do; John Ripley do; James Folger, do; Daniel F. Cassimer, ordinary sea.; W. Jennings, do; Mark Hill, Wm. Lee, 1. George Eeden, Thomas Russell, do; Lewis Earle, boy; Henry Buff do; Wm. Williams, do.—58.

Those names marked * thus died since the action.

Severely wounded.—Edward Barnewall, acting master; Edward Linscott, boatswain; Wm. Kingsbury, boatswain *Essex* Junior; George Kinsingen, master at arms; Bennet Fields, armourer; Otis Gale, arm. crew; Jasper Reed, do; John M'Kinsay, ship's carpenter; Isaac Vallance, capt. steward; Leonard Green, qr. gunner; Enoch M. Miley, do; Wm. Whitney, captain fore-top; Thomas Milburn, captain of mast; John Stone, seaman; Ephm. Baker, captain waist; John Lazarro, seaman; Mero Malés, do. Wm. Wood, seaman; Francis Trepanuy, do; John Penn, do; Geo. Williams, do; Wm. Cole, do. Henry Barker, do; John Glasseau, do; Js. Goldsborough, do; James Postell, do; Jacob Lodaway, do; Peter Anderson, do; John Johnson, do; Peter Ripple, do; Thos. Oliver, do; George Shields, do; Wm. Hamilton, o. s. Thos. Andrews, do; Wm. Nichols, do; Benjamin Bartley, do; Daniel Gardiner, do. W. Deacon, Samuel M'Isaacs, boy.—39.

Slightly wounded.—David Navarre, sail maker; David G. Farragut, midshipman; George W. Isaacs, do; John Langley, carpenter; John Wible, carpenter's mate; John Reuss, carpenter's crew; Wm. Boyd, do; Benjamin Wadlem, carpenter's yeo.; John Francis, capt. coxswain, Levi M'Cabe, quarter master; Geo. Stoutenbourg, Wm. M'Donald, George Brown, Shubal Cunningham, Robert Scatterby; Antonia Sallee, Geo. Love, Wm. Matthews, Wm. Concord, James Middleton, Daniel Hyde, Daniel Smith, Joseph Williams,

Frederick Heartwell, Wm. Burton, John Jacks, Total 26.

Missing.—George Martin, gunner's mate; Adam Roach, qr. gunner, John Thompson, qr. master, Francis Davis, seaman, James Chace, do. Bartholomew Tuckerman, Matthew Lawder, Wm. Holmes, John Bagnell, Thos. Hobbs, Robert Harrison, Edward Leford, Thos. Parsons, Hugh Gibson, James Domas, Thomas Carrol, Charles Moore, Wm. Holland, Henry Humphries, o. seamen; Wm. Taylor, Charles Macarty, James M'Rea, Jas. Mahony, John Deacon, Simon Rodgers, Elias W. Saddus, John Owens, do; Wm. Forseyth, boy; George Soltovsher, Thos. Ayres, Geo. Gable, private marines.—Total 31.

RECAPITULATION.

<i>Killed, and have since died of their wounds</i>	53
<i>Severely wounded</i>	39
<i>Slightly wounded</i>	26
<i>Missing</i>	31
—	—

Total 154

After some conversation on the subject, the following correspondence took place.

Valparaiso, April 4th, 1814.

Sir—Taking into consideration the immense distance we are from our respective countries, the uncertainty of the future movements of His Majesty's ships under my command, which precludes the possibility of my making a permanent arrangement for transporting the officers and crew late of the Essex to Europe; and the fast approaching season which renders a passage round Cape Horn in some degree dangerous: I have the honor to propose for your approbation the following articles, which, I hope, the government of the United States, as well as that of Great Britain, will deem satisfactory; and to request that, should you conceive them so, you will favour me with the necessary bond for their fulfilment.

1st. The Essex Junior to be deprived of all her armament and perfectly neutralized; to be equipped for the voyage solely and wholly at the expense of the American government; and to proceed with a proper American officer and crew (of which I wish to be furnished with a list, for the purpose of giving the necessary passport) to any port of the United States of America that you may deem most proper.

2d. Yourself, the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, &c. composing your crew to be exchanged immediately on their arrival in America, for an equal number of British prisoners of similar rank.—Yourself and officers to be considered on their parole of honor until your and their exchange shall be effected.

In case of the foregoing articles being accepted, the Essex Junior will be expected to prepare immediately for the voyage, and to proceed on it before the expiration of the present month. Should any of the wounded at that period be found incapable of removal, from not being sufficiently advanced in their recovery, the most humane attention shall be paid them; and they shall be forwarded home by the first favorable conveyance that may offer.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) JAMES HILLYAR.

Capt. David Porter,

late commander of the United States frigate Essex, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso 3th April, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several favors of yesterday's date—

The conditions offered by you for our return to the United States are perfectly satisfactory to me and I entertain no doubts of their being equally so to my country. I therefore do not hesitate to pledge my honor (the strongest bond I can give) that every article of the arrangement shall on our part be fully

complied with—a list of the Essex Junior's crew shall be furnished you as soon as it can be made out, and her disarmament effected with all possible dispatch.

I have the honor to be, &c. D. PORTER.

Commodore James Hillyar.

Commodore Hillyar sent me a paper certifying that he had exchanged certain individuals therein named, making a part of the crew of the Sir Edward Hammond for an equal number of the most severely wounded of my crew; this occasioned the following letters:

Valparaiso, April 4, 1814.

Sir—I have received a paper signed by you, dated yesterday, stating that you had exchanged certain wounded prisoners, making part of my crew, for the captain and crew of the prize ship Sir Andrew Hammond, which paper I have taken the liberty to return to you, and protest in the strongest terms against such an arrangement.

In the first place the wounded and helpless individuals therein named, do not wish such exchange; one died last night and several others expect to share his fate.

Secondly, should I from any circumstances be separated from them, which would be more likely to be the case than if they remained prisoners, their situation would be more deplorable than it is at present. Thirdly, This arrangement has been made without my consent, and on terms far from offering equal advantages to the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c. D. PORTER.

Com. James Hillyar,

Commanding H. B. M. Frigate Phœbe.

H. B. M. S. Phœbe, Valparaiso, April 4.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, protesting against the arrangement I made in the paper you returned, and to express a regret that my wish, which was to alleviate and not increase the afflictions of your wounded officer and crew has failed of being gratified. I am sorry that you have thought proper to mention the dead and dying, as I so fully explained to you this morning that, in the event of the loss of any, other names should be added to the list. I shall now direct Capt. Wm. Porter to consider himself still a prisoner of war on his parole; but as I have ordered the people to go on board the Essex, to work under the impression that no difficulty would arise, will liberate in exchange an equal number of prisoners, for them as their names, being seamen, shall be found to follow each other on your late ship's books, and give up also 2 mates or midshipmen, for two mates which are of the English party. I hope this may prove satisfactory to your government and self. I am yours, &c. Signed, JAMES HILLYAR.

Captain David Porter.

Valparaiso, April 5.

Sir—The arrangement which you have suggested respecting the exchange of the seamen of the Sir Andrew Hammond, for an equal number of seamen of the late United States Frigate Essex, as they stand on the list furnished you, is perfectly satisfactory. It will be a great satisfaction to the three officers who accompanied the Essex, to know that after your object in taking them with you shall be effected, there will be no difficulty in their proceeding immediately for the United States. I take the liberty therefore to suggest that they might be exchanged here for Capt. W. Porter and his three mates. This will be an accommodation to all parties and reconcile the officers so exchanged to a separation from their friends. I have the honor to be, &c. D. PORTER.

Com. James Hillyar.

Commanding H. M. Frigate Phœbe.

[Here follows the return of those paroled, in number 132, which we are compelled to postpone until next week for want of room. His declaration on taking possession of the island is for the same reason omitted.]

On arriving off New York the *Essex Junior* was overhauled by the *Saturn* raze. On a first examination of his papers captain Porter was treated very politely and permitted to proceed. But he was again brought too; and captain P. seeing a disposition on the part of captain Nash of the raze to violate the cartel, put off in his boat, though 30 or 40 miles from land, and escaped to the shore, leaving word for captain N. he was satisfied "that most British naval officers were not only destitute of honor, but regardless of the honor of each other." He was chased, but landed on Long Island, where as soon as he was known, he received every attention. The *Essex Junior* was afterwards liberated. We are compelled to postpone the narration of this circumstance until our next, for want of room.

When captain Porter arrived in New-York, the people took the horses from his carriage, and, amidst the shouts of thousands, hauled him to his lodgings.

THE BRITISH IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

A British barge, with a cockswain and ten men, deserted on the 20th, ult. and was delivered up to col. Bayly, of the Accomack, (Va.) militia. He gave them 50¢ for the barge, furnished them with a certificate, and they set off for Baltimore. They state that three sides of the fort on Tangier are done, each side 250 yards long, and mounting 8 24 pounders,—18 24's received by the *Endymion* were also to be mounted. That this place was to be the head-quarters of the commander in chief, they had laid out gardens, built a hospital, a church, and twenty houses in regular streets. They also say that they had been on short allowance for food, but that a supply had arrived from Bermuda: that the crews of the vessels are sickly with the flux, the water of the island being brackish and bad. A frigate and two small vessels passed up to the head of the bay, probably for water, on Sunday morning last. They captured or destroyed one of the Frenchtown pickets and several small craft. The packet was richly laden, and among other goods had on board 10 hhds. of military stores belonging to the United States: The crew and passengers, except one who seemed to have no fear of the enemy made their escape to the Eastern shore, under a shower of balls from the barges. Among the stores were one hundred suits of uniform, and the enemy may put them on to disguise himself. On Monday evening they appeared disposed to attack *Elkton*, but after a few shots, which done no harm retired. On Tuesday, com. *Rodgers*, with that lightning character that belongs to him, reached *Elkton* from the *Delaware*, with 250 of the crew of the *Guerriere*, each armed with a cutlass and a brace of pistols, having with them two 24 pounders; but he had an opportunity only of shewing his zeal. We learn from *Rockhall*, that on Saturday as they went up the bay, four of their barges entered Warton creek.—This being reported to col. *Reed*, (an old seventy-sixer,) who happened to be on a visit in the neighborhood, he borrowed a musket and hastily collected about 20 armed with duck guns and muskets, they formed an ambuscade, and when the largest barge had fairly passed, opened a certain fire upon them. They had four deliberate rounds at the enemy before he escaped; which he did with all possible haste—for though he rowed 24 ours when he entered the creek, he could man but 4 when he went out of it. On Wednesday the enemy went down the bay, with 20 or 15 sail of small craft in company.

The *Dragon 74*, is said to have left the Chesapeake with the chief part of the negroes and tobacco lately stolen.

☞ Nine vessels of war, supposed to be under ad. Cochrane, entered the Chesapeake the 12th inst.

MARCH, April 18.—Three expeditions are fitting out from Cadiz—one to the river of Plate, under general Lacy, of 4000; one to Terra Firma, and another to Vera Cruz. It is probably these expeditions which gave rise to the report that a force was to be sent to Louisiana.

April 16.—We learn with the greatest satisfaction that the government has resolved to send 4000 chosen troops under general Lacy, to the aid of the distressed inhabitants of Monte Video, and will use all possible means to bring back to the side of justice the deceived people of Buenos Ayres and all the provinces.

A supplement for the last accompanies the present number of the REGISTER. It has never yet been our fortune to present so expensive, or perhaps a more interesting publication to our readers; but we feel an honest pride in returning the liberality of their patronage. Some topics designed for this paper, were postponed by the length of captain Porter's communication to the secretary of the navy, and a number of articles omitted.

Six numbers more will complete the sixth or present volume of the Register. From a very great number of places no returns have been received for the present year. The gentlemen acting as the editor's friends, will be pleased to urge a settlement of accounts up to the first of September next (if such remain in their hands)—for once in three years, at least, there must be a squaring up. The accumulation of unsettled accounts will compel a general stoppage of the paper to those that suffer them to exist.

POSTSCRIPT.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Copy of a letter from major-general Brown to the secretary of war, dated 6th July, 1814, Chippeway Plains.

SIR—Excuse my silence. I have been much engaged. Fort Erie did not, as I assured you it should not, detain me a single day. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 4th, I arrived at this place with the reserve, general Scott having taken the position about noon, with the van. My arrangements for turning in rear the enemy's position east of Chippeway was made when major general Real, suspecting our intention, and adhering to the rule, that it is better to give than receive an attack, came from behind his works about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th, in order of battle. We did not baulk him. Before 6 o'clock his line was broken and his forces defeated, leaving on the field four hundred killed and wounded. He was closely pressed and would have been utterly ruined, but for the proximity of his works, whither he fled for shelter.

The wounded of the enemy and those of our own army must be attended to. They will be removed to Buffalo. This, with my limited means of transportation, will take a day or two, after which I shall advance, not doubting but that the gallant and accomplished troops I led, will break down all opposition between me and lake Ontario, when, if met by the fleet, all is well—if not, under the favor of heaven we shall behave in a way to avoid disgrace. My detailed report shall be made in a day or two.

I am, with the highest respect, &c.

JACOB BROWN.

Gen. Secretary of War.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 21 OF VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1814.

WHOLE NO. 151.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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General Hull's Defence.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow-citizens.—In submitting my defence to your consideration, and in making my appeal to your judgment, I have only to ask you to examine with candor, and decide with impartiality. I am sensible the fate of one man is of little consequence, compared to the fate of a nation.

If the sacrifice of me, however innocent, could make atonement for the sins of others, redeem our misfortunes, and restore the national character, it might be justified by precedents in other countries, and perhaps, as a patriot, I ought to be satisfied. In countries where the people are hardly permitted to think, and their only prerogative is obedience, innocence is no shield—and because there can be no enquiry, the most elevated merit is often brought to the scaffold for the most meritorious conduct. But in a country where justice is the basis of its government, where the people are enlightened by science, and understand both their rights and duties, such outrages on justice cannot with impunity be committed.

Under a government thus constituted, when public misfortunes occur, those to whom the administration is entrusted are in the first instance responsible. They will know the public vengeance will fall on them, unless they avert it, and too often have no other means of justification, but in the condemnation of others. The power they possess, and the patronage they can give, afford great facilities in effecting the object. It is however our happy lot, that, when this power and patronage are unjustly exercised, a remedy exists—and that remedy is an appeal to your justice. To that justice I now appeal, in the confident expectation that you will be satisfied of the purity and rectitude of my conduct, that you will reverse the unjust sentence which has been pronounced against me, and restore me to that honorable standing in society which had been acquired by the services of nearly half a century.

I regret that it is not in my power, in this communication, to present to you all the testimony and documents on which my defence is grounded, and which had any relation to the trial. The proceedings of the court-martial are deposited in the office of the secretary of the department of war, and by law I am entitled to a copy of them. As soon as they are obtained they will be published in a separate number.

I believe we are all conscious of the crimes of which we are guilty. When I might have sheltered myself in the enemy's territory, as a prisoner of war, I ask you to account for my return to my own country on any other principle than a consciousness of my innocence, and that I had faithfully done my duty? What other principle could have induced me to have requested an investigation of my conduct? When a court-martial was ordered to assemble at Philadelphia for my trial, why did I promptly repair there, without any restraint, and without even having been divested of my sword? After the trial had been postponed by the government, and without any request on my part, and having before that time

received notice of my exchange from the government, why did I remain more than a year in the country, without any restraint or confinement.

When the new court was ordered for my trial at Albany, and I was furnished with a volume of capital charges, exhibited against me by the government, why did I voluntarily appear before the court, and submit to my trial, when it was in my power so easily to have avoided it? Why, after the trial, did I return alone and unattended to my residence in Massachusetts, and there wait the sentence of the court-martial? I do presume your answer must be, that this conduct only could have resulted from a consciousness of innocence, and a full conviction that I had done my duty.

I now ask you to consider the conduct of the government, in relation to me. *Did they* believe the black catalogue of charges they exhibited against me was true? If they did, could the administration have been justified in leaving me at perfect liberty, for more than a year after I had been furnished with a copy of these charges. Did the members of the court-martial, who pronounced the sentence in their consciences believe I was guilty and deserved punishment? If they did, how can their conduct in directing me, the day after the sentence was concluded, to return to my home in Massachusetts, without any kind of restraint, and without requiring any kind of security for my appearance to receive the execution of the sentence? This direction was given the day after the sentence was passed. Can it be presumed there was a *concert* between the president and the court, and he had directed the court to adopt this measure previous to the sentence? Is it possible it was understood between the president and the court, previous to the conclusion of the trial, what the sentence should be, and that it should be remitted by him? And if both the president and the court had believed in their consciences, I had been guilty of the crimes with which I was charged, could it be reconciled to their duty to leave me in a situation, where I could so easily avoid the punishment which was to have been inflicted.

I have stated these facts, and made these observations, to convince you that my whole conduct has manifested, I myself was conscious of no crime; and it was not the intention either of the president or court-martial, that I should receive the punishment which had been ordered.

I now ask you, my fellow citizens, to decide for yourselves what have been the motives of the administration in this business? With respect to two-thirds of the members of the court-martial, they have ordered a sentence, which in their consciences they believed ought not to be executed.

The court-martial, in justification of their conduct, in recommending me to the mercy of the president, can appeal to no precedent, not even in the proceedings of the trial of admiral Byng—After the court had found him guilty of a particular charge, there was nothing left to their discretion. The articles of war provided that the punishment should be death. In my case the articles of war provided death, or such other punishment as the court-martial should think proper to order—Why then did not the court

order such a punishment as they believed ought to have been inflicted?

From these facts and observations, I do think the motives of the administration must be apparent. And indeed, I presume it will not be in your power to reconcile the conduct of the president of the United States, and the conduct of the court-martial, without believing there was concert and understanding how this business was to be conducted.

With respect to the lenity of the court, I informed them I did not ask it—and I requested no other mercy from them than the mercy of a *decision*—that they would decide on my case and keep me no longer in suspense.

In regard to the pardon of the president, I had no opportunity of requesting it—because it was granted before I had any knowledge of the sentence. Ingratitude, I hope, is no part of my character. But I do submit to your consideration whether I ought to feel grateful to him, when the National Intelligencer, a paper published at his door, and under his auspices, in giving an account of the trial and announcing the sentence, states, that the punishment is more protracted and terrible, in consequence of a remission of the sentence. If his object was to *aggravate* and *increase* the punishment, it cannot be called an act of *mercy*.

There are two very important facts, relating to my situation, as commander of the north-western army; not noticed in my defence. One, the armistice agreed to by general Dearborn, from which my army was expressly excluded. The other, the president's message to congress, the first session after the capitulation. With regard to the first, the following are the facts.—This was an arrangement of sir George Prevost, for the sole purpose of employing a British force against the army I commanded. Having received information that the orders in council had been repealed, on the second day of August, eighteen hundred and twelve, he dispatched colonel Baynes, his adjutant-general, to the head-quarters of general Dearborn, at Greenbush, near Albany, with an authority to conclude an armistice—on the ninth of August it was concluded between him and general Dearborn, and my army was excluded.

Immediately after the departure of colonel Baynes on his mission, major-general Sheafe of the British army was ordered to lake Erie, with a large part of the British force from Montreal, to be placed under the command of general Brock. From the nature of the transaction, it is certain, that general Brock was made acquainted with these circumstances, and informed that he might, with the most perfect safety to his posts at Kingston, York, forts George and Erie, march his whole force against my army, which had invaded the province of which he was governor and commander in chief. Calculating the distances, and the celerity with which the British convey important information, there was full time for the purpose. Of this important arrangement, in which the army I commanded had so much interest, I never received any information from general Dearborn. That general Brock took his whole force to Malden from fort George and its vicinity, excepting a few men to take care of the cannon and stores, is certain—and that general Sheafe arrived at Montreal, with the reinforcements immediately after general Brock's departure from fort George, is likewise a fact well known. That at this time, on the ninth of August, a cessation of hostilities had been concluded, which extended from fort Erie, on the east part of lake Erie, to Quebec.

In my next number, I shall produce documents to prove the facts I have here stated. They are, however, all so public and so well known, that I am fully

authorised in stating them without the documents. That on the day of the capitulation, the 16th of August, general Brock well knew that a cessation of hostilities below had taken place, is certain, because on that day he gave me information of it, and that the orders in council had been repealed, and observed, he hoped it would be the foundation of a peace. It is likewise well known, this measure was disapproved by the president, and principally on account of the effect it would have on my army. When general Dearborn, was ordered by the president, to make diversions on the enemy's posts below me, and ought to have been co-operating with me, with all his forces, he was sitting at his ease at Greenbush and making arrangements which were one great cause of the destruction of the army. And yet this same general Dearborn, was appointed the president of the court martial which has condemned me for the misfortunes which his own misconduct had been a great cause in producing. In sacrificing me he has undoubtedly made some atonement for his own faults, in the opinion of the administration, and may be permitted to remain in the possession of his nominal rank, and in the enjoyment of his emoluments, in the degraded and disgraceful situation, to which he has submitted for more than a year.

Thus has general Dearborn, by adopting a measure which brought the principal part of the enemy's force against my army, exhibited his profound skill in military operations, and his talents and qualifications as commander in chief of the American army.

I shall now proceed to consider that part of the president's message, of the fourth of November, eighteen hundred and twelve, which develops the object of my unfortunate campaign. It is in the following words:

"Previous to its declaration, (the declaration of war,) it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and forecast, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan territory, with a general view to its security, and in the event of war, to such operations in the uppermost Canada, as would intercept the hostile influence of Great Britain over the savages, *obtain the command of the lake on which that part of Canada borders*, and maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts. Our expectation of *gaining the command of the lakes, by the invasion of Canada from Detroit*, having been disappointed, measures were instantly taken to provide on them a naval force superior to that of the enemy."

The objects of the force intrusted to my command, are here particularly stated. They are stated by the first magistrate to the legislature of the nation. This is a document of the highest authority, and must be considered as conclusive evidence, that these were the objects for which the expedition was ordered, and which the president expected would have been accomplished. If it was the expectation of the president, that with the few militia under my command, I should have obtained possession of the lake, it is unaccountable, that it never was communicated to me. All my instructions from the department of war were laid before the court-martial, and there was not the least intimation of the kind. Indeed I never had the most distant idea, that this expectation was entertained, until it was disclosed in this message. Both in my repeated written communications, and in frequent conversations with the president and secretary of the department of war, I urged the necessity of a navy on lake Erie, superior to the British, in the event of war with Great Britain. I well knew at that time, they had a strong

naval force on the lake, perfectly manned and prepared in every respect for offensive and defensive war. The United States had not a single vessel or gun-boat on those waters. All they had was an old unarmed transport vessel, repaired on the stocks, and which was not launched until near a month after the declaration of war.

There were but two modes of taking possession of the lake: one, by taking or destroying the enemy's naval force; the other, by taking possession of all their posts and harbors, both on the main land and islands, an extent of coast more than three hundred miles. I am confident no one will believe it was possible for me, either to have taken or destroyed the British fleet then on the lake, with the means I then possessed. The force under my command, was totally inadequate to have effected it in the other way, especially after the fall of Michilimackinac, and all the northern nations of savages were in hostility against me. Although I still entertain the same opinion I gave to the government before the declaration of war, that a navy on lake Erie was essentially necessary; yet, I now believe, had an adequate force been sent to the Michigan territory, and sufficient forces had been ordered to have taken possession of forts George and Erie at the same time, and these armies had co-operated, the whole of that part of the province of Upper Canada, which borders on lake Erie, might have been in our possession in the campaign of eighteen hundred and twelve, with all the enemy's harbors on the borders of the lake, by which means the naval force would have been destroyed, or must have surrendered at the approach of winter.

This idea I suggested to the secretary of war, in my memoir of the sixth of March, eighteen hundred and twelve, provided the object was the reduction of the Canadas, and it was the intention of the government, contrary to every opinion I had given, not to build a navy on lake Erie, I suggested it as the only possible mode, and at the same time pointed out all the difficulties which would attend it. On the sixth of March, at the time when this memoir was presented, I had no command in the army, and had uniformly declined to accept a military appointment, although I had been strongly solicited. Being then governor of Michigan territory, it was my duty to induce the government to provide for its safety.

About the eleventh of April, after I had been appointed to the command of the north-western army, unsolicited, and even undesired on my part; I then presented to the president, through the medium of the department of war, another communication, in which I represented in the strongest and most explicit terms, the necessity of our having a naval force superior to the enemy on the lakes; and that without it, and unless the army I was to command was strengthened by additions to its numbers, and unless it were followed by detachments to keep open the communication, and insure its supplies from Ohio, and unless it was supported by co-operations on other quarters, my army could not be able to maintain itself at Detroit, much less carry on offensive operations in the enemy's country.

After these communications, and under the circumstances in which I was placed, I ask you my fellow citizens, whether I had any reason to believe it to be the expectation of the government that I should have obtained the command of the lakes? But in this I was mistaken. It really appears, that it was because the president says, in the message I have quoted, "our expectation of gaining the command of the lakes by the invasion of Canada from Detroit having been disappointed, measures were instantly

taken to provide on them a naval force superior to that of the enemy."

The other object was, "to maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts."

I opened a road of two hundred miles through a savage wilderness, invaded the enemy's country, remained a month in the possession of it, waiting for co-operating relations, until I was informed I should receive none—and until general Dearborn, instead of co-operations, agreed to a cessation of hostilities, which afforded the enemy an opportunity of concentrating his whole force against my little army.

By the documents of government, it thus appears that these were the objects of my expedition—and because I disappointed the expectations of the administration, in not obtaining the command of the lakes, with the few Ohio militia I commanded, and did not maintain co-operating relations with other forces, when there were none to co-operate with me, I have been condemned.

I do expect, my fellow citizens, when you become acquainted with the true history of my case, you will reverse the unjust sentence which has been pronounced against me. I am now perfectly supported by a consciousness of having done my duty in the most faithful manner, and my only desire is, to convince you and posterity of the purity of my motives, and the correctness of my conduct. Under this support, I am tranquil and happy. Had I pursued any other course, I should want the consciousness which I now feel, and in sincerity I can adopt the language of Pope:

"One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid stares and of loud huzzas;
And more true joy Marcellus' exiled feels,
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels."

WILLIAM HULL.

Newton, (Mass.) June 1, 1814.

Capt. Porter and the Essex.

Every thing that relates to the matchless *Porter*, or pertains to the wonderful cruise and unprecedented defence of the *Essex* frigate, is of a character too interesting to be refused an insertion; and the articles that follow will claim the attention of our readers.

The attack upon the *Essex*, in a neutral port, by double her force, as well in men as in guns, she also being crippled, is of a piece with the total disrespect for national law that has long marked the proceedings of our enemy, in all parts of the world.—In his attack upon the *Essex*, in Valparaiso bay, com. *Milnar* appears to have acted in obedience to his government; but to its arrogance he has super-added cowardice in the transaction itself. The attack was as unmanly as it was unlawful; and, to use the language of the editor of the *Virginia Argus*, on the occasion, "We have no doubt but, even after the *Essex* struck, the British captain approached with as much fear and caution as old Jack Falstaff did the corpse of *Hotspur*, after the latter was slain." We are justified in this belief by the murder of several of her crew, after the colors were struck, and resistance had ceased.

*Fal. The better part of valor is—discretion [in keeping out of the reach of *Porter's* short guns] in which better part I have saved my life. Zounds, I am afraid of this gun-powder Percy though he be dead—therefore slink with a new wound in your thigh, [firing on the *Essex* ten minutes after she had struck] came you a long with me."

*An admiralty order was issued commanding the officers of British ships in the South seas, not to respect any port as neutral where the *Essex* should be found!

When *Bonaparte* violated a neutral territory and carried off a *Bourbon*, the duke d'Enghein, every passion was roused and every feeling appealed to, to reprobate the monstrous wretch. The virtues of an angel were ascribed to the murdered duke, and the crimes of a devil attributed to his murderer. Whatever would exalt the one, or by contrast depress the other, was eagerly seized and trumpeted forth to heap detestation on the head of *Napoleon*. This was well enough. It was right. The deed was infamous and *heinous*, and ought to be held up as a beacon to the friends of freedom and law in all parts of the world. But now we see the *British*—the *human*—the *magnanimous*—the *religious*—the *liberty-loving British*—they who are toasted as the "preservers of the independence of nations," seek their enemy in a neutral territory, attack him there, and kill, or, rather *murder*, on the spot nearly *one hundred* men, every one of whom was as noble, as brave, as valuable, as ere a *Caulph* or *Bourbon* that ever lived. Where are now the sympathies of the people?—where is the heart to condemn, the tongue to reprobate, or the arm to punish this base violation of law? Is it that *royal* blood, shed by the hands of *Bonaparte*, can alone excite the feelings of "*loyal subjects*?" Or, is it that *American* resentment of *English* wrongs is stifled in the packages of *pins* and *tapes* the people trade in? The contemptible hypocrites who filled hundreds of columns of their newspapers with execrations of *Napoleon* for violating the national law, in putting a *Frenchman* to death, have not the spirit to insert a line to reprove *Great Britain* for an act as flagrant in its design and productive of an hundred times the misery in its operation, on *their own countrymen*—brothers and fellows. Let the people think of this, and see the lengths of faction, and rouse themselves to its annihilation. It is time to take the stand of principle against party—of the law against outrage—of the *constitution* against *royalty*—of *AMERICA* against *ENGLAND*.

IF *Great Britain* be worthy of the high-strained eulogiums that are heaped upon her by her numerous partizans in the United States—if she is, indeed, the "bulwark of our religion," the "prop of the civilized world," and "shield of afflicted humanity," as men of high consideration tell us she is, *then*, verily, is the blood-stained *Napoleon* sanctified of the murder of *Enghein*, and his assassination was holy.

I defy any man to say these premises are correct and conclusion unjust. Let us look at it fairly—meet the truth, blush at our folly, and amend our faults. He who trusts in the justice or "Christianity" of kings will be deceived—for the principle of kings is at eternal war with both.

Some remarks to the preceding purport were intended for the last number of the REGISTER, but omitted for want of room. We have since then seen the two following articles—the first in the "*Boston Gazette*," the other in the "*United States Gazette*." Both of these papers are of those called "*federal*"—but nothing is more opposite than their sentiments on this point. The former, with honest consistency, condemns as it ought—the latter, with tame servility, *masks* invention and distorts truth, to excuse. It is *infamous*.

It appears from a succeeding number of the *Boston Gazette* that the editor had been reprehended for his article respecting the *Essex*—but he rejects the dictation and entrenches himself behind a host of authorities on the subject, which being of great interest are inserted below.

From the Boston Gazette.

"THE ESSEX.—When an article, copied from an English paper, announcing an admiralty order, to his majesty's ships in the South Sea, (for such an order could be issued from no other source) directing them to respect no neutral port, in which the Essex should be found, was seen, it was believed to be only the frothy folly of some ideot editor; or the unprincipled ebullition of some jacobin scoundrel, who wished, at a single blow, to prostrate a main pillar in the beautiful edifice of international law. But the next mail brought us the melancholy intelligence, that the enemy is carrying into effect his new order, in contempt of the immemorial usage and established law of civilized nations.

The *Phœbe* and *Cherub* arrived off *Valparaiso*, and were permitted to approach the town as friends. It was so understood by all parties. The noble and gallant *Porter*, challenged the *Phœbe*. The *Phœbe* is a 36, carrying long 18's, and the *Essex* a 32, carrying short 32's, or carronades. The enemy's ship had the advantage of 100 men. The challenge was refused, by an officer, under the flag of a nation, who challenges and beats all other nations in equal combat. Capt. *Porter* reconnoitred; thought the enemy to leeward, and proceeded to sea. He was deceived; for the enemy had the weather-gauge.—His ship, during the day, was crippled in a squall, and he used all his efforts to return to *neutral ground*, before the enemy, more than double his force, both in metal and men, could assail him. Had he not vainly imagined that the honor of the officers would not violate a known and fundamental principle, he could have run his ship on shore, fired her, and saved his brave officers and men. Destiny decreed otherwise, and *Porter* has told a story which will convey his name to the end of time. More than two hours and a half, the little *Essex*, at anchor, held at bay more than double her force; the enemy having an election of distances and positions, for both his ships!

The *Phœbe* assumed her position on the larboard quarter, and the *Cherub* her's on the starboard bow of the *Essex*. From these advantageous positions, "the tight little ship" compelled them both to retire to repair damage. The enemy then assumed nearly the same positions, at *long shot*; and of course, our carronades would not tell. Here he gallantly galled us.

What will men of truth, honor and principle, in both hemispheres, say of this victory? They will say what every intelligent and honest man said of the infamy of *Napoleon* in violating a neutral dominion to destroy his *Bourbon* enemy. What would have been said of the gallant *Porter* if he had destroyed the *Phœbe* and *Cherub* in the harbor of *Valparaiso*, crippled and at anchor, by fire ships or torpedoes? Every tyro in the principles of public law would have answered, in the language of *Shakespeare's* spirited *Emelia*:

"Let justice put in every honest hand
A whip, to lash the rascled, naked, thro'
The world."

The American navy loses nothing of its justly acquired renown by this loss; but we shall be disappointed, if the victors do not; for the wanton sacrifice of human blood, committed on an enemy, so situated, as to render even his immense inferiority of force almost totally unavailing. Humanity, too, will ask—why were not the *missing* taken up by the enemy?—For the honor of a country, from whence we descended, we shall hope to see some extenuation of this outrage, which militates so materially with the sentiment we have long indulged—

"That Britons conquer but to save."

[Presuming *Hallyar's* conduct is sanctioned by his government.

From the United States Gazette.

"The taking of our frigate Essex in the port of Valparaiso has justly occasioned very deep concern. That concern, however, cannot but be greatly alleviated by the consideration, that though the country has lost a ship, it has lost nothing else; that its glory has rather been increased than diminished by the gallantry of the defence made by captain Downes and his brave crew; and that as a test of the valor and hardihood of our seamen, our defeat in this instance may be put in competition with the most splendid of our victories; that on lake Erie alone excepted. The capturing of our national vessel in a neutral port, however, has excited much indignation; and the British officer is treated, as is too frequently the case among us, with much verbal roughness. The probability is, that the officer acted only in obedience to his orders; and viewing the affair in that light, we perceive in it more to fill us with melancholy than to excite our anger. Every week that passes, brings some new cause for suspecting that the neutrality of some of the neutral powers in the war between Great Britain and the United States, will be something like our own neutrality in the war between regicide France and England, of which we very much fear our government will, ere long be woefully reminded. France, in dismantling our vessel of war, and liberating her prize, has taught our government what it ought to have done in regard to the regicides, but did not; and Spain, should we remonstrate against the capture of the Essex in one of her ports, will, no doubt, remind our government that she has not had an ambassador at our court, and that the reason she had not, was because out of compliment to Bonaparte we refused to receive one. Thus every step that we move, do we find our government enmeshed in its own bungling toils, and entangled with the snares it had laid for others. The capture of the Essex was certainly a violation of the law of nations; but the questions that may arise from it lie not between us and Great Britain, with whom we have already more questions than we can well manage; but between Great Britain and Spain, if the latter chooses to demand an account of it, and between Spain and us, if we think it expedient, as no doubt we ought, to call upon her for an explanation."

The following unofficial particulars from the *New York papers*, (where the *Essex Junior* arrived on the 7th inst.) are highly interesting.

The "*Mercantile Advertiser*" says—"We have received the following statement from an authority which will not be questioned.

After the capture of the *Essex*, captain Porter entered into an arrangement with com. Hillyar, to transport the survivors of his crew to the United States in the *Essex Junior* on parole; on condition that she should receive a passport to secure her from recapture and detention. On the 5th of July, fell in with H. B. M. ship *Saturn*, capt. Nash, who examined the papers of the *Essex Junior*, treated captain Porter with great civility, furnished him with late newspapers, and sent him on board some oranges; and, at the same time, made him an offer of services. The boarding officer endorsed the passport, and permitted the ship to proceed. She stood on the same tack with the *Saturn*; and about two hours afterwards was again brought to, the papers examined, and the ship's hold overhauled by the boat's crew and an officer. Capt. Porter expressed his astonishment at such proceedings, and was informed that captain Nash had his motives. It was stated that commodore Hillyar had no authority to make such arrangements; that the passport must go on board of the *Saturn* again, and the *Essex Junior*

be detained. Capt. Porter then insisted that the smallest detention would be a violation of the contract on the part of the British, and that he should consider himself as the prisoner of capt. Nash, and no longer on his parole, at the same time offering his sword, which was refused, assuring the officer he would deliver it up with the same feelings he had presented it to com. Hillyar. The officer went on board, returned, and informed capt. Porter, that the *Essex Junior* must remain all night under the lee of the *Saturn*. Then, said capt. Porter, I am your prisoner; I do not feel myself bound by any contract with commodore Hillyar, and I shall act accordingly.

At 7 o'clock the next morning, the wind being light from the southward, and the ships being about thirty or forty miles from the land, off the eastern part of Long Island, and about market shot from each other, there appearing no disposition on the part of the enemy to liberate the *Essex Junior*, capt. Porter determined to attempt his escape. A boat was lowered down, manned and armed; he desired capt. Downes to inform capt. Nash that he was now satisfied that most British naval officers were not only destitute of honor, but regardless of the honor of each other; that he was armed and prepared to defend himself against their boats if sent in pursuit of him; and that they must hereafter meet him as an enemy. He now pulled off from the ship, keeping the *Essex Junior* in a direct line between him and the *Saturn*, and got near gun shot from them before he was discovered.—At this instant a fresh breeze sprung up, and the *Saturn* made all sail in pursuit of him, but fortunately a thick fog set in and concealed him, when he changed his course, and eluded them; during the fog he heard a firing, and on its clearing up discovered the *Saturn* in chase of the *Essex Junior*, who soon brought her too. After rowing and sailing about 60 miles, capt. Porter succeeded, with great difficulty and hazard, in reaching the town of Babylon, (Long Island) where, being strongly suspected to be an English officer, he was closely interrogated, and his story appearing so extraordinary, none gave credit to it—but on shewing his commission all doubts were removed, and he met from all the inhabitants the most friendly and hospitable reception."

When it was known in *New York* that capt. Porter had arrived, the people took the horses from his carriage, and amidst the shouts of the whole city, hauled him to his lodgings.

The following (says the *N. Y. National Advocate*) is a copy of the arrangement concluded between captain Porter, in behalf of himself and crew, with captain Hillyar, by which the public will be able to judge, whether captain P. has acted as becoming an American officer or not:

By JAMES HILLYAR, Esq. captain of his majesty's ship Phoenix, and senior officer of his majesty's ships in Valparaiso Bay.

I, FISHERY CARRUT, that I have, on the part of his Britannic majesty, entered into an agreement with captain DAVID PORTER, of the United States' navy, and late commander of the frigate *Essex*; who, on the part of his government, engages as follows, to wit:

That himself, his officers and crew, will proceed to the United States, in the ship called the *Essex Junior*, as a cartel, commanded by lieutenant JOHN DOWNES, of the United States' navy, and having a crew consisting of the officers and men named in the annexed list.

That the said captain PORTER, his officers and crew, a list of which is subjoined, will remain as prisoners of war on parole, not to take arms against

Great Britain until regularly exchanged, and that he pledges his honor to fulfil the foregoing conditions.

I therefore request, that the said ship, the Essex, Junior, may be permitted to pass freely to the United States without any impediment, and that the officers commanding the ships of war of his Britannic majesty, as well as those of private armed vessels, and all others in authority under the British government, as also those in alliance with his said majesty, will give the said *DAVID PORTER*, his officers and crew, and the crew of the aforesaid ship called the Essex junior, every aid and assistance to enable them to arrive at the place of their destination.

And, as it may become necessary for the Essex Junior to touch at one or more places for the purpose of obtaining refreshments and supplies, it is requested, that in such case all to whom this passport may be presented, will give the persons on board said ship every facility in supplying their wants, and permit them to depart with her without hindrance.

Given under my hand, on board his majesty's ship *Phoebe*, at Valparaiso, April, 1814.

Declaration of captain David Porter, on his taking possession of the Island, called by the natives Nooa heewah, situated between the lat. of 9 and 10 S. and in the long. of 140 W. from Greenwich; and named by him Madison's Island

It is hereby made known to the world, that I *DAVID PORTER*, a captain in the navy of the United States of America, and now in command of the United States' frigate the Essex, have, on the part of the said United States, taken possession of the Island (called by the natives *Nooa heewah*) generally known by the name of *Sir Henry Martin's Island*—but now called *Madison's Island*. That by the request and assistance of the friendly tribes residing in the valley of *Tieu-hoy*, as well as of the tribes residing in the mountains, whom we have conquered and rendered tributary to our flag, I have caused the village of *Madison* to be built, consisting of six convenient houses, a rope-walk, bakery, and other appurtenances; and for the protection of the same, as well as for that of the friendly natives, I have constructed a fort, calculated for mounting sixteen guns, whereon I have mounted four, and have called the same *Fort Madison*.

Our rights of this island being founded on priority of discovery, conquest and possession cannot be disputed; but the natives to secure to themselves that friendly protection which their defenceless situation so much required, have requested to be admitted into the great American family, whose pure republican policy approaches so near their own; and in order to encourage those views to their own interest and happiness, as well as to render secure our claim to an island, valuable on many considerations, I have taken on myself to promise them they shall be so adopted, that our chief shall be their chief; and they have given assurances that such of their brethren as may hereafter visit them from the United States shall enjoy a welcome and hospitable reception among them, and be furnished with whatever refreshments and supplies the island may afford; that they will protect them against all their enemies; as far as lies in their power, they will prevent the subjects of Great Britain (knowing them to be such) from coming among them until peace shall take place between the two nations.

Presents, consisting of the produce of the island, to a great amount, have been brought in by every tribe in the island, (not excepting the most remote) and have been enumerated as follows, to wit:

Six tribes in the valley of *Tieu-hoy*, called the *Tarech's* viz.—1st tribe, *Ho-at-ta's*; 2d, *Ma-cuh's*;

3d, *Hounecah's*; 4th, *Pashauh's*; 5th, *He-kuab's*, 6th, *Hav-voult's*.

Six tribes of the *Happaws*, viz.—1st, tribe, *Nieckees*; 2d, *Tattie-yows*; 3d, *Pachas*; 4th, *Kee-kah's*; 5th, *Te-ka-ah's*; 6th, *Mu-ta-who-ah's*.

Three tribes of *Ma-ama-tu-u-ah's*, viz.—1st tribe, *Ma-ama-tu-u-ah's*; 2d, *Li-oh-ah's*; 3d, *Cah-a-ah's*.

The 8 tribes of the *Atta-to-kah's* viz.—1st tribe, *Atta-to-kah's*; 2d, *Ta-kee-ah's*; 3d, *Pa-hcu-tah's*.

The *Nieckees*, only one tribe.

Twelve tribes of the *Typees*, viz.—1st tribe, *Po-he-guh-ah's*; 2d, *Nae-guah's*; 3d, *Atta-yiya's*; 4th, *Ca-lu-nu-ho-ka's*; 5th, *Toma-va-heenah*; 6th, *Tickey-malulu*; 7th, *Mo-on-ce-kah's*; 8th, *Attes-how's*; 9th, *Atte-tap-wy-luhah*; 10th, *Atte-ha-coes*; 11th, *Atte-to-me-oh-ah's*; 12th, *Atta-ka-ka-ha-neuah's*.

Most of the above have requested to be taken under the protection of our flag; and all have been willing to purchase, on any terms, a friendship which promises to them so many advantages.

Influenced by considerations of humanity; which promises a speedy civilization to a race of men to enjoy every mental and bodily endowment which nature can bestow, and which requires art only to perfect as well as by views of policy, which secures to my country a fruitful and populous island, possessing every advantage of security and supplies for vessels; and which of all others, is the most happily situated as respects climate and local position, I do declare, that I have, in the most solemn manner, under the American flag, displayed in *Fort Madison*, and in the presence of numerous witnesses, taken possession of the said island called *Madison's Island*, for the use of the United States whereof, I am a citizen; and that the act of taking possession was announced by a salute of 17 guns from the artillery of *Fort Madison*, and returned by the shipping in the harbour, which is hereafter to be called *Massachusetts Bay*. And that our claim to this island may not hereafter be disputed, I have buried in a bottle at the foot of the flag-staff, in *Fort Madison*, a copy of this instrument, together with several pieces of money of the coin of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature, this 19th day of November, 1813.

D. PORTER.

Witnesses present.

JNO. DOWNES, Lt. U. S. N.

JAS. P. WILMERT, do.

S. D. M'KNIGHT, do.

DAVID P. ADAMS, Chaplain, U. S. N.

JNO. M. GAMBLE, Lt. M. U. S. N.

RICH'D K. HOFFMAN, Ac. Sur. U. S. N.

WM. SMITH, master of the American ship *Albatross*.

WILSON P. HUNT, Agent for the American North Pacific Fur Company.

JNO. M. MAURY, Mid. U. S. N.

P. DE MESTU, Citizen of the U. S.

BENJAMIN CLAPP, do.

M. N. BOSTWICK, Ac. Mid. U. S. N.

JNO. G. COWEL, Lt. U. S. N.

H. H. OGDENHEIMER, Ac. S. M. U. S. N.

A list of the prisoners liberated on parole, to proceed to the U. States in the Essex Junior.

David Porter, capt. Wm. H. Odenheimer, acting lieutenant Edward Barwell, acting master, Rd. K. Hoffman, acting surgeon, Saml. B. Johnson acting marine officer, N. W. Boswick, acting purser, Alex. Montgomery, act. sur. mate, H. W. Oiden, midshipman, George Isaacs, do. D. G. Farragut, do. James Ferry, act. mid. Samuel Duseburg, do. Wm. Peirce, master's mate, Edward Linscott, boatswain, George Green, boy, Francis Barrel, do. Geo. Bartlet, seaman

James Duffey, boy, James Nickerson, do. Isaac Bly, sea. Benjamin Hamilton, qr. gunner, Saml. Leach, sea. George Stolenburgh, do. James Midford, do. Peter B. Vole, do. William Robbins, do. John Holium, do. Joseph Johnson, do. Wm. Boyd, do. Chas. Duveal, do. Daniel Smith, do. James Middleton, do. John Cressup, do. James Galley, do. John Downhill, do. John Halen, cook, Robert Stauwood, seaman, Din. Ross, qr. gunner, Nich. Johnson, seaman, Robert Scatterly, do. Mark Antonio, seaman, Thos. O. Loud, boy, Nich. Ricktor, sea. John White, do. James Clark, do. George Rex, do. Wm. Cullers, do. Martial Gellis, o. s. Robert Taylor, do. Mark Scott, seaman, Thos. Edwards, gunners yeo. John Gallager, seaman, James Spencer, boy, Samuel Howard, sea. Francis Lemos, o. s. John Batchelder, sea. Robt. Isgrig, do. London Reed, o. s. John Robinson, do. Amboy Howland, do. John Harris, do. Abraham Jackson, do. Gadet Gay, do. James Ocean, boy, Paul Mosure, o. s. Peter Amey, sea, John Terry, do. Saml. Jones, o. s. John Harclay, do. Saml. West, qr. mast. Andrew Smith, sea. Thos. Ewing, do. Frederick Barnes, do. Danl. Lombard, do. Anthony Cook, do. Barnet Sparling, do. Shubacl Cunningham, do. Gave Robertson, do. Samuel Johnson, do. Wm. Forster, sea. Jeremiah Bewell, do. Sylvester Smith, do. George Brown, do. James Redding, o. s. Thos. Coleman, steward, John Davis, o. s. Matthew Tuckerman, do. Severn Denton, sea. John Johnson, do. Benedict Field, armorer, George Kensinger, master at arms, John Stone, sea. Francis Trepanny, do. George Williams, do. Jacob Lodaway, do. Thos. Milbourn, do. John Penn, do. Henry Barker, do. Wm. Hamilton, o. s. Daniel Gardner, do. Wm. Kinsbury, boats. mate, Wm. Nichols, o. s. James Postell, sea. Benj. Bartley, o. s. James Goldsborough, sea. Wm. Wood, do. Peter Anderson, do. Peter Ripple, do. John Glasseau, sea. Isaac Valance, qr. master, George Love, seaman, Nicholas M'Isaacs, boy, Wm. Godfrey, sea. Jasper Read, do. Frederick Hartwell, o. s. Ephr. Baker, do. Charles Hayes, qr. gunner, Adam Williams, o. s. Otis Gale, sea. Wm. Whitney, do. Leon Green, qr. master, Wm. Cole, sea. Those last four men were left at Valparaiso in consequence of the severity of their wounds.

MARINES.

P. G. Small, sergeant, John B. Yarnal, private, Wm. Whitney, do. Henry Ashmore, do. John Fulmer, do. George Fritz, do. John Andrews, do. Thos. King, do. Isaac Stone, do.—Total 132.

Neutral Territorial Rights.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Authorities cited to prove Porter's capture, by the law of nations, illegal, as within neutral jurisdiction or territory.

Since the late debates in parliament, relative to the blockade of Norway, Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel, were appealed to, as laying down the law of nations, and "the universally received writings of these men were recognized" by sir James M'Intosh, "the law of Europe," we begin with these:—

"That we may not kill or plunder enemies in a peaceful country, is a right they have, not from their own persons, but from the right of him who there holds command. "Id jus non ex isporum venit persona, sed ex jure ejus qui ibi imperium habet."—Where courts are in force, the merits of persons are considered, and that promiscuous license of mutual destruction which war gives among enemies, ceases. Livy states, that seven Carthaginian galleys rode in a port belonging to Syphax, who at that time was at peace both with the Carthaginians and Romans, and

that Scipio came that way with two galleys, which might have been seized by the Carthaginians before they entered the port, but being forced by a strong wind into the harbor, before the Carthaginians could weigh anchor, they durst not assault them in the king's haven."

GROTIUS' war and peace, book 3. C. 4. § 8 parag. 2.—In a note he states an instance of the Venetians preventing the Greeks from annoying the Turks in a port subject to Venice; one between the Venitians and Turks as Tunis; and another between the inhabitants of Pisa and Genoa, in Sicily.

OF PUFFENDORF, who wrote rather on the law of nature, his annotator, Barbeyrac, who read him well, says, that "of neutrality he speaks nowhere." Puffendorf's law of nature, B. 8. C. 6. § 7. Note by Barbeyrac.

This note is taking up in distinguishing general and particular neutrality, and has nothing that strikes us to be of direct or immediate bearing on the subject in view.

"To attack an enemy in a neutral country, or commit in it any other hostility, is absolutely unlawful. The Dutch East Indian fleet having put into Bergen in Norway, in 1666, to avoid the English, were attacked by them. But the government of Bergen fired on the assailants, and the court of Denmark complained perhaps too faintly, of an enterprise so injurious to its rights and dignity." VATTEL, B. 3 C. 7, § 132.

"A nation may appropriate things where the free and common use of them would be prejudicial or dangerous. This is a reason for which powers extend their dominion over the sea along their coast, as far as they are able, to protect their right. *These parts of the sea thus subject to a state are comprehended in its territory.*"—VATTEL, B. I. C. 23. § 288.

"At present, the whole space of the sea within cannon shot of the coast is considered as making a part of the territory, and for that reason, a vessel taken under the cannon of a neutral fortress is not a good prize."—VATTEL, B. I. C. 23. § 289.

With respect to these witnesses, of greatest credit throughout Europe, as furnishing the best evidence of the law of nations, two are decidedly against the legality of this capture, and one, whose subject did not so necessarily involve this consideration, is no more than silent.

But there are other authorities, if not without number, at least too numerous to be collected from the various libraries of this metropolis.

BYNKERSHOEK begins the 8th chapter of his treatise on the laws of war, in the words of GROTIUS.

"We only exercise the rights of war in our own territory, in the enemy's, or in a territory which belongs to no one. He who commits hostilities in the territory of a friend to both parties, makes war upon the sovereign who governs there."—All the publicists (*without any exception that I know of,*) prohibit the use of force in the dominions of another."—

Certainly it is by no means lawful to attack or take an enemy in the port of a neutral, who is in amity with both parties." "It is not lawful to commit violence within the territory of another, and ports, bays, and rivers are within the territory of the sovereign of the country. Thus the grand duke of Tuscany, in the year 1695, caused the French, who had taken near the port of Leghorn a ship of the powers allied against France, who were friends to the Grand Duke, and carried her into that port, to restore her immediately, (as I have said, the sea which is near to the ports of a sovereign, is a part of his territory.)—It is not lawful to begin an attack on the sea near the land within a shot of the cannon from the fortresses."—Bynkershoek's Law of war, chapter 8.

BURLEMAQUI follows Grotius.

"It is permitted to kill an enemy wherever we find him, except in a neutral country, for violent means are not suffered in a civilized society where we ought to implore the assistance of the magistrate."—BURLEMAQUI, part 4, ch. 6 § 25.

He then takes the instance in the second Punic war, selected by Grotius from Livy.

MARTENS, the professor at Göttingen, I cite from Cobbett's translation, in his 8th book, 6 C. and 6 § has this passage.

"Hostilities begun or continued in neutral territory must violate the rights of sovereignty of the neutral power, and therefore the law of nature forbids the belligerent powers to begin or continue hostilities in the territory, or on the parts of the sea under the dominion of a neutral power.

"This point is, too, acknowledged by the customs and general practice of the nations of Europe."

Marten cites D'Abreu, Bouchard, Hulmer, Moser and De Real.

Extracts from M. Azuni in the elegant translation of the New York Reporter, will close these citations.

Definitively the jurisdiction of the territorial sea shall extend *no further than three miles from the land*, which is without dispute the greatest distance to which the force of gunpowder can carry a ball or bomb. Part 1, ch. 2, § 15.

Part 2, ch. 1, § 3—"If a neutral power ought not to interfere in the operations of the belligerents, the latter on their part ought to observe, towards the former a similar conduct. No act, even the least violent, which the laws of war allow against an enemy, can be permitted against a neutral. He ought to enjoy, *in their full extent*, the rights he possessed before the war, and the belligerent powers can impose no obligations upon him by which he was not bound before the rupture."

Same part of the chapter, section 4. It is in consequence *strictly forbidden* as well by the universal law, as by the laws and treaties of all nations, *to commence or continue any act of violence against any ship whatever within the limits of the maritime jurisdiction of a friendly and neutral state*, which according to the principle established in the first volume of this work, ch. 2, art 2, extends at least to the distance of *cannon shot from the shore*.

But these pains may be spared. What need of foreign authorities, when the British as a nation, have given their own construction of their rights in this respect, which was not only admitted by us in its utmost extent, but enforced in their favor, and against France, no longer ago than the year 1793?

In a note to Du Ponceau's translation of Bynker shoek's law of war, page 60—we thus find:

"In the year 1793, the British ship *Grange*, was captured by the French frigate *L'Amuscade*, in the waters of the bay of Delaware, and brought into the port of Philadelphia, to which she was bound. The British minister demanded her restitution of the government of the United States. In vain did the French minister, M. Ternant, allege that the bay of Delaware was an *open sea*, not subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the American government. His arguments had no effect and the *Grange* was very properly restored."

This is perhaps the strongest case upon record, the extreme extent of the bay giving much force to the Frenchman's objections, certainly stronger than any one cited by Grotius, Bynkershoek, Vattel, and the other publicists. The British have set the example. Restitution is to be demanded.

The temptation to this act, on the part of the enemy, seems to have been the capture of *Porreau*, *per fas et nefas*, and the subsisting alliance between

Spain and her, in the wars of Europe, securing her against the Spanish complaints.

In faith of this known law of nations, to be found as above in every writer on the subject, familiar to every mariner that sails, and sanctioned by Britain herself, captain Porter came to anchor and cleared his ship for action, not in the expectation of an attack, but because every man is, in prudence, bound at all events to prepare for the worst. But for confidence in this law, captain Porter, when he had once came to anchor within neutral territory, "within pistol shot of the shore," had doubtless done, what is suggested from high naval authority, but for this confidence was doubtless his duty to do, *blown up his ship*, first saying, by sending ashore his brave and invaluable men. As it is, these have left their memories another awful monument of American intrepidity. They fell martyrs to confidence in the honor of their foes, and victims to their violation of faith. "There is a spirit in man," but none in the nation, if this outrage is to pass unredressed. We talk of war begging the country. But who is he that would not rather take his portion with mendicants the world over and remain an honorable man, than live in affluence the member of a community that could suffer and submit to such an indignity? This subject admits of but one determination, worthy the American character. Till amends are made for this glaring defiance of the clearest principle of our national law, we look for no peace, which will not be obtained by our valor in the field, and our vigor on the ocean.

We "cap" the whole and finish the infamy of all concerned, by adding the following

Copy of a letter from captain Porter to the secretary of the navy, dated

New-York, July 13th, 1814.

SIR—There are some facts relating to our enemy, and although not connected with the action, serve to shew his perfidy, and should be known.

On commodore Hillyar's arrival at Valparaiso, he ran the *Phoebe* close along side of the *Essex*, and enquired, politely, after my health, observing that his ship was cleared for action, and his men prepared for boarding. I observed, "sir, if you, by any accident, get on board of me, I assure you that great confusion will take place; I am prepared to receive you, but shall only act on the defensive. He observed, coolly and indifferently, "Oh sir, I have no such intentions;" at this instant his ship took aback on my starboard bow, her yards nearly locking with those of the *Essex*. I called all hands to board the enemy; and in an instant my crew were ready to spring on her decks. Commodore Hillyar exclaimed, with great agitation, "I had no intention of getting on board of you;—I had no intention of coming so near you; I am sorry I came so near you." His ship fell off with her jib-boom over my decks; her bows exposed to my broadside, her stern to the fire of the *Essex* Junior, her crew in the greatest confusion, and in fifteen minutes, I could have taken or destroyed her. After he had brought his ship to anchor, commodore Hillyar and captain Tucker, of the *Cherub*, visited

"Came too with the best bower in nine and an half fathoms water *within half pistol shot of the shore*. The western fort (or *Castello Viejo*) bore E. by N. distance three miles. The eastern fort (or *Castello del Barren*) bore S. W. by W. distance about one and an half miles. This fort was not in sight, as we were anchored under a high bluff that screened us from it. There was a long 24 pounder detached from it, on a rising ground to the N. E. distance half a mile, and consequently so much nearer the place where we anchored." [Essex log-book account.

me on shore, when I asked him if he intended to respect the neutrality of the port? "Sir," said he, "you have paid such respect to the neutrality of this port, that I feel myself bound, in honor to do the same."

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEACE RUMOR.—We have a curious report said to have been brought to Boston, via Eastport, St. John's and Halifax, that a frigate had arrived at that place with a messenger for sir George Prevost, who passed through St. John's in great haste for Quebec; and that the messenger said our envoys had been met at *Gatinsburg*—that an armistice was concluded on, and peace expected, &c. We notice this rumor only to say that we put no confidence in it. Large sales of prize goods are about to take place to the eastward, and it is probably a speculation. It is possible a messenger has arrived; but it is not likely that his business should relate to an armistice, else we should also have had some immediate intelligence of it.

IMPORTS. A letter from Portsmouth to a merchant in New York, after giving an opinion in favor of peace in the most positive terms, says—"British goods to a very great amount are coming by water and over-land conveyances, via Eastport, to Boston. We know of 1500 packages already considerably advanced in the United States towards Boston." [It is probable this is also a speculation—"Extracts of letters," said to be between merchants, are poor evidences of fact.]

BRITISH BILLS.—Our cities appear to be flooded with British government bills, offering at 10 1-2 per cent. discount. There is no doubt but that our country is considerably drained of specie by this financial manœuvre of the enemy. They who offer them for sale should, at least, be suspected—it went further than that in the good old times of republican virtue. A *New-York* paper says that they are offered in that city to the amount of £100,000, and asks "now are they to be paid for but by drawing the specie out of our bank?"

HANNING, in the United States, says *Cobbett*, is "as rare as an eclipse of the sun"—if any other country were pestered with the traitors strung along our coast, the gallows would be as "plenty as blackberries."

TRAITEROUS INTERCOURSE. From the *N. Y. Columbian*.—"Our friends in New York." It is a fact, that the enemy have their agents, or "friends," in the heart of our city, who furnish to their vessels on the coast, every information they can desire.—When the *Essex Junior* was detained off the Hook, by the *Saturn* raze, she received from the boarding officer the first intelligence of the recent revolution in Europe. An American officer seemed to hesitate in giving it credit. "If you doubt it, (rejoins the Englishman) I can show you papers we have received from our friends in New York!" And actually produced an *Evening Post* of a day or two before, with some other papers that contained Governor Morris's loyal oration!

THE PUBLIC CREDIT AND CREDITORS.—No man, since time began, ever resorted to such infamous means and barefaced lies—(the word is *hard*, but it suits the occasion) to injure the credit of a government and ruin the reputation of those who support their

country, as the British faction in the United States have practised. Falselhood after falselhood, refuted by events, excites no shame, nor provokes the honesty of confession that they were *mistaken*: on they go, and as one lie becomes stale they get up a new one, in perpetual succession; as though they had "legitimate" rights like *Gouverneur Morris*'s kings.—With those general remarks it is not worth while to notice another refutation of another wicked and wilful violation of truth.

FROM THE WESTWARD. The new fort at the *Rapids of St. Clair* is finished, and called *Fort Gratiot*, in honor of capt. G. of the engineers, who superintended its erection. It is said to have a fine commanding situation. The expedition for *Michilimackinac* does not appear to have left *Detroit* on the 2nd inst. The prospect of a new and general indian war is held out in several letters. A British lieutenant and 2 white men, who had been with a party of them who were attacked and dispersed by a small body of our rangers, was brought to *Detroit* on the 1st inst. The great council was to have been held at *Greenville* some time since. We have not heard certainly any thing that has happened; but reports are unfavorable to a peace with these deluded people, who seem by their conduct to destine themselves to starvation next season; for they certainly will not be fed again by us another winter to fight against us another summer. Without our aid they must suffer beyond calculation—they have not had time to raise supplies, and their "friends" cannot have any thing to give them.

THE CREEKS.—We are without any certain intelligence from the Creek country since our last; but the arrival of a British force on the coast is confirmed—one account says they have brought many stand of arms, and that they are to bring from *Cuba* 10,000 brigands. The matter is, probably, greatly exaggerated.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. From the *Savannah Republican* of the 12th inst. The following extract of a letter, relative to our indian affairs, is from a gentleman at fort Hawkins to another in this city, dated the 30th ult.

"Gen. Graham in a letter I got from him yesterday, states that a part (say 1200) of the troops will be in by the 12th July, and the residue about the 15th August.

"It is not true, as reported, that M'Queen and Francis have delivered themselves up to the militia.

"Report, and it is believed to be well founded, says, they are at Pensacola, at the head of 1500 red people."

By a gentleman direct from New-Orleans we learn that a body of 300 British troops had landed at St. Mark's—that they brought with them 2500 stand of arms, which they were distributing among the indians, and were actively engaged in the fortifying Deer Island, situated near the mouth of Apalatchicola. Our informant adds that the report of M'Queen's surrender is incorrect—on the contrary, it was stated he had sent word to our officers that he would soon be enabled to give them another trial of strength. Deluded fanatic! he would wind up the tragedy by exterminating his unhappy race rather than accept the mercy proffered to him.

MILITARY.

There is reason to believe that large reinforcements have very recently arrived at *Halifax* and *Quebec*. Considerable bodies of them have passed up the *St. Lawrence*.

The Governor of *New Jersey*, has notified the

good people of that state of the requisition of militia and proposed to them to fill up their quota with volunteers. He reminds them of the valor of their fathers, and excites them to patriotism to preserve the liberty and independence of their country.

There appears a good disposition to furnish the militia required by the United States. A *Boston* paper says, that governor *Strong* at the requisition of general *Dearborn*, has detached some, for the defence of the coast.

On the 14th inst. the anniversary of *Wayne's* capture of *Stony Point*, selected for the purpose, the foundation a new fort, called fort *Stevens*, was laid at New-York, for the additional defence of that city.

The battle of *Chippewa* appears to have been the most regular and best fought battle since the war. Major general *Brown's* details are very interesting, and private letters speak in the highest terms of the steadiness, valor and good discipline of our troops; who, it seems, the British veterans may soon learn to fight.

Gen. *Brown* was on *Queenstown* heights on the 9th. It appears that the enemy retreated with precipitation after the battle. The last account from him says, he had "advanced to Fort George"—and that the British had retired towards *Burlington* heights. Whether he had taken that fort or not, is not stated. Another account says they had "retreated to *Niagara* and encamped in the rear of that place." We fear the delay of the fleet will prevent the entire destruction of the enemy's force in that quarter. Its co-operation was undoubtedly expected. It remained at *Sackett's harbor* on the 14th, nor was the prospect of its sailing noticed. But there may be some object in view that we ought not yet to understand. We hope and trust for the best.

It is stated that about 1000 Creeks were collected and encamped near *Pensacola*, well armed and supplied by the "religious" English—who had also 17,000 stand of arms to dispose of, for (as was thought) the "humane" purpose of enabling the slaves to destroy the white population—men, women and children. History will ascribe to the faction the baseness it deserves, for attributing to an enemy so unprincipled, the virtues that adorn society. The truth of these reports will soon be ascertained. Major-general *Jackson* has passed into the Creek country for certain information of the proceedings of the *Spaniards* and *British*; and, it seems, has power to act as the emergency may require. If this armament has been permitted at *Pensacola*, there can be no hesitation as to the course we should pursue.

A party of British and indians made their appearance at *Lewisstown*, N. Y. about 15 days since, on a burning and plundering expedition. They were headed by a son of the famous col. *Elliott*; probably the wretch that permitted his old school fellow, the noble captain *Hart*, of Kentucky, wounded in fight, to be assassinated, long after the battle was over. On the present occasion, however, he appears to have behaved with considerable propriety, except in the indiscriminate plunder of the people. The account says—"One of the indians was killed in a quarrel with a Mr. Sage, who was detained a prisoner; the indian being intoxicated, attacked Sage with the butt of his gun—Sage struck him with an axe, cut him down and escaped."

General *Brown's* order on entering Canada.

Adjutant-general's office, left division, July 2nd, 1814.

Major-general *Brown* has the satisfaction to announce to the troops of his division on this frontier, that he is authorised by the orders of his government, to put them in motion against the enemy. The first and second brigades, with the corps of artillery, will cross the straits before them this night or as

early to-morrow as possible. The necessary instructions have been given by the brigadiers and by them to the commanding officers of regiments and corps.

Upon entering Canada, the laws of war will govern; men found in arms, or otherwise engaged in the service of the enemy, will be treated as enemies; those behaving peaceably and following their private occupations, will be treated as friends. Private property in all cases will be held sacred; public property wherever found will be seized and disposed of, by the commanding general—Our utmost protection will be given to all who actually join, or who evince a desire to join us.

Plundering is prohibited. The major-general does not apprehend any difficulty on this account, with the regular army, or with honorable volunteers, who press to the standard of their country, to avenge her wrongs, and to gain a name in arms. Profligate men who follow the army for plunder, must not expect that they will escape the vengeance of the gallant spirits who are struggling to exalt the national character. Any plunderer shall be punished with death, who may be found violating this order.

By order of the major-general *Brown*.

C. K. GARDNER, Adj. gen.

Copy of a letter from major-general *Brown* to the secretary of war, dated

Head-Quarters, *Chippewa* Plains, July 7th, 1814.

Dear Sir—On the 2d instant, I issued my orders for crossing the *Niagara* river, and made the arrangements deemed necessary for securing the garrison of fort *Eric*. On the 3d, that post surrendered at 5 P. M. Our loss in this affair was four of the 25th regiment under major *Jessup*, of brigadier general *Scott's* brigade, wounded. I have enclosed a return of the prisoners, of the ordnance, and stores captured.

To secure my rear, I have placed a garrison in this fort, and requested captain *Kennedy* to station his vessels near the post.

On the morning of the 4th, brigadier-general *Scott*, with his brigade and corps of artillery, was ordered to advance towards *Chippewa*, and be governed by circumstances; taking care to secure a good military position for the night. After some skirmishing he selected this plain with the eye of a soldier, his right resting on the river, and a ravine being in front. At 11 at night, I joined him with the reserve under general *Ripley*, our field and battering train, and corps of artillery under major *Hobbsman*. General *Porter* arrived the next morning with a part of the New-York and Pennsylvania volunteers, and some of the warriors of the Six Nations.

Early in the morning of the 5th, the enemy commenced a petty war upon the pickets, and, as he was indulged, his presumption increased; by noon he showed himself on the left of our exterior line, and attacked one of our pickets as it was returning to camp.

Captain *Treat*, who commanded it, retired disgracefully, leaving a wounded man on the ground. Captain *Biddle* of the artillery, who was near the scene, implied by feelings highly honorable to him as a soldier and officer, promptly assumed the command of his picket, led it back to the wounded man, and brought him off the field. I ordered captain *Treat*, on the spot, to retire from the army, and as I am anxious that no officer shall remain under my command who can be suspected of cowardice, I advise that captain *Treat* and lieutenant *—, who was also with the picket, be struck from the rolls of the army.

At four in the afternoon, agreeably to a plan I had given general *Porter*, he advanced from the rear of our camp, with the volunteers and indians (taking the woods in order to keep out of view of the enemy) with the hope of bringing his pickets and scouting parties between his [Porter's] line of march, and our camp. As general *Porter* moved, I ordered the parties advanced in front of our camp to fall back gradually under the enemy's fire, in order to draw him, if possible, up to our line. About half past four, the advance of general *Porter's* command met the light parties of the enemy in the woods, upon our extreme left. The enemy were driven and *Porter* advancing near *Chippewa*, met their whole column in order of battle. From the cloud of dust rising and the heavy firing, I was led to conclude that the entire force of the enemy was in march, and prepared for action. I immediately ordered general *Scott* to advance with his brigade, and *Townson's* artillery, and meet them upon the plain in front of our camp. The general did not expect to be gratified so soon with a field engagement. He advanced in the most prompt and officer-like style, and in a few minutes was in close action upon the plain, with a superior force of British regular troops. By this time, general *Porter's* command had given way, and fled in every direction, notwithstanding his personal gallantry, and great exertions to stay their flight. The retreat of the volunteers and indians caused the left flank of general *Scott's* brigade to be greatly exposed.

Captain *Harris*, with his dragoons, was directed to stop the fugitives, behind the ravine fronting our camp; and I sent colonel *Gardner* to order general *Ripley* to advance with the 21st regiment, which formed part of the reserve, pass to the left of our camp, skirt the woods so as to keep out of view, and fall upon the rear of the enemy's right flank. This order was promptly obeyed

*The name omitted in the text.

and the greatest exertions were made by the 21st regiment to gain their position, and close with the enemy; but in vain—for such was the zeal and gallantry of the line commanded by general Scott, that its advance upon the enemy was not to be checked. Major Jessup commanding the left flank battalion, finding himself pressed in front and in flank, and his men falling fast around him—ordered his battalion to "support arms and advance;" the order was promptly obeyed, amidst the most deadly and destructive fire. He gained a more secure position, and returned upon the enemy so halting a discharge, as caused them to retire. By this time, their whole line was falling back, and our gallant soldiers pressing upon them as fast as possible—As soon as the enemy had gained the sloping ground descending towards Clippewa, and instant a quarter of a mile, he broke and ran to regain his works. In this effort he was too successful, and the pursuit of the 21st regiment immediately upon our line, checked in some degree the pursuit. At this moment I received order to bring up all my ordnance and force the place by a direct attack, and gave the order accordingly. Major Wood of the corps of engineers and my aid captain Austin, rode to the bank of the creek towards the right of their line of works and examined them. I was induced by their report, the lateness of the hour, and the advice of general Scott and major Wood to order the fires to cease to cease.

My most difficult duty remains to be performed—I am depressed with the fear of not being able to do justice to my brave companions in arms, and apprehensive, that some who had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and promptly embraced it, will escape my notice.

Brig. gen. Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow—to him more than any other man am I indebted for the victory of the 5th July. His brigade covered itself with glory. Every officer and every man of the 9th and 22d, 11th and 25th regts. did his duty, with a zeal and energy, worthy of the American character.—When every officer stands so pre-eminently high in the path of duty and honor, it is impossible to discriminate, but I cannot deprive myself of the pleasure of saying that major Lavenworth commanded the 9th and 22d, maj. Jessup the 25th and maj. McNair the 11th. Col. Campbell was wounded early in the action, gallantly leading on his regt.

The family of general Scott were conspicuous in the field; lieutenant Smith of the 6th infantry, major of brigade, and lieutenants Worth and Watts his aids.

From general Ripley and his brigade I received every assistance that I gave them an opportunity of rendering. I did not order any part of the reserve into action, until Gen. Porter's command had given way, and then general Scott's movements were so rapid and decisive, that gen. Ripley could not get up in time with the 22d, to the position as directed.

The corps of artillery under maj. Hindman, were not generally in action—this was not their fault—capt. Trowson's company was the only one that had a full opportunity of distinguishing itself, and it is believed, that no company ever embraced an opportunity with more zeal, or more success.

A detachment from the 24 brigade under the command of lieutenant McDonald, penetrated the woods with the Indians and volunteers, and for their support. The conduct of McDonald and his command reflects high honor upon the brigade to which they belong.

The conduct of general Porter has been conspicuously gallant. Every assistance in his power to afford, with the description of force under his command, has been rendered. We could not expect him to contend with the British column of regulars which appeared upon the plains of Clippewa. It was no cause of surprise to me, to see his command retire before this column.

Justice forbids that I should omit to name my own family. They yield to none in honorable zeal, intelligence and attention to duty. Col. Gardner, maj. Jones, and my aids, capt. Austin and Spencer, have been as active and as much devoted to the cause as any officers of the army. Their conduct merits my warmest acknowledgments; of Gardner and Jones I shall have occasion again to speak to you.

Major Camp, deputy quarter-master general, deserves my particular notice and approbation. By his great exertion I was enabled to find the means of crossing. Capt. DeLiza of the ordnance department has rendered every service in his power.

The enclosed return will show you our loss, and will furnish you with the names of the dead and wounded officers. These gallant men must not be forgotten. Our country will remember them and do them justice.

JACOB BROWN.

Respectfully and truly yours,
Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary at War.

Inspector General's Office,
Head-quarters, left division, Chippewa, 7th July, 1814.

Return of the killed, wounded and prisoners of the enemy in the action of the 5th inst. fought on the plains within half a mile of Chippewa, between the left division of the United States army, commanded by major-general Brown, and the English forces under the command of maj. gen. Riall.

Killed, 3 captains, 3 subalterns, and 87 rank and file of the regular troops.

Wounded, 4 captains of the 1st Royal Scots, 1 lieutenant of the 100th regt. and 92 rank and file of the Royal Scots, 8th and 100th regts.

Prisoners, 1 capt. of the Indians and 9 rank and file of the regulars.

Killed in the woods, of the Indians 87, of the militia and regulars 18. Indian prisoners, 1 chief and 4 privates.

RECAPITULATION.

	Capt.	Sub.	Rank & File.
Killed,	3	3	193
Wounded and prisoners,	2	1	91
Prisoners,	1		14
	6	4	298

Total of the enemy placed *hors de combat* that we have ascertained beyond a doubt, 6 captains, 4 subalterns and 298 rank and files. Those reported under the head of wounded and prisoners were so severely injured, that it would have been impracticable for them to have escaped. The enemy had the same facilities of carrying their wounded from the field at the commencement of the action as ourselves, and there can be no doubt, from the information that I have received from unquestionable sources, that they carried from the field as many of their wounded as are reported above in the total.

AZ. ORNE, *Adj. gen.*

Major general Brown.

Report of the killed and wounded of the left division commanded by major-general Brown in the action of the 5th July, 1814, on the plains of Clippewa, Upper Canada.

Head-quarters, Camp Chippewa, 7th July, 1814.

Artillery.—Killed—4 privates—wounded severely, 3 corporals, 5 privates—3 privates slightly.

General Scott's Brigade.

9th Infantry.—Killed—2 musicians, 11 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 corporals, 19 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 15 privates.

24th infantry attached.—Killed—3 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 8 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 33 privates.

11th infantry.—Killed—1 sergeant, 4 corporals, 10 privates—wounded severely, 1 colonel, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, 28 privates—slightly, 3 sergeants, 19 privates.

23d infantry.—Killed, 1 sergeant, 4 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 37 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 19 privates.

O' General Ripley's Brigade.

21st regiment.—None.—19th infantry, attached.—Killed, 3 privates—severely wounded, 2 privates—missing 2.

23d infantry—severely wounded—3 privates.

O' major-general P. B. Porter's command.

Penton's regiment of Pennsylvania militia.—Killed—3 privates—severely wounded, 1 private—slightly, 1 private—missing, 3 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Corps of Indians.—Killed—9 privates—severely wounded 4—slightly 4—missing 10.

Grand total.—2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 52 privates, killed.

1 colonel, 3 captains, 5 subalterns, 8 sergeants, 12 corporals, 105 privates, severely wounded.

9 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 103 privates, slightly wounded.

3 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers and privates missing.

Total non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 316. Aggregate, 324.

Names and rank of officers wounded.

Colonel Campbell, 11th infantry, severely; knee fractured.

Captain King, 22d infantry, dangerously and wound in the abdomen.

Captain Read, 25th infantry, badly; flesh wound in the thigh.

Captain Harrison, 43d, doing duty in the 9th infantry, severely; thigh amputated.

Lieutenant Palmer, a lieutenant of the 9th infantry, severely; shot in the shoulder.

Lieutenant Barron, 11th infantry, severely.

Lieutenant De Witt, 25th infantry, severely.

Lieut. Patchin, 25th infantry, badly; flesh wound in the thigh.

Lieutenant Brimball, 9th infantry, slightly.

Note.—The slightly wounded are fast recovering.

C. K. GARDNER, *Adj. gen.*

Inspector General's Office, Head-quarters, left

Division, camp near Fort Erie, July 3.

Return of the British prisoners of war who surrendered by capitulation with Fort Erie on the afternoon of the 3d July, 1814, to the left division of the United States' army under the command of major-general Brown.

8th, or King's regiment, 1 major.

Royal artillery, 1 lieutenant, 1 corporal, 1 bombardier and 19 gunners.

100th regiment, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 5 corporals, 9 musicians, 98 privates.

RECAPITULATION.

8th regiment, 1 major.

Royal artillery, 1 subaltern, 1 corporal, 1 bombardier, 19 gunners.

100th regiment, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 5 corporals, 3 musicians, 98 privates.

Aggregate 157.

St. Louis, June 18.—On Monday evening last a barge arrived here from Prairie du Chien with gov. Clark and a few gentlemen who accompanied him on his expedition to that place. We are very happy in being able to announce the fortunate result of that hazardous enterprise.

Nothing worthy of remark attended the flotilla, from the time they left St. Louis, until they reached Rock River; such of the disaffected Saes and Foxes as appeared on the approach of the boats were fired on, some canoes were taken with the arms of the affrighted savages, who sued for peace on any terms; peace was granted them on condition they would join against the enemies of the United States and immediately commence hostilities against the Winnebagoes.—The Foxes who live above Rock river, at De-

boques' mines were willing to come into the same arrangement.

Twenty days before the arrival of the governor at Prairie du Chem, Dickson left that place for Mackinaw with 85 Winnebagoes, 120 Falsivoine, and 100 Sioux, recruits for the British army on the lakes.—He had information of the approach of gov. Clark, and had charged captain Deace, commanding a body of Mackinaw fencibles with the defence of the place; but Deace and his party ran off, the Sioux and Richards having refused to oppose the Americans. As soon as the troops landed at the town, notice was sent to the inhabitants (who had fled into the country) to return, all came back but a few scoundrels who knew they deserved a halter.

Every attention was then directed to the erection of a temporary place calculated for defence; sixty rank and file of major Taylor's company of the 7th regt. under command of lieutenant Perkins, took possession of the house formerly occupied by the old Mackinaw company, and a new fort was progressing on a most commanding spot when the governor left the Prairie.

Nine or ten trunks full of Dickson's property was found, among which are his papers; other property belonging to this savage chief are daily discovered.

The farms of Prairie du Chem are in high cultivation, between 2 and 300 barrels of flour may be manufactured there this season, besides a vast quantity of corn. Horses and cattle are in abundance.

Two of the largest armed boats were left under the command of aid-de-camp Kennerly and captains Sullivan and Yeizer, whose united force amounts to 125 dauntless young fellows from this county. The regulars under the command of lieut. Perkins are stationed on shore and are assisted by the volunteers in the erection of the new fort.

Such has been the fortunate issue of this well conducted expedition: more important to these territories than any hitherto undertaken.

NAVAL.

Captain Kerr, of the *Acosta* frigate, treated with great politeness and permitted freely to pass, a number of passengers in the schooner Bourbon, from Charleston for New-York. "*E paribus unum.*"

The cartel Analostan has proceeded from Savannah for Kingston, Jam. with a number of prisoners for exchange. Our people at that place are badly off, and we are happy at the prospect of their release. While the British prisoners in the United States are feasted and fed on the fat of the land, and supplied with the choicest wines and liquors, through the great liberality of our citizens, a letter from a respectable master of a vessel, lte of Baltimore, says—that he is compelled to make straw hats to get a subsistence, at Jamaica.

The guard on the bay shore, near Norfolk, hastily fired upon a boat proceeding to the shore from the enemy's squadron. The boat retired, but a suspicion having arose that she might have been a flag of truce, means were instantly taken to make the suitable apology if it should prove so. A boat was immediately dispatched to the Dragon 74, where it was ascertained that the enemy boat was bearing letters for Mr. Swertchhoff. Capt. Barrie was satisfied in the prompt acknowledgment of the wrong; and happily no harm had been done.

The privateer *Surprise*, of Baltimore, has arrived at Newport R. I. from a cruise of 103 days, a part of which time she was in the British and Irish channels, and through the western isles. She was chased sixteen times; and made in all 12 or 13 prizes, some of which have arrived, others are expected and some were burnt. It is understood that the *General Armstrong* was also off the enemy's coasts comit-

ting great depredations on his commerce.

Middlepinna *Waters*, who has long lingered of the wounds he received in the fight between the *Entic* prize and *Boar*, has been promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the navy of the United States.

A British tender with a lieutenant, 2 midshipmen and 10 men, was lately captured by gun boat No. 83, stationed at Portsmouth. A prize that she had in company was also recaptured, and all have safely arrived.

The frigate *Leander*, one of those specially built by the enemy to fight one of ours, arrived at Halifax some time ago. She carries between 60 and 70 guns, and has a picked crew of 500 men. The "saucy President" or renegade *Guinevere*, may ascertain whether some of her "mates" are not frozen in the Arctic.

For many interesting particulars respecting "capt. Porter and the *Essex*," see pag. 2 of Capt. Porter was received at Philadelphia, by tens of thousands. He entered the city in a carriage with the mayor, preceded and followed by an immense multitude of officers, civil and military, and citizens of all ranks. The streets were hung with the strips and stars. When the crowd arrived opposite Christ Church in Second-street, it was met by a large body of respectable seamen, who hitched another rope to the carriage in which the people were going the gallant fellow (for long before they had unhooked the horses) and the whole went through the city with continual shouts. When they arrived at the Museum House Hotel, the sailors took him on their shoulders and carried him in with huzzas. He stopped but a few minutes, and taking a private carriage proceeded to his family at Chester.

While it is impossible not to love and feel delighted in the motive, as a plain republican I cannot but reprehend the London populace practice of supplying the place of horses. Let the sky be rent with acclamations of the well deserving of their country; but let us preserve the dignity of being their fellow citizens.

Lake Ontario.—From the *National Advocate*:—The following is an authentic statement of the actual naval forces on Lake Ontario. It will be perceived, that the British squadron (including gun boats) exceeds ours in force. We are induced to publish this account in consequence of inaccurate statements having appeared in the newspapers.

A view of the British squadron on lake Ontario.

	Force.
Ship Prince Regent, sir Jas. L. Yeo, com.	
O'Connor, capt.	58
Princess Charlotte,	44
Montreal, (late Wolf)	25
Niagara, (late Royal George)	24
Brig Star, [late Melville]	18
—, (late Earl Moira)	18
—, (late Sir Sidney Smith)	16
Sch'r. —, —,	16
	212

Besides the above, the enemy has about twenty heavy gun-boats, and two or three small schooners, mounting heavy guns.

N. B. The enemy has changed the names of his vessels since last winter.

A view of the American squadron on lake Ontario.

	Rate	Ac. For.
Ship Superior, Isaac Chauncey, com.	44	58
Mohawk, John Smith,*	32	42
General Pike, Jacob Jones,	24	26
Madison, Wm. M. Crane,	20	22
Brig Jefferson, Chas. G. Ridgely,	18	21
Jones, Melanct. T. Woolsey,	18	21
Sylph, Jesse D. Elliot,	16	18
Onيدا, Thomas Brown,	14	14
Sch'r. Lady of the Lake,† Marvin P. Mix,	1	1
	225	

Copy of a letter from commodore Rodgers to the secretary of the navy.

Smart, Philadelphia, July 14th, 1814.

Sir—In consequence of information received from general Foran at a late hour on the 11th inst. that four of the enemy's barges had been repulsed by a

*Capt. Smith, is at Philadelphia, in bad health, and will not command the Mohawk, as was expected.

†This vessel is a small pilot boat built schooner for a tender and repeater.

Party of militia at Elkton, but that they were expected to return the succeeding night in greater force, I was induced to order lieutenant Morgan of the navy to march 250 of the officers and seamen attached to the flotilla to his assistance for the defence of that place and the adjacent country. The above officers and sailors were embarked in a few minutes, and I you will not think them inactive, when I inform you, that in three hours and forty-seven minutes, the whole detachment completely armed, reached the command at Elkton, carrying with them two heavy pieces of travelling artillery, notwithstanding the roads were excessively bad, and the night very dark and rainy. Dismounted in attacking the enemy, and his not evincing any disposition to return, lieutenant Morgan with the detachment of sailors (masters-mate Stockton, and twelve seamen left with a field-piece to co-operate with captain Gale, excepted,) returned yesterday to the flotilla by my orders, their place being supplied by captain Gale and lieutenant Hall with some marines from the navy yard, added to lieutenant Kugler and the detachment of marines of the Greenery, all of whom reached Elkton yesterday afternoon.

On lieutenant Morgan's leaving the flotilla with the detachment of sailors, I ordered lieutenant Gamble, attending the equipment of the Greenery, to proceed to New Castle with the seamen and marines to supply their place. On lieutenant Morgan's return to the flotilla, lieutenant Gamble with the seamen whom he brought with him returned to Philadelphia; and it is with much satisfaction I inform you, that the alacrity and zeal with which all these changes were made, does infinite credit to the officers, seamen and marines concerned in the same.

Captain Gale with the detachment of marines after proceeding as far as Cecil Furnace, will return again to Philadelphia (by way of New Castle) should there be no immediate necessity for his being longer absent.

I am now about to organize a corps, consisting of one hundred seamen, who can be transported across in four hours at any time, with the assistance that is promised me by the New-Castle line of stages.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

JOHN ROBBERS.

Copy of a letter from com. McDonough to the secretary of the navy, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, at the lines, June 29.

Sir—I had information yesterday, that two spars intended for the masts of a ship building at Isl-Aux Noix were on their way to Canada in charge and under the management of four citizens of the United States. I sent sailing-master Vallette to destroy them, which he did, near the lines. The persons who were towing them made their escape on shore. One of the spars was 85 feet in length; the other 80 feet. It is supposed from the size of these spars that one was for the fore, the other the main-mast, and that the main-mast may also be on its way, which we shall keep a good look-out for.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. MACDONOUGH.

Hon. Wm. Jones, secy of the navy.

Extract of a letter from capt. Thomas Macdonough to the secretary of the navy, dated July 9, 1814, on board the United States ship Saratoga, near the Green Lake, Chesapeake.

"I have the honor to inform you, that on the night of the 7th inst. the shipman Abot destroyed four spars, supposed to be for the enemy's ship's main-mast, and her three fore-masts, from under the main-mast's mast."

Copy of a letter from com. Chauncey to the secretary of the navy.

U. S. ship Superior, Sackett's Harbor, 7th July, 1814.

Sir—I am happy that I have in my power to detail to you another brilliant achievement of lieutenant Gregory with his brave companions.

I received information some time since that the enemy was building a large schooner at "Presque Isle." I determined upon her destruction, but deferred the execution until she should be nearly ready for launching. Finding the alarm extensive down the St. Lawrence in consequence of taking the gun-boat Black Snake, I thought it a favorable opportunity to attempt something at "Presque Isle." On the 25th ult. I directed lieutenant Gregory to take with him Messrs. Vaughan and Dixon—proceed with the two largest gigs to Nicholas Island, (within about seven miles of "Presque Isle" harbor) and there conceal his boats and wait for some transports which I had information were expected there to take up provisions and munitions of war, which had been sent up the bay of Quinto for the troops at York and fort George, but, if these transports did not make their appearance in three or four days, then to proceed to "Presque Isle," and burn the vessel on the stocks; but with positive orders not to injure a private building or any private property. The day after lieutenant Gregory arrived on the coast he discovered a vessel beating up, but just as he shoved off to board her, a large gun-boat hove in sight a little below him.—This boat made a signal to the vessel in the offing, upon which she tacked and stood for the gun-boat. Lieutenant Gregory secreted his boats as well as he could, but was apprehensive that he had been discovered. The gun-boat and her convoy (which was full of troops) stood into Presque Isle. Lieutenant Gregory was determined to ascertain whether he had been discovered—accordingly he sent one of his boats in the next night and took off one of the inhabitants who informed him that it was known that he was on the coast, and that two expresses had been sent to Kingston in consequence. He therefore determined upon executing the latter part of his instructions and made his arrangements accordingly, landed, placed sentinels at the houses to prevent alarm, and set fire to the vessel, which was nearly ready to launch; she was a stout well built vessel to mount 14 guns, and would probably have been launched in about ten days. A small store house which contained stores for the vessel was unavoidably burnt as it was so near the vessel that it took fire from her. Lieutenant Gregory learnt from the inhabitants that much property had been sent up a few days previous, that a company of the Glengary regiment had been stationed there, but had been sent to York a few days before; another company was on its way from Kingston to replace them. The few militia which had been left to guard the vessel and property, retreated upon the approach of our boats.—As soon as the vessel was entirely consumed, lieutenant Gregory re-embarked his men without having permitted one of them to enter a house; finding the alarm too general he thought prudent to cross the lake immediately; he stopped one day at Oswego, for refreshment, and arrived here last evening, having performed a most difficult service with his usual gallantry and good conduct.

Lieutenant Gregory speaks in the highest terms of commendation, of sailing-master Vaughan and Mr. Dixon as well as the men under his command, for their patient endurance of hunger and fatigue, and the zeal with which they performed every part of their duty.

I think in justice to these brave men, that they ought to be allowed something for the destruction of the vessel—they have been very gallant and

in the justice and liberality of the government, and submit their case most cheerfully to its decision.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, &c.

Copy of a letter from captain Dent to the secretary of the navy, dated

Charleston, 8th July, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to forward lieutenant Bassett's letter, detailing the particulars of the melancholy disaster of the *Alligator*. Private letters from that quarter represent the whirlwind as very severe and destructive to houses, crops, &c.

Midshipmen Brailsford and Rogerson were most promising young officers, and would have done honor to their profession. I have taken the necessary steps to get up the *Alligator*, and have no doubt but I shall succeed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. H. DENT.

Hon. Wm. Jones, secretary of the navy.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant Bassett to John H. Dent, esq. commanding naval officer Charleston, South Carolina.

St. Helena Island, July 2, 1814.

SIR—The painful task of informing you the particulars of the loss of the U. S. schr. *Alligator*, I am now able to undertake. On the 1st July at 3 P. M. while at anchor in the Port Royal Sound, with lower yards down, and top-gallant-masts hoisted, a heavy dark cloud rose in the west, and coming rapidly by us. The squall when within about half a mile had the appearance of a water spout or whirlwind; supposing from its appearance it would upset or destroy us, I thought the only way to save the vessel would be to run her on shore, as it was first quarter flood; the cable was cut and the head of the jib hoisted; when before the wind she was struck by a most tremendous blast, but no injury was done—it then cleared up, the small bower was let go and the vessel brought up. In ten minutes she was struck by another still more violent gust and instantly upset; the cable was again cut in hopes that she would drive on shore, but all to no purpose; she sunk in four fathom water; some of the men attempted to gain the shore by swimming, but dreadful to relate only four succeeded; 23 were drowned. Among the number I have to lament the loss of two promising young officers, midshipmen Brailsford and Rogerson. Nineteen have been found and interred in this island. Messrs. Brailsford and Rogerson were interred in the church yard by the gentlemen of St. Helena. Annexed is a list of the names of those who have been found and those who are still missing.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. BASSETT.

Twelve including myself were saved on the head of the top-mast.

R. B.

Drowned—Joseph Brailsford, midshipman; R. Rogerson, do.; T. T. Johnson, carpenter's mate; Presley B. Hathaway, gunner's mate; Oliver Salvadore, quarter-master; Nicholas T. Rennie, purser's steward; Wm. Isham, seaman; Wm. Steel, do.; Joseph Crosby, do.; Joseph Moulder, do; Thos. Harvey, do; John Nieson, do; John P. Rea, o. s.; Philip Frazer, cook; J. Martinburgh, boy; Jeffery Graves, o. s.; Jerry Stout, do; S. Johnson, do; Wm. Scarlett, do.

Not found—Mich. Rush, o. s.; Polydore Thompson, boy; Caesar Howard, s.; Daniel Thompson, do.

Saved—Russell Bassett, lieutenant com.; John M. Baki, master's mate; Elias J. Salters, volunteer; James Gillispie, boatswain's mate; John White, s.; Jos Lewis, do; Henry M'Gruder, boatswain; John Roberts, s.; Samuel Guttry, do; John Davis, do;

Hyman Perry, qr. gun.; Wm. Ray, master at arms; John Rodder, boy; John Cook, o. s.; Charles Mercer, s.; George Selby, o. s.

R. BASSETT, lieutenant comd.

U. S. schr. *Alligator*.

The following account of the tornado or whirlwind by which the U. S. schooner *Alligator* was upset; and sunk, are (says the Charleston "Courier") extracted from a letter dated at Beaufort, S. C. on the 2d inst.

"The tornado came from the westward; the wind had been blowing all day from the south-east, with more rain than I ever saw fall in one day, and was blowing from that quarter when the tornado came up—such was its violence, that thousands of trees on Paris' island were torn off and carried in the air like feathers. Mr. Hubersham's crop is almost annihilated; it did not touch captain Cartwright's nor Mr. Means. The vein was not above 100 yards wide. It blew down Mr. Benjamin Jenkins' kitchen, but did not touch his house. When lieutenant Bassett, of the *Alligator*, saw it approaching his vessel, he ordered the cable to be cut, and she was put before it, under the head of the jib, for the purpose of running her on shore. The first gust passed over her, but nearly stripped her decks—it moderated, and the officers said, "it is over, you had better not put her ashore"—Lieutenant Bassett then ordered the helm down, and brought her up with his other anchor—in about five minutes another gust came; he cut the other cable, and put her again before it, but it was useless, the wind blew from no direct quarter, it whirled the schooner round like a top; she filled and sunk, with her head to the eastward, where she now lays, with about 12 feet water on her deck at low tide. Her first 6 oared cutter was lifted over by the wind from one side to the other, and fell among the men, by which it was supposed many were killed. Midshipmen Brailsford and Rogerson were caught under her—Lieutenant Bassett, with eleven men, stuck to the head of the mast, the sea breaking over them continually; three swam to the surface; one of them, a Mr. Elias Salters, acting midshipman, who reached it entangled in about 30 lbs. of rope, nearly exhausted—making 15 in all, who were saved—23 men perished. Lieutenant B. reached the shore in only his shirt and pantaloons, having thrown off his other clothes while on the wreck. It is supposed that the *Alligator* may be got up with the assistance of two other vessels—her sails and spars have been saved."

THE ENEMY IN THE CRESPEAKE.

Though the reinforcement mentioned in our last has arrived in the bay, it does not appear that *Co. Hancock* has come with it, or that they have any land troops. A Norfolk paper intimates that they are to relieve the ships that have long been in our waters. Since our last, they gathered in such force in the *Pattuxent* as to manifest a design to devour *Barney's* flotilla. However a collection of force was soon made under general Winder, of which a part was three companies of volunteers from the district of Columbia, and all possible arrangements made to give him a warm reception. But they avoided honorable combat, and valiantly burnt the warehouses at *Huntingtown*, and the court-house, &c. at Prince Frederick town, and after some other like gallant and religious deeds, freely left that river and proceeded to the *Potomac*. They landed and took quiet possession (so says report) of Leonardstown on the 19th, having caught the people in their beds. General Stuart was in the neighborhood with about 250 militia, but did not think himself capable of attempting to dislodge them. The whole militia of the neighboring counties has been called out, and may be useful on some future occasion. These depredations are of the most pitiful cast, and a favorite part of a new system of war. As yet they have been remarkably careful of attacking any place where opposition is expected.

We have very satisfactory accounts of the arrangements made for the defence of *Baltimore* and its neighborhood. Maj. gen. Smith convened the officers of the city brigade last Monday, and stated our means and measures of defence to the great encouragement of all. Two regiments from the interior are to be stationed near this place; and we have arms and ammunition enough ready to supply the whole population.

It is not true that among the lading of the French town packet, captured by the enemy, there were 100 suits of United States mill

very desirable, as stated in our last. The U. S. articles consist of shibbity of "infantry caps, camp-kettles, mess pans and a few hucan barrels."

GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant-general's office, left division.

BUFFALO, June 19, 1812.

A court of enquiry will be instituted, under the direction given by the president of the United States—"to be composed of a president, two members and a recorder for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of colonel Campbell during his late expedition to Long Point, and particularly as to the burning of the town of Dover in Upper Canada.

"The court will report its opinion of the case."

Brigadier general SCOTT will sit as president.

Major Jessup, of the 25th infantry, and major Wood, of the engineers, as members.

The court will convene to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at such place as the president may select.

Attest, C. K. GARDNER,

Adj't. general.

THE OPINION.

The authority that instituted the court of inquiry having also required an opinion on the case submitted; the court in the further discharge of its duties unanimously pronounce as follows:

That, considering the important supplies of bread stuffs, which from the evidence it appears the enemy's forces derived from the flour manufacturing mills at and near to Dover, col. Campbell was warranted in destroying those mills according to the laws and usages of war, and, for a like reason, the court think him justified in burning the distilleries under the said laws and usages. The saw mills and carding machine, from their contiguity to the other mills, were, as the court conceives, necessarily involved in one and the same burning.

In respect to the burning of the dwelling and other houses in the village of Dover, the court are fully of opinion that col. Campbell has erred; that he can derive no justification from the fact that the owners of these houses were actively opposed to the American interests in the present war, or from the other facts, that some of them were at the conflagration of Buffalo. In their partisan services it does not appear to the court, that the inhabitants of Dover have done more than their proper allegiance required of them; and the destruction of Buffalo by a lieutenant general of the enemy's regular forces was emphatically the wrong of the British government itself, rendered such by its subsequent adoption of the measure, and ought not to be ascribed to a few Canadians who were present at the time.

Acts of retaliation on the part of a nation proud of its rights and conscious of the power of enforcing them, should, in the opinion of the court, be reluctantly resorted to, and only by instructions from the highest in authority. That no such instructions were given in the case under consideration is not merely inferred from the absence of evidence to that effect, but is candidly admitted by col. Campbell in his official report (which is in evidence) wherein he expressly states—"This expedition was undertaken by me without orders and upon my own responsibility."

The court in delivering the above opinion unfavorable to col. Campbell are fully aware of the strong incentives to a just indignation which must have been present to his mind at the time of this visit to Dover—the massacres of the *Rainin* and the *Miami* were not yet forgotten, and the more recent devastation of the entire Niagara frontier, accompanied by many acts of savage barbarity, was fresh in remembrance. That these recollections should have aroused his feelings and have swayed his judgment

does not excite wonder but regret, and there is still left for admiration his kind and amiable treatment of the women and children of Dover, abandoned by their natural protectors.

The court adjourned *sine die*.

W. SCOTT, *brig. gen. President of the court.*
B. WATSON, *Capt. 25th Infantry.*
Recorder.

CHILICOTHE, June 28.

We are indebted to a worthy correspondent at Detroit for the following copy of a letter from colonel Elliott to the British deputy superintendent-general of indian affairs, which, with a number of others, was found among general Proctor's baggage after the battle of the Thames. Our readers are requested to give it an attentive perusal, particularly marking the date:

"Amherstberg, 9th December, 1811.

"The Hon. WILLIAM CLAES, deputy superintendent general and deputy inspector general of indian affairs.

DEAR SIR—Yesterday I received yours of the 27th ult. by two indians; and until I am furnished with certain intelligence respecting the Prophet and the Americans, I can only inform you that on the third of this month, the report of an action between them was contradicted by a Putawatonia (Winamaigo) from near the Prophet's village, and of his adherents. He says that the Americans are constructing a fort on the Vermillion river, which falls into the Wabash below them; but that when he left that place (eight days before he arrived here) nothing had been done on either side; although the indians expected soon to be attacked, as they had been threatened with being driven out of that country, and had sent to all the surrounding nations to call them to their aid. I have great reason to believe that what has been inserted in the public prints was the same report we had here; which, after the lapse of some days without some of my confidential indians arriving, I gave no longer credit to. I have men among the different nations who will at all times give me information of any thing of importance; but in addition to those, I now dismiss to the Wabash and to the country west of that river, some more faithful men to obtain all information possible of the movements of the Americans and the indians.

I am informed that the collector from Detroit is watching the opposite shore to us, from a suspicion of the indians having received ammunition from us, and to seize it.

As to the attack upon Detroit, which I am told is garrisoned by only 30 or 40 men [at all events not near 100] under captain Whistler, who was formerly a British drummer, the attempt would be useless unless we struck the first blow, and take it by assault or surprise. If the Americans commence hostilities first, they will previously reinforce Detroit with some more regular troops or militia from the states of Ohio or Kentucky (for I do not believe they would trust the Canadians above Detroit;) and that would be no difficult matter in winter when the roads are frozen, when they might also bring forward as much provision and as many pieces of artillery as they would want.

My plan would be to have a respectable body of troops here to give the indians confidence in our sincerity; and with five hundred of the former, and the same number of the latter, who could soon be collected, seize Detroit in the first instance. That once done, the indians, with some regular troops, would keep the Americans at bay until all the nations were assembled; which they would do immediately.

The road by which the Americans might and would advance from Kentucky, and which is all cleared, passes by the fallen timber at Ottaway town on the Anglaise, which falls into the Miami of the lake, where the road from Fort Pitt joins it. It passes the Miami Bay in the woods, and from Otter Creek on the lake follows said lake to Big Rock and Brownstown. Perhaps near where Fort Miami stood would be the best station for annoying an advancing enemy. All the Indians, with the exception of a few stragglers, of all the nations within the limits of your sketch, may be depended upon; the exact number of whom I cannot at present give you; but the following is what I have been able to collect of those living from St. Croix river to the Wabash, viz.

Chippewas	300	
Nelouessies	1000	
Saukies		} and upwards, because 1000 in one party went against the Osages.
Puxes	1000	
Mashoutas	500	
Iowas	200	
Menaumindis	300	
	4400	

The situation of their villages it is out of my power to ascertain.

The part of the country I was formerly acquainted with has entirely changed its face with its masters, and the indians have moved to other parts. The Ottawas of the Miami Bay and branches of that river and about Sanlusk, are about 300 men.

The Americans at Detroit are repairing their fort and mounting their cannon thereon, of which they received last year twelve 24 pounders and about 20 tons of shot, as I have been informed. They have also embodied their militia, and keep picquets out round the town.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
M. ELLIOTT.

CHRONICLE.

Port of Cincinnati.—From the 20th of April to the 20th of June, there arrived at Cincinnati, from *New-Orleans*, eight heavy barges laden with sugar and coffee.

A newspaper has appeared from the press at Kaskaskia, entitled the "ILLINOIS HERALD."

The *fourth of July* was celebrated in great stile at *Jerington*, Mass. the place where the first battle for American freedom was fought. Between 4 and 5000 persons joined in the ceremonies of the day. The procession was splendid, the exercises appropriate, and every thing conspired to give a high zest to the occasion. The whole people marched round the monument erected on the spot where the first martyrs fell. After the oration about 1000 men sat down at the table and enjoyed the good things of this life, with the signal pleasure that belongs to that anniversary. The following inscription on the monument alluded to is aptly introduced in the account of this celebration inserted in the *Boston Patriot*:

"SACRED

to Liberty and the Rights of Man,
The Freedom and Independence of America,
sealed and defended with the blood of her sons.

THIS MONUMENT

is erected by the Inhabitants of Lexington,
under the patronage, and at the
expense of the

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To the memory of their fellow-citizens,
Ensign ROBERT MORRIS, MESSRS. JONAS PARKER,

SAMUEL HADLEY, JONATHAN HARRINGTON, JUN. and JOHN BROWN, of Lexington, and ASABEL POMPER, of Woburn, who fell on this field the first victim to British tyranny and oppression, on the morning of the ever-memorable 19th of April, 1775.

The die was cast. The blood of these martyrs in the cause of God and their country, was the cement of the union of the states, then colonies, and gave the spring, spirit, firmness and resolution to their fellow-citizens. They rose as one man to avenge their brothers' blood, and at the point of the sword to assert and defend their native rights. They nobly dared to be free. The contest was long, bloody and affecting. Righteous Heaven approved the solemn appeal. Victory crowned their arms; and the peace, liberty and independence of the United States of America, was their glorious reward—Built in the year 1794."

Flour, at Havana, July 1, \$30 per barrel.

Savage Culprits.—The secretary of Missouri territory issued a proclamation for the trial on the 21st ult. at St. Louis, of *Man-hi-non-ba*, *Shiang-ga-wa-tahing-ga*, and *Putzia O Money*, indians of the Osage nation, who were charged with the murder of an American citizen by the name of *Eastwood*, and surrendered by their tribe to the legal authority of the United States.

LONDON, May 2. On Thursday last, the Roman Catholic bishop of the London district, received from Rome a most important communication. The persons resident in Rome, entrusted by his holiness the pope with the administration of the church during his own captivity, have taken into their consideration the papers transmitted to them from London and Dublin with respect to the proceedings in parliament, during the last session, upon the Catholic question—the result of which was, (after a meeting of all the divines in Rome) the solemn determination of the commissioners for executing the holy offices, that it is not only consistent with the ordinances of the Catholic church, but the bounden duty of its communicants, situate in countries out of the Papal territories, to give full and ample securities to the governments under which they live for their allegiance, fidelity and obedience to the law of the land; and for this purpose the *veto* proposed to be given to the king of Great Britain, in the appointment of bishops and deans in his dominions, was strictly conformable to the rules and practice of the holy see, and would be cordially acceded to and acted upon by the sovereign pontiff, in all time to come. And also, that all correspondence between the Roman Catholics and the holy see should in future be subject to such inspection and control as was proposed by the Catholic relief bill, *the whole of which it highly applauded.*

POSTSCRIPT.

By the express mail accounts were received at Washington city, from major general Brown, under date of the 14th. He still remained at Queenstown heights, waiting, it was supposed, the co-operation of the fleet.

In adherence to the plan that has always directed the editor, he has preferred to register many things by inserting a long article of his own, on Mr. Morris' oration. It is in type, and may be expected in the next paper. If nothing particular interferes, we shall also in that paper present some very interesting statistical facts and remarks—another article, on "resources and improvements," is nearly ready for press; going further, perhaps, to develop the resources of the United States, than either of those on the same subject that appeared a little while since.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 22 of VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1814.

WHOLE NO. 152.

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per ann

Mr. Morris' Oration, &c.

For many years I have felt it a chief duty to vindicate the principle of the American revolution. *The principle of the revolution?*—Yes—*the principle of the revolution*, assailed by hosts of *monarchists*, and other enemies of the constitution of the United States.

I think that, on several occasions, I have satisfactorily accounted for the prevalence of those anti-republican notions amongst us. Our language, with most of our manners and habits, are *English*; and so powerfully is the influence of that people extended through business, interest and consanguinity—by books, conversation, and all the intercourse of life, and supported by our ancient prejudices in favor of the "*mother country*" and *royalty*, that it is no easy matter to form a certain opinion whether many men are *Americans* or *Englishmen*, personally, or in principle. The grand agent of this preventive of a national character was the *servility of commerce*, that looked across the *Atlantic* for business, instead of applying at *home* for sure and better profits. Now, however, we clearly discover the grand operating cause that is to deliver us from this *Egyptian* vassalage, and make us really a separate and independent people—it is the *manufactories* of our country, that, like the holy rod of *Moses* and *Aaron*, shall devour, root up or destroy the wicked delusions of the magicians of modern *Pharaoh*. The original tyrant would have compelled the *Israelites*, "to make bricks without straw," and the present oppressor would have it that we should purchase his manufactures without allowing us *free trade* to pay for them. The principle of both was the same—to exhaust and keep down a people they hated; and the event, in both, will be the same, for we also shall be *withdrawn from Great Britain*. Let us think seriously of this matter; and I believe all will agree, that *domestic manufactures* is the sure fulcrum by which to raise a national character. I am so much impressed with this idea that I cannot refrain from enforcing it on every reasonable occasion. The perfect establishment of this is, to me, the *delenda est Carthago* of the *Roman* orator.

Having pointed out the cause of our *monarchical* ideas, and stated the hoped-for remedy of the evil, I would nevertheless, further the good work of a most excellent revolution in the mind, by exposing prejudice and exciting a love for that form of government which has given us blessings unknown to any people, past or present—blessings that it is impossible to have but under a free constitution.

We have seen for many years past a constant picking at our *democratical* institutions—for, however the word may have been abused by men who did not understand its meaning, or slandered by *royalists* enlisted to bring it into disrepute, the genius and spirit of our government is a *democracy*; inasmuch as the voice of every man, (by the freedom of suffrage) is heard through his immediate representative, in the formation of the law. Our *representative-democracy* possesses all the essentials of a *perfect democracy*, without a liability to its inconveniences. And this *democracy* is established and recognized by the constitution, which begins with "*we the people of the United States do ordain*," &c. The

people are, therefore the *legitimate sovereign* of the country; and every "loyal" man is bound to their authority—let us, to the *democracy*; the true and only legal source of power.

But, as before observed, we have seen a constant picking at those institutions, though their fruits have been so glorious—why, this has been called "*Jacobinical*," (another bug-bear-phrase) to read or publish the inimitable *declaration of independence*, the charter of freedom, decreed by the best men, and supported, through the assistance of God, by the best patriots, to its consummation. While some "reverend gentlemen," "holy men," have pronounced it a "wicked thing," others, less scrupulous, have called it a tissue of lies and misrepresentations, and several *petit maitres* have criticised its composition and found fault with its style! And so far have these had effect, that on the anniversary of that declaration (which though habit or of policy they observe) many, instead of recalling to mind the image of tyranny therein pourtrayed, or of cherishing the spirit of freedom breathed in that instrument, indulge themselves in complimenting the government of that very "tyrant," and in abusing their own. But it remained for *Governor Morris* the most daringly to condemn its *principle* and the *principle of the constitution*, built upon its accomplishment.

I am at no opposition with Mr. *Morris* for his "invictics," on fallen *Napoleon*. I never loved him since he entered the hall of legislation, and seized the government. He came in for a common share of the hate with which I have hated those "who wear legitimate crowns," as the gentleman says. Yet further than they, or their emissaries, interfered with our politics or honest pursuits, I would not interfere with them. If a people are fools enough to extol, or asses enough to bear the burthens of *royalty*, so be it—it is not my business. But do not let their dissention that folly or servility among my children, or in my country.

I always considered the spirit of the government of *Great Britain* and the spirit of the government of *Bonaparte* as precisely the same, each grasping at monopoly. But the nature, interest or power of *France*, I thought, could not permit the same extent of injury that *Great Britain* might and would inflict upon us. There was no point, except in the principle of our laws, where we came into contact with "*imperial France*;" whereas with *Great Britain*, independent of the heart-burnings of the "rebellion," which twenty generations will hardly heal, there was an immediate rivalry in commerce, her [supposed] great interest, and a remote, but pretty certain prospect of a rivalry in manufactures, her other grand concern. Besides, the *Frenchman* in America was always a *foreigner*, but the *Englishman* insensibly became incorporated with our society.*

* The following incident actually occurred in a neighboring state.—In a choice of township officers, the candidates were a *Frenchman* and a *Scotchman*. The friends of the latter opened the cry of "*French influence*" and *favoritism*, and, for a moment, bore down every thing; and the *Scotchman* was among the most vociferous! This folly caused the indignation of the *Frenchman*, who, before it, had rather retired from the wishes of his neighbors. He came forward

I, therefore, never feared the "influence of France," for I thought it impossible that it would penetrate the community; but apprehended great danger from the influence of *Britain*, seeing it was aided by our prejudices and so easily worked its way into the recesses of our heart, as though it were a natural inmate. These plain propositions require no elucidation—they are self-demonstrated, and of high importance. They led me rather to wish the continuance of the power of *Napoleon*, as well as that of *Great Britain*, or, the extinction of both. If the latter, I should, indeed and indeed, have rejoiced. But I never wished the *Guelphs* put down to "restore" the *Stuarts*; who, according to Mr. *Morris*'s definitions, must be the "legitimate sovereigns" of *England*, if any of their royal blood remains on the earth. Let those so fond of "restorations" hunt it up—it may, possibly, be found in an *Italian* music grinder, a *French* fisher or an *English* pauper. But I never wished the "restoration" of a king, and continuance of any.

Before we leave this part of the subject it may be well, possibly for the last time, to say something about the "French influence" we have heard so much of, now done—"alas! poor ghost!" I speak personally, and of my own experience. For the last sixteen years I have had intimate and frequent communication with prominent men charged with being under it, and I never heard, saw or understood any thing of it. It is not *Frenchmen* who electioneer with the people, mingle at our coffee houses, or dictate the language of our public prints, through advertising patronage. Very few of the *Frenchmen* resident among us, smoke of politics or went to the polls; whereas, an *Englishman* never failed in either. How then could this "influence" be kept alive? Only by an imaginary fertile as *Shakspeare*'s, that could "call up spirits from the vasty deep" at its will. The rant about that thing has often brought to my recollection a scene that occurred at an electioneering meeting in the lower part of *Delaware*, where many of the people believe in witches, and are "loyal subjects." There was a large collection—the orator of the day mounted an empty hoghead, or a cart, (I forget which,) and told the wondering multitude about "*Talleyrand*," "as how" he had actually purchased and got possession of the United States—"as how" he governed every thing—our elections, our congress, our president—"as how" he depressed the price of corn, or glutted the market with *shingles*, &c. &c. While some laughed heartily, the majority had a kind of melancholy wiliness about them, as though they really thought they might be transported to *France* to feed on *bull-fings*! The orator ceased, but the crowd yet listened to the dreadful story; when one arose, and with a loud voice cried out,—"Did any man ever see general *Washington*?" I did—I did—I did—said many voices. "Very well," continued the spokesman, now let me ask you, "Did any of you ever see *Talleyrand*?" [All were silent.] "Now, Mr. — has told us that *Talleyrand* does far greater things than general *Washington* does—that he had actually possessed himself

of the country, governed our votes, directed our congress, and ruled the president—how could he do this if no body saw him—I should like to know that. He was never in *Sussex* county in his life, I'll be bound for it. He never asked any of you for your votes, did he? [*All silent.*] Well—is *Talleyrand* this, and *Talleyrand* that, and *Talleyrand* tother—now I say there is no such a man as the *Talleyrand* Mr. — speaks of, at all." The *logician* finished; some of the people appeared relieved from their terrors, but the majority clung to a belief in the phantom; for Mr. — was a great man, and they dared not to doubt what he said, as being the law and the gospel! And as far as my experience has reached, I solemnly declare, that "French influence" in the United States, was a mere "goblin damned," got up to frighten or deceive the people, in the manner that *Talleyrand* was supposed to affect the price of *corn* and *shingles*! I am glad, however, that of the late events in Europe this good has resulted—that that clamor, first made by a *British* press in *Philadelphia*, in 1798, (if we except the original accusation of *Benedict Arnold**) has died a natural death; for by its violence it stunned many. There was a warm affection for the *French* republic in its earliest stage, and *Washington*, perhaps, was one of its most sincere friends, as we shall shew below; but that affection, which was built upon *liberty* in *France*, ceased with its suppression by *Napoleon*; and if any wished success to him rather than to *Great Britain*, it was because they apprehended less danger to America from it, and desired that the immense naval force of our present enemy might be reduced and kept in due bounds.

But the grand object of Mr. *Morris* is to condemn the spirit of *revolution*, and maintain the idea of unquestioned right in kings to govern, in hereditary succession, using with great delight the words "lawful kings, and legitimate sovereigns." It is true, he has not fairly and honestly told us in what their "legitimacy" consists; but as none of them were elected to the throne we cannot but presume, it is founded on the "divine right," which monarchists hinge so much upon. If kings have a "divine right," it is unalterable: "the same yesterday as to-day," for the will of God does not change with circumstances:—and, if the gentleman had turned his mind for one moment to the "most glorious" event in the history of *England*, "the Land of our great and glorious ancestors," he would have recollected that in consequence of a "glorious revolution," the present family of the *Guelphs* came to the throne, and that *George I* held it while a "lawful son" of the "legitimate" king *James II*, yet lived, brother to *Anne*, the immediately preceding "legitimate" sovereign, acknowledged as king of *England* by the courts of *Rome*, *France*, *Spain* and *Sardinia*, but treated as a "pretender" by the "usurper," and hunted like a wolf. One of his "legitimate" sons was defeated by his own "legitimate subjects" at *Culloden*, where such as adhered to him (the "lawful" prince) were treated as "rebels," and infamously butchered, wholesale, by the duke of *Cumberland*. This happened less than 70 years ago.

The gentleman would also have recollected that *William III*, invited to *England* by a *faction* (for all who oppose "divine rights," must be factionists indeed) fought and defeated the "lawful" king at the *Boyné*, and drove him into exile: and be compelled to admit, that *William* was more of an "usurper" than *Bonaparte*, for that the latter was apparently

and stated the injustice of the charges against him. He exposed the unfairness of the party opposed to him. He had been a citizen sixteen years; the *Scotchman* but two; and while his friends did not complain of *foreigners*, he thought the other party might have had no testy enough to be silent. But they had not. The *Frenchman* was elected; and his election (with those who voted for the *Scotchman*) was considered a proof positive that the "*finger of Napoleon* was the thing!"

* See *Arnold's* proclamation, vol. V. page 357; *Weekly Register*.

electd by the suffrages of the people, whereas, with the other, the *bayonet* was the formula by which he mounted and remained on the throne.—and also that this *William* "of glorious memory," as *Englishmen* say, was as cold-blooded a villain as *Napoleon*; witness the assassination of the entire clan of *Glencoe*, to whom the royal promise of safety had been made. *Bonaparte* never committed an enormity so great as this—"Let the devil have his due."

But Mr. *Morris* need only have taxed his knowledge of his own times for the deposition of the authority of a "legitimate sovereign," and I think I have been told, that he himself lifted his hand against a "lawful king." He seems to have repented of the act, and be ready to send in his "adhesion." If *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal* are to rejoice at the "restoration" of their "legitimate sovereigns" and the "family of nations is complete!" through the re-establishment of regular kings, what is the condition of the United States of America?—That of mourning for a "lawful king" lost, and for an exclusion from this "family of nations." With the utmost stretch of charity I cannot infer any thing else from the eloquent absurdities of the orator.

If the mere accident of birth really constitutes a "legitimacy" in kings, and authorizes them to rule a country and riot on the labor of its population, what shall we say of *Washington* for the part he took against the "christian" king *George*, the present maniac incumbent of the throne, the "defender of the faith," and "bulwark of our holy religion?" I ask the question seriously, with a view that every man may answer it in his own mind. Kings, being "legitimate" hold the right of God, or in the consent of the people they govern. If appointed of God to rule, what an infamous wretch must he be that shall "fight against God!" nay, how powerful must he be, to overthrow the establishment of God! What absurdity! I fear it is almost impiety to state the proposition.—If this "legitimacy" comes of the consent of the people it is, *ipse facto*, their right to change it when in their opinion any part of the compact has been violated; and of this they must be the judges, for there cannot be an umpire. These are the only points on which the "right" of kings can be hinged, and *Washington* was an infamous wretch and captain of a banditti, that overthrew the ordinances of the Almighty—or he was the father of his country, a leader of a glorious band of patriots, that cast down the power of an illegitimate king. Which of these was he, Mr. *Morris*?

The gentleman has not dared to reprehend our revolution, immediately, for the "fulness of time" for that has not come; but its principle is reprobated in the most glowing language. It is impossible that his idea of "legitimate sovereigns" can be admitted without this conclusion. It is a corollary. The wild excesses of faction in *France* did not affect the right in the people to change the form of their government—if this right was in them, their proceedings in that respect, were "legitimate," and *Bonaparte* was a "lawful" ruler—but if the *Bourbons* had a charter from God to govern, then are we also liable to the condemnation—for God has not established one law for the *Bourbons* and another for the *Guelphs*. But enough of this disgusting hideous doctrine.

There is not one dynasty in *Europe*, one race of Mr. *Morris*' "legitimate kings" that was not established by revolution or force, the very things that led *Bonaparte*, the "usurper," to the throne, and supported him. Let him deny it, if he can. They are usurpers all, and all nearly alike. Let them "restore" *Poland*—let them "restore" *Norway*—let them "restore" the *Fenician* republic—let them "restore" the republic of *Holland*, let them "restore" *Ireland*. If these

"legitimate princes" were to "restore" what they hold in "usurpation," there is not one of them that would have territory enough to die and rot on.

To proceed. Mr. *Morris* has painted in gloomy colors the horror of the French revolution. It was dreadful. We all lamented it, and were shocked at its multitudinous crime. I well remember when the news of the decapitation of *Louis XVI.* reached this country. Many hoped he might have had an asylum here. Few regretted the deposition of the king, but all mourned for the death of the person. Yet they did not consider his decease as the "second fall of man;"—they hoped and believed that the revolution would regenerate a large portion of the human race, and hailed it with joy. All were horrified at its progress; but every one knew the provocations of civil and religious despotism, and beheld with indignation the conspiracy of kings and priests against liberty. Their intrigues (I believe) were the great first cause of the fury of the several factions—all tempted to betray the republic; and thus made jealous of each other: and it was always the grand purpose of the *royalists* to ruin the reputation of any one that appeared capable of establishing the liberties of *France*. Mr. *Morris* (I admit his consistency) was opposed to the revolution from the very beginning, and his royalty was so offensive, that *Washington* recalled him from his embassy to *France*. But we have other certain proof that *Washington* was not. He regarded the burst of freedom in *France* with singular satisfaction. About three years after the death of *Louis*, and while the anarchy yet existed that Mr. *Morris* speaks of, he received an ambassador from the republic with distinguished honors—I say distinguished honors, for they were such as no ambassador even before or since received from a president of the United States. On this occasion, (in 1796, the king was beheaded in January 1793) he addressed the new French minister *Adet*, in a set speech, the result of his calm deliberating mind—as follows—"Born, sir, in a land of liberty, having early learned its value;—my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes are irresistibly attracted, whosoever in any country, I see an oppressed nation unfurl the banners of freedom. But above all, the events of the French revolution have produced the deepest solicitude, as well as the highest admiration! Wonderful people! ages to come will read with astonishment the history of your brilliant exploits!"

How will *Gouverneur Morris* escape the censure he has weakly cast on the conduct of *Washington*, in his filthy crimination of all who approved or countenanced the French revolution? Let him and his friends, who profess to admire every thing that great men did, reconcile the matter as they can. If they would preserve even their hypocrisy they are bound to attempt it.

But as *France* continued like a tiger to devour her own children, with every aggravation of distress, the friends of rational freedom began to be alarmed at the prodigality of blood. *Great Britain* had long been at war with *France*, not because *France* had injured her, but because her government feared the establishment of the republic—this is a perfect, literal truth—and, to prevent it, she raised powerful

*On the 18th of Feb. 1793, Mr. *Fox*, in the British house of commons, proposed a resolution to the following effect—"That it was neither for the interest or honor of *Great Britain* to make war upon *France*, on account of the internal circumstances of that country." Majority against it 226. Let this fact have the due consideration that belongs to it, and we shall see the stupidity of the plea that "*Great Britain* was fighting for her existence," &c. by which

fleets and armies, ransacked the shambles of every *princely* German man-boucher, who sold their subjects for money, to get men to fight; bought, "in the lump," the honesty of others, and *bulled* some out of their neutrality. To shew her respect for the sovereignty of nations I will, *en passant*, mention the case of the grand duke of Tuscany, now one of the highly honored "legitimate princes." *Hervey*, the British minister at his court, had long, but unsuccessfully, intrigued to lead the grand duke from his neutrality. He was at peace with France and his territory had been respected. Intrigue and bribes having failed, the minister resorted to threats—an army of *Russians* (if I recollect rightly) was at the bank of Tuscany, and a *British* fleet in front—and he gave to the "sovereign, legitimate" prince, the choice of declaring war against France, or of having his country overrun by the *Russians* on one side, while a British fleet battered down *Leghorn* on the other.—And so the allies acted in several other cases.

But, in the *United States*, intrigues and money were only resorted to—both were used profusely; and however the French directory wanted justice to us, we were not without provocations of them, as was boasted of by *Liston*, the British minister at Philadelphia, in a letter to the governor of *Canada*, exposed to the public by the arrest and examination of the bearer of it as a horse thief. In that despatch he exultingly said, "the *United States* have given a *new subject of provocation to France*, &c. His house—the "anchor club," and *William Cobbett's* office, then glorying in his zeal for the service of "King George," and universally believed (I had like to have said *known*) be in the immediate pay of *Great Britain*, were the places of resort for ministers of state and members of congress; nor were *priests* wanting to sanctify their plans—"holy men, to give scripture" to mislead the president and deceive the people. Honest *John Adams* was completely overreached. War was made against *France*, and our tars added to the renown of our country by gallant deeds. Our victories were celebrated in *England*, and a rich service of plate was voted to brave commodore *Troxton* for his capture of the *Insurgent*, by the merchants of *London*, at *Lloyd's* coffee house.* An army was attempted to be raised, as was believed, for the purpose of dragooning our own people, because *France* could not send a force hither, and the idea of invading her was too preposterous to be indulged, though *Washington*, in being lieutenant-general, satisfied many that it would not be used for that purpose, whatever was its design. The intolerance of the times was dreadful—the passions of the people were roused against *France* by "*Bloody Bouys*," and all sorts of inflammatory books and papers, which were distributed *gratis* in immense numbers, and we were so nearly associated with *England's* quarrel, so nearly linked to all the schemes of the *real enemy*, that I tremble when I think of the precipice he had arrived at. But the violence of the British partizans defeated their object; it be-

she was to be justified in the violation of all moral and social laws, and in prostrating all rights derived of God, nature or compact. How much have we abused *Bonaparte* for interfering with the government of Spain! Let us hold the scales even—*fat justitia ruat calum.*

* Suppose some body of men, as important in *France* as the association of merchants at *Lloyd's*, had voted to captain *Hull* a service of plate for beating the *Guerriere*, and he had accepted it—what would have been said? I do not impute *Troxton* for this—I only ask what the "*French influence*" spouters would have said about it,

come manifest that an intimate alliance with *England* rather than a regular war with *France*, was the grand expected result. *Mr. Adams* stopped short—he indignantly cast from his confidence those who had deceived him and abused his authority—and promptly made an honorable peace, to the deep mortification of the *British* party, and the great joy of the people at large. Did *Mr. Morris* approve of that peace? *Washington* did. Provided that *France* was just to us, he was willing she should regulate "*her own* affairs in her own way."†

It is far from my design to vindicate *France* or *Bonaparte*, and if any man so construes my words he does injustice to my meaning; but I wish to state the truth. As to the latter violations of our rights by *Napoleon*, I have always said and still say, they were good causes of war; and only regretted that we had not power to punish *France* and *Great Britain*, at once, who agreed in nothing but in trampling upon neutrals.

The words "*royal—imperial—legitimate—legal—monarchs—kings and princes*"—fly about in *Mr. Morris'* oration so like the coruscations of *Edmund Burke's* drawn dagger, exhibited in his mad speech in the British house of commons, that the mind, without dwelling on them a great deal more than they are worth, cannot trace half their scope and meaning. Congregated, however, they present us with the runkest *monarchy* that ever disgraced a public speaker in the *United States*. For this *Mr. Morris* has long been famous. *Mr. Genet*, in his letter to president *Washington*, which caused the recall of *Mr. Morris* as ambassador to *France*, states to the following amount—that he "favored the counter-revolutionary projects of *Louis XVI.*—that he had no connexions but with suspected persons—that he had affected the greatest contempt for all those who served faithfully the cause of the people;—that he was the channel of the counsels which conducted *La Fayette* into the prisons of *Prussia*—that in speaking of the executive of the *United States*, he employed only the words, "*in the name of my court*," so shocking to republican ears." This letter is dated in *Sept. 1793*. The reader will laugh at the gentleman's "*court*"—*Court*, according to *Dr. Johnson* (whose authority *Mr. Morris* will not question) means "*the residence of a prince*." So full was his head of *royalty*, that he then violated common sense and plain matter of

† The documents and facts that belong to this interesting period of our history, are of immense importance to shew the intrigues of the *British agents* and *American monarchists* to effect an alliance offensive and defensive with *Great Britain*, and provoke "eternal war, a war of extermination, (as a senator of the *United States*, *Mr. Tracy*, said) against every *nan, woman and child*," of "*regicide France*." We, certainly, had received extensive injuries and insults from the French directory—but we also "made the most of them," and cherished them like benefits, to join in the crusade of kings. *Mr. Adams* has sufficiently exposed the *Anglo-American* junto that at that time governed or bore down every thing, until by his own energy he relieved us of them by dismissing them from his confidence. *They were one and all opposed to peace with France on any terms*; and violently quarrelled with the old man for accepting the propositions of the Directory that led to it; and one of the reasons, openly avowed, against negotiating with *France*—was—that it would give offence to *Great Britain*!—This was not the act of obscure men—printers of newspapers, who put in any thing to serve "*advertising friends*"—but of the very chiefs of the party, addressed immediately to the president. See *Adams' letters*.

fact to shew his love for it, as he also has done in his late highly extolled oration.

The *kingly* oration would have been incomplete without something about *religion*; and so we find *Alexander* and the "legitimate sovereigns" transformed into "patterns of piety," that they never before were suspected of. How great the pity, that divine revelation should become the instrument of fiery persecution, foul hypocrisy and gross deception! The comparison however, of "Alexander the deliverer," with the *saviour of the world* is so far fetched as to shock the feelings of the reflecting christian. I, nevertheless, freely admit that Alexander has high claims to admiration—the magnanimity and sober discretion he appears to have exerted in his late difficult pre-eminency, has given me so good an opinion of him, that, if my country must be brought into Mr. Morris' "family of nations," and "rejoice" for its "legitimate king" *Guelph* "restored"—provided, I shall escape the fortunes of the war and fate of *Rabin*, and have the liberty left me, I would use all possible means to take up my residence at *St. Petersburg*. I would rather live under the perfect despotism of *Russia*, administered by an honest man, than be a *conquered subject* of the *British* throne, supported, as it is, by every kind of knavery. Of this unpleasant alternative, however, I have no apprehension, at present. But the "restoring"-party may make the subjugation of the sea-coast more likely than some have imagined.

Great Britain is held up to us as every thing that is noble and good. France, says the orator, seized "the first moment of *freedom* to adopt a constitution like that of England." As I never saw the constitution of *England* this may be so; but the "legitimate king" also took the first moment of *power* to annul that constitution: and the same thing has happened in *Spain*. In both countries the seed of new revolutions is laid; and tyranny, instead of the "freedom" they hoped for in the "restoration" of their kings, may give it ripeness in a very little time. Nothing but a keen recollection of late sufferings will prevent new throes and convulsions. The people have had a gleam of liberty, and the time now is to secure it, or lose it for ages.

Though we are ignorant of the constitution of *Great Britain*, we are pretty well acquainted with the operation and effect of the government; an exposition of the former would take up more time and space than the present occasion will admit; but we shall notice one item of its effect to elucidate the immense happiness of those who have "legitimate sovereigns"—one fifth of the whole people of *England* are *paupers*.

The resources of *Great Britain* is a never ending subject of boasting to her friends; but there never was a more foolish political error than to suppose because she can make a contract for 20 millions some times in a few hours, that her people are prosperous and happy. "Genoa had her *palaces*, but also her *gallees*"—and the wealth of the few in England is built upon the poverty of the many. The ability of the few to loan money and live luxuriously creates no surprise, when we look at the facts that belong to society. I demonstrate the case as follows: Suppose there are 100 heads of families in the United States who, through their own industry or any other cause, receive \$100,000 *per annum*—and one head of a family that receives \$100,000 *per annum*. The families of the 100, at 7 to each family, will amount to 700 persons—that of the rich man, allowing him five extra servants, will amount to but 12: the 700 persons are, therefore, to be fed and clothed on the same sum that comes in to feed and clothe the 12: and each of the former, (blessed be heaven!) will

eat as much good bread and meat, and be as warmly and comfortably clad, and, perhaps, in the whole, live as comfortably, as of the latter, and they will also have their turkeys and geese, tea, coffee, and sugar, as well as the "great man." But it will very naturally appear that while the 700, receiving \$100,000 *per annum*, may not have any money to spare at the end of the year, the 12 may have \$75,000; allowing them for "riotous living" as much as furnishes all the necessities, most of the conveniences, and many of the luxuries of life, for 177 persons.—This seems a very plain case—but extend it further and take *England* for the example. Imagine the *productive labor* of 500 families all centered in one man—reduce the 3500 persons composing their families to the mearest living—deny them all comforts; give them offal meat once in two or three weeks; make a *sheep's head* a luxury, and "*bullock's trotters*" a feast—and feed them on *any thing* that will support life, and then estimate what the rich man may do for the government. Why, he may lend an immense sum this year, and the same sum the next *with its accumulated interest*, and so go on while he finds means of applying the *labor* of the 3500 men, women and children. But the natural consequence of this state of things is—the *pauperism of the people*. The whole population of *England* is about 10,000,000: the official return of paupers, 1812, was 2,079,432 persons. What a commentary on royal governments!—What a lesson to the people of the United States!—Estimate it, my readers—take the city, country, or township in which you live, and suppose, (if it be possible that your imagination can reach the fact) that *one fifth* of all your people are *paupers*, then calculate the *extra labor* of the rest to maintain them, and picture to yourself how meanly all the *laboring class* must live; for be it remembered, it is *labor* that pays for and sustains all the classes, from *monarchs* to *beggars*, as well as their own. When you have made this estimate, then "rejoice" at the prospect of being "restored" to your "legitimate king"—if you can.

"Sir (said a member of the senate of the U. States to me, in the early part of Mr. Adams' administration) you can never expect subordination in the people until you reduce them to the condition of the peasantry of Ireland, and feed them on herrings and potatoes. The laborer and mechanic who goes to market and purchases the same things that I do, will never be a good citizen." This is a notorious matter of fact, and can be proved by abundant testimony, for the same person said the like things to many others. Nothing but delicacy to his present very unfortunate condition prevents me from giving his name to the public. But this is the very spirit and effect of *monarchy*—of Mr. Morris' "legitimate princes" and "*christian kings*." THEY CANNOT EXIST BUT IN THE MISERY OF THE PEOPLE. I am opposed to such men—and this is what the orator calls bringing "down the virtuous and wise to my own folly and guilt!"

The murder of d'Enghein makes a fine member of Mr. Morris' oration. I will recommend him to a *home subject* for reproach, if he has any *home feeling*. Let him speak of the *Essex* and her gallant crew, as basely murdered as *Enghein*, and every one of them as well-born, as noble, and as gallant as the duke.

The great length to which these remarks have extended demands a conclusion of this article—however, enough has been said. I think I have shewn the oration to be like a "*painted sepulchre, full of dead men's bones*"—a place of rottenness, corruption and filth.

British perfidy exposed.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We proceed to lay before the public the letters we mentioned yesterday, and which have not before been in print. The originals are, at present, in our possession. They are from the celebrated colonel McKee. At the time of writing them he was in the station of superintendent of the indians for the district of Detroit and Michilimackinac while the British held possession of those districts. They are addressed to col. England, then the British military commandant at Detroit. Colonel McKee appears to have been at the Rapids of the Miami, as the dates of his letters will show, which we here insert without the alteration of a word. [These letters were taken with Proctor's baggage last year.]

Rapids, July 2, 1794.

Sir—I have this moment received intelligence that the indians were encamped within 30 miles of Fort Greenville on the 27th of last month, and that they sent here the scalp of a Chickasaw [the Chickasaws were at that time with the American army] taken that day by one of their scouts, so that from the situation of the contending parties it may be presumed that a few days will bring news of importance which I shall not fail to send you by the first opportunity.

By the same channel I learn that a large body of troops, supposed to be 3000, with waggons, &c. crossed the Ohio some days ago and marched towards the forts in the indian country.

I am much pressed for tobacco and ammunition, which I hope I may receive by the return of the boat.

I am with very great respect, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

A. MCKEE.

Col. England, &c. &c. &c. Detroit.
(Endorsed "on his majesty's service.")

II.

Rapids, July 5, 1794.

Sir—I send you this by a party of Sagawas, who returned yesterday from Fort Recovery where the whole body of indians, except the Delawares who had gone another route, imprudently attacked the fort on Monday the 30th of last month and lost 16 or 17 men, besides a good many wounded.

Every thing had been settled prior to their leaving the fallen timber,* and it had been agreed upon to confine themselves to taking convoys and attacking at a distance from the forts, if they should have the address to entice the enemy out; but the impetuosity of the Mackina indians and their eagerness to begin with the nearest, prevailed with the others to alter their system, the consequences of which, from the present appearance of things, may not materially injure the interests of these people; both the Mackina and Lake indians seeming resolved on going home again, having completed the belts they carried with scalps and prisoners, and having no provisions there or at the Glaze to subsist upon, so that his majesty's posts will derive no security from the late great influx of indians into this part of the country should they persist in their resolution of returning
80 2002.

The immediate object of the attack was 300 pack horses going from this fort to fort Greenville, in which the indians completely succeeded, taking and killing all of them. But the commanding officer, captain Gibson, sending out a troop of cavalry, and bringing his infantry out in front of his post, the indians attacked them and killed about 50, among whom is captain Gibson and two other officers. On

* Supposed to be the place where Wayne's battle was fought.

the near approach of the indians to the fort, the remains of his garrison retired into it, and from their loop holes killed and wounded as already mentioned. Captain Elliot writes that they are immediately to hold a council at the Glaze in order to try if they can prevail on the Lake indians to remain; but without provisions, ammunition, &c. being sent to that place, I conceive it will be extremely difficult to keep them together.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient and very humble servant,

A. MCKEE.

Col. England, commandant at Detroit, &c. &c.
(Endorsed "on his majesty's service.")

III.

Rapids, August 13, 1794.

Sir—I was honored last night with your letter of the 11th, and am extremely glad to find you are making such exertions to satisfy the indians with provisions.

Captain Elliott arrived yesterday; what he has brought will greatly relieve us, having been obliged all day yesterday to take all the corn and flour which the trailers had here.

A scouting party from the Americans carried off a man and a woman yesterday morning between this place and Roche de Bout, and afterwards attacked a small party of Delawares in their camp; but they were repulsed with the loss of a man, whom they either hid or threw into the river. They killed a Delaware woman.

Scouts are sent up to view the situation of the army, and WE now muster 1000 indians. All the Lake indians from Sagana downwards should not lose one moment in joining their brethren, as every accession of strength is an addition to their spirits.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

A. MCKEE.

Col. England, &c. &c. &c. Detroit.
(Endorsed "on his majesty's service.")

IV.

Camp, near Fort Miami, August 31, 1794.

Sir—I have been employed several days in endeavoring to fix the Indians (who have been driven from their villages and cornfields) between the fort and the bay. Swan creek is generally agreed upon, and will be a very convenient place for the delivery of provisions, &c.

The last accounts from gen. Wayne's army were brought me last night by an Indian who says the army would not be able to reach the Glaze before yesterday evening, it is supposed on account of the sick and wounded, many of whom they bury every day.

I propose being in town in a day or two, when I hope for the pleasure of paying you my respects.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

A. MCKEE.

Col. England &c. &c. &c.
Detroit.

(Endorsed "on his majesty's service.")

Remarks by the editors of the National Intelligencer.

We know that there are those who stand ready to justify, or at least to excuse, Great Britain in all that she does; but the mind that wants more evidence than is afforded by these letters must be determined never to believe. It is wonderful indeed that so much should ever have been discovered. Considering the nature of the connection and assistance that it holds out, it is wonderful that one functionary serving under the king of England, should have been so indiscreet as to trust himself upon paper to another, and with so little disguise. He must, surely, have had his orders. One would have rather supposed that the tongue alone, and in the caution of whispers

would have been trusted; or, if the pen, that the unarrantable purpose would have been shrouded under some difficult cypher. It is the more remarkable as the British, while steeped in the deed, have ever endeavoured, with affected indignation, to escape from its odium. It will be recollected that not long before the dates of M'Kee's letters, president Washington being under strong suspicions of foul play with the Indians by the agents of the British government in Canada, caused it to be made known to Colonel Beckwith who was then in Philadelphia as the informal representative of his nation, that "As the United States had no other view in prosecuting the war in which they were engaged with the Indians than to procure peace and safety to the inhabitants of their frontiers, he was surprised that there should be any interference by the servants or subjects of a foreign state that might protract the attainment of so just an object." Col. Beckwith, in personal interviews with Col. Hamilton, vehemently denied such interference, declaring that only the limited annual presents had been given. He was reminded that to give even these, if they included arms, was altogether unpardonable while we were at war with the Indians, and at peace with England. So also, Mr. Foster, just before he left this country, presented a paper to the government evincing great anxiety on the part of sir James Craig to foreclose all discovery of whatever participation he too may have had, or those under him, in giving unlawful aid or impulse to the savages.

It cannot escape attention, that of the above letters, three of them bear date upon the eve of general Wayne's battle, which was fought on the 20th of August, 1794, at the Miamis. This must render hopeless every attempt by the British to clear themselves of the guilt. The letters are but parcels of many more, all of which, as we have understood, go to the same end. We publish enough to-day to give a character of authenticity to this species of British outrage and criminality such as it has never had before.

What means were used by our present enemy to keep the Indians together for the purpose of shedding the American blood that was shed at St. Clair's defeat, at Harmer's defeat, and upon all other occasions prior to Wayne's time, we must consign over to the silent conjectures of those penetrating heads and those charitable hearts who believe in the constant presence of British morality and British justice. To us it is evident, that even in the time of general Washington, British hostility was exerting itself against us with deadly activity.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALL OF MILITIA.—The governor of *Massachusetts* has detached 1,000 men to report themselves to major-general Dearborn. Gov. Snyder has ordered the whole quota of *Pennsylvania* to be detached. He has also taken measures to have the arms inspected and repaired, and to provide considerable supplies of various military stores and camp equipage. He notices with high approbation seven companies who had already tendered themselves as volunteers, and excites the people to patriotism with his usual zeal. In *North Carolina* similar proceedings have been had.

FROM CANADA.—A vessel has arrived at *Quebec* from England with 100,000£ in dollars; which is noticed as a very pleasing event in the *Canada papers*. 500 men of the *Nova Scotia Fencibles* have also

arrived there, and were immediately forwarded up the *St. Lawrence*.

DESERTION.—Five soldiers were shot for desertion at *Chalcothe* on the 8th instant.

A SPY.—A fellow was lately taken up at *New-London* as a spy. On being taken he threw his pocket-book into the water, but it was picked up: it contained a commission in the British king's dragons. He was sent on board the *Hornet*.

HEAR THE ENEMY.—*Montreal, June 25.*—Private advices from *London* state that a personage high in command had submitted a system, which, if circumstances could admit, ought to be adopted in preference to any other. A mutual *Warren*, for want of a competent force, was unable to effect any thing last year; this year circumstances are changed, and *Britain* has more force than she can employ. The plan submitted by the personage alluded to, who is as firm in council, as he is consummate in the field, is said to be as follows:—The detached corps in *Upper Canada* are merely intended to keep the enemy in effectual check, while sir *James Yeo* will maintain his point on *lake Ontario*. The troops destined for the corps will act at points where most advantageous, in the province of *Maine*; these will form the centre; the army of *Canada* the right, and the navy the left. This well combined plan cannot fail of having a proper effect, and it has wisely been deferred until an adequate force could be brought to bear in all directions. Such are the rumors founded upon private advices, but their authenticity is not vouched from an official source. There are many reasons, however, which lead to believe that the new plan will be followed up. 1st. From the vigor and perseverance of this government when armed with sufficient force; 2d, that peace could not be conquered in the southern states; 3d, that the resistance of the northern states to their adversaries, is a mere war of frothy words having no meaning; and 4th, for the purpose of obtaining peace, you must strike the enemy where he is strongest, his vitals are in *New England*, touch him gently there, and you will soon discover whether he is sincere or knavish. Indulgence will never bring any American into a tone of rectitude.

A *Boston* paper of the 20th July observes.—As early as *June* last, the *Quebec papers* announced a plan of the present campaign in *America* as then agreed upon. It was then considered as mere vapouring; but recent events and indications shew it to have been from authority. By this plan a war of skirmishing was to be kept up at the head of *lake Ontario*; while the right of a plan of operations was to be between *lake Champlain* and the *St. Lawrence*—the left on the coast by the fleet—and the centre in the *District of Maine*. Two or three parts of the plan are in execution; and gentlemen from *Plattsburg* state, that the British had been cutting roads to our lines, and that there were strong indications there that active war in that quarter would commence within a fortnight.

CAPT. PORTER is rudely abused in the *anglo-American papers*. They artfully endeavor to find fault with him to divert the public detestation from the cowardly outrage of their employers.

"MICKINAW." The expedition against *Michilimackinac*, commonly called *Mickinaw*, is commanded by lieutenant-col. *Croghan*, and major *Holmes*. It would sail from *Detroit* with the first fair wind after the 3d inst.

HOSTAGES. *Plattsburg, July 16.* Col. *Tobias Lear*, late American consul at *Algiers*, arrived in this village a few days since. On Thursday last he left this for the north, in company with major *Melvin*, of the *United States army*—we understand they are ap-

pointed commissioners on the part of our government to conclude an arrangement for the release of all the hostages. It is also understood that they will be met at Champlain by the commissioners appointed on the part of the British.

[Col. Lear was met according to his expectations; and the object of his journey has happily concluded. The particulars have not yet been published.]

THE LOAN. The secretary of the treasury has issued the usual notice that subscriptions will be received for six millions of the loan of 25 millions, authorized at the last session of congress for the service of the year: it is paid in four instalments, on the 10th of September, October, November and December next.

THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA appears to be more and more honorable to the skill and courage of our officers and men. The *British* represent their force as having been very inferior, and, equally jealous of the reputation of their arms, certain printers at Boston do the same.

GENERAL BROWN, &c.—We have some very interesting details of the battle of *Chippewa* which shall appear in our next. That affair was highly honorable to our troops. The army was still at Queenstown Heights at our last accounts; evidently waiting for the co-operation of the fleet, which at our last date, was yet at *Sacket's Harbor* and *Chambray* said to be sick; but that captain Jones would take command and proceed to meet the enemy; who, it is indistinctly rumored, is out. We have a volume of reports from this quarter. The following from the *Buffalo Gazette* of the 19th inst. contains nearly every thing worthy of notice—

The army remained at Queenstown Heights, at our latest advices.

There have been several small affairs between the piquets. On Tuesday night last, a party from our army, commanded by gen. John Swift, (late of Palmyra, Ontario county) of the volunteers, encountered a party of the enemy, a part of whom surrendered; and while our party were advancing to receive those of the enemy who had surrendered, a fellow shot general Swift through the body! which wound proved mortal the next morning.

We understand the man escaped; but those that surrendered were brought in.

On Friday last, several waggons in the employ of the United States were taken by the enemy near St. David's 4 miles from Queenstown; Seth Cotton, of Buffalo, and his team, were among the captured.

On Saturday night last, a party of the enemy, said to be Indians, surprised our piquet at Fort Erie, consisting of 8 men; 2 of which were killed and the rest taken.

A boat containing three men, (and a quantity of goods) supposed to be persons following the army as retailers, is reported to have passed over Niagara Falls last week. The names of the persons said to be lost, we have not ascertained.

From other papers we learn that the enemy's loss at *Chippewa* in killed, wounded and prisoners was between 580 and 600 men: 3000 men immediately left *Montreal* for the head of lake *Ontario*, on the defeat of gen. *Rial* being known there—they had a long journey before them: 300 riflemen that left *Sacket's Harbor* to reinforce gen. Brown were compelled by stress of weather to land on *Stony Island*; and fears for their safety had been entertained—they had returned to within 6 miles of the harbor. Gen. *Brown's* success against forts *George* and *Niagara* will materially depend on the aid he may soon receive from the fleet; but there seems no reason to believe he cannot maintain his ground for some time—he has received some handsome reinforcements from Buffalo.

The *Albany Argus* of the 26th, supposes it possible, that, being disappointed in the co-operation of the fleet, general *Brown* may have re-crossed the *Niagara*.

GEN. IZARD, &c.—We have nothing important from this quarter. The army as well as the fleet on *Champlain*, is inactive. A great battle is still expected every day; and its effects will be very important.

BUCKRAM!—The captain of the *Snap* Dragon privateer, while off *Bermuda*, sent an "official notice" to the governor that he had laid that island under a rigid blockade—Admiral *Cochrane* and all.

THE ESSEX.—A writer in the *Charleston Times* proposes to build a seventy-four gun ship for capt. *Porter*, to be called the *Essex*, by voluntary subscriptions of one dollar for each person. If the thing shall be taken up with spirit, the glorious design might be accomplished in a few days. Who would not give a dollar to honor the hero of the *Pacific*?

NEUTRALS.—The following curious article is from the *New York Gazette*.—We learn, that there are now on lake *Champlain*, two neutral vessels, one under Danish, the other under Swedish colors; and that in their productive voyages between us and the enemy, they meet with no interruption. These vessels were built by citizens of the United States.

FROM BERMUDA.—Extract of a letter from *Norfolk* to *Richmond*, dated July 21.

"I have heard from *Bermuda* as late as the first of the present month by a person who left it at that time. He says there were only about seven hundred marines with some invalids, that no barracks were building or other reparation making to receive a large number of troops, nor was there any talk of an expedition fitting out for our coast; that admiral *Cochrane* was then there, and in private conversation said there would be peace. I think this information may be depended upon." [Compiler.]

FOREIGN NEWS.—We have London dates to the 1st of June. The "*Times*" is much enraged at us; see the extracts below. About the middle of May there was much talk of sending troops to America; but, it seems, from the latest and most correct accounts we have from *Canada* and *Nova Scotia*, that not 4,000, in the whole, have as yet really arrived; though we, ourselves, from the constant repetition of different stories, gave into the belief that a force five times as large had reached our shores. Such is the ingenuity of the *British* press in *Europe* and *America*. This small increase of force, with the inactivity of *Cochrane*, &c. afford to some persons an expectation of a speedy peace. We would, however, rather attribute them to the "squally" appearance of things in *Europe*. It is possible that the troops spoken of may come—12,000 chosen men of *Wellington's* army, under sir *Thomas Picton*, are to form a part of this force—but *Lord Hill*, it seems is to have the chief command. An article in a *Hanoverian* newspaper intimates that some troops may be sent thence for *America*. The following articles are those of the most immediate interest relating to us—

London, May 18.—It is said that Messrs. *Gallatin* and *Bayard* have received despatches from the American government, containing instructions for the duty they are about to undertake of a most conciliatory nature. For the special convenience of the *British* ministry, the place of negotiation has been changed to *Flanders*.

Six vessels were taken between the 4th and 10th of last month, by the Prince of *Neufchatel*, American privateer, and carried into *Havre*, where they have been condemned, and the vessels and cargoes advertised for sale. A letter from *Havre*, dated on Wednesday last, from a gentleman who went over

to endeavor to procure a restoration of the cargo of one of the vessels, state, "All my interference at this place has yet been in vain, as the American consul here has the very extraordinary power of condemning vessels sent in by American privateers, without the interference of the French government."

May 20.—The letters from France mention that general sir Thomas Picton had arrived at Paris, on his way to England, and we understand he is expected in town to-morrow. The purpose of his visit is said to be to receive instructions for a separate command in the war with the United States.

Ghent is now said to be fixed on for the scene of the American negotiation.

Capt. Broke, the gallant commander of the Shannon, attended yesterday at the chamberlain's office, Guildhall, to receive the sword, value 100 gs. which was voted to him by the corporation of London, together with the freedom of the city, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by them of his valorous attack and capture of the Chesapeake American frigate. The captain was in full uniform, and although not recovered from his wounds he received in action, looked extremely well. His head was bound with black silk. The sword is of exquisite workmanship, the handle is solid gold, beautifully embossed with naval trophies; on one side it bears a well executed enamel of the action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, and on the other the city arms.

By New-York papers of the 9th ult. we learn that the first effect produced in America by the intelligence of Bonaparte's disasters was to lower the tone of the war party. Bills were brought into the house of representatives to repeal the non-importation and embargo acts, which were, after a second reading, referred to a committee by 115 to 37. These bills were preceded by a message from the president, recommending the adoption of the measure. In the beginning of April, when these pacific measures were adopted, the Americans could have only learned the news of the invasion of France. The capture of Paris on the 31st of March, with the downfall of Bonaparte and his government, and the restoration of the Bourbons, which took place in the first week of April, could not have entered into their contemplation. [*A very wise conclusion.*]

The expedition to America is upon a much larger scale than it was originally imagined, it is said it will be placed under a lieutenant-general not yet named, although it is supposed to be intrusted to lord Hill. Sir Henry Clinton, major-generals Barnes, Robinson, Kempt, and several others are included in the arrangement. It will be composed of the 14th dragoons, a detachment of artillery, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 39th, 53th, 88th, and several other regiments, comprising the *elite* of the army, at present under the command of the duke of Wellington.

Lord Hill it is said will command the expedition to America.

It was very strongly reported on change that it is the fixed determination of our government, not to suffer the Americans to fish upon the banks of Newfoundland, and that no American vessel will be permitted to pass the cape of Good Hope, so that the whole of the China trade will be taken from them.

The full powers with which Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard have been provided, have enabled them to remove the seat of negotiation, and the city of Ghent has been appointed for the conferences with the British commissioners, which will commence as soon as the public agents can be assembled. Mr. Adams is on his way from Petersburg to Stockholm. Mr. Russell was in that city. Mr. Clay was at Gottenburg.

These three gentlemen are yet to be apprized of the change in the seat of negotiation.

From the *London Times* of May 20. The friends of Bonaparte, and the poor weak creatures, who some months since, urged the necessity of making peace with him, now join in urging a peace with his tool, James Madison. They abused and vilified us then as members of the war faction, and they do nothing else now. We appeal to the common sense of the country. Is it, or is it not, the general and just feeling that Madison and his party should be reduced to their native insignificance? Is it, or is it not, the dictate alike of justice and of policy, "not only to chastise the savages into present peace, but to make a lasting impression on their future fears?" This is Mr. Madison's own rule. He can't complain of us for adopting it. The Chronicle, true to its old anti-British feelings, tells us, we have obtained all that "we went to war for." Why, we did not go to war for any thing. In common parlance, to go to war for any thing, is to commence hostilities with a view to obtain some object not in our possession; but it was Mr. Madison who went to war with us, and that in June 1812. Mark the time reader, for it speaks volumes, in explanation of the traitor's motives. It was, at the very moment, when Bonaparte crossed the Niemen at the head of half a million of soldiers, professedly to put the last hand at the continental system, for the ruin of Great Britain. Then, when our fate (as this serpent thought) hung trembling on the balance, did he let slip the dogs of war, to seize and bring us to the ground. The scene is completely and wonderfully changed. Bonaparte is fallen, Madison is disgraced and discomfited, and Great Britain has the means of inflicting ample and deserved vengeance. Lo! the pupils of liberality, the philanthropists, the sworn advocates of foreign perfidy and treachery, step forth and deprecate the very idea of justice, or of prudent precaution against future insult; but they will no more be listened to now, then they were when they so urgently pleaded the cause of the monster Bonaparte. It is true, that negociators of great respectability have been appointed on the part of Great Britain to meet the Genevese democrat Gallatin, the furious orator Clay, the surly Bayard, and Mr. Russel, the worthy defender of the forged revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

We have however, good reason to believe, that the British diplomatists will not condescend to discuss the impudent nonsense called an American doctrine, about *impressment* and *native allegiance*, which was in truth a mere pretext for war on the part of Mr. Madison: but they will enter into the true merits of the question, the unprovoked and unprincipled attack on Canada; they will demand full security against a renewal of this atrocious outrage; they will insist on the safe and undivided possession of the lakes, the abandonment of the Newfoundland fishery, and the restitution of Louisiana and the usurped territory in Florida. If, after all, the Eastern States should consider, as they well may, that an amicable arrangement with Great Britain is more for their advantage than a subjection to the tyrannical and usurped authority of their southern neighbors, we see no reason that should prevent our government from acceding to a measure in every point of view so desirable. The object is very likely to be facilitated by the arrival of our triumphant army from the south of France, the embarkation of which is not stopped as was reported yesterday, but is proceeding with all diligence and it is probable that we shall shortly have to announce its arrival on the shore of America.

FROM THE NAME OF THE 25TH MAY.

The latest private accounts which we have re-

ceived from Paris lead us to believe, that the great work of pacific negotiation will not be brought to an end so soon as has for some time past been expected. The chief basis, and indeed all the principle points in the treaty are understood to have been long since agreed upon, and the outline to be nearly the same as that which appeared in the *Moniteur*; but the settling the boundaries of the new States, and weighing out the various indemnities, are works of nicety, requiring no small portion of time and debate. It is now understood that these matters will not be settled at a congress, but by commissioners named by the late belligerents. Our correspondent writes that between 30 and 40,000 of the British troops are to be embarked in the *Garonne* for Ireland and a large body for America. We trust that the latter will be sufficiently numerous to terminate the war properly. There is in this country such a contempt for the American government, that we cannot bring ourselves to think them of consequence enough to require any effort; and thus the reptiles escape because we will not take the trouble to crush them. It should be remembered, however, that their venom is more than proportionate to their bulk, or to their courage; and besides, by a feeble and protracted warfare, we shall teach them discipline to our own cost. We have now a formidable army accustomed to conquer. Let them not be kept at home to rust in inaction, whilst we compliment the *Hopkines* and *Wilkesnes*, by a show of respecting their military exertions.

Lord Hall is said to have accepted the command of the troops destined to act against the United States. It is to be altogether independent of the military government of Canada.

May 19.—The following paragraphs are from an address presented to the prince regent, by the house holders of the city and liberties of Westminster:—

"After contemplating, with the highest admiration, the virtue and wisdom so conspicuous in the arrangements made on the 1st of April, at Paris, we are unable to express the deep concern and the shame we feel touching the hostile measures which your royal highness has been advised to sanction in respect of Norway.

"If it be just that any one nation shall provide for its own welfare and happiness by the exercise of its own reason, and the freedom of its own will, it must be just that every nation shall freely do the same.

"England, sir, can have no right to force on Norway a sovereignty to which she is adverse. For such a purpose, to draw the sword were manifestly wicked; but to attempt to subdue independence, innocence, and patriotism, by the instrumentality of famine, were shockingly inhuman. We humbly, sir, and most anxiously entreat your royal highness to save your country from this reproach—to avert from her this dishonor.

"And, sir, among the many happy results of the pacification of Europe, we contemplate, with inexpressible satisfaction, the annihilation of the disputed points respecting maritime right of neutral nations, which have constituted the ground of the ever lamentable hostility in which we are engaged with the United States of America.

"Hence, sir, we confidently trust, that on both sides of the Atlantic the miseries and immoralities of the war will shortly be at an end, and the whole civilized world repose under the peaceful olive, studying and practising only the social and moral duties, arts, and accomplishments, for their general improvement and happiness."

MILITARY.

Boston, July 21.—Agreeably to the request of ge-

neral Dearborn, made by virtue of authority derived from the national government, his excellency, gov. Strong, has issued his general orders, requiring to be detached from the 1st, 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 12th divisions of militia of this state, 200 artillerymen, and 900 infantry, to be officered from the several divisions, in conformity with the present regulations of the war department, and to remain in the service of the United States for three months, unless sooner discharged by the president. Major-general Crane will order his detachment from the 2d brigade, to assemble in *Boston* under the command of the detached captain, who will report himself to major-general Dearborn; major general Howe, will order his detachment to *Salem*, to report accordingly; major-generals Varnum and Burbank, will order their detachments to *Boston*, under similar regulations; major-general Goodwin will order his proportion of troops to *Plymouth* and *Fairhaven*, brigadier-general Richardson will order his detachment from the 12th division to *Portland*; major-general King will order the troops detached from his division to such posts as are occupied by the United States' troops, within his division, and in such proportions as their relative importance, in his opinion demands, until the orders of general Dearborn shall otherwise direct; general Blake will order the detachment from his brigade to *Custine* (if the enemy will let him) where it will receive further orders; general Brown will order his quota to *Malchias*, and there to receive further orders.

BATTLE OF CHIPPewa—BRITISH ACCOUNT.

Montreal, July 12.—We have the extreme mortification of transcribing into this number a general order published here yesterday, by which it appears that a severe battle had been fought on the Niagara frontier, on the 5th ult. between a small body of our brave troops, under the command of general Rial, and an American army of 5,000 men, which had landed in the neighborhood of fort Erie; the gallantry of our officers and men, in this unequal contest, was highly conspicuous, but they were under the necessity of retreating from such an immense disparity of numbers, to Chippewa, and we regret to find with considerable loss.

The movements of the enemy for these some weeks past have strongly indicated (as we have previously mentioned) that the Niagara frontier would be the scene of his operations, consequently we are not surprised at this attempt to gain a footing on our side; but we must confess that we were disappointed in finding that our force was so much divided in that quarter, which can be accounted for only by the adherence to the defensive system on our part, by which means the enemy must always have the advantage of concentrating his force and choosing his point of attack. However, as very large reinforcements have arrived and are still expected from Europe, we hope that our force in Upper Canada will soon be augmented in such a manner as to relieve that ill-fated district from the presence of their unprincipled invaders, and prevent a recurrence of similar misfortunes.

GENERAL ORDER.—*Deputy Adjt. General's office, Kingston, 9th July, 1814.*

Lieutenant-general Drummond has received a report from major-general Rial, of the enemy having effected a landing in great force on the Niagara frontier, on Sunday the 3d instant.

Having advanced on the 5th for the purpose of attacking major-general Rial, who had taken post at Chippewa (waiting for reinforcements from York) the major-general most gallantly anticipated the enemy by attacking him in the afternoon of that day.

in the position which he had taken up at Street's creek.

After an action highly creditable to the gallantry and efforts of the handful of troops engaged, viz. the 100th regiment, under lieutenant-colonel, the marquis of Tweeddale, and one wing of the Royal Scots, under lieutenant-colonel Gordon; major-general Rial withdrew his small force to Chippewa, after having sustained a very severe loss in killed and wounded, including a large proportion of officers.

Lieutenant-colonel, the marquis of Tweeddale, of the 100th regiment, lieutenant-colonel Gordon, of the Royal Scots, and captain Holland, aid-de-camp to major-general Rial, are among the wounded.

Major-general Rial has been reinforced at Chippewa by the king's regiment from York.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lt. Col. and D. J. G.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant and inspector-general's office,
25th July, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.—All troops, regular and militia, captured by the army under the command of Sir George Prevost, or any part thereof, before the 15th day of April last, are exchanged and competent to serve against the enemy.

All officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the army of the United States exchanged as aforesaid, will join their corps and regiments respectively without delay.

By order of the secretary of war.

JOHN R. BELL,

Assistant inspector general.

NAVAL.

The U. S. brig *Rattlesnake*, Lieut. Renshaw, has been captured by the British ships *Leander* and *Spencer*, and sent to Halifax. These vessels have arrived on our coast, the frigate *Leander* carries 64 guns, and her capt. sir George Collier, is particularly anxious to meet the President or Constitution. The *Spencer* is a 50 gun ship.

The fact that com. *Rodgers* offered battle to the *Plantagenet* 74, off New-York, on the return from his last cruise is abundantly confirmed, to the great chagrin of those who doubted his relation. This is acknowledged by the captain of the *Plantagenet*, since arrived at Bermuda, who excuses himself by the malicious spirit that then existed among his crew. The captain of the *Enlymion* also says that the brave commodore's official letter is literally correct.

"*Scotch prize.*" The *Xebec Ulior*, of Baltimore, passing through Long Island sound, was attacked by two British boats. She captured one with 8 men; the other made her escape. The commander of the barge was killed, and buried at New London, where also the prisoners were landed.

An Albany paper says, that we are immediately to build another 20 gun ship at Vergennes, on *Champlain*, and that the carpenters have already gone on for the purpose. It appears that com. Macdonough has succeeded in destroying a second set of masts, cut and prepared by our own citizens, for the new enemy vessels built at Isle au Noix!

Capt. Cunningham, late of the British packet *Morgiana* having arrived at Halifax in the cartel *Perseverance*, capt. Dill, speaks in high terms of gratitude of the kind treatment he received in the United States; and the passengers in the cartel have presented their public thanks to captain Dill for his handsome conduct towards them.

The equipment of the ship Independence, at Boston, goes on rapidly. Her main-mast is 117 feet long and 38 inches diameter—the main-yard 105 feet long, and 24 inches diameter.

The U. S. schooner *Alligator*, (sunk by a tornado sometime ago) has been raised.

Charleston, July 21.—The privateer schooner *Saucy Jack* opened a rendezvous yesterday at 11 o'clock, for the enlistment of her crew. Before 5, one hundred and thirty able bodied seamen were shipped, and ready to engage in the glories and dangers of an Atlantic cruise. Probably such a thing is unprecedented even in this country, however remarkable for maritime enterprise.

Copy of a letter from capt. Isaac Hull, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, July 15th, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday morning, Gun-Boat No. 88, commanded by sailing master George Clement, fell in with and captured, off this harbor, a chebacque boat, tender to the *Tenedos*, commanded by her second lieutenant, having also on board two midshipmen, and ten seamen and marines.

She had taken, the morning previous to her being captured, a small coasting boat, which was also retaken by Mr. Clement.

The prisoners have been given in charge of the marshal, and left here this morning for Salem.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant.

ISAAC HULL.

THE EASTERN COAST.

A letter from Brath, Maine, dated July 4, says—“There have been two more attacks at Boothbay, and the British were beaten off with the loss of 23 killed and wounded on their side; and one man killed of the militia on our side.

The masters of vessels, and others exempted from military duty, have formed a corps of sea-fencibles at *Portland*, to take charge of the heavy artillery—at which place a detachment of militia was about to be stationed.

The frequent alarms on the eastern coast have exhibited a glorious spirit of resistance in the people. Party seems lost, as it ought to be, in the general defence.

A town meeting was held at Providence, R. I. on the 2d of July, when the people unanimously voted \$20,000 for means of defence, and agreed to erect batteries, &c. under the direction of a committee consisting of gen. Mason, and cols. Carlisle and Blodget. Gen. *Cushing*, commanding the district, freely aids their exertions.

The militia drafted for the defence of *Boston* are encamped. An additional company of the 40th U. S. reg. has taken up its quarters in fort Independence.

Some parties of militia are doing duty in Rhode Island. Two companies of sea-fencibles are raising to assist in the immediate defence of *Newport*.

The enemy has commenced the capture of fishing boats in Boston bay—they have taken five belonging to Newburyport alone.

Eastport, Maine, was taken by the enemy on the evening of the 11th inst. His force consisted of 7 sail under sir Thomas Hardy, in the *Ramirez*. The fort contained 6 24 pounders and about 70 men, under the command of major *Putnam*, of the 43rd regiment, and was surrendered without firing a gun, which might be justified from the overwhelming force sent against it, particularly as it was situated on an island, and surrounded by the enemy. As yet we have no regular account of this affair, though the capture of the place is undoubted. It is said that private property had been respected; and that the inhabitants were allowed four days to take the oath of allegiance, or move off. If this be true, the “restoration” of the “legitimate sovereign,” it seems, is to be attempted. Let us “rejoice,” as Mr. Morris says,

Eastport is the boundary town of the U. States, situate on an island or peninsula, near the mouth of Kobscook river, and was a place of great trade; particularly in the smuggling line.

New Bedford. On the report of the capture of this place, a New Bedford paper of the 15th inst. has the following singular article.

"A report was current in New-York a few days since, that this town had been burnt by the British. It appears that the story originated in Providence, R. Land was communicated by the postmaster there to the postmaster at New-York. As the administration harpies have lately renewed their efforts to render the war popular, it is not unlikely this story was fabricated with a view to excite a spirit of irritation against the enemy."

Stonington, Conn. July 15.—"This harbor is frequented by the enemy; we daily expect an attack.—On Thursday last a neutral vessel was loaded at these wharves with live stock, and proceeded immediately to the enemy, even in sight of this place—This, I learn, is the third vessel that has so loaded and discharged."

THE ENEMY IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

That part of the enemy's force remaining in the Patuxent have committed continual depredations on the shores. They have burnt many houses, and, report says, carried off 300 negroes. Commodore Barry has been seriously indisposed, from constant exposure and continual exertion, but has recovered. At Cedar Point, in Charles county, where the British had commenced the stealth of a quantity of tobacco, they were attacked by gen. Stewart, of the Maryland militia, and driven off with precipitation and supposed with considerable loss. They opened a brisk fire of shot, shells and rockets, without injury to any of our force. The rockets seem to be contemptible things, and to be heartily despised after being a little accustomed to them. The British abandoned their plunder. The force ascending the Potomac had, however, passed the Kettle Bottoms. If this be true, it would seem as though they designed an attack upon Alexandria, Washington, &c. So far as in their power they have desolated both shores of that river—burning, stealing and carrying off every thing. Negroes, particularly, seem objects of the greatest desire, and the miserable creatures flock to them in considerable numbers. The details of their exploits are too vague and diffusive to notice; but this war and its manner is savage.—Other rivers of Virginia have lately been visited by them, and the like scenes have occurred. On the 25th inst. gen. Winder visited and surveyed fort Washington, on the Potomac, made his arrangements for repelling the enemy in his progress upwards and ordered that all vessels attempting to pass should be stopped, &c. One account says that since then they have gone down the river—and the whole seems likely to have been a mere stealing expedition—like thieves, avoiding every place where the least resistance was looked for; and they have good intelligence through their friends on the shore. When any thing like a regular account of the late proceedings is published we shall not fail to record it. Without detecting any national or legitimate object, they have produced great individual distress.

Some part of the militia designed for the defence of Baltimore, &c. have reached the city.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 28.

The battalion of the city volunteers that lately returned from a short tour of duty below have been discharged. They were reviewed on Saturday last at their encampment, by brig. gen. Winder, who expressed his satisfaction at their alacrity and good appearance in the following order:

Head-Quarters, Wood-Yard, July 23d, 1814.

The brigadier-general commanding has seen, with the most lively satisfaction, the promptitude and alacrity with which the detachment of city volunteers under captain Davidson, consisting of his own, captain Burch's, and captain Doughty's companies, have marched to repulse an expected invasion of the enemy; and he has witnessed with sincere pleasure, in the review of to-day, the advanced state of discipline of the detachment, and the completeness of their equipment for service.

The enemy, who had just received reinforcements, and given demonstrations of ascending the Patuxent in considerable force, has thought proper to decline advancing, and has contented himself with halting and committing shameful depredations in a defenceless and remote part of the state, and has again returned to his slugging. It is impossible to deter-

mine with certainty when he may be disposed to make a more serious impression on the country; but the promptitude and alacrity with which this detachment has taken the field for service, leaves the brigadier-general commanding no doubt about their willingness and preparation to turn out to meet the invader at a moment's warning, and therefore leaves him at liberty to permit the return of the detachment to their respective homes and avocations. They will carry back with them the entire satisfaction of the brigadier-general commanding, for their orderly, regular and soldier-like deportment while in the field. He at the same time cannot omit to express his entire confidence that they will, on any future demand for their services, be ready to set the same example of patriotism and zeal for the service of their country, which they have done on the present occasion.

Captain Davidson will return to the city of Washington with the detachment and discharge them.

By order of the brigadier-general commanding.

WM. G. MILLS,
Lieutenant and aid de camp

American Prizes.

MONTHLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 281.

The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
And not a sail, but by permission spreads!"
British Naval Register.

1033. The elegant ship London Packet, 12 guns, laden with 400 pipes of brandy and wine, sent into an Eastern port by the Chasseur of Baltimore.

1034. Brig Astrea 14 guns, laden with fish, sent into Savannah, by the Midas, of Baltimore.

1035. Privateer schr. Dash, 1 long and several small guns and 40 men, captured by the same, sent into the same.

The Midas, was lying at Savannah, when the Dash appeared near that port and captured three coasters, laden with 6 or 700 bales cotton, &c. she immediately sailed, and returned in five days, with the singular good fortune of recapturing the three coasters and also the privateer herself with the brig Astrea, that had been re-captured by the Dash.

1036. schr. Union, laden with fish oil, and sent into —, by the Amelia, of Baltimore.

1037. Gun boat Black Snake, captured on the St. Lawrence, by lieutenant Gregory, of the United States navy and destroyed.

1038. Sloop Friendship, with dry goods and specie (7000 dolls.) captured by the Revenge of Baltimore, divested and destroyed.

1039. Schr. Alert, captured by ditto and ditto.

1040. Schr. Mary-Ann, captured by do. divested and given up.

1041. Sloop Active, with lumber, captured by the Fairy, of Baltimore, and burnt.

1042. Brig Lord Nelson, of Belfast, from Rio Janeiro, with jerk beef, captured by the Xebec Ulto, of Baltimore, and burnt.

1043. Schr. Nancy, of Damarara, in ballast, captured by ditto and ditto.

1044. Schr. —, with 16 hhds sugar, captured by ditto, divested of part of her cargo and burnt.

1045. Schr. —, with 11 hhds. sugar, captured by ditto and burnt.

1046. Schr. —, in ballast, captured by ditto and made a cartel of.

1047, 1048. Two small vessels captured by the same and burnt—the Ulto also made prize of 5 or 6 other British vessels, which were permitted to proceed. A brig of 14 guns was manned and ordered for France; and two others for the U. S.

1049. Portuguese ship St. Jose—from Liverpool,

for Rio Janeiro, laden with dry goods, hard ware, &c. valued at 5 or 600,000 dolls. understood to be British property, sent into Portland, by the Yankee, of Bristol.

1050. Privateer schr. Amnesty, 1 gun, 24 men, captured by the Xebec Utor, of Baltimore and burnt.

151. Sloop Tickler, sent into Wilmington, N. C. by the same.

1052. Schr. Rambler, with some dry goods, sent into Wilmington, N. C. by the Perry, of Baltimore.

1053. Schr. Fairy, of Waterford, (Ireland) 2 guns mounted and 6 in the hold, laden with 980 bbls. flour, sent into ditto by ditto.

1054. His Britannic majesty's schr. Balaboo, 6 guns and 30 men, captured by the same, after some resistance, and sent into ditto. The Balaboo was chased as she was going into port by a brig, which struck on the Pan, (a shoal) her sails were immediately lowered, and she disappeared in an instant!

1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1055, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072—eighteen small vessels captured by the Perry of Baltimore, in the West Indies, divested of their valuables and destroyed!

1073. The rich ship Friendship, under Swedish colors, from London for Lisbon, with a cargo invoiced at 100,000 pounds sterling, supposed to be British property, sent into Wilmington, N. C. by the Herald, of New York.

1074. "His majesty's" bomb vessel, burnt at Presqu'isle by two whale boats from Sackett's harbor.

1075. Ship Hugh Jones, from Belfast for Guadeloupe, with a great cargo of valuable goods, captured by the Yankee of Bristol, divested of many bales and ordered into port. The privateer has safely arrived from her fish cruise.

1076. Schr. Fox, captured off the Irish coast, by the Surprise of Baltimore, and made a cartel of.

1077. Brig James and David, in ballast, captured by the same off the same, cut away her masts and let her go.

1078. Brig Fidelity, captured by the same on the same, and burnt.

The Surprise made 12 prizes during her cruise—3 have arrived, 3 destroyed or given up, and 6 yet to be heard of.

1079. A tender of "his majesty's" frigate Tenedos, 1 brass gun, 3 officers and 10 men, captured by gun boat No. 88, and carried into Portsmouth.

180. Schr. Ellen, from Belfast for Lisbon, laden with beef, pork and lard, sent into Beaufort, N. C. by the Herald, of New York.

1081. Brig Duke of York, of Greenock, captured by the General Armstrong of New-York, and burnt.

1082. Sloop George, laden with pork, captured in sight of Ireland by the same, and sunk.

1083. Brig Swift, in ballast, captured by the same and made a cartel of.

1084. Brig Defiance, laden with whiskey, butter and bread, for Lisbon, captured by the same and burnt.

1085. Brig Friendship laden as above, captured by the same and burnt.

1086. Brig Stag, with a full and very valuable cargo of dry goods, captured by the same, divested of some articles and burnt, a British frigate, brig and schooner being in sight.

1087. Ship Dorcas, cut out of Anguilla, by the boats of the same, and sunk.

1088 Sloop Henrietta, bound to the Chesapeake with stores, captured by the same, and sent into Egg Harbor.

The General Armstrong, made the other

very valuable prizes, which were manned and ordered into port. The privateer has arrived at New York with some choice spoils. Her cruise has been chiefly on the British coasts, though "Britain rules the main."

1089. Ship Berry Castle, 6, guns, with barilla and some wine, captured by the Yankee, who took out the wize, threw overboard the armament and let her go.

1090. Schr. Linnet, with a cargo of fish and oil, captured by the Snap Dragon, of Newbern, and sent into that port.

1091. Schr. —, captured by the same, divested of her valuable articles, and burnt.

1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097—six vessels, captured in the English channel, and sent into Havre de Grace (France) by the Prince of Neufchatel. (see page 368.)

CHRONICLE.

Copenhagen, April 13.—By private letters and travellers, we have the following highly interesting details from Norway. After lieutenant Colonel Reyner had arrived on the 18th of Jan. from Trehna, bringing to prince Christian Fredrick the news of the treaty concluded with Sweden, the prince repaired to the country seat of the chamberlain, M. Carstin Anchor, near Christiania, and assembled there the most considerable persons, civil, military and ecclesiastical, the professors, merchants and deputies who were met to regulate the finances of the bank of the kingdom, on the 28th of Jan. Then he laid before them the treaty of peace, asking them, if they were of opinion that the people of Norway inclined to defend their primeval independence against the demands of Sweden. They unanimously declared in the affirmative, and earnestly besought the prince to remain at the head of the government. They at the same time resolved on nominating him prince regent of Norway. The prince immediately repaired to the frontiers, thence to Rosas, and lastly over the mountains to Thornheim, the ancient capital of the north. The people thronged in crowds to meet him, with their wives and children, from the summits of Dornfeldt and the deepest valleys, calling out to him, we will conquer or die for old Norway's freedom, and thou shalt not leave us. [By an ancient custom, the people always call the sovereign thou.] As the journey continued through all Norway, and when the prince arrived at Guldbraunthol (remarkable for the circumstance that formerly a hostile army under Sinclair fell there under the attacks of the mountaineers, so that a single messenger of the defeat was not left alive) the prince alighted near the marble pillar, set up in commemoration of that event, and read the inscription in the words of an old ballad—"Woe to every Norwegian, whose blood does not boil in his veins when his eyes behold this monument," and called to the peasants, "will you, like your forefathers, sacrifice your blood—your lives—for the sacred cause of your country?" Which was answered by a thousand fold hurrahs from the surrounding multitude. Then he entered Dronheim, amid universal acclamations, and alighted at the house of general Von Eregh, a man of 80 years of age. Here the most considerable inhabitants were assembled at a solemn entertainment, and though the owner of the house could not be present at it on account of his old age and indisposition, he, however, caused himself to be led in at the end of the entertainment, and amid universal acclamations, drank, "The health of prince Christian as regent." From this town, which, perhaps, is intended to become the capital, the prince, after a stay of five

days, returned to Christiana; and immediately after arrived counts Rosen, Essen and Palmsterna, with the news of the ratification of the peace, and with the Danish and Swedish proclamations. The prince invited them to an entertainment, at which all the most considerable inhabitants were present, but declined speaking of the business, pretending that after dinner was not the proper time for it. The next day all the bells were rung and the cannon fired.—The town-guard and the troops paraded in the street, and prince Christian repaired to the principal church.

The Swedish plenipotentiaries remarked nothing till they went to the church, where they arrived just at the moment that prince Christian was kneeling down before the high altar, and taking the oath as regent. The prince afterwards asked them if they had been in the church, and, on their answering in the affirmative, said, they knew his answer.

The Swedish plenipotentiaries then departed, and on the 12th February appeared proclamations of the prince to the bishops, the civil officers, the army and navy, the people, the circular letter, and the address, in the French language, to all Europe.

The Danish flag was taken down, a funeral dirge playing all the time, and the Norwegian colors hoisted with loud acclamations. A council of state, consisting of 17 persons, was appointed, among whom were the three brothers Ankers. Soon after the prince repaired to the frontiers, where 32,000 men are assembled. Hostilities are said to have already taken place, but this report is not yet fully authenticated. All the inhabitants were eager to take the oath, and even the naval officers, with the crews of all the ships. Assurances are said to have been received from England, that considerable consignments of corn from private persons may be expected; 70 ships laden with corn are already arrived, and 2 consignments of corn left the English ports on the 5th and 6th of March. A considerable consignment also of arms and ammunition, designed for the Swedish army, was landed, whether by accident or design, at Bergen. It is said that prince Christian is to marry an English princess; others however say that he will marry the daughter of the duke of Augustenberg, who is about 16 years of age. An assembly of the states of the kingdom is convoked for the 10th of April, at Eichswold; it is to be held in the open air, and is to give Norway a representative constitution, and an hereditary monarchy.

Netherland Courant, April 18.

Of Spain.—Ferdinand VII. made his entry into Saragossa, May 6. Palafox, famous for his defence of that place, rode in the same carriage at the request of the king, and the "heroines of Saragossa, dressed in a simple and modest manner, drew the carriage." "His majesty" appears to be carrying on in high style—he has renounced the constitution that he had accepted and dissolved the cortes, to whom he is indebted for his throne—this is royal faith and royal gratitude. The cortes seem disposed to resist these outrageous proceedings, and to have appointed gen. Lacy to command their troops. If the things are true as represented a civil war is probable, and the "legitimate sovereign" may be driven out, as he ought to be.

The editor of the *Newport (R. I.) Mercury*, (one of those called "federal" papers,) has received files of late Spanish Gazettes—on which he gives us the following summary, extract and remarks:

Immediately after the arrival of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, at Valencia, he issued a proclamation, dated May 4, 1814, declaring the dissolution of the general cortes of Spain, and that the excellent constitution which had been formed and ratified by the Spanish people, was at an end!

This proclamation, or decree, is very elaborate—It gives a historical narrative of events, since the French occupied Spain, and of the organization of the Spanish political bodies, which took place in consequence. It states, that when the general and extraordinary cortes was held near Cadix, the members swore "to preserve to him, (Ferdinand VII.) all his sovereignty." He then proceeds to denounce all the proceedings of the cortes,—He says their first act was to depose him, and assume, in the name of the nation, the sovereignty;—that all the forms of the ancient constitution had been innovated upon by them; that the democratic principles of the French constitution of 1791, had been copied into a Spanish one;—that the liberty of the press had been abused to make royalty odious; and that all those who opposed this democratic order of things, had been persecuted.—He then proceeds:—

"I declare it is my royal will and pleasure, not only not to swear to, nor accede to said constitution, nor to any decree of the general and extraordinary, and of the ordinary cortes, now actually in session, who would deprive me of the rights and prerogatives of my sovereignty, established by the constitution and the laws, under which the nation has long lived; but do declare that constitution, and all such decrees null and void, and that they are from this time repealed, and without any obligation upon my people and subjects, of whatever class or condition, to comply with or regard them; and whosoever shall attempt to support them, and to contradict this my royal decree, or to make any attempt against the prerogatives of my sovereignty, and the happiness of the nation, or cause any riot or disturbance in my kingdom, I declare him who shall dare to make any such attempt, a traitor to my kingdom, and he shall suffer the pains of death, which shall also extend to all those who shall by any act, writing, or discourse, incite, exhort, or persuade others to respect or obey said constitution or decree; and that in the mean time that order may be re-established, and what was observed in the kingdom before the innovation was introduced, and what is convenient and necessary may, without loss of time, proceed in its regular course, and the administration of justice not be interrupted, it is my royal pleasure that in the mean time the ordinary course of justice should continue among my people, as now established, and also the judges, audiences, intendants, and other tribunals of justice in the administration of it; and that for the better regulating the police and government of towns and cities, the town and city authorities as now established, shall take care that good order and proper regulations be established, until the meeting of the Cortes, which I shall call together, when they will attend to this branch of the government—and from the day in which this my decree shall be published, and be communicated to the president of the Cortes then actually in session, their sessions shall cease and terminate, and their acts, and those of their predecessors; and whatever documents they may have in their archives and secretary's office, or in the power of any individual, shall be collected by the person charged with the execution of this my royal decree, and they shall be immediately deposited in the office of the Junta of the city of Madrid, and the chamber in which they are deposited, shall be locked and sealed, and the books of their library shall pass over to the royal one. And whosoever shall attempt in any manner, to impede the execution of this my royal decree, I also declare him guilty of treason, and he shall suffer the pain of death; and all causes which shall be pending in the courts of justice for the infractions of the constitution, shall from

this day cease and determine, and all those who shall be imprisoned, or in any manner arrested for such causes, shall be immediately set at liberty; and it is my will and pleasure that all these things should be done for the good and happiness of the nation."

The conduct designated by this decree appears extraordinary! How the Spanish nation (when its real sense can be ascertained) will receive it, and act upon it, after having tasted the sweets of freedom, is to be seen hereafter. *If they desire to be slaves, their will must be done.* It is stated that eight days after issuing this mandate, the king entered Madrid, and was received by the people with great joy; that he immediately issued a decree to prevent the abuse of the freedom of the press:—which, as formerly, is to be placed under *imprimatours* who have it in their power to prevent the publication of any writing which they may deem injurious to religion, the government, or the administration. It is also added, that the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes and the constitution had been announced to the armies, who received it with great enthusiasm; and that addresses from all parts of the kingdom (so say the *Imprimatours*) were pouring in, declaring the attachment of the signers to the ancient monarchy!!

These facts, we repeat, astonish us. We have not expected, that the Spanish people have been making efforts to beat down one tyrant merely to build up another—even if legitimate; and we have had confidence hopes that a well balanced government would have been the reward of Spanish valor, perseverance and loyalty. We have not, however, recently been without our fears. Ever since the treaty concluded between Ferdinand and the fallen Napoleon, was signed, the conduct of the former has worn a mask of mystery. His approach towards Spain by the round about road he took, and the language of his letters to the regency, had a suspicious aspect. His first step in Spain was in the royal province of *Valencia*; and while the Spaniards were daily expecting his entrance into Madrid, to take the oaths to support the constitution, he fulminates his decree to abolish not only that constitution—and the Cortes which the people had chosen; but assumes to himself the exercise of all the functions of unlimited monarchy!

The papers also contain an address from the Metropolitan church of Valencia, to the king, in which they request his attention to the church, which they say, has been persecuted by what they call, "*The philosophers of the day*"—And that they wish the re-establishment of the inquisition, which they say, "*is the crucible for maintaining pure religion*" In answer to this address, the king says, that it is his intention scrupulously to attend to the preservation of the purity of religion, but discountenances the idea of the re-establishment of the inquisition.

From the *London Gazette*, May 18. By his royal highness the prince of Wales, regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on behalf of his majesty.

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between his majesty and his most christian majesty, and enjoining the observance thereof.

GEORGE, P. R.—Whereas a convention for the suspension of hostilities between his majesty and the kingdom of France, was signed at Paris on the 25d day of April last, by the plenipotentiary of his majesty and the plenipotentiary of his royal highness monsieur, brother of the most christian king, lieutenant general of the kingdom of France, and whereas,

for the putting an end to the calamities of war, as soon, and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between his majesty and his most christian majesty as follows; that is to say, that as soon as the convention shall be signed and ratified, friendship should be established between his majesty and the kingdom of France by sea and land, in all parts of the world; and in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which might arise with respect to prizes that might be made at sea after the signature of the said convention, it has also been reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which might be taken in the English Channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the said convention, should be restored on both sides; that the term should be one month within the British Channel and North Seas to the Canary Island, and to the Equator; and five months in every other part of the world, without any exception, or other particular distinction of time or place. And whereas the ratifications of said convention were exchanged by the respective plenipotentiaries above mentioned, on the 3d day of this instant May, from which day the several terms above mentioned, of twelve days, of one month, and of five months are to be computed: Now, in order that the several epochs fixed as aforesaid between his majesty and his most christian majesty should be generally known and observed; we have thought fit, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to notify the same to his majesty's loving subjects; and we do hereby, strictly charge and command all his majesty's officers, both at sea and land, and all other of his majesty's subjects whatsoever, that they forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against the kingdom of France, her allies, her vessels or subjects, under the penalty of incurring his majesty's displeasure.

Given at the court at Carlton-house, the 6th day of May, in the fifty fourth year of his majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1814.

Finances of the United Netherlands. The Dutch minister of finance, in a speech lately delivered to the states-general, gave the following account of the expenditure and income of the United Provinces:

"For the current year, 1814, the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the state may be reckoned at 65,500,000 guilders. The revenue to meet this expenditure could not be estimated at more than 38,020,000 florins; thus leaving a deficit of 27,020,000 florins.

"This picture might, at first sight, seem very disheartening, but when more closely looked into would appear the less alarming; for this deficit, it was caused by circumstances of such an extraordinary nature, as, by the blessing of Providence are not again likely to occur.

The expenditure of 63,500,000 florins might be distributed under the following heads:

"1. For the income assigned by the constitution to the Sovereign Prince and the Hereditary Prince 1,600,000 fs.

"2. For the department of the general secretary of state, including the expenses of the meeting of the states-general, and of the council of state, 559,581 fs.

"3. For the Home Department, including the expenses of dykes, &c.—(waterstaat), 7,189,250 fs.

"4. For the department of finance, including interest of national debt, 22,500,000 fs.

"5. For the foreign department, 891,000 fs.

"6. For the naval do. 3,300,000 fs

"7. For the war do. 23,638,034 fs

"8. For the department of commerce and colonies 3,000,000 fs.

"9. For extraordinary and unforeseen expenses, 1,022,132 fs."

The finance minister proceeds to assign the reasons why these charges are likely to be greater than may be expected in future:

"The public chests were carried off by the enemy as effectually as they could; the operation of all the taxes stood still for awhile, and the loss upon indirect imports, could not be recovered; the war for a considerable time raged in our interior; the fortresses occupied by the French, with their environs, produced nothing to the treasury; it required some months to re-organize the system of indirect taxation; and the produce of our convey duties and licenses only, now becomes considerable from the revival of our commerce."

After observing that the two first branches of expenditure would remain the same in future, he proceeds to state, that "the expenses of the maintenance and restoration of dykes, &c. would probably be much diminished in future. The extreme neglect in which the late French government had suffered these most essential establishments to remain, in order to save money for other objects, necessarily occasioned extraordinary wants this year; but the dykes when once restored, will not cost more than usual for their maintenance."

"For the department of finance less would also be required in the ensuing year. On this point it would be sufficient to state, that the payment of the interest of the public debt was so much in arrear, that in this year it was necessary to provide for one and one-half year's interest. In future, however, the interest will be paid, half yearly, and each year will be charged with its own Earthen."

The secretary then proceeds to state, that under the head of foreign department less would be requisite in future, as the present year required an extraordinary expenditure in the establishment of foreign embassies.

"The expenses of the naval department fixed at the moderate sum of 3,300,000 florins are susceptible of little reduction; but it is by no means to be supposed that the very large sum of 23 millions for the war department will in future years remain a burthen on the finances of the country. The extraordinary circumstances in which the country was placed, have in fact occasioned this expenditure.—When his royal highness entered on the government, there was no army in the Netherlands; the magazines were emptied of all their stores, and it became necessary to supply by new purchases the numerous wants thus created."

"In the first place the army, which besides the land militia, cannot be reckoned at less than 30,000 men and 4,000 horses, was to be wholly raised, and required an expenditure to effectuate its first levy, which will not be called for in future years. A second source of expenditure, to the amount of about four millions, consisted in the supplying of subsistence and other necessities to the numerous corps of allied troops which passed through or were stationed for months in our territory, this, however, is an expenditure not likely to recur in future years."

HEADS OF LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Bonaparte was received at *Elba* with the acclamations of the people. Like Mr. *Gouverneur Morris'* "christian kings" at Paris, he first went to the church, and then visited the fortifications. The British colonel Campbell remained with him; ready, no doubt, like the guards that Catharine of Russia, placed over prince Ivan, the "legal heir" of the throne, to strike when a pretence is afforded. A con-

tribution is levying in France for the maintenance of the allied forces. It seems as if Switzerland, Geneva, &c. were about to revert to their former condition. The pope is established at Rome, which he entered in solemn pomp, between the 5th and 10th of May. Lucien Bonaparte, by permission of the British government, has left England for Rome. There does not appear a probability of a general disbanding of the British land or sea forces. The French military establishment is to consist of 230,000 men. A body of Austrians have taken possession of the continental states of the king of Sardinia, in the name of the king. The French conscripts, of the class of 1815, have been authorised to return to their families. A definitive treaty between France and England was signed at Paris, May 30—some of its conditions have been rumoured, but as we daily expect a copy of it we shall not notice them at present. The following is said to be the great outline of the general treaty of the allies:

Great Britain retains the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, the Mauritius and Tobago; but cedes all the other French and Dutch colonies of those powers respectively except Guadalupe, which is secured to Sweden. The emperor of Russia, retains the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, as the Emperor of Austria does Venice and its dependencies, together with Mantua and Peschiera. The kingdom of Saxony is to be divided between Austria and Prussia; king Joachim is to retain Naples, and king Ferdinand Sicily, with an indemnity in Italy, for the Neapolitan possessions. The Scheldt is to be open; and the ships at Antwerp to be divided between the French and the Dutch.

Latest—A vessel has arrived at Castine (Me.) in a short passage from *Rochelle*. The news brought by her has not reached us—the captain reports that the definitive treaty and treaty of peace had been signed between the allies and France.

Highly interesting. *Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amelia, to his friend in Charleston, dated Amelia, July 10.*

"The most alarming news has reached us concerning the inhabitants of Cuba. Ferdinand VII. having refused to adopt the new constitution the people of Spain rose against him. The army is in his favor. When this news reached the Havana, the people were exasperated with the king—every store in the place was shut up—mobs collected every where, abusing Ferdinand and committing every species of depredation—and plunder was the order of the day! The most alarming scene that could possibly be imagined was witnessed. How this will terminate God only knows!"

The present state of France seems rather unsettled.—The British appear very loth to send the French prisoners home. They talk much of the danger to be apprehended in permitting them to arrive in considerable numbers. Sixty persons were killed in an affray at Paris, and the Austrian grenadiers and royal guard of France had quarrelled, in consequence of the former wearing branches of green in their caps, supposed by the latter to be an emblem of triumph. Prince Schwartzemberg, by a letter to the French dept. of war, explained these branches of green to be a simple rallying sign of the corps. Some differences are also said to have existed between Louis and the allied sovereigns; but the definitive treaty has probably settled their disputes.

Civilization.—A man lately disposed of his wife, at Smithfield [London] by public sale. She brought 29 shillings, and was delivered in due form with a halter round her waist. She was a decent looking woman, aged about 25 years. The like of this frequently occurs in civilized England.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1814.

WHOLE NO. 153.

Hec olim meminisse juvabit—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per *ans*

The editor of the REGISTER never had occasion more sincerely to lament the want of room than on the present occasion. A mighty mass of matter proper to be presented or preserved, presses so heavily that it is not easy to make a selection. We have thought it best, however, to devote a considerable part of this number to an insertion of late foreign state papers, &c. which will often be referred to—and will get on with the articles lying over as fast as we can.

Important Foreign Articles.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, April 7.—The Gazette of this city contains in the French and German language the following treaty of alliance between his majesty the emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, his majesty the king of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of Prussia, signed at Chaumont, March 1, 1814:

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity,

Their imperial and royal majesties, the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, his majesty the king of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of Prussia, having transmitted to the French government proposals for a general peace, and being at the same time animated with the wish, in case France should reject these proposals, to strengthen the mutual obligation existing between them for the vigorous prosecution of a war which is designed to relieve Europe from its long sufferings, and to secure its future repose, by the re-establishment of a just balance of power; and on the other hand, in case Providence should bless their peaceful views to agree on the best means of securing the happy result of their exertions against every future attack:

Their imperial and royal majesties, above named, have resolved to confirm this double agreement by a solemn treaty to be signed by each of the four powers, separately, with the three others.

They have named for their plenipotentiaries his imperial Apostolic majesty to negotiate the conditions of this treaty with his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, Clemens Wenzel Lotharins, prince of Metternich, Winneberg Ochsenhausen, knight of the golden fleece, &c. minister of state, and minister for foreign affairs; and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, on his side, Charles Robert Count Nesselrode, his privy councillor, secretary of state, &c. who having exchanged their full powers have agreed on the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The high contracting powers engage by the present treaty, in case France should refuse to accede to the terms of the peace proposed, to exert the whole force of their dominions for a vigorous prosecution of the war against France, and to employ it in the most perfect agreement, in order by this means to procure for themselves, and all Europe, a general peace, under the protection of which all nations may maintain, and securely enjoy their independence and their rights.

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It is to be understood, that this new agreement is not to make any change in the obligations already existing between the contracting powers, concerning the number of troops to be employed against the common enemy; on the contrary, each of the four contracting courts again binds itself, by the present treaty, to keep in the field an army of 150,000 men always complete, in activity against the common enemy, and that exclusively of the garrisons of the fortresses.

II. The high contracting powers mutually engage to enter into no separate negotiations with the common enemy, and to conclude neither peace, cessation of hostilities, nor any convention whatsoever, except by a joint consent of them all.

They further engage never to lay down their arms till the object of the war, as they have agreed upon it, among themselves, shall be fully obtained.

III. In order to obtain this great object as soon as possible, his majesty the king of Great Britain engages to furnish a subsidy of £5,000,000 sterling for the service of the year 1814, which shall be equally divided between the three powers; and their imperial and royal majesties further engage to settle before the first of January of every future year, in case (which God forbid) the war should continue as long, the advance in money that may be necessary in the course of the subsequent year.

The subsidy of £5,000,000 herein specified, shall be paid at London in monthly instalments, and in equal proportions, to the ministers of the respective powers duly authorized to receive it.

In case peace should be concluded between the allied powers and France before the end of the year, the subsidies calculated at the rate of £5,000,000 per annum, shall be paid to the end of the month in which the definitive treaty shall be signed; and his Britannic majesty promises, over and above the subsidies here stipulated, to pay to Austria and Prussia the amount of two months, and to Russia of four months, to defray the expenses of the march of their troops back to their own territories.

IV. The high contracting powers shall be mutually authorized to have officers duly commissioned with the generals commanding those armies, who may freely correspond with their governments, and acquaint them of the military events, and of every thing relative to the operations of the armies.

V. Though the high contracting powers have reserved it to themselves, in the moment when peace shall be concluded with France, to consult with each other on the means by which they may most certainly secure to Europe, and reciprocally to each other, the maintenance of this peace; they have nevertheless thought it necessary for the defence of their European possessions, in case of an interference to be apprehended from France, in the order of things resulting from the said peace, to make immediately a defensive convention.

VI. For this end they mutually agree, that if the dominions of one of the high contracting powers should be threatened with an invasion from France, the rest shall leave no means untried to prevent such invasion by amicable mediation.

VII. But in cases such endeavors should be fruitless, the high contracting powers engage to send to the party attacked an auxiliary army of 60,000 men.

VIII. This army shall consist of 50,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, with a proportionate train of artillery and ammunition. Care should be taken that it shall take the field at the very latest in two months after it is called for, and in the manner most effectual for the power so attacked and threatened.

IX. As an account of the situation of the theatre of war, or for other reasons, it might be difficult for Great Britain to furnish the stipulated assistance in English troops within the appointed time, and keep them up to the full war complements, his Britannic majesty reserves to himself the right, to furnish his contingent to the power requiring it, either in foreign troops in his pay or to pay an annual sum, at the rate of £20 sterling for every foot soldier, and £35 for every horse man, to the full amount of the stipulated contingent. The manner in which Great Britain will have to afford its assistance in every particular case shall be arranged by an amicable agreement between the British government and the power attacked or threatened, at the same time that the assistance is required. The same principle shall be extended to the number of troops which his Britannic majesty engages to furnish by the first article of the present treaty.

X. The auxiliary army is under the immediate command of the general in chief of the requiring power; but it shall be led by its own general, and employed in all military operations according to the rules of war. The pay of the auxiliary army to be at the charge of the power requiring. The rations and portions of provisions, forage, &c. as also quarters, will be furnished as soon as the auxiliary army has passed its own frontiers, by the power requiring—and be supplied according to the same standard as it supplies its own troops, in the field and in quarters.

XI. The military regulation and economy in the interior administration of the troops depends wholly on their own general. The trophies taken from the enemy belong to the troops which have gained them.

XII. The high contracting powers reserve to themselves the right, in case the assistance herein stipulated should be found insufficient to make, without loss of time, new arrangements for further assistance.

XIII. The high contracting powers reciprocally promise, that in case one or other of them should be drawn into hostilities by furnishing the succor herein stipulated, neither the requiring party, nor party engaged in war as an auxiliary, shall make peace, except with the consent of the other.

XIV. The engagements contracted by this treaty shall by no means detract from those which the high contracting powers may have entered already into with other powers, nor hinder them from concluding alliances with other states, which may have for her of yet the attainment of the same happy result.

XV. In order to give greater effect to the above stipulated defensive arrangements by the union of the powers most exposed to a French invasion, for their common defence, the high contracting courts have resolved to invite those powers to join the present treaty of defensive alliance.

XVI. As it is the object of the present treaty of defensive alliance to maintain the balance of power in Europe, to insure the repose and independence of the different powers, and to prevent the arbitrary violations of the rights and territories of other states, by which the world has suffered for so many years together, the contracting powers have agreed to fix the duration of the present treaty for 25 years, reserving it to themselves, if circumstances should require it, to proceed to the prolongation of it three years before its expiration.

XVII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months, or sooner

if possible. In testimony whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these presents, and affixed their seals. Done at Chaumont, March 1, (Feb. 17) 1814.

(Signed) Prince de METTERNICH.

Count de NESSLRÖDE.

[The treaties signed the same day with the king of Great Britain, and the King of Prussia, are word for word the same as the above. The first is signed by lord Castlereagh, his Britannic majesty's minister of state for foreign affairs; the second by Baron Hardenberg, chancellor to his Prussian majesty.]

The commercial intercourse between France and Great Britain (it is said in a London paper) to be placed on the same footing as in 1785. The princess Charlotte of Wales, it is reported, will be married to the young prince of Orange in the presence of the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, &c.

Treaty of Peace.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

His majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the one part, and his majesty the emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his allies, on the other part; being animated with an equal desire of putting an end to the long calamities of Europe, and to the miseries of the people, by a solid peace, founded upon a just division of force among the powers, and carrying in its stipulations a guaranty of its duration; and his majesty the emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his allies, no longer wishing to demand of France now that being restored to the paternal government of her ancient Kings, she thus offers to Europe a pledge of stability and security, the same conditions and warranties which they had with regret demanded of her under her last government, their said majesties have named plenipotentiaries to discuss, conclude and sign a treaty of peace and amity, as follows:

His majesty the King of France and Navarre, M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, prince of Beneventum, grand eagle of the legion of honor, grand cross of the order of Leopold of Austria, knight of the order of St. Andrew of Russia, of the orders of the black eagle, and of the red eagle of Prussia, &c. his minister, and secretary of state, for foreign affairs—And his majesty the emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Messieurs the prince Clement Vincenzans, Lieutenant of Metterreich-Vincenzburg-Ochsenhausen, knight of the golden fleece, grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, grand eagle of the legion of honor, knight of the order of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newski, and of St. Anne of the first class of Russia, knight grand cross of the orders of the black eagle, and red eagle of Prussia, grand cross of the order of St. Joseph of Wurzburg, knight of the order of St. Hubert of Bavaria, of that of the golden eagle of Wurtemberg, and of many others, chamberlain, actual privy councillor, minister of state, of conferences, and of foreign affairs of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty.

And the count John Philip of Stadion Thunhausen and Warthausen, knight of the golden fleece, grand cross of the order of St. Stephen, knight of the orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newski, and of St. Anne of the first class, knight grand cross of the orders of the black eagle and red eagle of Prussia, chamberlain, actual privy councillor, minister of state and of conference of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty. Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be, from this day henceforth, peace and amity between his majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the one part, and his majesty the emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his allies, on the other part, their heirs and successors, their states and respective subjects for ever. The high contracting parties will employ all their care to maintain, not only between themselves, but also, as far as depends on them, among all the states of Europe, the harmony and good understanding so necessary to their repose.

Art. 2. The kingdom of France preserves the integrity of its limits, such as they were at the epoch of the 1st of January, 1792. It shall receive, besides, an augmentation of territory, comprised in the line of demarkation fixed by the following article:

Art. 3. On the side of Belgium Germany and Italy, the ancient frontier as it existed the first of January, 1792, shall be re-established, commencing at the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Newport; thence to the Mediterranean, between Cognes and Nice, with the following rectifications:—1st, in the department of Jemmapes, the cantons of Dour, Merlicse-Chat-au, Bommont and Chinay, shall remain to France; the line of demarkation shall pass where it touches the canton of Dour, between that canton and those of Bommont and Patrage, as well as farther on between that of Merlicse-Chat-au, and those of Biuch, and of Thuin.—2dly, In the department of the Sambre and Meuse, the cantons of Valenciennes, Florennes, Beaumont and Gedinne shall belong to France; the demarkation, where it reaches this department, shall follow the line which separates the before-mentioned cantons from the department of Jemmapes, and the rest of that of Sambre and Meuse.—3dly, In the department of the Moselle, the new demarkation, where it departs from the ancient, shall be formed by a line

drawn from Perle to Eimersdorf, and by that which separates the canton of Tholey from the rest of the department of the Moselle.

Artly. In the department of the Sarre, the cantons of Saarbrück and of Arneval shall remain to France, as well as the part of that of L-bach, which is situated to the south of a line drawn along the confines of the villages of Herchenbach, Ueberhofen, Hilsbach and Hall (having these different places out of the French frontier) to the point where, taken from Quers-He (which belongs to France) the line which separates the cantons of Arneval and of Ottwiller reaches that which separates those of Arneval and Lebach; the frontier to this side shall be formed by the line above designated, and afterwards by that which separates the canton of Arneval from that of Blescaux.

Stly. The fortress of Landau, having formed before the year 1792, an isolated point in Germany, France proposes beyond its frontiers a part of the departments of Mont Tonnerre, and of the Lower Rhine, to join the fortress of Landau and its circle to the rest of the Kingdom. The new demarkation, departing from the point where near to Obersteinbach (which remains out of the limits of France) the frontier between the department of the Moselle, and that of Mont Tonnerre reaches the department of the Lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the cantons of Wiessemburg and Bartzeln (on the side of France) from the cantons of Promasen, Dalm and Aweiler (on the side of Germany) to the point where these limits near the village of Wolmersheim touch the ancient circuit of the fortress of Landau.—From this circuit, which remains as it was in 1792, the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river Quich which in quitting this circuit near to Queichheim (which remains to France,) passes near the village of Merckheim, Kuttelheim and Belheim (also remaining French) to the Rhine, which shall continue henceforth to form the limit between France and Germany.

As to the Rhine, the Treaty shall constitute the limit in such a manner insofar that the changes which the course of that river hereafter sustain shall in future have no effect upon the property of the islands contained in it. The state of possession of these isles shall be re-established as it existed at the epoch of the signature of the treaty of Lunéville.

6th. In the department of Doubs the frontier shall be rectified in such manner that it shall commence beyond the Rancourrière, near to Loele, and follow the summit of the Jura between the Crémex-Pequignot and the village of Fontenelles, to a height of Jura, situated about 7 or 8,000 feet to the northwest of the village of Breymont, where it shall re-enter into the ancient boundary of France.

7thly. In the department of the Lemna, the frontiers between the French territory, the county of Vaud and the different portions of the territory of the republic of Geneva (which shall form a part of Switzerland) remain the same as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the canton of Frangy, that of St. Julien (excepting that part situated to the north of the line drawn from the point where the river Loire enters near to Chaney into the Geneva-territory, along the confines of Solognin, Larcoux and Scèneuve, which shall remain out of the limits of France,) the canton of Ragnin (with the exception of the portion which lies to the east of a line which follows the outlines of Muraz, Bussy, Pers and Cornier, which shall be out of the French limits) and the canton of La Roche (excepting the places called La Roche and Armanoy with their districts) shall remain to France. The frontier shall follow the limits of these different cantons, near the Bacs which separate the portions which remain to France from those which she does not possess.

8thly. In the department of Mont Blanc, France acquires the sub-prefecture of Chambry, (excepting the canton of L'Hopital, of Saint Peter D'Albigny, of La Roche and Montduin) and the sub-prefecture of Annecy (excepting that part of the canton of Faverges, situated to the east of a line which passes between Ourchaise and Marletin on the side of France and Marthod and Augina on the opposite side, and which runs from the summit of the mountains to the frontier of the canton of Flannes) this line which with the limits of the cantons mentioned, shall form on this side the new frontier. On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers remain as they were between the two kingdoms of France and Spain at the epoch of the first of January, 1792, and there shall be hereafter named a joint commission on the part of the two crowns, to fix the final demarkation.

France renounces all rights of sovereignty, jurisdiction or possession over all the countries and districts, cities and places whatsoever situated beyond the frontier above designated, the principality of Monaco being however restored to the condition in which it was before the first of January, 1792.

The allied courts assure to France the possession of the principality of Avignon, of the county of Venaissin, of the county of Montefiard, and of all the territories belonging formerly to Germany, comprised within the frontier above marked out, which have been incorporated into France before or since the first of January, 1792.

The allied powers reserve to themselves reciprocally the entire liberty of fortifying such point of their states as they may judge convenient for their safety.

To avoid all injury of private property, and to protect upon the most liberal principles, the possessions of individuals domiciliated upon the frontiers, there shall be named, by each of the states bordering on France, commissioners to proceed, jointly with French commissioners, to the delimitation of the respective countries.

As soon as the business of the commissioners shall be finished, there shall be prepared plans signed by the respective commissioners, and posts shall be placed which shall mark out the reciprocal limits.

Art. 4. To assure the communication of the city of Geneva with other parts of the Swiss territory, situated upon the lake, France consents that the use of the route by Versoy shall be common to the two countries. The respective governments shall come to a

friendly understanding as to the means of preventing contraband, and of regulating the course of the Rhine, and the maintenance of the road.

Art. 5. The navigation upon the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable to the sea, and vice versa, shall be free in such a manner that it may not be interdicted by any one, and it shall be the business of the future congress to determine the principles according to which duties may be levied upon the states bounding on the river, in a manner the most equal, and the most favorable to the commerce of all the nations.

It shall also be examined and decided in the future congress, in what manner, to facilitate the communications between the two countries, and to render them always less strangers to one another, the foregoing dispositions may be equally extended to all the other navigable rivers, which separate or traverse different states.

Art. 6. Holland, placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title and exercise of the sovereignty of that country shall not in any case belong to any prince warring or called to war as a foreign crown.

The states of Germany shall be independent, and united by a federative league.

Switzerland independent shall continue to govern itself.

Italy, out of the limits of those countries which will return to Austria, shall be composed of sovereign states.

Art. 7. The isle of Maha and its dependencies shall belong in full possession and sovereignty to his Prussian majesty.

Art. 8. His Britannic majesty stipulating for himself and his allies, engages to restore to his most Christian majesty, in the periods which shall hereafter be fixed upon, the colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments of every kind which France possessed the first of January, 1792, in the sea and on the continents of America, Africa and Asia, excepting the islands of Tobago and St. Lucia, and the isle of France and its dependencies, namely Rodriguez and the Seychelles, which his most Christian majesty cedes in full property and sovereignty to his Britannic majesty, as also the part of St. Domingo ceded to France by the peace of Bale, and which his most Christian majesty recedes to his Catholic majesty in full property and sovereignty.

Art. 9. His majesty the king of Sweden and Norway, agreeably to arrangements made with his allies, and for the execution of the preceding article, consents that the island of Guadaloupe shall be restored to his most Christian majesty, and cedes all rights which he might have over this island.

Art. 10. His most faithful majesty, agreeably to arrangements made with his allies, and for the execution of article 8th, engages to restore to his most Christian majesty, within the period hereafter to be fixed, French Guyana as it was the first of January, 1792.

The effect of the above stipulation, being to revive the dispute existing at this epoch on the subject of the boundaries, it is agreed that this dispute shall be terminated by an amicable arrangement between the two courts under the mediation of his Britannic majesty.

Art. 11. The places and fortresses existing in the colonies and establishments which are to be restored to his most Christian majesty in virtue of the articles 8, 9, and 10, shall be restored in the condition in which they are at the moment of the signature of the present treaty.

Art. 12. His Britannic majesty engages to allow the subjects of his most Christian majesty in respect to commerce and to the safety of their persons and property within the limits of the British sovereignty, upon the continent of India, the same facilities, privileges and immunities, which now are, or which shall be granted to the most favored nation. On his side, his most Christian majesty having nothing more at heart than the perpetuity of the peace between the two crowns of France and England, and wishing to contribute as far as is in his power toward removing at present from the relations of the two powers, whatever might one day disturb their mutual good understanding, engages to make no fortified work in the establishments which are to be restored to him, and which are situated within the limits of the British sovereignty upon the continent of India, and to keep in these establishments only the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

Art. 13. As to the right of France to fish upon the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the island of that name, and the adjacent islands, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, every thing shall be replaced upon the same footing as in 1792.

Art. 14. The colonies, factories, and establishments which are to be restored to his most Christian majesty by his Britannic majesty or his allies, shall be restored as follows: those which are in the North sea, or in the seas and upon the continents of America and Africa within three months, and those which are beyond the cape of Good Hope within six months from the ratification of the present treaty.

Art. 5. The high contracting parties having referred to themselves by article 4th of the convention of the 2d of April last, to regulate in the definitive treaty of peace, the fate of the arsenals and vessels of war armed and not armed which are within the maritime places restored by France in the execution of the second article of this and convention. It is agreed that the said ships and vessels of war armed and not armed, as also the naval artillery and ammunition, and all materials of building and armament, shall be divided between France and the countries in which the places are situated, in the proportion of two-thirds for France and of one-third for the powers to which the said places shall belong.

Ships and vessels building, which shall not be in condition to be put to sea in six weeks after the signature of the present treaty, shall be considered as materials, and after being demolished, shall be divided as such in the proportion above declared.

Commissioners shall be named on either side to agree on the division, and to prepare an account; and passports and safe conduct shall be given by the allied powers to secure the return of the French workmen, retailers and laborers into France.

In the above stipulations shall not be comprised either vessels and arsenals being in the maritime places which shall have fallen into the power of the allies before the 23d of April, nor the vessels and arsenals which belonged to Holland, and especially the fleet of the Texel.

The government of France obligates itself to withdraw or sell all that shall belong to it by the stipulations above expressed in the space of three months after the division shall have been effected.

Henceforth the port of Antvers shall be solely a commercial port.

Art. 16. The high contracting parties, wishing to cover with future oblivion the divisions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise, that in the countries restored and ceded by the present treaty, no individual of whatever class or condition he may be, shall be prosecuted, disturbed or troubled in person or property, under any pretext, on account of his political conduct or opinions or his attachment whether to either of the contracting parties, or to the government which have ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts posterior to the present treaty.

Art. 17. In all countries which shall change masters, either in virtue of the present treaty, or of any succeeding arrangements, there shall be granted to the inhabitants native and foreign, of whatever condition and nation they may be, a space of six years, counting from the exchange of ratifications, to dispose, if they shall think it expedient, of their property acquired either before the war, or during its actual continuance, and to retire into whatever country they shall choose.

Art. 18. The allied powers wishing to give to his most Christian majesty a new testimony of their desire to do away as far as in them lies, the consequences of that epoch of misery so happily terminated by the present peace, renounce in the whole such sums as the government may claim of France on account of all contracts, supplies or advances whatsoever made to the French government in the different ways which have taken place since 1793.

On the part, his most Christian majesty renounces all claim which he might form against the allied powers upon the same foundations. In execution of this article, the high contracting parties engage to deliver to each other all securities, obligations and documents which relate to the claims they have reciprocally relinquished.

Art. 19. The French government engages to cause to be liquidated and paid all such other sums as shall be found due in countries out of its territory, in virtue of contracts, or other formal engagements heretofore made, between individuals or private establishments, and the French authorities, as well for supplies, as in virtue of legal obligations.

Art. 20. The high contracting powers shall appoint, immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, commissioners to regulate and superintend the execution of all the provisions contained in the 18th and 19th articles. These commissioners shall attend to the examination of the claims mentioned in the preceding article, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the mode in which the French government shall propose to discharge them. They shall also be charged with the delivery of the securities, obligations and documents relative to the claim, which the high contracting parties mutually relinquish, so that the ratification of the result of their labor shall complete this reciprocal renunciation.

Art. 21. Debts specially charged in their origin upon the countries which cease to belong to France, or contracted for their interior administration, shall remain a charge upon the same countries. Consequently such of these debts as since the 23d day of December, 1813, have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France, shall be accounted for to the French government.

The securities of all those, who have been prepared for inscription and have not yet been inscribed shall be delivered to the governments of the respective countries. The accounts of all these debts shall be prepared and determined by a joint commission.

Art. 22. The French government shall remain charged on its part with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the above mentioned countries, into the French funds whether by way of security, deposit or consignation. So also French subjects, subjects of the said countries, who have paid sums by way of security, deposit or consignation, into their treasuries respectively, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

Art. 23. The titulaires of places held in pledge who have not the receipt of the revenues, shall be reimbursed with interest until the full payment at Paris by one-fifth every year, reckoning from the date of this treaty.

With respect to those, who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence at the farthest six months after the presentation of their accounts, the case of malversation only excepted. A copy of the last account shall be given to the government of the country, to serve it for an index and a point of departure.

Art. 24. The judicial deposits and consignations made into the "caisse d'amortissement" in execution of the law of 28 Nivose, year 13, (13 January 1805) and which belong to inhabitants of countries which France ceases to possess, shall be placed within the term of one year counting from the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, in the hands of the authorities of the said countries, excepting such of those deposits and consignations as interest French subjects, in which case they shall remain in the "caisse d'amortissement" to be restored but upon the liberation resulting from the decisions of the competent authorities.

Art. 25. The funds deposited by communes and public establishments, in the "caisse de service" and in the "caisse d'amortissement," or in any other fund of the government, shall be reimbursed to them by bills from year to year, counting from the date of the present treaty, deducting the advances which shall have been made to them, and saving the regular oppositions made upon those funds by the creditors of the said communes, and of the said public establishments.

Art. 26. Dating from the first January 1814, the French government ceases to be charged with the payment of any pension, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, pay of retreat, or half pay, to any individual who is no longer a French subject.

Art. 27. The national domains purchased for a valuable consideration by French subjects in the former departments of Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine and Alps, out of the limits of ancient France, are and remain guaranteed to the purchasers.

Art. 28. The abolition of the "droits d'aubaine," of "detraction," and others of the same nature in countries which have reciprocally stipulated such abolition with France or which had been before united with it, is expressly maintained.

Art. 29. The French government engages to restore obligations and other securities which shall have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where the restitution cannot be effected, those obligations and securities are to remain null and void.

Art. 30. The sums which shall be due for all works of public utility not yet terminated, or terminated since the 31st of December, 1812, upon the Rhine and in the departments detached from France by the present treaty, shall become a charge upon the future possessors of the territory, and shall be liquidated by the commission charged with the liquidation of the debts of the country.

Art. 31. All archives, charts, plans and documents whatsoever belonging to the countries ceded, or concerning their administration, shall be faithfully restored at the same time with the country, or, if that be impossible, within a term not exceeding six months from the restoration of the countries themselves.

This stipulation is applicable to the archives, charts and plans which may have been seized in the countries transiently occupied by the different armies.

Art. 32. In the space of two months, all the powers who have been engaged on one side or the other in the present war, shall send plenipotentiaries to Vienna, to regulate in a general congress, the arrangements which are to complete the dispositions of the present treaty.

Art. 33. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th May, year of grace 1814.

(Signed)
 [L.S.] The Prince of Bénévent.
 [L.S.] The Prince of Metternich.
 [L.S.] J. P. Count of Stadion.

(Additional Articles.)

The high contracting parties willing to efface all traces of the unhappy events which have afflicted their people, have agreed to annul explicitly the effects of the treaties of 1805 and 1810, so far as they are not already annulled in fact by the present treaty.—Accordingly to this determination, his most christian majesty promises that the decrees passed against French subjects, or reputed French, being or having been in the service of his imperial and royal apostolic majesty, shall remain ineffectual, as well as all judgments that may have been rendered in execution of those decrees.

This additional article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the treaty patent of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at the same time. In faith whereof, &c. (date and execution the same as of the principal treaty above.)

The same day, in the same place, and at the same moment, the same definitive treaty of peace was concluded,

Between France and Russia;
 Between France and Great Britain;
 Between France and Prussia;
 And signed, viz:
 That between France and Russia;
 For France, by M. C. M. Talleyrand Perigord, prince of Beneventum, (ut supra).

And for Russia, by M. M. Andrew, count of Rasoumofsky, actual privy councillor of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, knight of the order of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newski, &c.
 That between France and Great Britain;

For France, (ut supra).
 For Great Britain, by the right hon. Robert Stewart, viscount Castlereagh, councillor of his majesty the king of the united Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, in his privy council, member of his parliament, &c.

Sir George Gordon, count of Aberdeen, viscount of Formenting, lord Haddo, one of the sixteen peers, &c. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near his imperial and royal apostolic majesty.

Sir William Shaw Cathcart, viscount Cathcart, baron Cathcarts and Greenock, councillor of his said majesty in his privy council, and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary near his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and

The hon. Charles William Stewart, knight of the most honorable order of the bath, &c. and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near his majesty the king of Prussia.

That between France and Prussia.
 For France (ut supra).

And for Prussia, by M. M. Charles Augustus baron of Hardenburg, chancellor of state of H. M. the king of Prussia, knight, &c. and Charles William, baron of Humboldt, his said majesty's minister of state, &c.

With the following additional articles.

Additional article to the treaty with Russia.
 The Duchy of Warsaw being under the administration of a provisional council established by Russia, since that country has been occupied by her arms, the two high contracting powers have agreed to name immediately a special commission, composed of

either side of an equal number of commissioners, who shall be charged with the examination, liquidation, and all arrangements relative to their reciprocal pretensions.

The present additional articles shall have the same force and effect, &c. (as above.)

(Date and execution the same as the principal treaty.)

Additional articles to the treaty with Great Britain:

Art. 1. His most christian majesty, sharing without reserve all the sentiments of his Britannic majesty in relation to a species of commerce repugnant both to the principles of natural justice and to the enlightened state of the times in which we live, engaged to join in the future congress all his efforts with those of his Britannic majesty, to induce all the christian powers to prosecute the abolition of the slave trade, so that the said trade may universally cease, as it shall cease definitively and in all cases on the part of France, in the space of five years; and that besides, during this delay, no slave dealer may import or sell them otherwise than in the colonies of that state of which he is a subject.

Art. 2. The British and French government shall immediately appoint commissioners to liquidate their respective expenses for the support of prisoners of war, in order to arrange respecting the discharge of the balance which shall be found in favor of the one or the other of the two powers.

Art. 3. The respective prisoners of war shall be held to discharge, before their departure from the place of their detention, the private debts which they may have contracted, or at least to give sufficient security.

Art. 4. There shall be granted, by both the powers, immediately after the ratification of this treaty of peace, a release of all sequestrations which may have been put since the year 1792, upon all funds, revenues, credits or other effects whatsoever of the high contracting parties or their subjects.

The same commissioners mentioned in the second article, shall be charged with the examination and liquidation of the claims of the subjects of his Britannic majesty against the French government, for the value of property moveable or immovable, maddly, confiscated by the French authorities, as well as for the total or partial loss of those debts, or other property unduly retained under sequestration since the year 1792.

France engages to treat in this respect the English subjects with the same justice as French subjects have experienced in England, and the English government desirous to concur on its part in the new testimony which the allied powers have wish-d to give to his most christian majesty of their desire to obliterate the consequences of the unhappy epoch, so fortunately terminated by the present peace, engages on his part to renounce, as soon as complete justice shall have been done to his subjects, the support of prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the result of the labor of the commissioners abovementioned and the payment of the sums, as well as the restitution of the effects which shall be adjudged to belong to the subjects of his Britannic majesty, shall complete the renunciation.

Art. 5. The two high contracting parties desirous of establishing the most amicable relations between their respective subjects, resolve to themselves and promise to agree and arrange, as soon as may be, concerning their commercial interests; with a view of encouraging and increasing the prosperity of their respective states.

These additional articles shall have the same force and effect as if, &c. &c. (as above.)

(Date and execution the same as of the principal treaty.)

Additional articles to the treaty with Prussia.

Although the treaty of peace concluded at Bale the 5th April, 1795, that of Tilsit the 9th July, 1807, the convention of Paris the 20th of September, 1804, as well as all the conventions and acts whatsoever concluded since the peace of Bale between Prussia and France, are already annulled in fact by the present treaty, the high contracting parties have nevertheless judged it proper to declare expressly that the said treaties cease to be obligatory as to all articles as well patent as secret, and that they renounce mutually all right, and release each other from all obligation, which might flow therefrom.

His most christian majesty promises that the decrees passed against French subjects, or reputed French subjects, being or having been in the service of his Prussian majesty, shall remain without effect, as well as all judgments that may have been rendered in execution of such decrees.

The present additional article shall have, &c. (as above.)

(Date and execution the same as of the principal treaty.)

* A sum of money paid into a public office by judicial authority is called a "consignation"—Tr.

† Fund of public service.

‡ Sinking fund.

§ A sort of foreign attachment, similar in many respects to our trustee process.—Tr.

¶ "Solde de retraite"—"traitement de réforme"—These are military phrases, to which we have no English terms exactly correspondent. "Retraite" signifies as to officers of infantry, "dis-employment in military posts" and as to officers of cavalry, "pensions"—"Reforme" signifies a reduction of the troops to a less number by authority of the prince, or state which has a right to dismiss them. An officer is said to have obtained his "reform," when the corps to which he belonged have been "reformed," his commission has been preserved to him with a certain allowance, less than that of officers in actual service.—Translator.

§ "Droits d'ubaine" and "droits de detraction" are certain customs or casual rights payable to the government

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

Paris, June 4.—The king with his attendants repaired this day to the hall of the legislative body. Salvo of artillery at half past two, announced the arrival of his majesty.

The marquis of Dreux Brézé, grand master of ceremonies, the marquis of Roelmore, master of ceremonies, and messrs. Weyronil and St. Felix, assistants of ceremonies, preceded by 25 deputies of departments, went to receive his majesty at the bottom of the stair case of the grand peristyle.

The king, after having reposed some moments in his apartments repaired to the session hall. At the entrance of his majesty, the whole assembly raised cries a thousand times repeated of *vive le Roi, vivent les Bourbons*, with an enthusiasm and energy, which it is impossible to express and to describe.

His majesty was placed on the throne, having on his right his royal highness the duke of Angoulême; on his left his royal highness the duke of Berry; on the right of the duke of Angoulême, the duke of Orleans, and on the left of the duke of Berry, the prince of Condé, the chancellor was seated in his armed chair, and the grand master, master and assistants of ceremonies, in the usual places.

Two of the ecclesiastical prelates and list of the lay peers, the ministers, secretaries of state, ministers of state, the marshals of France, and first inspectors general, a deputation of the grand council of the grand officers of the legion of honor, a deputat of the lieutenant-generals and marshals of camp, were placed as below, and on each side of the throne; the senators, the members of the house of peers, who had received letters from his majesty, and the deputies of departments were placed in circular order in front of the throne.

The assembly was standing and uncovered. The king was seated and covered, and by a signal invited all to be seated. A profound silence prevailed. The king addressed the assembly as follows:

Gentlemen—When for the first time I come within these walls, surrounded by the grand bodies of state, the representatives of a nation which is prodigal in the affecting demonstration of its love to me, I felicitate myself having become the disposer of the blessings which it has pleased Providence to grant to my people.

I have made a treaty of peace with Austria, Russia, England and Prussia, in which their allies are included, viz. all the princes of Christendom. The war was universal: the reconciliation is equally so.

The rank which France always occupied among nations is not transferred to any other, and it remains without division. All the security which the other powers have acquired equally increases hers; and consequently adds to her real power. The failing to preserve our conquests therefore ought not to be regarded as a retrenchment of our real force.

The glory of the French arms has received no diminution. The monuments of their valor still remain, and the master pieces of the arts belong to us henceforth by rights more stable than those of victory.

The avenues of commerce, so long closed shall be laid open. The market of France shall be no longer open solely to the productions of its own soil and industry. Those of which habit has created a need, or which are necessary to the arts which the colonies on, will be furnished by the possessions which she now recovers. She will no longer be compelled to be deprived of them, or to obtain them on ruinous conditions. Our manufactures shall flourish again; our maritime towns again spring up; and every thing prospers, as that a long calm abroad, and a durable felicity at home will be the happy fruits of the peace.

A distressing recollection always disturbs my joy. I flattered myself that I was born to remain for life a faithful subject of the best of kings; and I this day occupy his place!—But he is not wholly dead. He lives again in that testament which he destined for the instruction of the august and unfortunate child whom I succeed.

With my eyes fixed on that instrument, penetrated with the sentiments that dictated it, guided by the experience and assisted by the counsels of many among you, I have deposed the constitutional charter, which is now to be read, and which places on solid bases the prosperity of the state.

Mr. Chancellor will make known to you more in detail my paternal intentions.

It would be difficult to describe with what profound emotion, with what an impression of affection and gratitude the speech of his majesty was heard, as it would be to give a just idea of the at once noble and moving expression, the paternal accent, the impressive tone, and the contagious sensibility with which it was pronounced. It excited acclamations of the assembly and new cries of *vive le King*, arose from every side.

The king ordered the chancellor of France to make a communication of the constitutional charter. The meeting then assumed a new character. The nation was about to be acquiring d with its rights and duties. The most profound silence reigned anew.

[After a speech to the assembly] the chancellor handed to Mr. Ferrand, minister of state, the declaration of the king concerning raising the constitutional charter. Mr. Ferrand read the declaration of which the following is a copy.

Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all whom these presents may come—Greeting.

Divine Providence in recalling me to our state after a long absence, has imposed upon us great obligations. Peace was the first want of our subjects; to this we have been devoted without relaxation; and this peace, as necessary to France as to the rest of Europe, is signed. A constitutional charter was solicited by the existing administration of the kingdom; we have promised our; and we now publish it. We have considered that although in France all authority resides in the person of the King, our predecessors have not hesitated to modify the excess of it, according to the variation of the times. Thus the people owe their enfranchise-

ment to Louis the fat, the confirmation and extension of their rights to Louis and Philip the handsome the order of the judiciary was established and developed by Louis XI. Henry II. and Charles IX. and to five Louis XIV. regulated almost every part of the public administration by different decrees, the wisdom of which nothing has surpassed.

We repeat the example of our kings, our predecessors, to appreciate the effects of the always accelerating advancement of knowledge, of the new relations which this advancement has introduced into society, of the direction given to the mind in within half a century, and the instantaneous alterations which have resulted from it, we have considered that the desire of our subjects for a constitutional charter was the expression of a real want; but in yielding to this desire we have taken every precaution that this charter should be worthy of a man of the people whom we are proud to command; wise men elected from the first bodies in the state, have been united with the commissioners of our council, to labor upon this important work.

At the same time that we acknowledge that a free and monarchical constitution ought to satisfy the expectation of enlightened Europe, we ought to remember that our first duty towards our people was to preserve, for their own good, the rights and prerogatives of our crown. We have hoped, that instructed by experience, it will be acknowledged that supreme authority does not give to the constitution which it establishes, the power, permanance and stability with which it is itself clothed; that when the wisdom of kings yielded freely to the will of the people, a constitutional charter may be of long duration; but when violence was used to convey it, the weakness of government, public liberty is in less danger, than the throne itself.—We have in fact sought for the principles of the constitutional charter in the French charter and in the venerable monuments of past ages. Thus we have seen in the renewal of the peerage, an institution truly national, and one which ought to bind together all recollections and all hopes, in uniting ancient and modern times.

We have substituted the house of deputies for these ancient assemblies of the *Campe de Mars* and *de Mai*, and those chambers of the *three estates* which have so often given, in sudden emergencies, proofs of zeal for the interests of the people, and fidelity and respect for the authority of kings. In endeavoring thus to renew the chain of the times which fatal errors had broken, we must have effaced from our recollection, as we wish it were possible to efface them from history, all the calamities which have afflicted our country during our absence. Happy to find ourselves in the bosom of the great family, we know not how to respond to the love of which we received so many testimonials, and by pronouncing the words of peace and consolation. The wish nearest our heart, is that all Frenchmen may live as brothers, and that no bitter recollection may ever disturb the serenity which ought to result from the solemn act which we this day grant to them.

Sure of our intentions and fortified by our conscience, we engage before the assembly that now listens to us, to be faithful to this constitutional charter; with the proviso of swearing to support it, with new solemnity before the altars of him who weighs in the same balance king and nations.

For these reasons we have voluntarily, and in the free exercise of our royal authority granted, and do grant, make concession and release to our subjects, as well for ourselves as for our successors, of the constitutional charter which follows.

Public Rights of the French people.

Art. 1st. The French people are equal in the eye of the law, whatever otherwise are their titles and ranks.

2d. They contribute without distinction, in proportion to their fortune to the expenses of the state.

3d. They are all equally admissible to civil and military employments.

4th. Their individual liberty is equally guaranteed; no person can be prosecuted or arrested, but in cases provided by the law, and in the form which that prescribes.

5th. Every one professes his religion with equal liberty, and enjoys the same protection in his worship.

6th. In the mean time the Catholic, Apostolic and Romish religion is the religion of the state.

7th. The ministers of the Catholic, Apostolic and Romish religion, and those of other modes of Christian worship, receive support from the royal treasury alone.

8th. The French people have the right to publish and print their opinions, in conformity to the laws which ought to repress the abuse of this liberty.

9th. All property is inviolable without any exception of that which is called national, the law making no distinction.

10th. The state can demand the sacrifice of individual property for the public benefit legally proved; but with a previous indemnity.

11th. All enquiries into the opinions or votes given up, to the time of the restoration are forbidden. The same oblivion is enjoined on tribunals and on citizens.

12th. The conscription is abolished. The mode of recruiting for land and sea service is determined by law.

Form of the King's Government.

13. The person of the king is inviolable and sacred. His ministers are responsible. To the king alone belongs the executive power.

14. The king is the supreme chief of the state, commands the forces by land and sea, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance and commerce, appoints to all employments of public administration, and makes the regulations and decrees for the execution of the laws and safety of the state.

15. The legislative power is exercised collectively by the king, the house of peers and the house of deputies of departments.

16. The king proposes the law.

17. The proposition of a law is carried at the will of the king, to the house of peers or to that of deputies, except laws for raising revenue, which must be first addressed to the house of deputies.

18. Every law must be freely discussed and voted for by a majority of each of the two houses.

19. The house has the right to supplicate the king to propose a law upon any subject and to point out what it appears to them proper the laws should contain.

20. This request may be made by each of the two houses, but after having been discussed in secret committee, it shall not be sent to the other house by that which proposed it, until after a delay of ten days.

21. If the proposition is adopted by the other house, it shall be submitted to the eyes of the king; if he rejects it, it shall not be again brought forward the same session.

22. The king alone sanctions and promulgates the laws.

23. The civil list is fixed for the whole duration of the reign by the first legislature assembled after the accession of the king.

The House of Peers.

24. The house of peers is an essential particular of the legislative power.

25. It is convoked by the king, at the same time with the house of deputies of departments.

26. Every assembly of the house of peers which shall be holding out of the time of the session of the house of deputies, or which shall not be convoked by the decree of the king, is unlawful and entirely null.

27. The nomination of the peers of France belongs to the King. Their number is unlimited. He may vary their dignity, name them for life, or make them hereditary according to his pleasure.

28. The peers have admittance into the house at twenty-five years of age but have not a deliberative voice until thirty.

29. The chancellor of France presides in the house of peers, and in his absence a peer named by the king.

30. The members of the royal family and the princes of the blood are peers by right of birth. They take their seats immediately after the president; but have no deliberative voice until they are twenty-five years of age.

31. The princes cannot take their seats in the house, but on the order of the king, expressed at each session by a message, on penalty of rendering void every thing that shall be done in their presence.

32. All deliberation of the house of peers are secret.

33. The house of peers takes cognizance of the crimes of high treason and attempts against the safety of the state, which are defined by law.

34. No peer can be arrested but by authority of the house, and judged by it in criminal matters.

The House of the Deputies of Departments.

35. The house of deputies shall be composed of deputies elected by the electoral colleges, the organization of which shall be determined by law.

36. Each department shall have the same number of deputies that it has at present.

37. The deputies shall be elected for five years, and in such manner that the house shall be renewed for one-fifth part every year.

38. No deputy can be admitted into the house unless he is forty years of age, and unless he pays a direct contribution of 1000 francs.

39. If, however, there are not found in the department fifty persons of the age mentioned, paying at least 1000 francs of direct contribution, their number shall be computed by those who are highest taxed below 1000, and these cannot be elected concurrently with the first.

40. The electors who concur in the nomination of deputies, cannot have the right of suffrage unless they pay a direct contribution of 300 francs, or if they are under thirty years of age.

41. The president of the electoral college shall be appointed by the king, and of right members of the college.

42. A half, at least, of the deputies shall be chosen among candidates who have their political domicile within the department.

43. The president of the house of deputies is appointed by the king from a list of five members presented by the house.

44. The sittings of the house are public; but the request of five members is sufficient to require them to sit in secret committee.

45. The house resolves itself into a board to discuss projects which have been presented to it by the king.

46. No amendment can be made to a law unless it is proposed in committee by the king, and unless it has been sent and discussed at the house.

47. The house of deputies receive all propositions for imposts, and it is not till after these propositions have been acceded to, that they can be carried to the house of peers.

48. No impost can be established or levied that has not been consented to by the two houses, and sanctioned by the king.

49. A land tax can be enacted to but for one year. Indirect taxes may be for many years.

50. The king convokes the two houses every year; he prorogues them, and may dissolve that of the deputies of the departments, but in that case he may convoke a new one in the course of three months.

51. No constraint upon the body of any member of the house can be exercised during the session or within six weeks which precede or follow it.

52. No member of the house can during the continuance of the session be prosecuted or arrested in a criminal matter, except in case of a flagrant offence, and after the house has permitted the prosecution.

53. No petition to either of the houses can be made and presented except in writing. The law forbids presenting them in person and at the bar.

Ministers.

54. The ministers may be members of the house of peers or of the house of deputies. They have besides admission into either house, and are to be heard whenever they demand it.

55. The house of deputies has the right of accusing the ministers and of arraigning them before the house of peers, which alone has the power of trying them.

56. They can be prosecuted only for treason or extortion. Particular laws shall define this species of crime and determine the mode of prosecuting it.

The Judiciary Department.

57. All justice emanates from the king. It is administered in his name, by judges whom he appoints and establishes.

58. The judges appointed by the king are irremovable.

59. The courts and ordinary tribunals actually existing are preserved. Nothing will be changed relative to them but by virtue of a law.

60. The existing establishment of judges of commerce is preserved.

61. The establishment of justices of the peace, shall likewise be preserved. The justices of the peace, although appointed by the king are not irremovable.

62. No one shall be withdrawn from his natural judges.

63. They cannot, of consequence, be created commissions and extraordinary tribunals. The jurisdiction of provost marshals shall not be comprised under this denomination, if the establishment of them shall be judged necessary.

64. The discussions shall be public in criminal matters, at least when that publicity shall not be dangerous to order and good morals and in this case the tribunal declares it by a decree.

65. The institution of juries is preserved. The changes which a long experience shall show to be necessary cannot be produced but by a special law.

66. The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished, and cannot be re-established.

67. The king has the right of granting pardons and of commuting penalties.

68. The civil code and the existing laws, which are not repugnant to this charter remain in force until they are legally repealed.

Individual Rights guaranteed by the State.

69. The military in actual service, the officers and soldiers in military posts, widows, pensioned officers and soldiers, preserve their grade, honors and pensions.

70. The public debt is guaranteed. Every kind of engagement made by the state with its creditors is inviolable.

71. The ancient nobility resume their titles; the new preserve theirs. The king creates nobles at will—but he can only grant them rank and honor, without any exemption from the duties of society.

72. The Legion of honor is preserved. The king will determine the interior regulations and the decorations of it.

73. The colonies shall be governed by particular laws and regulations.

74. The king and his successors shall swear with the solemnities of their oath, to observe faithfully this constitutional charter.

Miscellaneous Articles.

75. The deputies of the departments of France who sat in the legislative body during the last adjourned session, shall continue to sit in the house of deputies until they are superseded.

76. The first renewal of a fifth part of the house of deputies, shall take place some time in the year 1816, according to the order established in the service.

We order that the present constitutional charter subjected to the inspection of the senate and legislative body, conformably to our proclamation of the second May, shall be sent immediately to the house of peers and that of deputies.

Given at Paris, in the year of our Lord, 1814, and of our reign the 19th.

(Signed)

The Abbe Montequieu.

LOUIS.

HEADS OF NEWS.

The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, with scores of princes, generals, &c. entered London on the 7th of June. They are treated with great pomp and respect. The emperor of Austria was expected at his capital by the 18th June. It was said he would soon proceed to Italy on "very important business"—to secure his share of the spoil. The allied troops are leaving France with great regularity and order. It is reported that the old Spanish king Charles IV. has appealed to the allied monarchs to be "restored" to his throne. Castlereagh returned to London on the 4th of June. The ancient magistrates at Hamburg have resumed their functions: The independence of that city is guaranteed by the allies, and trade has already revived. A large sum in specie has lately arrived in England from India. A new loan of 30 millions is talked of; stocks at London, June 9, 3 per cents reduced 66 3/8. Omnium 20 5/8. The French papers are filled with congratulations of the Bourbons—by order of the minister of war, 200

cannons were to be fired at every military post on the happy occasion of signing the treaty of peace. It is said that Bonaparte's first wife, Josephine, died on the 1st of June. The Monitor of the 7th June contains a list of the new French house of peers—11 of them were marshals under Napoleon. The emperor of Austria left Paris on the 5th of June. A squadron has sailed from Toulon to withdraw the French troops from the Ionian isles. The plague has appeared at Malta, also in Wallachia, (Turkey.) The Austrians are about to establish a cordon of troops to prevent communication with the inhabitants.—Maria Louisa, late empress of France, arrived at Vienna May 21, and was kindly received with her son. [If "cursed is he who separates a man from his wife," what must we think of the father of this woman, who put her to bed with one who had another wife and then takes her away, like a common creature, as power allows. How would we talk of a neighbor that would so conduct himself? One account says that the princess Charlotte of Wales has refused to be coupled with the prince of Orange; but another reports that every thing is preparing for the wedding. Old king George, they say, yet lives, though he has been "very bad"—the queen Charlotte his wife, has notified the princess of Wales that it would be unpleasant to meet her at court; and the prince regent is at open rupture with her. This lady is either most grossly abused or a mere wonton, and the princess Charlotte, "their apparent of three kingdoms" is ———. See the appeal of the princess to the house of commons. A London paper of May 26, says, "Letters from Paris state that it is the determination of M. Talleyrand not to admit the introduction of British manufactures into France, either on the condition of the Tariff published, or of the treaty of 1786; the alleged excuse is, that it would occasion a popular commotion.

The French government is assembling a great military force at Lisle. Three English gentlemen with passports countersigned by lord Castlereagh, were stopped on that route, and obliged to take their journey direct to Calis.

Notwithstanding the perfect security of Portugal, it is said that the prince regent will not transfer the government from Rio Janeiro to the shores of the Tugus."

LONDON, June 4.—Yesterday the speaker of the house of commons gave notice that he had received a letter from the princess of Wales of which the following is a copy.

"The princess of Wales desires that the speaker would inform the house of commons that his royal highness the prince regent has been advised to take measures which prevent the princess from appearing at court and that his royal highness has declared that he was determined never to meet the princess on any occasion either in public or private. The discussions of 1806 and 1807 and those of last year are fresh in memory, as well as the complete justification of the conduct of the princess, to which those discussions led. It is impossible for the princess of Wales not to perceive the object of the advice which has been given to the prince regent, and the probability that ulterior views are entertained which may put in danger the security of the succession to the throne and the internal peace of the kingdom.

"In these circumstances, when even what the princess owes to herself might permit her to keep silence, the conviction of what is due to her daughter and the great interests of the country, compel her to make this communication to the house of commons.

"The princess of Wales sends copies of the cer-

respondence which has taken place. She prays the speaker to communicate them to the house.

“Convoit castle, June 3.

Mr. Mathieu made after this communication the motion to which he had announced and concluded by moving that a humble address be presented to the prince regent to request his royal highness to inform the house, by whose advice he had been induced to take the fixed and unalterable resolution not to meet the princess of Wales in public or in private, and the reasons which were given for making such a resolution.

The house rejected the motion.—*Star.*

The British metropolis is now honored with the presence of the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, prince Henry of Prussia; the princess of Prussia, sons of the king; the prince of Orange (betrotted to the princess Charlotte of Wales); the princess of Mecklenberg, of Bavaria, and of Wirtemberg; the grand dutchess and prince of Oldenburg; marshal Blucher, the huttman Platoff, generals Barclay de Tolly, Bulow, Von York, &c. and prince Metternich, of Austria, the most profound statesman of the age.

Paris, June 2. His majesty the king, by a decree issued this day, has conferred the cross of St. Louis, on the following marshals of France; Monecy, Jourdan, Massena, Angereau, Soult, Brune, Mortier, Ney, Victor, Oudinot, Marmont, Macdonald, Suchet, Gouvion, St. Cyr, Lefebvre and Perignon. He has also named chevaliers of St. Louis, 22 lieut. generals of infantry, ten lieut. generals of cavalry, and seven other lieutenant generals. They include the names most familiar in the history of the war. Ney loses his title of prince of Moskwa; but retains that of duke of Elchingen. None of the marshals have now the title of prince. The order is signed by lieut. gen. Dupont, minister of war. No notice is taken of Berthier, Caulincourt, Davoust, &c.

France has made satisfactory treaties with Prussia, Austria, Russia, England, and all their allies.—The territory of the former remains as before her revolution, some little increase. Holland gains some increase.—The German states are to form a federative league—otherwise independent.—Part of Italy returns to Austria—the rest will form independent states. Britain returns to France all colonies except Tobago, St. Lucia, and the I. of France. Guadeloupe returns to France. France is to have the privileges of the most favoured nation in a trade to India. France resumes her right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, and we presume recovers her possessions on the land.

On Friday next, (says a Paris paper of June 3) a solemn religious service is to be performed for the royal victims buried in the ancient cemetery of Madeleine. This burying ground, where are entombed the remains of Louis the 16th, his queen, and sister Elizabeth, was bought by a generous Frenchman, M. Duchozean, to preserve this precious spot, to deliver it one day to the nation. A simple monument was erected, and it was visited every day by the proprietor and his daughters.

Leghorn, July 15.—Three small vessels have arrived here from Elba, carrying a white flag with a red stripe and three bees. A crowd assembled, and insulted all who landed, reproaching them for having given an asylum to Bonaparte. Nothing is equal to the hatred with which the Italians are animated towards a man who so long oppressed them with his yoke.

Of Spain.—It seems probable that Ferdinand will establish all the wretched and stupid things that belonged to this monarchy. We have reason to believe that the infernal [not the “Holy”] inquisition will be re-organized. This seems confirmed in several

ways. The king has rapidly removed from office the “functionaries of the regency,” and ordered the arrest of the editors of the “Redactor” and “Conciso”—“who, with great energy (says a London paper of June 4) maintained the cause of their country against its atrocious invaders, and, without whose strenuous efforts, the throne of the ungrateful Ferdinand might at this moment have been occupied by a stranger.” He has also taken to his confidence some of the late most decided adherents of Bonaparte. On this the same London paper says “The reasons for which France has to triumph in this revolution are obvious; it tends to obliterate from the mind of Spain, the unparalleled sacrifices which Britain has made for her independence thus subverted, and gives her a weak, because an unenlightened neighbor, in whose national councils she may resume her ancient and degrading influence.” And adds “the last letters, however, from Madrid state that great dissatisfaction prevails here, and in various other places, in consequence of the violence which has been exercised towards the cortes, and of the contempt which has been too openly shown for public opinion. It is only the presence of an army (say the letters) which compels the people to be silent, and this it is to be apprehended will not long be the case.” Such is the “liberty” that the people of Spain have been fighting for—such the ungrateful thing they have “restored” to the throne. We hope the seed of freedom, however, is too well planted in the minds of the people to be so immediately rooted up. May they water the *exotic*, and make it as a native of king and priest-ridden Spain. Then shall her patriots be extolled. By the following article, however, it would seem as if the fate of this country had been already decided by the allies—London, June 1.—“Lord Wellington is at Madrid. He is authorized by England and the allies to treat of the means for putting Spain in the state required by the actual condition of Europe. The new cortes is to be called, which will frame a new constitution for Spain, conformably to the wishes of the people, and the affairs of Europe.”

Of Norway.—We have two interesting little articles, as follow:—*Copenhagen, May 10.*—It is said that the prince royal of Sweden, demands of our court, that it declare Christian Frederick a traitor, and that he has forfeited his right of succession to the throne of Denmark. Also that he (the P. R.) be put in possession of Holstein and Sleswick as hostages for Norway. We have besides new differences with the court of London. Our troops are recruiting.

May 11.—Christian Frederick has taken the title and been elected king of Norway. He has sent a letter to the king of Sweden, informing that he had been chosen king of a country declared independent by its lawful sovereign; that this conduct could be the less condemned by Sweden, which had named a man to its throne after desposing its lawful sovereign. He declares Norway cannot be conquered. The letter was returned unopened.

Although Norway is blockaded, it is said to have obtained provisions and munitions for a year from Scotland and Holland.

A diplomatic commission has been appointed by the several powers to proceed to Norway, to confer with the regent there.

In consequence of the difficulty respecting Norway, Sweden retains Pomerania, which if it changes hands, will now go to Prussia.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN NEWS.—By the arrival of the Com. Decatur at Castine from Rochelle, we have late news from

Europe—the parts that relate to us are inserted below.

The accounts in our last number as to the troops about to be sent to America appear fully confirmed. Lord Hill is the commander; the other generals are Pétion, Clinton, Barnes, Robinson and Kemp; the flower of Wellington's army is to accompany them.

London, June 4.—The expedition to America is to be increased to 18,000 men.

The last division of the army destined for America, under the command of major-general Pack, is to set out from Bordeaux in the first week in June.

June 7.—The first large division of the British army destined to America, left the Gironne the 31st ult. consisting of the 5th, 27th, 28th, 40th, 44th, 57th, (light infantry) 57th, 60th, (5th bat. riflemen) 87th, 89th, 88th infantry, and proportionable artillery. The bayonets about 8000; under generals Kemp, Ross, and Robinson. They were embarked in the Royal Oak, (adm. Malcolm) Ajax, Warspite, Rippon, Vengeur, Dictator, Diadem, Traave, Weser, Thames, Menelaus, Pactolus, Thais and Lightning; with smaller vessels, all fitted for carrying troops. The troops were in high spirits, and best state of discipline.

The second division, which will include the cavalry, and consist of an equal number of bayonets, will embark in the early part of this month, for the same destination.

About two thousand recruits for the regiments now in America, will immediately embark for Long, or Rhode Island, to establish depots from whence expeditions can proceed against the American seaports for the purpose of destroying their merchant shipping.

June 8.—The forces destined to America are accompanied by a numerous train of artillery, and an immense quantity of munition. It is stated that when they are united they will attack the most important ports in America, *having always in view the destruction of the naval preparations and arsenals of the enemy.* The navy will co-operate with them in a decisive manner.

Licenses for neutrals to ports of the U. States, north of Rhode-Island, have been applied for and refused.

NEGOCIATION.—London, May 18.—Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, have negotiated with our envoys for opening their discussions at Ghent, in Flanders.

May 27.—Mr. Bayard, and secretaries Mulliken and Dallas, have set out for Ghent; where it appears the negotiations will not be delayed. Mr. Gallatin will follow; the other envoys proceeded direct from Gottenburg.

May 28.—Lord Gambier goes to the Hague, in the Providence frigate, to treat of peace with the American envoys. He has a numerous suite; in which are sir H. E. Stanhope, and capt. Fabian, the secretary of legation.

May 29.—The count Lieven, Russian ambassador, has recently had several interviews with the ministers, and has often proposed the mediation of his sovereign in the differences which exist between England and the United States.

May 30.—The high pretensions attributed to ministers in the approaching negotiations with the American commissioners, it is believed, have no foundation; but among the restrictions to be imposed on the republicans, with regard to Canada, it is understood to have been determined to require of them, that on the lakes of that country no ships shall be employed by them, either armed or above the admeasurement of 50 tons. The citizens of the United States are further to be obstructed in the fisheries: a computation has been delivered in by the persons

interested in this trade for the inspection of government, by which it appears that above half the fisheries have devolved to the Americans from the advantages they possessed of proximity, and from other circumstances. In order to prevent this extensive encroachment, they are no longer to be permitted to prepare their fish either on the shores of Newfoundland or of Labrador. The produce of this commerce, at the present prices of the markets, is estimated at nearly £4,000,000 sterling.

The cartel ship Chauncey from New York, had arrived in England June 4, and brought the news of the repeal of the embargo and non-importation.

Various items.—It seems understood that negotiations will be immediately opened at Ghent, but, in the language of a British print, "whether the instructions of our envoys will meet the present views and ideas of the [British] ministry is yet a matter of great doubt and uncertainty." Among those "views and ideas," if we are to judge by the bloated London newspapers, is the expulsion of Mr. Madison from the presidency, (allowing us, possibly the liberty to elect such a one as Great Britain may name)—the establishment of the British maritime law—the search for men—the full possession of the lakes—the Ohio for a boundary—the restitution of Louisiana, and sundry other minor points, such as the fisheries, &c. (see below.) *Very moderate and magnanimous!*—It is stated that while sir George Prevost with 20,000 men, is to regulate affairs in the north, lord Hill with 12,000 of Wellington's army is to manage matters in the south and "threaten Mr. Madison's capital," &c. A Dutch sloop of war, the Ajax, having under convoy the merchant ship Prince of Orange, has arrived at Marblehead, having on board M. Chauvaion, his family and suit, as minister from the sovereign of the Netherlands to the U. States. They were spoke by the Leander, but permitted to pass, *the blockade notwithstanding.* This is a fact worthy of notice. Some consider the arrival of this minister as having a pacific appearance, viewing the intimate connection between Britain and Holland.—The Dutch papers state that our envoys have full powers to conclude a peace—and the commander of the Ajax, reports that an adjustment between the United States and Great Britain was expected in Holland, to take place speedily.

Leyden, (Holland) June 1. The city of Ghent, and not Gottenburg, is now fixed upon as the place of conference to be opened between the English and American plenipotentiaries. Two of the latter are on the road to Ghent. They say, they have recently been clothed with the most extensive powers on the subject of their mission.—*Moniteur*, June 10.

In the British house of commons, on the 1st June, in answer to the inquiry of Mr. Freemantle, the minister stated, that orders had been issued for disbanding the permanent militia: That the reduction of the officers connected with the army, was in train; and that many large ships had already been placed in ordinary.—But, said sir James Yorke (one of the ministers) after the downfall of Bonaparte, there remains another enemy, whose overthrow is also necessary for the peace and safety of the distant possessions of Great Britain—and that is Mr. president Madison. To effect this security, by this overthrow, a considerable naval and army force must be kept on foot, until the subject is accomplished.—*Moniteur*, June 10.

"Every good rule "works both ways." Suppose that one of Bonaparte's late ministers had insisted that the "overthrow" of Caleb Strong, Esq. the choice of the people of Massachusetts only, was necessary to any object the emperor had in view, and

London, May 21. After the harrassing and unjust war which America has waged against us, we have every right to expect that, now we have the means of chastising and compelling her, nothing short of the following conditions will be demanded of her, viz.

The unequivocal recognition, on the part of America, of the established law of nations, as incorporated with the British code:

The acknowledgment of the right of search for British seamen in American vessels.

The safe and undivided possession of the American lakes:

The Ohio as the boundary:

The restitution of Louisiana—and

In minor points, such variations from the present line of boundary as may tend forever to the security of our invaluable North American colonies, and the well being of the Indian tribes, our allies; such restrictions in commerce, fisheries, &c. as may augment the prosperity of the British empire, and put an end to all vexatious interference with her rights and privileges.

☞ These are great things—but they, and more, may be accomplished if we set with arms folded, in patient resignation to the will of the "legitimate prince." The force coming out, (admitting all that has been said) is contemptible as to the fulfilment of these "views and ideas," unless we deserve to lose our freedom and be "blotted from the map." In the revolution, the English captured almost what cities and towns they pleased, and went where they liked with only occasional interruptions, the whole regular force of the United States fit for duty, being sometimes as low as 15,000 men. But what of that?—the country was not conquered, though destitute of every thing necessary to carry on a war but patriotism and courage, and even they thwarted by hosts of Tories in arms against us, and perhaps one fourth of the people disaffected and desiring the "royal government restored." In that war the waste of the enemy was about *thirty thousand men per annum*. Now—from the increased population, the immense wealth and incalculably augmented resources of the United States, to do the same things would cost them *one hundred thousand lives a year*, and they would fail at last. As the war presses, that party spirit which some men fear so much will be hushed into a general determination to "regulate our own affairs," and the number of traitors will be much less than that of the Tories was. Though Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston and New Orleans may fall (but we see no present reason to believe such will be their lot) new *Saratogas* and *Yorktowns* will not be wanting to variegate the war, and teach the enemy discretion. We have within ourselves all that we want for defence; we require only the nerves of freemen, fighting for independence; and the enemy shall disappear like the mists of the morning before the glorious sun of liberty.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"ADHESION" OF NEW BEDFORD.—On the following we have no remarks to make—it is beneath reprehension.

At a legal town meeting of the inhabitants of New-Bedford on the 21st of July, the votes below, among others, were passed—

Voted unanimously, as expressive of the sense of the inhabitants of this town, that inasmuch as we have uniformly disapproved of the impolitic, unnecessary and ruinous war in which the United States are engaged, we have considered it to be our duty to abstain, and have scrupulously abstained from all interest and concern in sending out private armed vessels, to harrass the commerce of the enemy, and from all voluntary acts which appeared to us to have a tendency to prolong the duration, encourage the prosecution or increase the ravages of the "unprofitable contest;" that we have seen with disapprobation several private armed vessels belonging to other ports taking shelter in our peaceful waters, and regret that we have not the authority by law, wholly to exclude them from our harbor, where they serve to increase our dangers and to excite tumult, disorder, riot, and confusion.

Voted unanimously, as expressive of the sense of the inhabitants of this town, that private armed vessels, while cruising in various climates and visiting ships and vessels from every country are extremely liable to contract and receive on board infectious diseases, and that in such cases there is every reason to suspect that such vessels, and the persons, baggage, clothing and goods on board may be infected with some contagious distemper.

Voted unanimously, as expressive of the sense of the inhabitants of this town, that the safety of the inhabitants thereof requires that any private armed vessel or vessels, which shall arrive or be bound in the harbor of New-Bedford, from any port or place, shall be required to perform quarantine during a term of not less than 40 days; and that the selectmen and health committee of the town be requested to cause all such vessels to perform quarantine at such place as they shall appoint, and under such restrictions and regulations as they may judge expedient.

NEW YORK.—There being reason to believe that this most important city may be attacked, excellent measures have been adopted for its defence. The following sketch of the proceedings of the common council, officially communicated to the people, shew us in part what is doing.—

"On the 7th July the common council appointed a committee composed of the mayor, aldermen Fish and Wenklover, to consider on the subject of the defence of the city and to report at the next meeting of the board.

The committee proceeded immediately to discharge the duty assigned to them, and at a special meeting of the board, held on the 14th, they made a particular representation of the state of our defence, and recommended that certain measures be adopted to increase our security. This report, for obvious reasons, it would be improper to publish at large, but it recommended that a committee should be appointed to confer with the president of the United States. That fortified camps should be established on the heights of Brooklyn and Haarlem, and that the requisite ground should be procured at the expense of the board—That the governor be respectfully requested to call out a large portion of the militia at the expense of the state, and that the corporation would advance the necessary funds, not exceeding

that one of our leading papers, the *National Intelligencer*, for example, should thereupon recommend the said *Caleb* to resign, in order to serve and save his country, would we not have had a glorious peal of "French influence!"—But on the reprehension of Mr. Madison by a British minister, the "French influence" clamorers do not hesitate to recommend a resignation, instead of manly supporting the inestimable right of suffrage.

300,000 dollars.—That the munitions of war should be augmented.—That the works in the Sound and on Hendrick's Reef be completed.—That the exempted be organized.—the voluntary labor of our fellow citizens on the encampments be solicited.—that the shipping in the harbor be removed up the north river, and that other measures of precaution and security be adopted. These suggestions were unanimously agreed on. On the 24th of July, the committee appointed to confer with the president, made a satisfactory report, which stated that he would co-operate, so far as his powers extended, in promoting the objects of the corporation—that particularly the munitions of war—the fortification camps—and the immediate calling into service 3000 militia at the expense of the United States would be attended to, the corporation advancing the pay of the troops.—This arrangement was immediately sanctioned.

Other measures, which it might not be prudent to divulge at present, are in contemplation or in a train for execution, which will greatly conduce to the public security.

NEUTRALS AT HALIFAX.—From the (*Boston*) *Exchange Coffee-house books*.—A gentleman who left Halifax on the evening of the 18th instant, informs the keeper of the coffee-house books, that on the 7th instant all the neutral vessels in port were ordered to leave it in seven days—that the agent for them petitioned to be allowed to sell the perishable part of their cargoes, and so much as would pay their expenses, which was not granted—that they then petitioned the government in behalf of the neutrals, to allow their vessels to remain in port—after considerable difficulty, permission was obtained for them to anchor on the Dartmouth side, and remain there till further orders.

GREAT SHOOTING.—From a *Boston paper* of July 26. On Saturday last two barges, in co. with a large sloop tender, from a 74 in the offing, attempted to cut off a boat from Cape Cod, with flour, going into Plymouth—the boat passed under the guns of the fort at the Garnet, when the commander fired at the tender. The barges still pursuing, were fired upon from the fort, about two miles distant—the first shot took off the head of the mainmast of one of them, and second struck her about amidships, carried away her mast, &c. and she filled with water. The crew about thirty to thirty-five, all jumped into the sea. The other barge followed to pick them up, and the fort ceased firing the while, but on their attempting to make off, it recommenced. The barge and tender, after exchanging a few shot with the fort, stood off. It is supposed several of the men were drowned, having been in the water fifteen or twenty minutes before they were assisted. The barge which filled was towed into Plymouth soon after—she is a very fine boat, about thirty feet long, and had on board her a twelve-pounder, thirty sabres, fifteen or twenty muskets, shot, pistols, boarding pikes, &c.—she rowed with sixteen oars. The shot which struck her was a twenty-four pounder, and must have injured several of the men.

MASSACRE.—*Nashville, July 12.*—On the night of the 2nd inst. a party of Indians came to the house of a Mr. Jesse Johnson, within a mile of Reynoldsburgh, Humphries county, Ten. and murdered Mr. Johnson, his wife and four children, without firing a gun.—They shot Johnson with arrows through the holes of the house; then broke in at the door with clubs, and killed him, stripped Mrs. Johnson and children, carried them off to the river; and there killed and threw them in. A daughter of Mr. Johnson's about 10 years old, made her escape, went to Reynoldsburgh, and gave the alarm. Colonel Jarman, with 60 or 70 men, went immediately in pursuit of the enemy.

The murder is supposed to have been committed by a small party of Creeks, who were on their way to join the northern tribes.—*Clarion.*

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—*Office of commissary general of prisoners, July 28th, 1814.*—A convention having been definitively concluded on the 16th day of the present month, at Champlain, in the state of New York, between agents duly authorised on the part of the government of the United States and of Great Britain, whereby all prisoners of war, and all other persons, subjects or residents of the one, or citizens or residents of the other, captured from the command and authority of sir George Prevost, or by the forces under his orders, during the present war, prior to the 15th day of April last, who were on parole or otherwise in their respective countries, previous to the said 15th day of April, or were then held within the United States by the authorities of the same, or in the Canadas or Nova Scotia by the authorities of Great Britain, were exchanged without exception. All officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and seamen, belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, regulars or militia, and all persons of every other description, who may have been captured previous to the 15th of April aforesaid, by any of the forces, military or naval, under the said command, and who were then in the United States on parole or otherwise, or who may have been released, or are to be released from the Canadas and Nova-Scotia by the enemy, in compliance with the said convention, are declared finally exchanged; and all such officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, seamen and other persons are hereby notified that they are as free to serve in any capacity as if they had never been made prisoners.

J. MASON,

Commissary gen. of prisoners.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant and inspector general's office, Washington city,
26th July, 1812.

GENERAL ORDER. Demands for tents and camp equipage are so much multiplied, in consequence of militia calls for seaboard defence, that the most exact care of those articles is rendered necessary. As a mean of exciting and applying this care, the following order has been deemed proper, viz. all requisitions made by the quarter master generals, or others, upon the purchasing department, for tents, tent poles, camp kettles, and mess pans, shall be made for regiments or corps specified by name, and be accompanied by returns faithfully exhibiting the number and condition of those articles already in use by each regiment of the brigade of division for whose accommodation the requisition is made.

By order.

JOHN R. BELL, Act. Insp. Gen.

UNION.—We congratulate our readers on the prospect (held out in the consideration of numerous facts) of a more united war, if peace shall not eventuate from the meeting of our commissioners at Ghent. The result of that meeting, be it peace or war, will have a happy effect. If the former (for there be peace, there will be an honorable peace) we all shall rejoice—if a continuance of the latter, we are convinced that the liberal conditions under which the original mission to *St. Petersburg* was directed will unite and invigorate the nation, indignant at the refusal of simple justice and honest reciprocity.—The *unlawful war* of the enemy will also have the effect: for, in truth, never since the days of the *Goths* was such a war carried on as we have in the *Chesapeake*—it is every thing but honorable combat for national object.

CALL OF THE MILITIA.—The governor of New York, by "general orders" has directed the detach-

ment and organization of that state's quota, as requested by the president of the United States.

SECRET EXPEDITION.—At our last accounts from Halifax a secret expedition was fitting out at that place.

NORFOLK. The defences of Norfolk are greatly improved since gen. Porter took command of that post. He has publicly tendered his thanks to the citizens for the aid they have voluntarily afforded on the fortifications, and there appears to be much harmony and a high confidence between the general and those under his charge.

PRISONERS. About 500 American prisoners have lately been sent from Halifax for England.

COURAGE. Rockaway beach, not far from New-York, is a place of considerable resort for the benefit of sea-bathing. On Sunday last a British frigate gallantly stood for the shore, and bravely fired several shot at the carriages that were on the beach with the bathing parties, men women, and children—the sick and the healthy. Here is "magnanimity!"

INDIAN COUNCIL. We have not yet any certain accounts of the proceedings of the council held with the Indians at Greenville. One account says that on the 15th ult. all the tribes, except the Miamies of the Lakes and a few Potawatamies had determined to enter into the service of the United States. They proposed to remain neutral; but were told they had proved treacherous so often that they must be friends or enemies, that we might know how to guard against them. By an express that arrived at *Chillicothe* several days later than the above, we are informed that the treaty was nearly concluded, and that eight tribes had taken up the hatchet against their late dear friends and allies.

THE CREEKS, &c.—A tender of the Orpheus frigate is said to have arrived at the bay of *St. Louis*, with information that they had landed 5000 stand of arms and the necessary munitions at Appalatchicola, where the frigate was, with 300 land troops, erecting fortifications &c. Another report makes the quantity of arms much larger. They applied to the Big Warrior for his alliance; he is reported to have said "that he had been so often deceived in their engagements, that he could no longer place reliance in words—that he must have further proofs of their sincerity, before he could place any reliance in their professions or listen in any way to their entreaties." Col. Hawkins substantiates the report, by advices he had received, that the Indians near the line had been supplied with arms—and those (hostile) between Appalatchicola and Pensacola bay had been sent for and were on their way, nearly exhausted with famine. The colonel was on his way to meet general Jackson at Fort Jackson, on the 1st of August, to hold a great conference with the chiefs of the several hostile tribes, who have submitted. One thousand *Tennessee* militia are expected in the nation—they are excellent negotiators with the *Creeks*; and it is said that general *Pinkney* would also make a requisition from Georgia.

The *Creeks* are so much broken up that we do not apprehend they can be of great service to the enemy in the business of murder; not war—but downright murder, which is their warfare. It does not surprise us that the British should excite new assassinations like those at Fort *Mims*—it is their character so to do; but that the *Spaniards* should permit armaments for those purposes to be made in their territory, must raise the indignation of every one. In that quarter we can collect a force enough to sweep them into the sea; and if such is to be their neutrality, the sooner we are at war with them the better. We are assured that these things will not be suffered.

BOSTON. In another place we shall notice the

establishment of a corps of Sea-Fencibles at *Boston*—they are to be furnished with heavy ordnance on travelling carriages. A rifle corps is also organizing there. The "*Palladium*" says—"our towns must be defended.

VILE TRAITORS. A letter to the editor of the *Albany Argus*, dated Plattsburg, July 27, says—"On Saturday last two of our gun boats captured a raft near the lines, on its way to the enemy consisting of an immense quantity of plank, several spars, and 27 barrels of tar. Eight persons were taken on the raft, who are citizens of the United States—they were detained on board the fleet. The enemy's new vessel, it is ascertained, is not in so great forwardness as heretofore represented. Our troops remain unmolested at Champlain.—The enemy have drawn off their forces, it is believed, to the upper country."

PROMOTIONS. From the *Washington City Gazette*. We are happy to learn that the president of the United States has brevetted the following gentlemen for their gallant conduct at Chippewa, in Upper Canada, on the 4th and 5th of July last. They were pre-eminently conspicuous in the brigade of general Scott, which on that occasion "covered itself with glory."

Major S. Jessup, 24th inf. lieut. col. major J. H. Leavenworth, 8th inf. lieut. col. major J. McNeal, 11th inf. lieut. col. captain T. Crookes, 9th inf. major; captain Towson, artillery, major, captain T. Harrison, 42d inf. major.

IZARD'S ARMY.—We have the most satisfactory intelligence of the good discipline and excellent condition of the army under major-general Izard.

Extract from an order issued by general Izard.

"Adjutant-general's office, Plattsburg, July 16, 1814.

"The general has learnt with surprize, that instances have of late occurred of punishments being privately inflicted by stripes on soldiers of the army.—The names of those persons who have rendered themselves guilty of this breach of the laws of our country, are not yet reported.

"It is strictly enjoined on all officers to exert themselves to put an immediate stop to so flagrant an outrage against the pride and dignity of American soldiers.

"The officer of every grade is not only the leader of men, entrusted to his charge in the hour of battle; but should be their protector, guardian and friend, in the repose of camp or quarters.

"The assumption of authority on the part of individual officers frequently youths of the lowest grades, to inflict ignominious blows on the members of a profession whose essence is honor, must be marked with the strongest reprobation by every feeling man.

"The Inspector's department will immediately report the names of those who shall violate the laws and orders on this subject."

HOSTILITY. From the *Democratic Press of Aug. 1*. We understand from authority fully entitled to credit, that admiral Cochrane has refused permission to the president of the United States, to send a flag vessel with despatches to the American commissioners in Europe. We state the fact without comment. The conclusion is inevitable, and cannot be mistaken.

CAPTURE OF EASTPORT.

Eastport, as mentioned in our last, was captured on the 11th ult. as by surprize, though the force sent against it would not have been resisted; major *Putnam* having only 40 men. The officers were paroled—the privates taken on board the squadron which consisted of the *Ramifies*, 74, the *Spartan* and *Fantome* sloops of war, the *Borer* brig, *Bream*, schr. and three transports with 1200 men of the 102d reg. under lieut. col. *Fitzherbert*. It certainly appears that the enemy designs to hold this place; it is said

they will defend it by 60 pieces of cannon: 100 men of the 99th regt. arrived on the 17th with 200 women and children belonging to the troops, and the 98th regt. was daily expected. In the fort only six guns were mounted, and there was very little public property—the dwellings of individuals had been respected, but dry goods to the value of 3 or \$400,000 we are told, were seized for a breach of blockade! Some few vessels also were taken. Two-thirds of the inhabitants had taken the oath of allegiance to the "legitimate sovereign"—those who would not, were compelled to leave the place. The laws of the United States were to continue in force *pro tem*. The former deputy collector still does the business of the customs house. The following articles contain all the additional information of importance.

Royal proclamation. By captain sir Thomas Hardy, Bart. commanding the naval forces, and lieu. col. Andrew Pilkington, commanding the land forces of his Britannic majesty, in the bay of Passamaquoddy.

Whereas, his royal highness the prince regent of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, has been pleased to signify his pleasure that the islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy should be occupied in the name of his Britannic majesty, and the said islands having been surrendered to the forces under orders by vice admiral the hon. sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. and his excellency lieu. gen. sir John Sherbrooke, K. B.

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern that the municipal laws established by the American government, for the peace and tranquility of these islands, are to remain in force until further orders.

All persons at present in these islands are to appear before us on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the ground near the school-house, and declare their intention, whether they will take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty; and all persons not disposed to take said oath, will be required to depart from the islands in the course of seven days from the date hereof, unless special permission is granted to them to remain for a longer period.

FORM OF OATH.

I, —, do swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to H. B. M. king George III. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, and that I will not directly, or indirectly serve or carry arms, against them or their allies by sea or land—*So help me God.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Eastport, July 14, 1814.

A copy of the following was communicated to governor Strong, by brig. gen. Brewer.

St. Andrews, July 12, 1814.

Sir—I am directed by his excellency maj. general sir John Sherbrooke, to make the following communication to the inhabitants of Robinstown, and elsewhere on the main land:—

That the object of the British government is to obtain possession of the islands of Passamaquoddy Bay in consequence of their being considered within our boundary line:—That they have no intention of carrying on offensive operations against the people residing on the continent, unless their conduct should oblige us to resort to the measure; and in the event of their remaining quiet, they will not be disturbed either in their property or persons.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and humble servant.

J. FITSHERBERT, lieu. col. com.

JOHN BREWER, Esq. Robinstown.

Description of Eastport.—Eastport is on an island (called Moose Island) five miles long and one mile broad, containing about 1000 inhabitants, is si-

tuated on the western side of Passamaquoddy Bay, and is the most remote town on the eastern territory of the United States opposite the province of New Brunswick. The principal ship channel is between Moose island and the Indian island (the latter is in the British territory) about half a mile wide. The water on the western side is not sufficient for the passage of large vessels at low tide.—*Boston Gaz.*

PORTLAND, JULY 28. Last evening arrived at this port a British cartel boat, with 5 officers who were taken at Eastport at its late surrender. We have conversed with major Putnam, who informs that he left there on the 16th inst. Previous to his departure the British had landed 60 cannon and upwards of 1500 troops—a large quantity of rockets were also landed and every preparation was in requisition to complete its fortifications and render it a safe rendezvous for their shipping and to form a grand military arsenal. Two transports arrived on the 16th supposed to have troops on board. Houses, meeting houses and every vacant apartment was appropriated as barracks for the soldiers.

The papers of the collector were discovered to the British by a person who lives on Penobscot river, by the name of John Rodgers, who abused the collector most shamefully. The British insisted on the collector's signing his government bills, but he refused with the assertion that hanging would be no compulsion.

MILITARY.

Necessity compels the postponement of several official articles respecting the well-fought [first] battle at Chippewa; but they shall be preserved. The British officially acknowledge a loss of 148 killed, 320 wounded, and 40 missing—total 514. Among the killed were 3 captains and 3 lieutenants; 27 officers wounded.—For an account of the second battle see postscript.

From Ontario—the Niagara frontier, &c. Our latest date from Sackett's Harbor is the 29th ult. The fleet was still in port; but it was thought would sail on the 31st. Com. Chauncey had recovered his health. It is intimated that the fleet had not sailed yet in its absence the Harbor might be attacked; this idea is strengthened by the circumstance of brig. gen. Gaines having called for a body of militia to assist in the defence of that important place, a part of which had arrived there. It is exceedingly to be regretted that Chauncey could not co-operate with gen. Brown, as was expected; but he, doubtless, had the best reasons for his conduct. It does not appear that the British fleet was out. It is untrue that fort Erie had been retaken, as stated in our last, 300 troops had arrived there from Erie, Pa. in three of our schooners. A number of Canadian militia were taken at Queenston, among whom are two captains. It is said (but not told how) that a British mail from Kingston for Montreal had been taken—some of the letters appeared to be from the ship carpenters employed there to their friends in Quebec and England; stating that the large ship designed to carry 102 guns, would not be ready for sea before the first of October, and that the frames of the two brigs brought out for Champlain, [not the frigates for Ontario] would not be set up, as they drew too much water, &c. Also, that the British fleet would remain in harbor until the new ship was ready. The Buffalo Gazette of the 25th ult. says—"Since the American army arrived at Queenston, there were several teams in the United States' employment, attacked by armed inhabitants of a place called St. David's, about four miles from Queenston: A few teams were captured, and some of the drivers and men attached to the waggons wounded; and several other instances of this kind of petty skirmishing took place in

the vicinity of that place. In order to put a stop to these proceedings, a party of gen. Porter's volunteers commanded by col. Stone, marched for St. David's; a skirmish began in which several of the inhabitants, and a few of the volunteers were killed. a part of the village was then burnt. The act we learn was perfectly unauthorised. Gen. Brown has dismissed the officer who commanded the expedition."

The secretary of war has adopted the entire force called out by the governor of Virginia sometime since for the defence of the state.

It is reported, and with probability, that the first division of the British army from France has arrived at Quebec.

It is said, that our forces under lieutenant-col. Croghan and captain Sinclair of the navy, have retaken Michilimackinac, without opposition; the enemy having evacuated the post on the approach of our vessels.

Brig. gen. McArthur has not resigned his command as has been reported—but before this has probably joined gen. Brown's army, with a considerable body of troops.

Troops. On the 20th ult. 100 men of the 22d regt. embarked at Erie, in the U. S. schr. Porcupine for Buffalo—and the next day 200 men of the 1st regiment, under lieutenant-col. Nichols, left the same place, with the like destination, in the schrs. Ohio and Tygress. A company of Sea-Fencibles, composed chiefly of masters of vessels, has been organized at Boston. This association will do much for the defence of the place. Two fine companies of the 19th regt. passed through Zanesville, O. (to embark at Cleveland,) on the 15th ult. 3000 men, from the interior of Maryland, detached for the more immediate defence of Baltimore, are encamped adjacent to the city, under brig. gen. Stansbury.

The two brigades of militia in the District of Columbia, were reviewed by gen. Winder on the 1st inst. with great approbation. We are getting on rapidly in organizing our means of defence. Winder is indefatigable; and though he was unfortunate, he has the singular happiness to possess the confidence of the military district placed under his command.

Every hour adds to the defence of our sea-coast. Detachments of militia from the interior, from Portsmouth to New Orleans, appear moving to the most exposed points.

A lieutenant Ross has been struck from the rolls of the army, for engaging in a duel contrary to a general order of the 26th of May. We are glad that order is enforced. Every brave man may find enough of useful fighting to do, without quarrelling with his friends.

ESTIMATE

Of the British forces in Canada, and on their way thither.—From the Aurora.

OLD FORCE.		
1st regt.	1 battalion Royal Scots	400
3th	— 1 battalion,	800
13th	— 1 battalion,	900
41st	— 1 battalion,	400
49th	— 2 battalions,	1500
70th	— 1 battalion,	500
89th	— 2 battalions,	1600
100th	— 1 battalion,	800
19th	— 1 light dragoons,	500
1	— Canadian Fencibles,	1200
	1 battalion Glengary light infantry,	900
	Some detachment of royal artillery,	500
		—10,000

REINFORCEMENTS.

6th regt.	2 battalions,	1000
82d	— 2 battalions,	1500

16th	— 1 battalion,	700
90th	— 2 battalions,	1700
98th	— 1 battalion,	600
103d	— 1 battalion,	800
99th	— 1 company,	100
102d	— 2 battalions,	1100
1	— N. Scotia Fencibles,	500
		— 8,000

NEW FORCE ON ITS WAY.

1st division,	- - -	10,000
2d division,	- - -	12,000
Total,		40,000

Erie, July 29.—We learn from Mr. Woolverton of this place, who arrived here a few days since from fort Gratiot, at the head of the river St. Clair, that our squadron sailed from that place for Matchidash bay, on the 14th inst.

On the 16th, lieutenant Harrison with a party of 13 men, landed from a boat at the mouth of Sturgeon's creek, about 40 miles below Malden. A party of Canadians, dressed as savages, lay concealed in the bushes, fired upon them, killed lieutenant Harrison and eight men, and wounded four. Only one escaped unhurt, who succeeded in bringing away the bodies of all his murdered companions, and the wounded.

St. Louis, July 2.—On Sunday last, an armed boat arrived from Prairie du Chien, under the command of capt. John Sullivan, with his company of militia, and 32 men from the gun boat Governor Clark, their time of service (60 days) having expired.

Captain Yeizer, who commands on board the Governor Clark,* off Prairie du Chien, reports, that his vessel is completely manned, that the fort is finished, christened Fort Shelby†, and occupied by the regulars, and that all are anxious for a visit from Dickson and his red troops. The Indians are hovering round the village, stealing horses and have been successful in obtaining a prisoner, a Frenchman, who had gone out to look for his horses.

July 9.—We mentioned in a former paper that governor Clark on his arrival at Prairie du Chien, found concealed a trunk of letters, &c. belonging to Dickson,‡ among the papers are his journal of presents to the Indians. From which we copy the following:

August 2d, 1813.—Arrived from below, a few Winnebagoes, with a scalp—Gave them 5 carrots of tobacco; 6 lbs. powder; 6lb ball.

NAVAL.

Navy Department, July 28, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.—All officers, seamen and marines, of the United States' navy, captured by the troops or vessels, within the command of sir George Prevost, prior to the 15th day of April last, have been duly exchanged, and declared competent to serve against the enemy. They will therefore immediately report themselves to the commanding naval officer of the station on which they are, or may arrive.

W. JONES.

Captain Porter and lieutenant Downes have visited the city of Washington. They passed through Baltimore unknown to the citizens.

A letter from Washington says that captain Porter

* This vessel carries a 6 pounder on her main deck, and a 3 pounder and 10 howitzers on her quarters and gangway.

† Fort Shelby has been erected in a few days, and is perhaps one of the strongest places on the western waters. Two block-houses are built on its angles and another is erecting on the bank of the river, at the extreme of a ravelin formed to preserve a communication with the river.

‡ Dickson in all his letters entitles himself agent and superintendent to the western nations.

was specially invited to dine with the president on the 31 inst.

On the 18th of June, the American privateers *Grampus* and *Patapsco*, of *Baltimore*, and schooner *Dash*, of *Boston*, were chased by *La Hogue*, 74, and all escaped. It is said capt. Capel was so greatly exasperated, in consequence of their getting away from him, after a long chase, that he tore off his epaulets, &c. and threw them on deck!

The *Spencer* 74, *Leander* frigate 64, and *Nymph* 38, are cruising in *Boston* bay.

The British sloop of war *Haleyon* lately struck on a hidden rock near *Jamaica* and sunk—crew saved.

The cartel ship *Perseverance* has arrived at *Providence*, R. I. from *Halifax*, with 270 prisoners.

It is reported the *Chesapeake* is under sailing orders for our coast.

"The heroes of *Falparaiso*," the gallant fellows lately a part of the crew of the "tigh little *Essex*," were publicly entertained at *Tammany Hall*, in the city of *New-York*, on the 27th ult. Some of the wounded attended the procession in carriages.—Their whole number was 184. The toasts of these men shew their love to their country and to captain *Porter*.

It was said at *Halifax* that the British frigate *Leander* was to remain off the *Delaware* to meet the *Guerriere*. As that enemy-vessel was built for the express purpose of retrieving the lost honor of the British navy, it is probable that the commanders on the station will give her captain every opportunity to effect the object of his government, and a naval combat may be expected as soon as we have a vessel ready.

Launch of the Java.—At 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday last, the United States frigate *Java*, was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. *Flanagain* and *Parsons*, *Fells Point*, *Baltimore*, in the presence of the *Marine Artillery*, the city regiment of artillery, and, perhaps, 20,000 spectators. She reached her element in great style, and was heartily greeted with salutes and huzzas. A better ship, in the opinion of good judges, never floated. She is like an article of cabinet-work; and every piece of timber was carefully selected. Her rate is of 44 guns. Capt. *Perry* commands her.

The late U. S. sloop *Frolic*, captured by the *Orpheus* frigate, has been put in commission by the enemy, and is commanded by capt. *Mitchel*, late of the *Nimrod*. They speak of her as one of the finest vessels of her class in the world, and probably she is so. Our ships are, certainly, the best fitted of all others.

We hear that the *Lawrence* privateer, of *Baltimore*, dashed into the *St. Thomas*' fleet and made prize of eight large vessels, all which she manned. She had had a hard fight with a man of war brig, and beat her off. "Don't give up the ship."

Thirteen barges were sent from the squadron off *New London* to attack the xebec *Ultor*, of *Baltimore*, but were recalled without coming within gun shot of her. This was prudence.

New-York, July 30.—We are sorry to state, that gun-boat No. 8, commanded by captain *Kearney*, rolled over about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, during the squall, as she lay at anchor in *Spermacetti Cove*. Five men were drowned, and one killed by the weight of the great gun.

Erie, July 22.—The schr. *Diligence*, capt. *Perry* arrived here on Wednesday evening from *Detroit*. Capt. *Perry* states that com. *Sinclair* passed up the rapids of the river *St. Clair* on the 13th inst. He was a week going through lake *St. Clair*, there being but 8 feet 4 inches water for several miles, and

had to take nearly every thing out of the vessels to enable them to get along.

Capt. *Kennedy*, the commanding officer on this lake, has received official information that the British have now a force at *Long Point*, and are building boats at that place or in some of the creeks or inlets between there and *Detroit*.

Extract of a letter from *Joseph Wilson, jun. purser of the late U. S. brig Rattlesnake*, to the secretary of the navy.

Boston, July 29th, 1814.

"I have the honor of making known to you, the following circumstances relative to the cruise and capture of the late U. S. brig *Rattlesnake*, by order of *James Renshaw, Esq.* commander.

May 31st, lat. 40, N. lon. 33, W. fell in with a frigate, and very narrowly escaped, by throwing over all the guns, except the two long 9's. June 9th, lat. 47, N. long. 8, W. received information by a Russian brig from *England*, of the revolution in *France*, and destroyed English brig *John*, laden with English goods.

June 22d, lat. 42, N. long. 33, W. destroyed English brig *Crown Prince*, laden with fish. July 11th at day light, wind south, discovered a frigate on the weather and *Cape Sable* on the lee bow; the frigate proved to be the *Leander*, to which ship the *Rattlesnake* had been made to escape.

The *Rattlesnake* arrived in *Halifax* on the 13th, and the *Leander* on the 14th inst. The surgeon, captain's clerk and myself, were ordered on board the U. S. cartel ship *Perseverance*, in which vessel we arrived at *Providence* last evening."

Extract of a letter from sailing-master *J. E. McDonald* to captain *Kennedy*.

Erie, July 27, 1814.

"Agreeably to your instructions I sailed on the 23d instant, on board the schooner *Diligence*, with sixteen volunteers, which with the six seamen from the *Lady Prevost*, made a party of 22 men, for *Long Point*. At day-light on the morning of the 25th, I landed with 18 men. We ascended a high and steep bank, and advanced about half a mile into the country to *Charlotteville*, a small village. At this place the enemy have commenced a very large block house. We broke open the doors of an inn and the jail; and seized the jailor, from whom I was in hopes I should be able to collect the information wanted. At this moment an alarm gun was fired by the enemy, which was answered by several others: we then retired with the jailor to the boat. When distant from the shore about half a mile, nearly 300 of the enemy had collected on the bank, which number seemed constantly increasing while we were in sight."

THE ENEMY IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

On the 26th ult. a party of the enemy about 1200 strong, landed at *Nominy* on the *Potomac*, and marched apparently with a view of destroying *Westmoreland* court-house, Va. but having in their front a small party of militia under colonel *Richard E. Parker*, they advanced only three miles, and then retired desolating the whole country on their way. The colonel in his official letter says, "the base and unmanly conduct of the enemy has imited every one here, and called down upon them the curses of every honest man." The houses that were not burned were wantonly damaged—the windows and doors broken, floors cut up, &c. They burned the wheat stacks, bravely shot several horses, and gallantly kidnapped about 150 negroes, &c. *Cockburn*, it seems, had put himself into a dreadful passion, because a negro had told somebody, that some spirits, left on the table at a Mrs. *Thompson's*, was poisoned, for which he burnt the house. The fact appears, by the statement of col. *Parker*, that he himself had drank of the spi-

rits but a few moments before the British came up, and that it was impossible it could have been possessed—of this the admiral seems to have been perfectly satisfied, as we learn by a flag of truce that went off to procure the release of a citizen taken prisoner—but as he was said to be taken in arms, he was not given up. The force in the *Potomac* consists of two ships of the line, some frigates and many small vessels.

We have now a tolerably regular detail of the fiery-plundering proceedings of the enemy on the *Potomac*, which will be preserved.

Three or four schooners, supported by a man of war brig, have during the present week proceeded some distance up the bay, committing considerable depredations. They had not yet been as high as *Annapolis*. On Tuesday they captured 7 or 8 small vessels in Choptank river, 4 of which they burnt—after which they went down the bay. It is stated that on Friday the 29th ult. they were in possession of *Choptico*, a small village in St. Mary's county, near the mouth of the *Potomac*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Glorious Victory by gen. Brown.

SECOND BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

Copy of a letter from captain L. Austin, aid to gen. Brown, to the Secretary at war, dated
Head-quarters, Buffalo, 29th July, 1814.

I have the honor of addressing you by desire of gen. Brown, who is now confined by wounds received in a severe and desperate engagement with the enemy, on the afternoon and night of the 25th inst.

Our army had fallen back to Chippewa. The enemy collecting every regiment from Burlington to York, and meeting with no opposition on lake Ontario, transported by water to Fort George troops from Kingston and even Prescott, which enabled them to bring against us a force vastly superior, under the command of lieutenant gen. Drummond and major gen. Riall. They were met by us near the falls of Niagara, where a most severe conflict ensued. The enemy disputed the ground with resolution, yet were driven from every position they attempted to hold. We stormed his batteries directly in front and took possession of all his artillery. Notwithstanding his immense superiority both in numbers and position, he was completely defeated and our troops remained on the battle ground without any interruption. As, however, both general Brown and gen. Scott had received severe wounds, almost every chief of battalion disabled, and our men quite exhausted, it was thought prudent to retire to our encampment, which was done in good order, without any molestation from the enemy—our wounded having first been removed.

Major gen. Riall, with the aid de camp of lieutenant gen. Drummond and about twenty other officers, with two hundred privates, are taken prisoners.

The loss on both sides is immense—but no account has yet been returned. The aid and brigade major of general Scott are both severely wounded, and capt. Spence, an aid of gen. Brown, most probably dead, having received two balls through his body. Both gens. Brown and Scott are on this side confined by their wounds. Gen. Ripley commands on the other.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant. L. AUSTIN, A. D. Camp.

Hon. secretary of war, Washington.

P. S.—General Brown received his wounds at the same instant during a late part of the action, but still continued to keep his horse until exhausted by

loss of blood. This probably has rendered his wounds more painful than they would otherwise have been.

The *National Intelligencer* also contains two letters of general Brown to the secretary of war. The first dated at *Queenston*, July 22, stating that he had hoped to induce the enemy to leave his works and fight him on the 20th, but did not succeed—there was a little skirmishing, and we made seven officers and ten privates prisoners. The other dated *Chippewa*, July 25, states the derangement of his plans of attack upon *Forts George* and *Niagara* for the want of the expected heavy ordnance, &c. from Sackett's Harbor. If these had arrived Brown would have accomplished every thing he designed, and have finished his glory by the annihilation of the enemy's force in that quarter. But he and all who were with him, have covered themselves with laurels. The *Intelligencer* adds—

We understand from private letters that general Brown's wounds are, the one in his shoulder, the other in the upper part of the thigh. Gen. Scott has also two wounds—in the shoulder and leg. On the other side, lieutenant gen. Drummond is wounded, it is said dangerously, and gen. Riall in the arm.

UNOFFICIAL.

From other accounts. The battle commenced at about 6 o'clock in the evening and lasted until 11 at night, with great fury. The enemy was much the strongest, but our troops fought with the desperation of men that had counted the cost and determined to conquer. Scott's brigade suffered exceedingly, for they repeatedly charged and always drove the British veterans; only one field officer of that brigade escaped being killed or wounded. Major *M. Farland* killed—col. *Brady*, and majors *M. Neil*, *Leavenworth*, *Brook* and *Jessup*, wounded. All the troops appear to have shewn the greatest courage; the officers to have known and done their duty; and, though the victory was dearly purchased, there will spring up a pride and confidence from it that may produce the happiest effects. Major-general Riall, with 20 other officers and 200 prisoners had reached *Buffalo*.

Our army advanced as if to offer battle again the next day, and took a position—the enemy was on the heights; it then retired towards fort Erie, under the command of brigadier-general Ripley, undisturbed. The loss in this action is very uncertainly stated; one account that seems the most probable, states our loss at 500 killed and 500 wounded, and that of the enemy at 500 killed, 800 wounded, and 200 prisoners. If *M. Arthur* had arrived previous to the battle, the victory would probably have been complete. The winds had been adverse, but it seems he may have arrived two or three days after. There is reason to hope that we shall not very long be deprived of the inestimable services of *Brown* and *Scott*. Such is the substance of the several letters—The battle was certainly the hardest fought this war; probably the most obstinate ever fought in America, the victory signal and highly honorable to all concerned in it.

Exportation of grain. An official account laid before the house of commons states, the amount of British and foreign corn exported from *Great Britain* in the year 1812, at 39,441 quarters to Norway and Iceland—212 to Heligoland—51,582 to Portugal and Spain—563 to Gibraltar and Malta—38,329 to Ireland, the Isles of Jersey, &c. and the Greenland fishery—31,171 to the British colonies in America, the West Indies, St. Helena, &c. making a total of 161,300.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 153.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Resources and improvements.

LOUISIANA, [the state,] is bounded *West* by the Sabine and a meridional line from the 32d to the 33d degree of N. lat. north west by the curve of the 33d degree of N. lat.—north east by the Mississippi river and territory—east by the Pearl river and Gulf of Mexico—south by the gulf of Mexico; and contains 45,860 sq. miles— population 1810, 76,556—now estimated at 102,000.

This state is divided into three great natural sections viz.—the north west—Red River and Ouachita section; 21,649 sq. miles, and 12,700 inhabitants. The south west—Opelousas and Attacapas section; 12,100 square miles and 13,800 inhabitants. South east—New Orleans and West Florida section; 12,120 square miles, and 75,200 inhabitants.

Except the city of *New Orleans*, there is no city or village in the state containing more than 1000 inhabitants. *Baton Rouge* has about that number. The present population of *New-Orleans* and its Faubourgs is estimated at 28,000. [For the population of the several counties or parishes in 1810, see WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. 1, page 388]—in 1802, 10,000.

Louisiana was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1550; also by the French from Canada in 1674. The first settlement was made at Biloxi in 1699. New Orleans founded in 1717. Ceded to Spain by France, 1762. Taken possession of by Spain in 1769. Ceded by Spain to France 1801; and by France to the United States in 1803. Taken possession of by the United States Dec. 20, same year. Became a state August 1812.*

This state is well intersected by many great rivers, emptying into the "father of waters," the *Mississippi*, or immediately into the gulf of Mexico. As they are all falling streams, the application of steam to propel boats is of incalculable consequence to the speedy settlement of the interior. We shall notice the public lands in this state under another head, merely observing at this time, that in Louisiana are great quantities of the most valuable "suga-lands" in the world, to be disposed of by government.

As yet but little progress has been made in what may be strictly called manufactures in *Louisiana*; but the general condition of the country bears a proportionate improvement with the rest of the "Western World." The chief attention of the people has been paid to the cultivation of the cane and cotton. The sugar plantations are the most profitable establishments. The duty levied by the United States on foreign sugar (now 5 cents *per lb.*) operates as a *bounty* nearly equal to the original value of the commodity, to the planter of *Louisiana*. A full supply of this general luxury, for home consumption, may be looked for in a few years. The Attacapas country is fine for sugar, and rapidly settling. The whole quantity exported from *Louisiana* and the *Florida* in 1802 was only 1,576,933 lbs.—the quan-

*The preceding items are taken from a communication of Mr. William Darby, of Louisiana, to the editors of the *Pittsburg Magazine Almanac*; to which publication we are indebted for many other facts herein noted.

tity made on the *Mississippi River* alone, is now estimated at 10,000,000lbs. Cotton is, also a great staple—in 1812, 20,000 bales were exported—more since that time. *Tobacco*, of a very superior quality, is cultivated in great quantities; and much *indigo* has been raised. Experiments are making with the coffee tree near or upon the shores of the *Mobile*, with every prospect of complete success. Pasturage is abundant westward of the *Mississippi*; it is said not to be uncommon for one man to manage from one to three thousand calves in a season, and to have from 10 to 20,000 head of fine cattle. The country is as healthy as any in the United States.

The steam power is applied to several extensive works in this state, particularly saw-mills.

New-Orleans may become the greatest emporium of the world, if it grows healthy; which it probably will do, from the improvement of the neighboring country. *Baltimore*, now one of the healthiest cities, was as insalubrious a few years ago as *New-Orleans*, generally. By the introduction of steam boats (of which I believe there are now 8 or 10 on the western waters, and several building) an inland navigation of at least twenty thousand miles, penetrating in all directions the richest country on the globe, is happily afforded. Who shall dare to calculate the amount of the commerce that will pass to and fro through these natural channels, or estimate the value of the product of those regions about to teem with inhabitants! The mind is lost in the prospect; and the most sanguine imagination cannot picture to itself what will be the great reality. There is not in the universe any thing to compare with *western America* for the bounties that nature has bestowed upon it—in a wholesome climate, rich soil and navigable waters.

The following return of the receipts at *New Orleans* from the "upper country" in the first five months of the year 1812, may give some idea of what is to be expected. Ten articles only are specified, and the value was nearly \$2,000,000.

Receipts at *New-Orleans* from the upper country, from January 1st to May 31st, inclusive, 1812.

Flour	63,267 bbls.	average price \$6	\$379,602
Cotton,	31,092 bales	36	1,088,220
Bacon,	54,200 lbs.	9	4,878
Lead,	1,008,000 lbs.	8	80,640
Lard,	77,050 lbs.	9	6,934
Whiskey,	3,871 bbls.	16	58,736
Pork,	3,111 bbls.	10	31,118
Corn,	3,680 bbls.	175	15,200
Tobacco,	1,573 hhd.	30	47,190
Rope yarn,	1,239 recks	90	111,510

\$1,824,028

The *Missouri territory* is a vast region, with only about 30,000 inhabitants chiefly resident near the shores of the mighty *Missouri* river, where the *Mississippi* joins it—we say "joins it," for though the *Missouri* loses its name 1220 miles from the sea (taking the course of the river) it certainly is the principal stream, and much the most important. This territory is, at present, chiefly celebrated for its very rich and inexhaustible lead mines. The quantity made into bars, pigs and shot is from 3 to 500 tons a year—but any quantity may be made. It

is also well supplied with other most useful minerals, the lands are good, and agriculture flourishes. It appears excellently fitted for raising sheep and cattle, being in many parts hilly but not mountainous, with immense prairies covered with the richest herbage, well watered by living springs. It is not to be supposed that much has yet been done in manufactures except of lead—though we hear of the erection of some powder mills (salt petre being made in considerable quantities) and other mills; and it appears that the people make the greater part of their clothing. *St. Louis* is the capital.

The *Mississippi Territory* is a very extensive country, well watered by many noble streams, particularly the *Mississippi*, *Alabama*, *Tombigby* and *Pearl* rivers, and their numerous tributary branches. The chief of the population is near the western boundary; the late flourishing settlements on the *Tombigby* were broken up by the *Juglo-Creeks*, at *Fort Mims*, &c. Cotton was the great staple here—they have raised 30,000 bales, of 550 lbs each, *per annum*; but the soil is well adapted to corn, hemp, rice, tobacco, &c. Wheat of 70 lbs. *per bushel* has been produced.—Sheep are becoming numerous; and cattle are very plenty. It is thought that the coffee-tree will flourish near *Mobile* bay and it seems probable it may become a staple. There are also some considerable tracts fit for raising sugar. The whole (88,000 square miles) taken together, is supposed to be the richest body of land that is known.

This territory advances rapidly to importance. In 1800 the population was only 8000—in 1810, 40,352; present more than 50,000. Its manufactures are considerable; being valued at \$314,295 in 1810, and at least of double that value now. *Natchez* is the chief town and place of commerce, though *Washington* is the seat of the government. The distance from *Natchez* to *New Orleans*, (by the course of the river) is 300 miles—this route is travelled to and fro, every 10 days by a steam boat, serving as a regular packet for the conveyance of persons and goods—the voyage down occupies 2 or 3 days, but has been made in 32 hours—six or seven days in returning. This establishment (and another boat has lately been added to it) has greatly increased the improvement of the territory; which, we may expect, will soon be erected in a “free sovereign and independent state.”

The following abstract from the “report of the marshals” &c. in 1810, however imperfect, may give some idea of the state of the manufactures of the *Mississippi* territory in that year.

Woolen, cotton, flaxen and hempen cloths, or mixtures	value	\$267,515
Looms	no.	1,330
Carding machine		1
Spindles, for cotton		807
Iron plate work	value	\$7,200
Tanneries; (no. 10)	do.	39,590
Distilleries	no.	6

Indiana territory is also a great tract of rich land, watered by fine streams, especially the *Ohio* and *Wabash*. This country, but for the hostility of the Indian tribes, would probably have settled with greater rapidity than any has done heretofore. It is singularly happy in having but a very few slaves, the bane of industry and cause of improvement. In 1800, the population was 4,875; in 1810, 24,526, of whom only 237 were slaves. The spirit of the people is opposed to their introduction; and, as we desire the improvement of delightful *Indiana*, we hope that good spirit may continue as long as the *Mississippi* rolls water to the sea! The present population is not much less than, if does not exceed, 40,000; and the territory may of right claim its admission as a

state into the union. But as times of peace are best fitted for the organization of a just, liberal and enlightened government, it is probable that that claim will not be urged at present.

Manufactures are singularly prosperous in *Indiana*; and will receive a mighty impulse from the *Harmonists* (see page 208) about to remove from *Pennsylvania* to settle on a garden spot on the *Wabash*. The vine will probably be extensively cultivated in this territory. The experiment at *New Switzerland* (see *Weekly Register*, vol. I. page 139) has equalled the most sanguine hope—2400 galls. of excellent wine were made here in 1810. The high dry plains and rich vallies of *Indiana* point it out as particularly happy for raising sheep; and we learn, with pleasure that they are multiplying in a wonderful manner.—All sorts of grain are successfully cultivated, with hemp, flax, &c. Salt springs are numerous, and the state has its full supply of valuable minerals such as iron, coal, &c. The following abstract for the “returns of the marshals &c.” may assist in forming an opinion of the industry of the people: it would not be rash to say, notwithstanding the hostility of the neighboring Indians; that the manufactures have been trebled in value and extent since the year 1810.

Manufactures of Indiana territory in 1810, as returned to the treasury department, &c—

Woolen, cotton, hempen and flaxen cloths and mixtures, worth	dolls.	159,052
Cotton and wool spun in mills	do.	150
Spinning wheels	no.	1,380
Looms	do.	1,256
Nails, (lbs. made 20000) worth	do. lbs.	4,000
Leather tanned, worth	do.	9,300
Distilleries 28, galls. dist. 35,950, worth	do.	16,230
Wine, from grapes, 96 bbls. worth	do.	6,000
Gun powder, mills 3; lbs. made 3,600; worth	do.	1,800
Flour mills	no.	33
Saw mills	do.	14
Maple sugar made	lbs.	50,600

The *Illinois* territory contains about 50,000 square miles. The population in 1810 was only 12,282; but is rapidly increasing. The interior is little known, a small part only having been purchased of the Indians. By the *Illinois* river, it is probable that *Buffalo*, in *New York*, may be united with *New Orleans*, by inland navigation, through lakes *Erie*, *Huron*, and *Michigan*, and down that river into the *Mississippi*! What a route! How stupendous the idea!—How dwindles the importance of the artificial canals of *Europe*, compared with this water communication. If it should ever take place (and it is said the opening may be easily made) the territory will become the seat of an immense commerce; and a market for the commodities of all regions!—

The manufactures and improvements of the territory, except those that belong to the first necessities of a people, it must be supposed are yet in their infancy. *Kaskaskia*, a pleasant village, is the capital. A printing press has lately been established here, and a weekly newspaper, called the “*Illinois Herald*” issues from it. The United States salt-works yield 150,000 bushels *per annum*, and give employ to many people. The soil and climate is little different from *Indiana*. The report of the marshals, gives us the following items of the manufactures of *Illinois* in 1810.

Cloths of all kinds, worth	dolls.	54,025
Spinning wheels 630; looms	no.	460
Tanneries 9; value of leather	dolls	\$7,750
Distilleries 19; galls. 10; 200, val.	do.	8,670
Boat builders 2; value of work	do.	1,260

Saw mills 5; value of the work *do.* 12,000
 Maple sugar made *lbs.* 15,600
 Salt and maple sugar may be made in great quantities in this territory. It abounds with fine timber, and the country is well watered. It has the Mississippi for its western boundary and touches north on Lake Michigan, now, for the first time, bearing on its bosom vessels of war!

The Michigan, which has the famous town of Detroit for its capital, has already been so often described and alluded to in the Register, that it is needless to enlarge upon it at present. The whole population being only 4,762 in 1810, and the country ravaged by the allied red and white savages, we cannot expect to find much improvement here. But the Michigan territory possesses incalculably great advantages, that in time will unfold themselves to the astonishment of us all.

I have spoken of the Western country as likely to become commercial. There is no word in the English language that more deceives a people than the word commerce—Englishmen and Americans, too much alike, alas! in many things, associate with it an idea of great ships, passing to all countries—whereas the rich commerce of every country is its internal; a communication of one part with other parts of the same. The foreign commerce of Great Britain, with all her colonies and dependencies, and all her singular advantages, is not one fifth as important to her as her home business; and, in the United States, (were we at peace) our foreign trade would hardly exceed a fortieth or fiftieth part of the whole commerce of the people. These assertions may surprise many; but they are founded on what I esteem indisputable data, which I shall attempt to demonstrate, a little while hence, by tabular exhibition. (To be continued.)

Report of the Marshals.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

I have seen and examined the abstract of returns made by the marshals in relation to the manufactures of the United States—but they are, in my opinion, so far short of the truth that I am disposed to regret that they were published at all. As far as I am able to judge, the amount is not, probably, one-fourth of what an accurate account would prove them to be—for instance, they give an account of but 2,056,268 barrels of flour and meal manufactured, equal to 403,028,528 pounds; but to subsist 7,239,903 persons (the inhabitants of the United State in 1810) at half a pound per day, would require 1,321,130,000 pounds—besides, in that year we exported . . . barrels of flour and meal.

It is however more important to come to an accurate knowledge of our manufactures of wool, cotton and flax; because many of our citizens entertain an opinion that we are dependent on foreign nations for a principal part of our clothing, and for the manufacture of those articles that are made use of in our families. But no person doubts our ability to supply ourselves with bread (under the blessing of Providence); and to arrive at some accuracy, I shall make use of calculations that any person may test for himself.

In the year 1810 there were in the United States as follow:
 Children under 10 years of age } *White pop.* . . . 2,923,111
 Persons above this age } . . . 2,938,982
 "All other free persons except indians not taxed" (presumed free persons of color) . . . 185,446
 Slaves . . . 1,191,364
 Total . . . 7,339,903

That an accurate statement (as accurate as the nature of the thing will admit) may be made, we will take the particulars for clothing an individual of each of the two first classes in a plain and common way, such as may be used in the country—as follows:

Male—one suit for winter.		Female—one suit for winter.	
Two shirts	Dol. 2 80	Linens	Dol. 2 50
Coat, waist-coat and trousers	6 00	Two petticoats	2 00
Stockings, 2 pair	1 25	Two frocks	3 00
Shoes, 2 pair	2 00	Two pair shoes	1 50
Hat	2 50	Bonnet	1 00
		Two pair stockings	1 00
		Aprons	1 20
		Handkerchiefs	1 00
SUMMER.			
Two shirts	2 80	Linens	2 80
Coat, waist-coat and trousers—light stuff	4 00	Petticoats	1 50
No stockings		Two frocks	2 00
Shoes 1 pair	1 00	One pair shoes	0 75
Hat	1 50	Bonnet	1 00
Handkerchiefs	1 00	Aprons	1 00
		Handkerchiefs	0 50
			23 05
			24 85
			47 90
			33 95

The above calculations are made for a child of seven years old, being near the medium between birth and fifteen years of age; the expense of one summer and one winter suit we find to be \$23 95—and it is well known to those who have families that such children will at least require two suits a year. For an adult our calculation is as follows:

Male—one suit for winter.		Female—one suit for winter.	
Three yards of cloth at 4	12 00	Linens	3 00
thing equivalent		Petticoats	4 00
Four shirts	6 00	Gown	5 00
Two pair stockings	2 80	Neck handkerchiefs	2 25
Two pair shoes	3 00	Two pair stockings	2 00
Neck handkerchiefs	1 50	Two pair shoes	2 50
Hat	4 00	Three caps	1 25
Pocket handkerchiefs	1 50	Bonnet	2 00
		Pocket handkerchiefs	1 50
SUMMER.			
Light stuff for coat, waist-coat and trousers	8 00	Linens	3 00
Four shirts	6 00	Petticoats	2 00
Two pair stockings	2 00	Gown	5 00
One pair shoes	1 50	Neck and other hdkfs.	3 75
Hat	4 00	Stockings	2 00
Pocket and neck hdkfs.	2 00	Shoes	2 50
Linings 2 suits, thread	2 00	Caps	1 25
		Bonnet	2 00
	Dols. 66 00		45 00
			66 00
			4 suits)101 00
			25 40

This calculation shews the averaged cost of one suit for an adult to be \$25 40; and allowing this class but one suit a year, the expense of clothing a family of six persons, for a year, will be as follows:
 Man and wife at dol. 25 40 cents each . . . 50 80
 1 child above 16 years . . . 25 40
 3 children under 16 at dol. 23 95 each . . . 71 85
 Per annum . . . 148 05

Now let any man who has a family ask himself whether he can clothe that family one year for this sum. I am persuaded that it is much less than the averaged cost in the United States—but, nevertheless, we will found our proofs upon it.

	Dollars.
2,923,111 children under 16 years of age clothed } at an expense of 24 dollars per year	70,154,664
2,938,982 adults at dol. 2 40 per annum	74,550,142
186,446 persons at 18 dollars per annum	3,356,028
1,191,364 slaves at 8 dollars per annum	9,530,912

Amount for clothing the inhabitants of the United States for one year—and if to this we add twenty dollars per annum for each family to be expended for household furniture of wool, cotton and flax—As there are one million families of free persons, we have to add 20,000,000

Now the whole amount of the returns of the marshals for every species of manufacture in the United States is but

127,694,602

46,926,785

which is 46,926,785 dollars less than it appears to the writer is absolutely necessary to clothe the inhabitants of the United States for one year, in a plain and simple way, and allow each family twenty dollars per annum for household furniture.

If then this calculation can be relied upon, we may conjecture how important the manufactures of the United States were in the year 1810; and it a judgment can be formed from what we see and what we learn, there is little doubt but many millions ought to be added to the above sum to shew the state of our manufactures for the year 1814.

From this view of our manufactures the friends of our independence on foreign countries will derive encouragement and satisfaction. For were it practicable to ascertain the amount of foreign goods made use of for the purposes mentioned above, there is good reason to suppose they do not cost the United States a sixth part of the sum we have stated as necessary to clothe our citizens, though they may be retailed to the consumer to the amount of forty or forty-five millions per annum.

But as the calculation before stated is professed to be made for the country and a plain economical dress, in low priced articles, it will be quite reasonable to make an addition to it to meet the different and more expensive modes of dress made use of in towns, where the inhabitants not only have a greater quantity of clothing, but of a finer and more costly kind. And, as we may suppose, about one-seventh part of our inhabitants reside in towns and are not connected with agricultural pursuits, instead of supposing that children are clothed in those towns at an expence of twenty-four dollars per annum, and adults at twenty-five dollars and forty cents, an addition of fifty per cent is deemed reasonable—and then we have

5,000 children at 12 dol. per ann.	6,000,000
500,000 adults at dol. 12 70 per annum	6,350,000
To which if the whole amount as before stated, be added	174,615,387

Dols. 185,965,387

We have as the whole cost of the articles necessary to clothe the people of the United States, agreeably to the population of 1810. I hope I have now satisfied every reasonable calculating mind that the returns of the marshals do not probably embrace one-fourth of the manufactures of the United States.

British Magnanimity!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following narrative we received from the gentleman in whose charge the two unfortunate little orphans from whom it comes were brought from Boston, and was taken down from the lips of the eldest by the magistrate who has signed it. The case is so interesting a one, and marks so strongly the unfeeling and inhuman conduct of the enemy we have to do with, that we were induced to enquire further into it, and have been furnished in confirmation of the simple tale of these young sufferers, with the correspondence annexed. We have seen and conversed with the boys, they being yet here under the care of the commissary general of prisoners, waiting an opportunity to be sent to their friends.

The narrative, it will be seen, is taken down in the precise language of one of the youth, and though perhaps less intelligible is not therefore the less interesting.

NARRATIVE.

Thomas Dunton says and declares as follows:

We the first night, my father he went down aboard

the little schooner, and he saw one of the Baltimore privateers—he took it to be—it wasn't a Baltimore privateer, it was the brig Sophia, after one of the Baltimore privateers; and then he went up to home that night, then he went down next day alone to one of my cousins, cousin John Evans was his name.—Some people told him the brig Sophia was up the bay, and then some others again told him she had come down the bay and was gone out—and by his thinking so, he goes next day and gets his boat under way and went out. We, that is, my father, my brother, Robert Dunton, one year younger than me, and myself, got a good breeze that night right fair, and went before it, and next morning about day, we got a calm, and the Sophia was astern of us about two miles, and she fired a great gun, and the man at helm was so frightened that he jumped down below. My father was so sick that he could not get up to go to the helm, and then me and my brother, we could not work her, and so we drifted down to the fleet. Then the brig Sophia, she got out sweeps, and she caught us. Then when she caught us, she sent her barge on board, and took us to the brig, who took us in tow, and carried us to the Lacedemonian, the commodore's ship. They then took us on board the Lacedemonian, captain Lockart of the Sophia came on board and asked the commodore if he should let us go ashore, he said he didn't see the sense of keeping such small shallops, as they did no harm, and the large ones they did, and they would get money for them—the commodore said he would not let us go. We were then sent on board the Sophia, and went down the bay in her, and then was put on board the brig Acteon, and then we went out in chase of the Baltimore privateers, but took none, and then we came back again. My father asked the captain of the Dragon to let us go on shore—no, says he, I have let so many go already, that I will not let you go. We were kept in Chesapeake bay, until cold weather, and it was snowy, and my brother and I was barefoot, and could not get any shoes. At last, they put us on board the brig Conflict, and sent us to Bermuda—they put us forward with negroes who had run-a-way from their masters, and they were sea-sick and vomited over myself and father, who were laying on the bare deck without beds or covering—then my father he crawled out on his bare knees, and went to the serjeant and told him, if he did not give him a better bed than he had, he would die in a better way—the serjeant then gave him a blanket, and he lay down in another part of the ship, under a midshipman's hammock—myself and brother kept among the negroes, without any bed or covering, and without shoes during the whole of the voyage—while we were in the Chesapeake, we were every day in sight of home, and when they burnt our shallop, which was the first night after we were taken, they burnt her right before my father's face, after they had stript her of her mast and sails. When we got to Bermuda, they put us on board a prison ship, where we stayed about five weeks, and my father was sick—they gave us about a half a pound of salt beef, and a pint of peas, (about five years old and wormy) and a pound of dirty wormy bread and sour musty flour, each man a day. My father, though he was sick, draw'd the same provision, and nothing else at all—then they sent us to the hospital ship, and put us in a little cabin, where it was as dark at 12 o'clock at noon, as it was out of doors at night, and we could not see our hand before us, and they gave us fresh provisions which stunk so that we could not eat it, and threw it away, and this same provision was served to my father, though he was sick—my father never received any medicine, nor did any person nurse

him but me and my brother, and no doctor ever came to see him, only the night he died—we were allowed half of a little bit of a candle at night, and when my father died, which was about a week after we went to the hospital ship, we were without candle—that night the carpenter, he goes right strait and got some plank, and he sawed it up, and nailed it, and made a box of it—it was not like a coffin at all; and the nails where they banged them through, they stuck out, and when they put my father into the box, they stuck into his flesh.

I then strait complained to them, and told them they ought 'ent to put him in so, and then they took the dirt and trash which they swept off of the deck, and put in with my father, but did not alter the nails. The purser then came up, and said to my brother and me—"You cannot complain when you get home, but what I have done my best for you, and your father and brother too." I told him he did not do his best at all—and he then told the carpenter to nail down the top of the coffin, and me and my brother, we did not see him any more. The grave was so far from the edge of the earth, that the coffin was above the edge of the earth as much as the length of my hand; and they covered it up with dirt and rocks. My brother and I staid at Bermuda about two months after my father died—six weeks of which we were confined in the prison ship, with upwards of five hundred other prisoners, French and English. We were treated very bad, and they told me and my brother our father was a damned old rascal, and that we were damned rascals too; and that it we run about the decks, they would bre k our necks. We were then sent to Halifax and put into the goal, which was dirty, lousy and crowded. We got rather better provision at Halifax than we got at Bermuda; but the bread was wormy at Halifax, and we did not get enough meat. We staid at Halifax one month, and then were sent in a cartel to Salem, where we arrived in May. Capt. Webb took care of us at Salem, and got us wholly cleaned, and kept us at his house, and used us very kin d indeed. We then were sent to Boston, and Mr. Prince provided for us; he took my brother to his house, and put me to Mr. Skinner; provided us with clothes, and wrote a letter about us. He treated us very well, indeed, and got us put under the care of a gentleman bound to Washington, who took us with him and gave us up to general Mason, commissary-general of prisoners. It was on the fourth day of July, 1813, we were taken, and the shallop was from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, bound to Baltimore, where my father was carrying me and my brother to school. I was eleven years old when taken prisoner, and was a prisoner almost a year, and absent from home more than a year. My father owns a plantation at East Shore, and my grandmother owns a plantation at Maggoty Bay, with about twenty slaves; my mother has been dead three years, and I have uncles who are called rich men and own a great many negroes.

District of Columbia, Washington city, ss.

I do hereby certify, that Thomas Duntton, above-mentioned, this day personally appeared before me, the subscriber, mayor of the city of Washington, and voluntarily made the above and foregoing statement to me—and at the same time was present his younger brother Robert, who had suffered with him during his capture and imprisonment, and confirmed the said statement—but owing to their tender years, I have thought proper to decline swearing them, although they declared their readiness to swear to said statement. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand as mayor, this 25th July, 1814.

JAMES H. BLAKE, *Mayor.*

Copy of a letter from the marshal of Massachusetts, to the commissary general of prisoners, dated

Boston, June 4, 1814.

Str—By the cartel Union, two small boys, Thomas Duntton, aged eleven years, and Robert Duntton, aged ten years, returned to this country. Mr. Mitchell wrote me that these children were going with their father across the Chesapeake to school at Baltimore, when they were captured and carried to Bermuda, where their father died, and that it would be an act of humanity to see them to their friends; I have caused them to be provided with decent and necessary clothes, and I have directed the master of the guard ship to lodge the one, and have sent the other to the commissary's until I may be able to send them home. On an examination of the boys they state to me that their father's name was Thomas Duntton, that he was a merchant and ship owner on the Eastern Shore, Virginia, Northampton; their mother's name (who likewise is dead) was Sukey Duntton; that they sailed from thence in the schooner Fox, of Cherry Stone, their father being master, from Richmond with a load of coal on the 5th day of July last, and were captured in the Chesapeake by the Sophia brig, captain Lackyard, who took them to Bermuda; six weeks after arrival the father died, and these children have been tossed about from prison-ship to prison-ship, and finally sent to Halifax, and from thence here. They say their grandmother's name is Burroughs, and that she owns a farm on the Eastern Shore which raises much corn and oats, and is a good liver.

Being desirous to aid these children, I have transmitted this statement to you, in the belief that the government may think it proper to order them on to their friends, or, as you are in their neighborhood, that you would cause an enquiry to be made respecting them, and the grandmother on being apprized of their distressed situation might be induced to send on for them. They are delicate charming children, and it seems a pity they should be left to the rude storm, at their tender and inexperienced years, without a pilot or rudder to direct their course. I shall take care of them until I may hear from you.

J. PRINCE, *Marshal.*

Gen. John Mason, &c.

Copy of a letter from the commissary of prisoners to the marshal of Massachusetts, dated

Office of Com. Gen. of Prisoners,
Washington, June 11th, 1814.

Str—I am much gratified at the humane and proper course you have taken as to the two unfortunate and much to be pitied little boys, you describe in your letter of the fourth instant, whom the cruelty of the enemy had torn loose from their family, and cast on the wide world at so tender an age. Poor little fellows, it is to us now to see that they suffer no more. I beg that you will at the public expence take the best care of them, until you hear further from me. It shall be my duty to find out their friends, and to convey them safely home to them, in which not a moment shall be lost. You will be pleased to inform the children of this intention, and to cheer their spirits by an assurance that they shall soon be restored, under the particular care of a kind attendant to their surviving relations.

I have the honor, &c.

James Prince, esq. *marshal of Massachusetts.*

Extract of a letter from the commissary general of prisoners to the hon. M. Bayly, dated

Washington, July 11.

"I beg permission to avail the government of your humane intervention to find out the friends in Northampton county of the two unfortunate little boys, described in the letter of the marshal of Massachu-

sets of the 4th instant, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose. I send also a copy of my answer to the marshal, from these you will be able to satisfy the relations of these ill-fated little travellers, that they are alive and at length in safe hands.

"I pray you to assure them, sir, that every care and attention which the case requires shall be given them. I shall request the marshal of Massachusetts to send them in the stage, under the care of some respectable person to this place. I shall under my own eye have them provided for until they are sent for by their friends, which I suppose they might safely by way of Annapolis. I beg the favor of you, sir, to inform me by mail, if the boys have stated all that relates to them correctly, and particularly whether the vessel on which their father and themselves were taken, was a vessel which went to sea, and whether their father usually went to sea as a mariner."

Extract of a letter from col. Thomas M. Bayley to the commissary of prisoners, dated June 23.

"SIR—Your letter of the 11th instant, with copies of letters enclosed respecting the unfortunate Thomas Dunton and his sons Thomas and Robert, came by last mail (Tuesday night.) Mr. Dunton lived in Northampton co. forty miles from me.—Yesterday I saw a gentleman, capt. John Joy nes of this county, who was well acquainted with Mr. Dunton and family, and to day a gentleman from Northampton county, capt. Henry Scarborol came to my house and has given me ample information; he was neighbor to Mr. Dunton, was acquainted with him and his two children. The information therefore given by these gentlemen, the government may confide in. The children have stated their case correctly.—Thomas Dunton lived in Northampton county, and was a native of that county, was a respectable man of moderate fortune, usually kept a small bay shallop and a small grocery store. Having lost his wife and having only these two children, he declined keeping house and was taking the children to school when he was captured. He left Northampton the last summer, went to Richmond, obtained a load of coal, was blockaded in James' river, Hampton or Norfolk, and in attempting to cross the bay was captured. The vessel was very small, navigated only by Mr. Dunton and one man, and entirely a bay boat. Thomas Dunton was not a mariner accustomed to go to sea. Occasionally he went into the bay, as most of our citizens in Accomack and N. Hampton are accustomed to do. The mother of the children was a daughter of Mrs. Burroughs, a respectable widow lady, living near Arlington (Mr. Custis's plantation six miles from cape Charles,) and has been in great grief for the fate of her grand children and their father. She will to-morrow be informed of their safety and his death."

Death of Lieut. Wilcox.

Extract a letter from a friend of the late lieutenant Joseph M. Wilcox, who lost his life during the recent Creek war, to general Joseph Wilcox, the father of the deceased, dated

Fort Claiborne, on the Alabama, January 19, 1814.

"In the course of last month straggling parties of the hostile savages made frequent incursions down the forks of the Tombigbee and Alabama. Lieut. Wilcox was detailed with twenty men to oppose their progress and defend fort White. Two days after his taking command there he went in search of the foe; he fell in with 15 or 20, whom he put to flight.

It being positively asserted to lieut. col. Russel, commanding, that a body of 4 or 500 savages were

on the river Cahaba, he ordered all the disposable force at this post to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first instant for their town. Accordingly we marched, and on the 2d encamped at a place called the Cross Roads; at which point we were joined by lieut. Wilcox and his command. On the 4th following we re-commenced our march, the third regiment and the militia amounting to 500 men. Agreeably to previous arrangements, captain Dinkins of our regiment with two boat loads of provisions and sixty men, were dispatched up the Alabama, with orders to form a junction with us, at or below the town. Expecting to meet the boats, and the trail we had to travel precluded the possibility of waggon carriage, we were furnished with only a few pack-horses, and were ordered to draw rats ons only to include the 9th, which we were obliged to carry on our backs. The wretched guide we had positively asserted that he was acquainted with the course, distance and situation of the town to be attacked—which he said was only 60 miles distant.—At the end of four days marching we felt alarmed that we had not reached the Cahaba. However, we continued our march until the 10th at noon, when we discovered 15 or 20 deserted cabins on a high bluff upon the Cahaba, as we supposed, for in fact, we did not know where we were. This was our situation on the 10th. We had fasted 24 hours: we were 120 instead of 60 miles from any supply, and we had no account of capt. Dinkins or his command. A council of war was convened, and it was determined to return to this post as soon as possible, depending on horse flesh for subsistence. We were very apprehensive for the safety of captain Dinkins; and how to communicate with him was difficult to advise: col. Russell, fully aware of the determined resolution and patriotism of lieut. Wilcox, proposed to him to take a small canoe and three picked men, and descend the Alabama, with orders to captain Dinkins to return to fort Claiborne, it being obvious that he could not ascend the river in season. At this time we were ignorant of the course, current or distance, from where we were to the mouth of the Cahaba; but judged it to be only 15 miles. Accordingly lieut. Wilcox started in his canoe with three at 11 o'clock in the night of the 10th. After rowing about ten miles the canoe upset, and all the ammunition got wet, except a few cartridges which some of the men had in their pockets; and one musket was lost. Not deterred by this accident, he righted the canoe, and proceeded down the river, every moment expecting to meet capt. Dinkins and reach the Alabama. After rowing all night and the day following without intermission, at four o'clock, p. m. they came in sight of an indian town on the right bank of the Cahaba. In an instant the whole town was in motion: the number of the indians they estimated to be 150. Half an hour after passing the town they found themselves at the mouth of the river, making the distance run 120 instead of 15 miles, as we supposed. The savages pursued them; but such was the swiftness of their motion in the canoe, that only two could head them. These two fired but missed them. After rowing nine miles down the Alabama they met three canoes, it being then dark, they hailed without effect. They continued rowing all that night and the next day until twelve o'clock, when they halted on the east side of the river for half an hour. Here he made four equal parts of the scanty allowance he had for himself and distributed among his little crew. Again he started and continued without interruption until four o'clock p. m. the 12th, when they met two indian canoes, having six savages in one and four in the other. This was fearful odds indeed. As soon as the savages discovered them, they

gave the war whoop and put on shore on different sides. The lieutenant and his men landed twelve or fifteen rods above them on the west side; intending to wait and pass them under cover of the night. At dusk the savages came up to where the lieutenant and his party lay, when they made a furious attack. The little band defended themselves with the utmost bravery until they beat off the savages with the loss of two of them killed—but they carried with them the lieutenant's canoe. He resolved to take the cane brake until moon light; they travelled this dismal swamp until twelve o'clock A. M. when they found themselves on the river bank two miles above the spot where they fought the Indians. There they constructed a cane raft, in order to cross the river, with the intention to continue an eastwardly direction towards the Georgia road, and by that means get home. In crossing the river they lost a musket, and their remaining ammunition got wet. They started on the morning of the 15th to make the road, but again concluded to make a wooden raft and float down the river. This being done, they retired into the cane until night. At 3 o'clock P. M. one of the men came down to the beach and discovered a canoe rowing down the river with ten savages. In this critical situation they again resolved to make the Georgia road. Accordingly they travelled that night until the morning of the 14th, and then reached the high lands that border the river bottoms. At this time they had been 3 days with scarcely any sustenance. The day proving cloudy and having no compass, they again abandoned their object and returned to the raft, which they reached at three o'clock on the 15th. As they were preparing to embark on the raft, a canoe hove in sight, rowing up the river with eight savages. These landed and surrounded the lieutenant, his corporal and one man of his own regiment. One man of the militia having abandoned him on the appearance of the savages upon the 12th. The savages fired and wounded corporal Simpson in the knee—not one of the two muskets nor the rifle the lieutenant carried with him would fire, in consequence of their ammunition having been wet: however they continued defending themselves until their gallant leader was shot thro' the body, and even then, he, though mortally wounded, pursued one of the savages into his canoe, knocked him down with his rifle and put him overboard into the river. This was the last the only survivor saw of his brave lieutenant, for at this juncture he crept unperceived into a thick cane brake, expecting every moment to share the fate of his lieutenant and his corporal.

O Fortune, what a capricious, incomprehensible something thou art! how transitory thy favors and how malevolent their distribution! Ten minutes more, and the life of my dear, dear friend would have been preserved—an ornament to his profession—the fond and future hope of his family—a friend to the distressed, and to society an animating and cheerful member! Scarcely was the tragic scene over when capt. Dinkins hove in sight. The savages made off so precipitately as to leave their bloody scalping knives and tomahawks behind them.

What a sad spectacle! Before him lay his gallant friend and brother officer, weltering in his gore—the brave and faithful corporal beside him—their skulls split with tomahawks. In this condition they lingered ten minutes, when the captain closed their eyes forever.

Their corpses were put on board the barge and brought to this place, where they were interred with all the honor that is due to departed worth and exalted merit."

[Lieut. Joseph M. Wilcox, was the son of general Joseph Wilcox, a respectable revolutionary officer, formerly of Connecticut, now a citizen of Marietta, Ohio. At the age of 17 years, lieut. W. was appointed a cadet in the military academy at West Point. At 21 he was appointed a lieutenant in the 3d reg. of the United States infantry. At the age of 23 years, on the 15th Jan. 1814, he died universally lamented by the whole corps to which he was attached. No person under the same circumstances as those which preceded his unfortunate and untimely death, could have exhibited more skill, judgment, activity, or determined courage. Such blood was spilt at Thermopylae.]—*Nat. Int.*

Battle of Chippewa.

Extract of a letter from gen. Brown, of the 17th July, to the secretary of war.

"The enclosed reports were made by order. I desired that the distinguished gallantry of the corps, and the individuals engaged in the battle of the 5th, should be well understood by you and the nation. I have ascertained that the enemy had more regular troops engaged in this action than we had, and that his loss exceeds 500 men.

I feel myself under great obligations to capt. Kennedy, of the navy, for his prompt attention to my communications. He has afforded, and is disposed to afford me, all the assistance that is in his power to render."

Queenston, U. C. July 15, 1814.

STR—By the general order of the 13th inst. a methodical and detailed report is called for, designating the names of such persons, whether commissioned officers or others, who in the action of the 5th, contributed in a particular manner to the successful result of that day.

I am not asked for an account of the dispositions made of the troops under my command, during the action; I will, therefore, confine myself strictly to the general order.

A severe action has been fought, and a signal victory gained. The general order of the 6th inst. attributes that victory to the 1st brigade of infantry, and capt. Towson's company of artillery under my command. It was believed at the time, and has since been clearly ascertained, that of the forces engaged, the enemy were greatly superior in numbers. Under such circumstances, victory could not have been obtained, without a very general participation of all ranks and grades in the event.

I have the satisfaction of being assured by every commanding officer, (which is confirmed by my own personal observation) that every man and of every grade in action, evinced an ability to meet even a greater shock than that encountered, with like success.

The truth of this observation was most conspicuous in the very crisis of the action. Conduct universally good leaves but little room for discrimination. Accordingly, but few names are reported to me by the several commandants of battalion, as entitled to a select mention, (in respect to their gallant comrades) and those cases are noticed principally from accidental circumstances of good or bad fortune.—As in the instance of capt. Ketchum of the 25th infantry, whose good fortune it was to be detached with his company, by order of major Jessup, to attack a much superior force whilst the battalion was engaged with another body of the enemy. Capt. Ketchum gallantly sustained himself in the execution of his orders, till the battalion had cleared its own front in order to march to his support.

The good conduct of capt. Harrison, commanded

by major Levensworth, and observed by myself, was of another kind. A cannon ball shattered and carried away part of his leg. The captain preserved a perfect serenity under the tortures of his wound, and utterly refused any assistance from the ranks until the enemy should be beaten. So glorious a display of fortitude had the happiest effect.

Of the three battalions of infantry composing the 1st brigade, the first consisted of the 9th and a detachment of the 22d regt. under command of major Leavenworth. The 2d battalion, or the 11th regt. was gallantly conducted towards its place, in order of battle, by col. Campbell, who being early wounded, was succeeded by major M'Neil. Major Jessup commanded the 25th regiment, or the remaining battalion of the brigade. Of these three excellent officers, it would be difficult to say which was the most meritorious, or most conspicuously engaged. The 25th regiment having been detached to my left, to turn the enemy's right wing, was rested in a wood, major Jessup was less under my personal observation than the other commanders; but I had every evidence of the able dispositions he made of his corps, as well by the report of my aids, as by the effect he produced on that part of the enemy's line, immediately opposed to him; and which contributed very much to the general success of the day. Major Jessup had his horse shot under him.

The other two battalions, with an enlarged interval between them, received the enemy in open plain—that under major Leavenworth, parallel to the attack—that under major M'Neil, with its left wing thrown forward to take the enemy in front, and flank at the same time. Capt. Towson, who commenced the fire before the troops were in the order of battle, immediately afterwards advanced to the front of the extreme right with 3 pieces of artillery, and took post on the river. Majors Leavenworth and M'Neil made prompt dispositions to receive the charge—The fire of these corps, (including the artillery,) produced a prodigious effect in the enemy's ranks. That of major M'Neil was the most effective, from the oblique position which his corps judiciously occupied. The enemy's batteries were also admirably served; to the fire of which all the corps were exposed—that of major Leavenworth more particularly. This cannonade, however, did not prevent the latter from preserving his corps in the most excellent order, at all times prepared, to advance or to fire, to give, or to receive, the charge.

Captain Towson finally silenced the enemy's most effective battery, by blowing up an ammunition wagon, which produced great confusion. Turning next a heavy discharge of cannon on the enemy's infantry, now nearly in contact with our line, advancing to the charge—the enemy could not long sustain this accumulation of fire—he broke, and fled to his strong works behind Chippewa. All the corps pursued with promptitude.

To mention them in the order of their rank, (I know of no other in this case) majors Jessup, Leavenworth, and M'Neil, and capt. Towson, deserve, in my humble opinion, every thing which conspicuous skill and gallantry can wish from a grateful country.

I cannot close this account of meritorious conduct, without mentioning the great services rendered me by those two gallant young soldiers, lieuts. Worth and Watts, my aids.

There was no danger they did not cheerfully encounter, in communicating my orders: and by their zeal and intrepidity, won the admiration, as they had before the esteem, of the whole brigade. They both rendered essential service at critical moments, by assisting the commandants of corps in forming

the troops, under circumstances which precluded the voice from being heard.

This conduct has been handsomely acknowledged by the officers of the line, who have joined in requesting that it might be particularly noticed.

My brigade major, lieut. Smith, rendered me every assistance which his accidental situation on foot permitted; he is entitled to my thanks.

During the action, major Wood, of the engineers, and capt. Harris of the dragoons, whose troop could not act, came up, and very handsomely tendered their services. The latter had his horse shot under him.

It is proper that I should take this opportunity to mention the case of capt. Crooker, of the 9th regt. of infantry, in the affair of the 4th of July, on the same ground on which the action of the 5th was fought.

I have already had the honor to mention this case verbally to the commanding general.

It is due to the gallant individual more particularly concerned, that his conduct should be formally noticed.

My brigade constituted the advance of the army. In descending on the left bank of the Niagara, from fort Erie, we met an advanced corps of the enemy at Black creek, strongly posted behind that stream.—Capt. Towson, who was with the advance, obliged the enemy to fall back, who, on retreating, took up the bridge over the creek. Captain Crooker, who flanked out to the left of our march, who crossed this stream some distance above the bridge, and was pursuing the enemy, just as the head of the brigade column arrived at the bridge, which could not be passed until the pioneers had replaced the boards which the enemy had hastily removed.

Whilst this operation was going on, capt. Crooker, immediately within my view, was suddenly enveloped by a troop of the 19th light dragoons, composing a part of the enemy's rear guard. He fought his way to a house, then near to him, turned upon the dragoons, and put them to flight. Capts. Hull and Harrison, and lieut. Randolph, with a small party, were at the same time marching to the support of captain Crooker, and arrived just as the enemy took to flight. I have witnessed nothing more gallant in partisan war, than was the conduct of capt. Crooker and his company.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,
W. SCOTT, *gen. 1st brigade.*

C. K. Gardner, *adjutant-general.*

Queenston Heights, July 16th, 1814.

SIR—In pursuance of your instructions to me, to move round fort George, interrupt the enemy's communications with the country, and reconnoitre his works, I marched yesterday morning at reveille, accompanied by that excellent officer, major Wood, of the engineers, with the whole of my brigade, and two pieces of artillery under captain Ritchie, of the regular army, by the way of St. David's and the Cross roads to lake Ontario, where we had an opportunity to examine the northern face of forts Royal and Niagara, about two miles distant. From the lake I returned to the Cross roads, moved in upon fort George, drove the enemy's pickets, and formed the brigade upon the plains, in full view, and within a mile of the fort. Lieutenant-colonel Wilcocks with his command, captains Hull, Harding and Freeman, with their companies of New-York volunteers, and captain Flemming, with part of our indian warriors, advanced under cover of a tuft of woods, within musket shot of the fort, and afforded major Wood a fair opportunity to examine the works.

After remaining an hour and a half, and having accomplished the object of the expedition, I returned

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1814.

WHOLE NO. 154.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit—VIRGIL.

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slowly around the south side of fort George and joined general Ripley on the Niagara, and with his brigade returned to camp at nine in the evening.

The enemy fired but a few shots from his batteries, and with the exception of two or three small parties that were sent out and immediately driven back by our light troops, kept close within his works, until we were retiring, when several pieces of artillery were sent out of the fort, and a brisk fire commenced on our rear.

We lost not a man killed, and but two (both of colonel Swif's regiment) wounded. Lieutenant Fontaine of the artillery, and one of captain Boughton's officers, had their horses killed under them by cannon shot.

But I have to regret the loss of five men of captain Boughton's fine company of New-York cavalry, made prisoners. They are victims of your own generous policy of suffering the inhabitants who profess neutrality to remain undisturbed. The safety of my brigade required me to place videttes at the several roads leading from fort George and crossing my line of march at right angles. Five of them were surprised and taken by a party of fifteen or twenty militia who live on the road, but who had secreted themselves in the woods on our approach, and were advised of all our movements and positions by the women who were thronging around us on our march. Some of these men I am informed have been in our camp professing friendship.

The conduct of every part of my command was such as not only to meet my approbation, but, considering the description of force, to excite my highest admiration. They performed a march of thirty miles, drove in the enemy's pickets, lay for some time under his batteries, retired in good order, and in every movement of the day exhibited examples of order, fortitude and gallantry, which would have been honorable to the oldest troops.

I have the honor to be, &c.

P. B. PORTER,

Brig. Gen. Com. Volunteers.

Major General JACOB BROWN,

Com. 2d division, U. S. army.

Agreeably to general orders, I transmit the following report:

At the commencement of the action of the 5th July, captain Towson's company of artillery, with the first brigade, was solely engaged with the enemy—he maintained his position on the right and kept up a spirited and destructive fire during the advance of the enemy. Amidst the fire and charge of the enemy, the captain and his subalterns, lieutenants Campbell and Schmuck and lieutenant Randolph of the infantry, commanding the reserve of artillery, behaved with great gallantry—and I am proud to say, tended greatly to check the impetuosity of the enemy.

At an early part of the battle, the captain's piece was thrown out of action by a twenty-four pound shot from the enemy; yet his zeal and exertions were given with his characteristic spirit to the remaining pieces, and he reports handsomely of the conduct of his officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

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About the time that my command commenced their charge, and at the moment they broke, captain Ritchie's company of artillery, and one piece (a twelve-pounder) of captain Biddle's company of artillery under lieutenant Hall, participated in the action. The captains, officers, non-commissioned officers and men, conducted themselves as brave and faithful soldiers, and the whole artillery then on the field pursued, under the fire of the enemy's batteries, with rapidity, and saw them precipitate themselves within their works. At this period of the action two eighteen-pounders under captain Williams, and the remainder of captain Biddle's artillery were brought upon the field, but those officers reluctantly quitted the ground without being permitted to open battery upon the enemy's works.

To particularize, if all had been engaged from first to last, would be invidious, but in this case, captain Towson and company deserve particular mention. The captain, being so fortunate as to be ordered in advance with his company of artillery, only, had an opportunity of shewing his gallantry and distinguishing himself, officers and soldiers, above others. With due respect, yours, &c.

J. HINDMAN, *Maj. Com. Bat. Art.*

C. K. Gardner, *Adj. Gen.*

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Chippawa, July 10, 1814.

Brigadier-general Porter congratulates the corps under his command, on the successful operations and brilliant achievements of the American army, during the past week. The crossing of the Niagara on the 3d, and the surprise and capture of the fort and garrison of Erie, without the loss of a man, afforded the fullest evidence of the talents of the major-general, and was a certain presage of the success which was to follow.

The action of Chippawa in which the volunteers took so conspicuous a part, will ever be remembered to the honor of the American arms. It was commenced by about 800 Pennsylvania volunteers and Indian warriors, who met about the same number of British militia and Indians, overthrew and drove them behind the main line of the British army, destroying at least 150, and annihilating, it is believed, this description of the enemy's force.

The British regulars were met by general Scott's brigade, and defeated in the most gallant and masterly style, and the whole of the enemy driven across the Chippawa, when they destroyed the bridges and retired to their strong works. Colonel Fenton's regiment of volunteers again distinguished itself by its steadiness and courage in advancing in column and forming a line with the regular troops on the plain, in face of the enemy's batteries, and under a tremendous cannonade. Our loss, though severe, is very trifling compared with that of the enemy, which was five hundred. We have however, to regret the loss of lieutenant-colonel Bull, major Galloway and captain White, of the Pennsylvania volunteers, whose zeal and gallantry in pursuit led them with others directly upon the British regular line: exhausted by fatigue, they were made prisoners. We lost also, two distinguished chiefs of the Onondaga and Oneida tribes, who were killed. The New York volunteers did not arrive until the day after the bat-

tle; but they have since given the fullest evidence of their determination to emulate the example set them by the other part of the corps, by their conduct in forcing a passage over the Chippawa, on the 8th instant, and the readiness with which they volunteered in building a bridge under the fire of the enemy's batteries.

In short, the brigadier is satisfied that the whole corps will continue to distinguish itself by its courage and good conduct, and at the close of the campaign deserve and receive the thanks of their country.

By order of brigadier general P. B. PORTER,
Com'dg Vols.
D. FRASER, Lt. 15th U. S. Infantry,
and Vol. Aid de Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Queenston, July 13, 1814.

It is with sorrow that the commanding general has to announce the death of that brave and valuable officer, brigadier general Swift, of the volunteers from the state of New York. He was killed last evening, nobly struggling in the cause of his country; and it is to be regretted that the affair, though successful, was not of that magnitude to compensate for his loss. He will be buried with the honors due to his rank, this afternoon at six o'clock. The funeral will be conducted by brigadier general Porter. His body will be interred on the opposite side of the river, and the artillery will fire the necessary salute. By order of the major-general.

C. K. GARDNER, Adj. Gen.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Queenston, July 13, 1814.

It is with the most painful sensations that brig. gen. Porter announces the death of his friend and companion in arms, brigadier general JOSH SWIFT. He yesterday generously volunteered his services to the commanding general to reconnoitre the enemy's position and works at Fort George, accompanied by a party of 120 volunteers, and having by the most judicious arrangements succeeded in capturing, without the discharge of a gun, an outpost, a piquet with a corporal and 5 men, from whom he expected to obtain important information, he was assassinated by one of the prisoners, who after begging for and receiving quarters, shot him through the breast.

The alarm occasioned by the discharge of the gun immediately brought towards the ground a patrolling party of the enemy, about 50 or 60 strong, when general Swift forced his men, advanced at their head upon the patrol and commenced a successful engagement, when he fell, exhausted by his wounds. The other officers of his command, of whom notice will be hereafter taken, animated by the example of heroism and fortitude which had been set them, fought, beat and drove the enemy into Fort George, from which they were not more than half a mile distant, and then returned, bearing their wounded and exiring general with them.

It is impossible for brig. gen. Porter to express the poignancy of his own grief, or to appreciate the loss which the corps has sustained in the fall of this excellent officer. After serving his country for seven years in the war of the revolution, he again stepped forward as a volunteer, to give the aid of his experience in support of the violated rights of his country; and never was that country called on to lament the loss of a firmer patriot or a braver man.

He will be interred at 6 o'clock this afternoon with military honors. The brigade will parade at 5 P. M.

By order of brig. gen. P. B. Porter,
JACOB DOX, A. D. C.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

Adjutant General's Office, H. Q. Montreal, 13th July, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.—His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces has received from lieut. gen. Drummond the official report of major gen. Riall, of the sortie which took place on the fifth inst. from the lines of Chippewa.

His excellency derives a proud consolation in the undaunted gallantry and exemplary discipline displayed by the troops in the unequal contest. Maj. gen. Riall represents lieut. col. Pearson in command of a detachment of light troops—lieut. col. Gordon of the Royal—lieut. col. the marquis of Tweeddale 100th regt. maj. Evans, 8th or King's regt.; major Risle, 19th light dragoons, and capt. Mackonaclie, royal artillery, to have afforded the most able support in the zealous and judicious command of their respective corps;—and that the zeal and intelligence evinced by his aid-de-camp, capt. Holland, captain Elliott, deputy assistant quarter master general—lieut. Fox, royals, acting brigade major and staff adjutant Greig, merited his approbation; and that the conduct of lieut. col. Dickson Lincoln, was most exemplary.

His excellency laments the loss of so many valuable officers and men, but this sentiment is greatly aggravated by the disappointment and mortification he has experienced in learning that Fort Erie, entrusted to the charge of major Buck, 8th or King's regiment, was surrendered on the evening of the 3d inst. by capitulation, without having made an adequate defence.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing.

Royal artillery—1 rank and file killed—4 rank and file wounded.

Royal artillery drivers—1 subaltern wounded.

1st or royal Scots—1 captain, 4 sergeants, 48 rank and file killed—1 field officer, 2 captains, 7 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 121 rank and file wounded—30 rank and file missing.

8th or King's regiment—3 rank and file killed—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant and 22 rank and file wounded.

100th regt.—2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 64 rank and file killed—1 field officer, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 114 rank and file wounded—1 subaltern missing.

Militia—2 capt. 1 subaltern, 9 rank and file killed—1 field officer, 3 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 11 rank and file wounded—1 sergeant, 14 rank and file missing.

Royal XIX. light dragoons—1 sergeant, 5 rank file wounded.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Royal Scots—capt. Baile.

100th regt.—lieut. Gibbons, and ensign Rea.

Militia—captains Rowe and Turney, and lieut. M'Donnell.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

General staff—capt. Holland, aid-de-camp to major general Riall severely, not dangerously.

Royal artillery drivers—lieut. Jack, slightly.

1st or royal Scots—lieut. col. Gordon, slightly.

Capt. Bird and Wilson severely, and prisoners; and lieut. W. Campbell, severely, lieuts. Fox, Jackson and Hendrick, severely and not dangerously; lieut. M'Donald, slightly; lieut. A. Campbell and Connell, severely.

8th, or King's regt. lieut. Boyde.

100th regt.—lieut. col. the marquis of Tweeddale, severely not dangerously; captain Sherrard, do do; captain Sleigh, severely; lieuts. Williams, Lyon and Valentine; lieut. Fortune, wounded and missing, supposed prisoner; ensigns Clarke and Johnson and adj. Hingston.

Militia.—Lieut. col. Dickson, slightly; lieut. Cle-

nation, to which I am indebted for the vindication of my honor, to remind your royal highness of what you know, that after open persecution and mysterious inquiries, upon undefined charges, the malice of my enemies fell entirely upon themselves; and that I was restored by the king, with the advice of his ministers, to the full enjoyment of my rank in the court, upon my complete acquittal. Since his majesty's lamented illness, I have demanded, in the face of parliament and the country, to be proved guilty, or to be treated as innocent. I have been declared innocent—I will not submit to be treated as guilty.

"Sir, your royal highness may possibly refuse to read this letter. But the world must know that I have written it; and they will see my real motives for foregoing, in this instance, the rights of my rank. Occasions, however, may arise (one, I trust, is far distant,) when I must appear in public, and your royal highness must be present also. Can your royal highness leave contemplated the full extent of your declaration? Has your royal highness forgotten the approaching marriage of our daughter, and the possibility of our coronation?"

"I waive my rights in a case where I am not absolutely bound to assert them, in order to relieve the queen, as far as I can, from the painful situation in which she is placed by your royal highness; not from any consciousness of blame; not from any doubt of the existence of those rights, or of my own worthiness to enjoy them.

"Sir, the time you have selected for this proceeding is calculated to make it peculiarly galling.—Many illustrious strangers have already arrived in England; amongst the rest, as I am informed, the illustrious heir of the house of Orange, who has announced himself to me as my future son-in-law. From that society I am unjustly excluded. Others are expected, of rank equal to your own, to rejoice with your royal highness in the peace of Europe. My daughter will, for the first time, appear in the splendor and publicity becoming the approaching heiress of the presumptive heiress of this empire. This season your royal highness has chosen for treating me with fresh and unprovoked indignity; and of all his majesty's subjects, I alone am prevented by your royal highness from appearing in my place, to partake of the general joy, and am deprived of the indulgence in those feelings of pride and affection permitted to every mother but me.

"I am, sir,

"Your royal highness's faithful wife,
"CAROLINE, P."

Connaught House, May, 26, 1814.

The Queen to the Princess of Wales.

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 23, 1814.

"The Queen considers it to be her duty to lose no time in acquainting the princess of Wales, that she has received a communication from her son the prince regent, in which he states, that her majesty's intention of holding two drawing rooms in the ensuing month having been notified to the public, he must declare, that he considers that his own presence at her court cannot be dispensed with; that he desires it may be distinctly understood, for the reasons of which he alone can be the judge, to be his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet the princess of Wales upon any occasion, either in public or private.

"The Queen is thus placed under the painful necessity of intimating to the princess of Wales the impossibility of her majesty's receiving her royal highness at her drawing rooms.

"CHARLOTTE, R."

Answer of the princess of Wales to the Queen.

"MADAM—I have received the letter which your majesty has done me the honor to address to me, prohibiting my appearance at the public drawing rooms which will be held by your majesty in the ensuing month, with great surprise and regret.

"I will not presume to discuss with your majesty topics which must be as painful to your majesty as to myself.

"Your majesty is well acquainted with the affectionate regard with which the king was so kind as to honor me, up to the period of his majesty's indisposition, which no one of his majesty's subjects has so much cause to lament as myself; and that his majesty was graciously pleased to bestow upon me the most unequivocal and gratifying proof of his attachment and approbation, by his public reception of me at his court, at a season of severe and unmerited affliction, when his protection was most necessary to me. There I have since uninterruptedly paid my respects to your majesty. I am now without appeal or protector. But I cannot so far forget my duty to the king and myself, as to surrender my right to appear at any public drawing room to be held by your majesty.

"That I may not, however, add to the difficulty and uneasiness of your majesty's situation, I yield in the present instance, to the will of his royal highness the prince regent, announced to me by your majesty, and shall not present myself at the drawing room of the next month.

"It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to enquire of your majesty the reasons of his royal highness the prince regent for this harsh proceeding, of which his royal highness can alone be the judge. I am unconscious of offence; and in that reflection, I must endeavor to find consolation for all the mortifications I experience; even for this, the last, the most unexpected and the most severe; the prohibition given to me alone, not to appear before your majesty, to offer any congratulations upon the happy termination of those calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, in the presence of the illustrious personages who will, in all probability, be assembled at your majesty's court, with whom I am so closely connected by birth and marriage.

"I beseech your majesty to do me an act of justice, to which, in the present circumstances, your majesty is the only person competent, by acquainting those illustrious strangers with the motives of personal consideration towards your majesty which alone induces me to abstain from the exercise of my right to appear before your majesty; and that I do now, as I have done at all times, defy the malice of my enemies to fix upon me the shadow of any one imputation which could render me unworthy of their society or regard.

"Your majesty will, I am sure, not be displeased that I should relieve myself from a suspicion of disrespect towards your majesty, by making public the cause of my absence from court, at a time when the duties of my station would otherwise particularly demand my attendance.

"I have the honor to be, your majesty's most obedient daughter-in law and servant,

"CAROLINE, P."

Connaught house, May 24, 1814.

Postage.

I have paid at least \$100 for letters like the following; which is published in *extenso* (the name of the writer, &c. only omitted) as a *momento* for gentlemen asking favors. In general, the numbers of the *Re-*

gister that are missing or damaged in the mail, or, after receipt, accidentally lost or destroyed, are freely supplied; but it is not right that I should pay postage for my willingness to oblige. It is the mere want of reflection that has subjected us to this tax— for, certainly, no one would make us pay 25 cents, (as in the present instance) for doing him a service, if he thought one moment on the subject.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

H. Niles, Esq.

SIR—I, with regret that I find myself obliged to embrace the liberal offer you make in your prospectus, of supplying missing papers. From the great care of packing up and extreme regularity of the delivery of the numbers generally, I had hoped I should not be obliged to call on you for extra numbers; but as those missing are important, you will oblige me by transmitting them to ———.

No. — of vol. —.

No. — of vol. —.

Sir, your obedient servant,
July 22, 1814.

Fire-Engines for Factories.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

New-Jersey, July 29th 1814.

SIR—It is with great pleasure I observe your particular attention to the manufactures of the United States, and am happy to see that the "home influence," or a disposition to foster and protect our manufacturing establishments is rapidly gaining ground. I am desirous to aid the same good work of protection, from a conviction that agriculture is our primary resource and dependence, and that manufactures are the best support of agriculture, and of course one of the main pillars of our wealth and national independence.

I lately saw pass my house, a large fire engine, built at the expence of several hundred dollars, on its way to the cotton mill of a spirited proprietor. It immediately occurred to me that a forcing pump may be applied to the machinery of every cotton, paper, or other manufacturing mill, at an expence of not more than thirty or forty dollars, which would convey water to the top of the building, or, by means of a hose, to any part of it—a fire may be thus extinguished by one person's putting the water wheel in motion, the pump in gear, if not previously done, and directing the hose where necessary, while to move and work a fire engine, to supply it with water, and direct the hose, will require an assemblage of twenty or thirty persons, and then its operation will not be so immediate or effectual.

I beg leave to suggest that a pump be erected in the manner usual at paper mills and distilleries, where there is a command of water, instead of the upper box or valve in the piston of the pump, let the piston be solid and well fitted to the pump—above the lower box or valve in the pump and below the stroke of the piston, enter horizontally or obliquely a wooden pipe, the same as the pump, in this pipe fix near the pump, a box or valve firmly fitted—let the pipe lead from the pump into a hoghead made for the purpose, and strongly headed and hooped, placed near the pump, or if not sufficiently strong, into one of Mr. Hare's patent beer barrels—pass a wooden pipe through the top of the hoghead or barrel, of smaller dimensions than the pipe leading into it, and extending in the hoghead or barrel about three fourths of its depth—let the pipe extend the other way to the height of the house, for the convenience of conducting hoses or other pipes to every part of the building—let every part be air tight as well as water tight—put the pump

in motion and the water will immediately be thrown on the top of the house, or by means of a hose or other pipes, may be conducted into any part of it.

I request that you will give this hint publicity, that those who choose may avail themselves of it, and that no vain pretender may attempt to obtain a patent for it, and endeavor to impede its general use, as has been the case with another plan on a former occasion.

I leave you to estimate the advantage to the nation by the introduction of this machinery, and the consequent reduction of the risk and insurance of our manufacturing establishments, and am, sir, respectfully yours.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I have conversed with a gentleman who says that the idea of attaching a forcing pump to a cotton mill is not new, and that he has heard it mentioned before—notwithstanding I forward this to you, and you are at liberty to use it as you may think proper.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the congress of the United States, from an extraordinary occasion for convening them. I do, by these presents, appoint Monday the nineteenth day of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective senators and representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of U. S. the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE,

Secretary of State.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 9.

By our paper of this day, it will be seen that congress is called upon to convene at an earlier day than that fixed on by the act of the last session. The reasons for this last call will be disclosed by the President at the proper time, and an attempt to anticipate them would be useless, if not unbecoming in us. The momentous changes which have recently taken place in the political state of Europe, affecting, as they do, our interests and our prospects, will present to the mind of every reader, at least one of the considerations which probably induced the measure

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant and Inspector-General's office.

Washington July 28, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER. When controversies arise on the interpretation and application of the rules and regulations for the better government of the army, in relation to rank, the commanding officer of the district, army or post, where such controversy may occur, is authorized and directed to institute a court of enquiry, whose duty it shall be to examine and report opinions on the cases respectively coming before them; which opinions, if confirmed by the said

commanding officer, will be final and conclusive in the case or cases to which they apply.

JOHN R. BELL, *1st. Insp. Gen.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant and Inspector-general's office,
Washington, August 1, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER. All regimental surgeons and surgeon's mates, either on furlough or on the recruiting service, will immediately join their respective regiments. Those who do not, will without delay report the cause to this office.

By order of the secretary of war.

JOHN R. BELL, *1st. Insp. Gen.*

Melville Prison, July 13, 1814. We, the undersigned, in behalf of the prisoners confined in Melville Prison, beg leave to express their highest approbation of the official conduct of Mr. Mitchell agent for American prisoners of war at this depot, and to return him our sincere thanks for his exertions in our behalf, and of those who were so unfortunate as to be sent to England, as we are confident that nothing on the part of Mr. Mitchell was omitted to prevent their going.

Signed in behalf of all the officers confined at the depot of Melville Island.

GEO. H. FELLOWS,
THOS. CLOUTMAN,
JOSEPH STROUT,
JOHN MCLOUD,
WM. SLONE,

EASTPORT.—We have some minor particulars of the capture of Eastport by the British, communicated by our officers paroled there, and arrived at Boston. The force that came against the place consisted of one ship of 74 guns, one of 60, three sloops of war, and 3 transports, having on board 2000 land troops. They appear to have expected considerable resistance, and would hardly believe major Putnam, when he returned but 59 men, 11 of whom were sick. The second day after the capture the militia were mustered and deprived of their arms, among which were 2 brass 6 pounders belonging to Massachusetts. The deputy collector, a fellow named Corney, had taken the oath of allegiance and was continued in the office. The enemy also obtained possession of the custom-house bonds through a person named Rodgers.* The town previous to its capture was thronged by smuggling English and Americans, and this character appears to have belonged to the chief part of the inhabitants—when the American flag was struck “some of them huzzed, and others, men of influence, observed ‘now we shall get rid of the tax-gatherers—now the d—d democrats will get it.’” But they found to their sorrow that they all were treated alike. The representative of this place in the legislature of Massachusetts, named J. D. Weston, one of those who talked about French influence, &c. first took the oath, and is “one of his majesty’s justices of the peace.” The meeting-house had been converted into a barracks, and filled with soldiers, and their *ladies*. All the vessels were confiscated and the greater part of the private property of the people seized, and appropriated to the use of the conquerors.—Houses were occupied *sans ceremonie*, and many abuses committed, the reports of the English printers to the contrary notwithstanding; and the vile population of Eastport appears to suffer what they richly deserve, unpitied. The *Boston Palladium*,

* Another account says that the bonds were saved, but that this John Rodgers, from Kennebeck, seized the custom-house officer by the collar as he was removing the other papers, and detained him until the British officers came up.

fearful that this act of the enemy may be made out an *invasion* of Massachusetts, labors to shew that the territory really belonged to Great Britain, (the people certainly did, in fact, if not in form) therefore “it is to be considered by the British as only taking possession of and establishing a post on their own frontier”—this enemy-consideration should have weight with us, particularly when we recollect that Britain never carried on a war for conquest—no!—no!—neither in Ireland or India, or any where else!—When sir Thomas Hardy’s proclamation, inviting the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance, was posted up, some person attached to the army, very spiritedly posted up a counterpaper, cautioning the people against swearing alliance to king George. The following is a copy of the paper:

“Whereas, since the conquest of this island by his Britannic majesty’s forces under the command of sir Thomas Hardy, and lieut. col. Andrew Pilkington, it appears, by a proclamation published by virtue of their authority, that the citizens of this place are to chose either an eternal allegiance to his majesty George the 3d, (from whose yoke our fathers freed us) or an abandonment of their property on this island; it becomes their duty seriously to consider whether they will renounce for ever the rights and privileges of American citizens, or accept the terms of the oath of allegiance for themselves, their heirs and successors, or like good men, and true to their country and honor, refuse such oath of abject submission, and appeal at once to the virtue and generosity of the American people for reparation. If the oath be taken, you cannot dare to stand by the side of your bleeding country in the hour of her distress; but you and your children forever must be considered the subjects of Britain. Never let it be said by your children, *Our fathers basely sold what their fathers bravely won*. If you do not take the oath, you are still freemen and honorable Americans and can meet your fellow-citizens with a pure heart. If you do take the oath, you will be considered degraded in their eyes forever.

“A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty,
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage.”

“A TRUE AMERICAN.”

About 9 o’clock in the morning, after many had read the above paper, it was taken down by the British officers, who were highly exasperated at the attempt to prevent the Americans from perjuring themselves.

COMMODORE DECATUR, on receiving the news of general Brown’s late victory, fired a salute to the President. According to the notions of the *Boston* senate, he must be a very “immoral and irreligious” man.

ONTARIO. Our fleet, under the gallant *Chauncey*, is on the lake. It sailed from *Sackett’s Harbor* on Monday the first inst. The commodore was not restored to health, but in a convalescent state. The enemy was also on the lake the day before he sailed—if we have been fortunate enough to bring him to action, the “tide” of the campaign will be materially changed. Many have been impatient at the delay of the fleet; that delay, appears, to have disconcerted *Brown’s* plans; which, had they been accomplished, would have been the most splendid *coup de main* that any nation could have boasted of—not an *Englishman* would have been left on this side of *York*—but, no doubt, the zeal of *Chauncey* to co-operate with him was restrained by imperious circumstances.

INDIAN MURDERS. A Mrs. Regan and her two children, with four other children (her nephews or nieces) were murdered by the *British allies* on Wood river, Illinois Ter. on Sunday evening the 10th ult and mangled with peculiar cruelty. Mrs. R. wa

far advanced in pregnancy. Fifty rangers went in pursuit of the monsters.

TRADE. Seventy waggon loads of fine British cloths, lately arrived from *Canada*. The duty on these articles was secured at *Burlington, Vt.*

A *New-York* paper has an advertisement for the sale of nearly 800 packages of British goods, at that place.

BLOCKADE. The *London Gazette* has announced the blockade of the whole American coast.

BALTIMORE. At least nine-tenths of the *foreign* trade of the United States, prosecuted *honestly*, under our own flag, is now carried on in the famous *Baltimore* schooners. We have accounts of the arrival of some of them out or home almost every day.

A **CARTEL** ship, the *Mary*, has arrived at Salem with 104 prisoners from Halifax—off Cape Sable was boarded by the *Dragon 74*, from the Chesapeake, with a large number of stolen negroes.

THE PRESIDENT AND PLANTAGENET.—From the *New-York Evening Post*.—"A gentleman who has lately arrived at Boston from Bermuda, where he has been for some time past, states that when commodore Rodgers' official account of his late cruise arrived there, a considerable sensation was excited on account of his statement that a British 74 gunship had avoided him.—Captain Lloyd of the *Plantagenet* very honorably confirmed the whole statement, saying, it was strictly true; that he did avoid a meeting with commodore Rodgers, and he had demanded a court of enquiry to investigate his conduct. He stated that his crew had been in a state of mutiny for three days previous to his seeing commodore Rodgers, and his ship was in such a state of confusion, that if the commodore had come up with him he must have surrendered with very little resistance; the greatest part of his crew being then confined in irons. He was under the necessity of leaving the American coast the next day after he saw commodore Rodgers; a number of his men are now in irons, and it is thought that several of them will be executed. It was supposed at Bermuda that the captain would be honorably acquitted."

Another person has arrived at *Boston* who was lately on board the *Endymion* frigate—he informs that he conversed some time with her commander, capt. Hope, and among other questions asked him what he thought of commodore Rodgers, when he sought an engagement with the 74, off Sandy Hook. He answered, that he had entertained doubts as to his courage, &c. but his conduct on that occasion had led him to entertain a *different* opinion, and stated that the commodore's letter to the secretary of the navy, giving the particulars of the same, was substantially correct; that the 74 which he stood for at that time was the *Plantagenet*, capt. Lloyd; that he thought capt. Lloyd's conduct on that occasion was very correct, as his crew had been in a state of mutiny for one or two days previous, and on that account was obliged to leave the station next day, and that capt. Lloyd would no doubt be tried by a court martial, but he had not the least doubt he would be honorably acquitted. Such was capt. Hope's statement, and he said it was known to be a fact by every British officer on the coast.

The *New-York Gazette* of the 26th ult. says—"We were yesterday satisfactorily informed, that not only the *Plantagenet* was off the Hook, but that the *Loire* frigate was at the same time wide in the offing when commodore Rogers entered this port in the President frigate. The *Loire* was in the south-east quarter, with the wind at the southward and westward, standing in under a press of canvas. These facts are collected from the statement furnished by Mr. Topsham, as it relates to the *Plantagenet*, and fully ascer-

tained as it relates to the *Loire*, having been received here from an official source."

To close this matter, we shall pass over without notice the malevolent insinuations and dirty hints of the *British* prints in the United States, when *Rodgers* stated that had offered battle to the *Plantagenet 74*, and go immediately to the more hardy falsehood of one *acknowledged* to be in the pay of "*his* majesty," as our printers call the idiot king of England, by way of eminence.

A late "*Federal Republican*" contains a long dialogue between col. *Plater* (a distinguished "federalist" of Maryland) and lieutenant *Dickinson*, of the *Loire* frigate, then in the *Patuxent*, who had landed with a party on his farm. The col. appears from this statement to have conducted himself with great prudence, carefully avoiding every thing that might implicate the character of his country; and, sometime hence, when we shall collect and publish *neglected events of the war*, this article shall be inserted to his honor. But the following part of the dialogue is all that relates to the present occasion:

"*Lieut. Dickinson*.—What is the opinion of your people as to commodore Rodgers' account of the force that threatened him off New-York?"

Col. Plater. In what way—I don't understand you.

Lieut. D. Why this frigate [the *Loire*] of 38 guns and a little schooner captured the day before, were the *line of battle ships* described by the commodore in his letter to the secretary of the navy. We made sail after him believing him to be ———; but Rodgers was too quick headed.

PEACE RUMORS.—Captain Goreham, arrived at New-York in the Spanish ship *San Josef* (to assist in navigating which he was put on board by captain Kerr of the *Acasta*, see page 415), reports that captain Kerr expressed his belief that there would be a speedy peace between the United States and Great Britain.

The like opinion, or belief, is ascribed to British officers on the lines.

The *Boston Centinel*, of the 6th instant, alluding, we presume, to the article inserted below, says—

The report of Thursday, said to have been brought by the cartel from Halifax, that the negotiation at Ghent had been broken off, was an impudent fabrication. On the contrary, though the people in Halifax generally were growing rich by the war, it was the opinion of the governor, and the most intelligent people there, that peace would grow out of the negotiation at Ghent, and be concluded before Christmas.

NEGOCIATION. *London, May 30.* We have authority to state, that there is no foundation for the report of the mission of Lord Gambier, and others to the Hague, to treat for peace with the American commissioners.

[The *London* article lately copied into the American papers, which said Lord Gambier was going to the Hague, &c. was dated 28th of May.]

INTERESTING.—The following is entitled to consideration. It is an extract of a letter to the editors of the (*Baltimore*) American from their correspondent at *Washington*, dated August 9—

In confirmation of what I wrote to you yesterday respecting the favorable dispositions of Holland towards us, and the prospect of peace between America and England, as held out by Mr. Changuion, the Dutch envoy, the following authentic extract is copied for you from a letter received here from a highly respectable gentleman in Boston, who had a formal conversation with the minister on his first ar-

"It would be pleasing if col. P. would supply this dash. Let the fellow be unmasked. No."

val there. The letter is dated the second inst. and says:—"Mr Changuin assured me, that his government was very anxious that the trade between the two countries should be as extensive as formerly, and as we had never been at war, the people of Holland were very friendly towards those of the United States. He informed me that he saw Messrs. Gallatin and Boyard at Amsterdam in March. I asked what was the general impression in Holland on the result of the negotiations at Ghent; he replied that it was thought a peace between the United States and Great Britain would result therefrom."

The expected proclamation convening congress next month, has at length appeared.—The considerations including that very proper measure are not difficult to be comprehended. Government know not at what moment they may receive the result of the negotiations at Ghent. If that result should be a treaty, no delay ought to take place in its ratification or rejection; and the presence of congress is on that account necessary. If, on the contrary, the progress of the negotiation should disclose dispositions on the part of the enemy presenting an insuperable bar to an honorable peace at this time, speedy additional provisions will become essential to strengthen the security to the present and future creditors of government for the punctual payment of the interests and final reimbursement of the principal of their loans, and to place the public credit on a still more firm and solid footing, by authorising the laying of additional taxes, and pledging the resources of the nation in the most satisfactory manner for the redemption of the nation's engagements.—Other military and naval preparations than those heretofore authorised, would also be necessary, and it is highly probable that the subject of a national bank will again come before Congress."

MICHILMACKINAC.—A letter dated "Fort Gratiot, rapids of river St. Clair, July 13," says—"The land forces arrived here yesterday, having marched by land fifteen miles through a very ugly and wet country, and without even a path the quarter part of the way. The vessels were detained by head-winds, to-day they have a fair wind and the Niagara and Lawrence have just passed over the rapids, and anchored in Lake Huron; the Caledonia, Porcupine and Tygress, are now passing the rapids. The troops are ordered to be ready to embark in one hour. If the wind is good we will be before Mackinaw in three days. Our force will be 550 or 600 strong.—Report says that of the enemy is 400 regulars and 1000 Canadians and Indians."

A letter from Chillicothe, dated August 2, says—"We have just heard that colonel Croghan is in possession of Mackinaw and St. Joseph's. He went first to St. Joseph's and took possession of that post; from which he went to Mackinaw, and found it evacuated, and took possession of it also. The British and Indians robbed the inhabitants of all the provisions, &c. they had, and government has sent up a considerable supply to their relief."

DEFENCE.—The defence of Baltimore and Washington cities, and their neighborhood, is assuming great power and respectability. Without saying anything that can be useful to the enemy, the following statement may interest our friends:

The Baltimore city brigade consists of one full regiment of artillery (besides the *Marine* artillery, 200 strong) with from 70 to 90 pieces of cannon, on travelling carriages—one company of horse artillery—one regiment of cavalry—one battalion of rifle-men and five regiments of infantry, found with all the needful munitions, and the greater part well disciplined. Adjacent to the city a body of hardy fellows from the interior, 2000 strong, is encamped. The

United States' forces, artillery, infantry, sea-fencibles, or scamen, are stationed in the forts, at the ——— and ———. A camp of 3000 militia is immediately to be formed at *Baldensburg*. The district of *Columbia* has about 2000 well organized militia, artillery, rifle-men and infantry; and the regular force, marines, &c. at that place amounts to ——— men. The 36th and 2nd battalion of the 55th U. S. infantry; with the force under commodore *Barney*, ——— strong, is in the neighborhood. Arrangements have been made to call out 5000 *Pennsylvanians* from the neighboring counties, who are ready at a moment's notice; and, through the indefatigable exertions of general *Winder*, who receives all possible assistance from the government, this force can be directly collected at any required point between the two places. We cannot be attacked suddenly. We must have several days notice of a force likely to make an impression; and, though "Mr. Madison's capital" may be threatened, or the destruction of "Baltimore" talked of, we guess they will not be burnt at present. Besides these, the militia of our own neighborhood, of Baltimore, Harford and Anne Arundle counties, &c. would swell the entire force to an amount needful for any emergency; and we have powder and ball, muskets and prepared ammunition enough (if properly managed) to kill all the *Englishmen* in, or coming to, America.

DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON, &c.—From the *National Intelligencer*.—We understand that the banks of this district have it in contemplation to offer to the government the loan of a sum of money, to be applied exclusively, if accepted by the president, to the better defence of the district—and that several of these institutions have appointed committees to consider and report on the subject. If, in addition to what the government has done and yet contemplates, such a tender be necessary to our security, the measure will be one of self-interest as well as public spirit, on the part of the banks, and will not, we trust, be thwarted by any suggestions of political or personal prejudice.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The following address to our fellow citizens was last evening reported to the common council by the committee of defence, and unanimously agreed to:

Fellow Citizens.—The times are portentous. Our country is involved in war, with one of the most powerful nations in the world: a nation possessing at all times most efficient means of annoyance, and now, in consequence of late events in Europe, left with but one object against which to direct the whole attention of her enormous military and naval forces.—*This object is our beloved country!* Powerful fleets and armies have sailed from Europe. Doubts, whether during the pending negotiations, this force would be employed in hostility against us have paralyzed the efforts of many; and under the expectations of a speedy peace, we have all rested in too much security. We ought not to be kept back from necessary preparations by doubts, nor lulled asleep by expectations.—While we hope for a speedy and honorable peace, let us prepare ourselves for the worst. Let us place ourselves in a situation, should it be the policy of the enemy to attack us before the negotiations are terminated, to meet him with the most prompt and vigorous opposition.

Where the place of attack will be, it is impossible for any to divine. It therefore becomes us to be prepared at every exposed point. The immense importance of New York to this country need not be mentioned. Its value to the enemy, if possessed by them, would be incalculable.

Fellow Citizens.—The city is in danger.—We are threatened with invasion. It is the duty of all good

citizens to prepare for the crisis; we must arm ourselves to aid the regular forces of the government in a vigorous defence. The questions are not now whether the war was just or unjust in its commencement—whether the declaration of it was politic or expedient—whether its causes have long ago ceased or not—whether our government might or might not have brought it to a speedy and honorable termination—or whether they done their duty towards us since they involved us in this war. These are solemn questions which will one day be agitated and which must be answered hereafter; but now we must repulse the enemy in case he attacks us; this is the first object of our attention: and the present enquiries ought to be, will we defend our country, our city, our property, our families? Will we go forth to meet and repel the enemy? Shall we at a time like this, when our all is in jeopardy, refrain from calling into requisition all the physical force of our city for a manly resistance? Shall we refuse to sacrifice our time, our labor, our exertions, our property or even our lives, if necessary, to protect our city and place it in a state of security.

As the immediate guardians of the city, we have not been idle. We have repeatedly called upon the state and general government for assistance. We have, in behalf of our fellow citizens, made to government liberal offers of pecuniary aid. We have received from them promises of succor; and we feel desirous, that in addition to what they may do, and what we as a corporation have done, our fellow citizens may use all their efforts to co-operate with the government in the important object of our safety and defence.

We have observed with much satisfaction the efforts which have been already made by citizens, exempt from militia duty, to organize themselves into effective corps. We cordially approve of all such patriotic efforts. We recommend to all such citizens, capable of bearing arms, to enrol themselves without delay, or to connect themselves with the uniform companies already established, to the end, that by suitable preparation and discipline, they may be able effectually to assist in repelling any hostile attack.

We recommend to the whole militia of our city, to keep themselves in complete order for service, ready to march at a moment's warning; to turn out as frequently as possible, for exercise and improvement; and to the officers of the militia, we would earnestly recommend the most prompt and thorough attention to the inspection of their men, that every one may be properly equipped, with arms and accoutrements as required by law.

We recommend to all our citizens a cheerful proffer of their services to the officers of the United States, to aid by voluntary labor in the completion of the works of defence now erecting, and in the construction of such others as may be deemed important, by those to whom the safety of our city is immediately entrusted.

We recommend to such of our citizens as have not yet removed their vessels, to do it without delay.—This measure is considered one of great importance. It will take away one of the inducements to a hostile attack. It may prevent the destruction of the city by conflagration, should our shipping be fired by the enemy, at our wharves; and, would preserve, for our defence, multitudes of brave and vigorous men who might be otherwise engaged in removing them in the hour of alarm.

Surely the city of New York and the adjoining counties, possess men enough, who will be willing to hazard their lives for their families and firesides; and strength enough, if properly organized and di-

rected, to repulse any power of the enemy which may presume to attack us.

Let there then, be but one voice among us. Let every arm be raised to defend our country, with a humble reliance on the God of our fathers. Our country demands our aid, she expects that every man will be found at his post in the hour of danger, and that every free citizen of New York will do his duty.

DEWITT CLINTON, mayor.

NEW-YORK, August 8.—Brigadier-general Swift having furnished the committee of defence of the corporation with a plan for the construction of additional works of defence, near Brooklyn, the work will be commenced this morning by the artillery company under the command of captain Andrew Brenner who have volunteered their services for the day. The committee invite their other fellow citizens to follow their laudable example.

To facilitate the business, the committee of defence will meet daily at the mayor's office, in the city hall, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, to receive tenders of similar services, and to arrange working parties.

OLD TIME.—While *Washington* was with the army to the North, a British frigate came up the *Potomac*, to Mount Vernon, and threatened to lay the place in ashes, if provisions were not sent on board. To save that venerable mansion, the manager sent on board the requisite supplies. On hearing the matter, *Washington* wrote his manager the following note:

"SIR—It gives me extreme concern to hear that you furnished the enemy with refreshments. It would have been a less painful circumstance to me to have heard that, in consequence of your non-compliance with their request they had laid my plantation in ruin. GEO. WASHINGTON.

HALIFAX, July 23.—Some men employed in removing manure from under one of the stables in Marchinton's lane, on Monday last, discovered a number of human bones. A small tin case was found near the same place, which contained an *American* protection, belonging to "James Redfield, of Salem, Massachusetts."

QUEBEC, July 26. The intention, we understand to be, that the troops [6000 lately arrived in the St. Lawrence,] should land below and march up. This is the only remedy to counteract the unpropitious effect of the season. Would to heaven that these troops were at Fort George instead of below; but we trust that all will be well in good time; and that general Brown will eventually be convinced that it was an evil hour he ventured to cross the Niagara river, however numerous may be his force. His progress hitherto is far from rapid; and it was only at the outset that he could expect success, as our force in that quarter must soon be formidable. We confess, however, that we do not feel quite easy in contemplating the prospective relative strength of the two fleets, which are to contend for the mastery of the lake. We should be happy to be assured that all is as it should be on our side; and that there is no kind of danger of an overmatch on the side of the enemy. We are not disposed to creak; but a view of the past does not hold out the most sanguine expectations for the future. Great Britain, however, ought not be surpassed on any water, particularly now that she is disengaged from the great European contest, and we hope she will not be.

MERINO SHEEP.—As the astonishing increase of this animal may be fairly considered one of the "events of the war," we notice in this place the frequent advertisements that appear in the newspapers for their sale. They have become an article of great internal trade. I have this moment before me, in a few country papers, several advertisements respect-

ing them. It looks well. If the heading of our advertisements shall be "merino sheep" and "domestic goods," we need not regret the loss of the "for London's," and "for Liverpool's," that filled our city gazettes. Wool is also advertised in great quantities.

THE MAGNANIMOUS ENGLISH! A relation of the disgraceful incidents that have occurred on the *Potomac* and *Potomac* would fill a volume; and we hope it may be written in *perpetuum memoriam* of British honor!—I would make a school book of it, so that, like young *Hannibal*, every child should be taught to hate the deeds of *Englishmen*. The wantonness of destruction walked abroad, and cruelty had full sway. We have heard many particulars—the following may serve to shew the spirit of the whole:

A party entered the house of a widow—after stealing whatever they pleased, they jocosely proposed to replenish her goods by making two articles out of one—as, for instance, they broke a piano in two, a side-board in two, a table in two; and said to the lady she now had two pianos, two side-boards, two tables!—*unfeeling villains!*

At a small village, all the men ran away but a poor tailor; they seized him, tied his hands behind him, and, of mere fun, ducked the unfortunate man nearly to death, and beat and abused him shamefully. *Brave and honorable warriors!*

A gentleman had near his house a lane shaded with "English walnut" trees—the savages cut them down, or so hacked them, that the whole are destroyed. *Religious Englishmen!*

The *Washington City Gazette* says that at *Chaptico* they actually opened a vault, and stripped the dead bodies. Blasting as this is to *Englishmen*, we see no reason to disbelieve it.

TRANSPORTS. Four transports from England to Quebec, with about 1400 troops, under convoy of the *Leopard*, were lastly cast away on an island in the St. Lawrence, and about 400 lost.

INDIAN TREATY.—Our latest accounts from *Greenville* confirm the reports in our last number. The treaty was concluded on the 10th ult. None of the *Winnebagoes* or *Chippeways* were present; but the whole of the *Shawanoes*, *Delawares*, *Miamies* and *Weas* and about three-fourths of the *Wyandots* and fragments of the *Potawatamies*, *Kickapoos*, *Ottoways*, *Nanticokes*, *Muncees*, *Mingoes* and *Senecas*, making in the whole, as estimated by the agents, four thousand souls. All accepted the tomahawk but two *Miami* chiefs, and joined the *war dance*. It is said they will be formed into a corps of 800 or 1000 men.

N. W. INDIANS.—*Cincinnati*, July 30. We learn that the indian warriors who were at the late treaty at *Greenville*, have accompanied governor Cass to *Detroit*, leaving their women and old men behind; that the present boundaries of the indian lands are to be secured to them while they continue faithful to the cause of the United States. This we think another instance, if another instance were wanting, of the forbearance of our government towards those poor deluded savages; they have crimsoned the snows of *Raisin* and suffused the plains of *Chicago* with the blood of our citizens; have spread terror and dismay amongst our helpless and defenceless inhabitants, not sparing our women and children, and yet our government has not only given them the hand of friendship but has guaranteed the integrity of their lands.

Prisoners at *Bermuda*.—Captain *Churchill*, late commander of the privateer *Yankee Lass*, captured by two British frigates, and sent to *Bermuda*, made his escape from the *Ardent* prison-ship on the 20th June, and has worked his way to *Savannah*. He says

he applied for a parole but could not obtain one. Mr. *Dennis Cook*, surgeon of the *Yankee Lass*, made application for his release, but was refused on the plea that he was recently discharged from the *Rolla*, American privateer; and told that "he must be a friend to his country or he would not so soon enter in a vessel cruising against British rights." On this ground they detained Mr. *Cook*. There were several other non-combatants on board the *Ardent*, who could not obtain their release. Captain *Churchill* states that the allowance of provisions for the prisoners on board the *Ardent* was very scant: Each man received per week two pounds six ounces beef or pork, one pound flour and four pounds of bread (which contained maggots)—three gills of cocoa water per day with sugar sufficient to sweeten it; and one gill of pease every other day. A few onions and three cabbages a week were allowed to a mess, which consisted of eight persons. The prisoners on board the prison-ship were very often threatened of being put into the black hole on bread and water if they did not wash and curry the decks, furl sails, &c. &c.

Lieut. col. Stone recently dismissed under the imputation of having burnt the village of *St. Davids*, in *Canada*, says it was done without his orders, that he is ignorant of the person who did it, and that he received his dismissal without an opportunity to justify himself. Though the col. may be an aggrieved individual, we must admire the principle for which he at present suffers.

MILITARY.

PROMOTIONS. From the *National Intelligencer*. We understand the president of the United States has conferred *brevet* rank on the following gallant soldiers for their distinguished merit in the present campaign in Upper *Canada*.

Brigadier-general *W. Scott*, major-general.
Major *H. Leavenworth*, 9th infantry, lieutenant-colonel.
Major *T. S. Jessup*, 25th inf. lieutenant-colonel.
Major *J. M. Neal*, 11th inf. lieutenant-colonel.
Captain *T. Crooker*, 9th inf. major.
Captain *M. Towson*, artillery, major.
Captain *T. Harrison*, 42d inf. major.
Captain *L. Austin*, 46th inf. aid to major-general *Brown*, major.
First lieutenant *W. J. Worth*, 23d inf. aid to gen. *Scott*, captain.

Second lieutenant *G. Watts*, dragoons, do. do. first lieutenant.

Lieutenant-colonel *G. E. Mitchell*, of artillery, has received the *brevet* rank of colonel for his defence of *Oswego*, and

Major *D. Appling*, 1st rifle regiment, lieutenant-colonel, for his gallant enterprise in capturing the whole of the enemy's force at *Sandy Creek*.

Rhode-Island (says the *Boston Palladium*) has arranged with the president to raise a state corps of 500 men, to be received into the service of the U. States in lieu of the militia requisition. They are to be enlisted for one year, not to serve out of the state, to be officered by governor *Jones*, and under the control of gen. *Cushing*. Bounty \$20—\$2 extra monthly pay.

General *Martin*, with 1,500 of the N. Y. militia, arrived at *Sackett's Harbor* about the 29th ult. It was probably for these that *Chauncey* waited. Gen. *Gaines* had proceeded to the westward on the news of *Brown's* late battle.

The drafted militia are marching into *Boston* from the interior every day, and are a very fine, stout and healthy body of men, with all the characteristic marks of *New-England* militia. Some of them had their pocket-handkerchiefs tied over the locks of

their muskets to keep out the damp; others had their boots slung behind them, while they marched barefooted, to save them. But every thing betokened hardihood. Such a body of men, when they come to be properly drilled, and taught how to "handle their feet," would equal their heroic brothers under generals *Brown* and *Scott*. We hail these our country brethren with a hearty welcome, and congratulate our sea-board on the occasion. [*Bos. Pa*]

Some "blue lights" at *Boston* jeering at the appearance of the above militia, were silenced by being reminded that it was exactly such as they who captured *Burgoyne* at *Saratoga*!

The governor of *Connecticut* has ordered into immediate service, that state's quota of militia, according to the late requisition of the president: and, in general orders, the whole body of the militia is exhorted to be in constant readiness—for instant service.

General Portersfield, a veteran of the revolution, has the command of the *Virginia* militia stationed for the more immediate defence of *Richmond*.

Copy of a letter to the adjutant-general, dated *Sally Court House, July 24, 1814.*

Sir—Agreeable to your general orders, bearing date 21st inst. (July) directing me to detail a complete company of men from the 71st Va. regt. to proceed to *fort Powhatan*, I have the honor to enclose a muster roll of captain *George Judkins'* company, consisting of 118 men, including officers, who came forward on the above date, and tendered his services and company, to serve for the detachment required by your general orders of the 21st inst.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. ALLEN, lieut. col. comd't. 71st regt. Va. M.

Adjutant-general's office, *Richmond, 30th July, 1814.*

GENERAL ORDERS.—The voluntary tender of the services of capt. *Judkins'* company, as a part of the defence of *fort Powhatan*, is accepted. The commander-in-chief freely acknowledges the merit of this patriotic corps, and tenders them his thanks.—While their conduct reflects honor upon themselves, their regiment, and their country, it affords an example worthy of emulation.

By order,

C. W. GOOCH, *Dep'ty. Adj. Gen.*

Plattsburg, July 30.—On Saturday last, two of our gun-boats captured, about a mile from the line, a raft, consisting of plank and spars, valued at 5 or 6000 dollars, on board of which was twenty-seven barrels of tar. The raft was owned by citizens of the *United States*, who were taking it over to the enemy—6 or 8 of them were taken on board of it, and we understand have been delivered over to the civil authority for trial. A Mr. *Hulgate*, of *Milton, Vermont*, is said to be the principal in this traitorous and diabolical traffic.

The enemy's vessel, according to the latest information, progresses very slow, and is not in so great forwardness now, as it was reported to be 8 or 10 days ago.

On Thursday morning last, captain *Nelson*, of the 10th infantry, with a small detachment surprised the *British* picket at *Smith's*, in *Odeltown*, killed a lieut. made nine prisoners, and put the rest to flight.

The prisoners, (a sergt. maj. qr. mas. sergt. two sergts. and 5 privates,) were brought to this place yesterday morning.

The enemy's indians are constantly hovering about the lines.

QUEBEC, July 23—Arrived here this morning, the transport *Hydra* with 15 officers and 433 privates of the 58th regt. Sailed under convoy of H. M. ships *Ajax* and *Warspite*, 74's, with 18 sail of transports for *Quebec*. The king's ships are in the river, and

some of the transports. By an officer arrived, we learn the following brigades were in the fleet.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3d regt. | } Brigade R. A. general Power. |
| 5th do. | |
| 27th do. | |
| 58th do. | |
| 4th do. 1st battalion | } Gen. Ross. |
| 44th do. | |
| 85th do. | |
| 81st do. 1st battalion | } Gen. Kemp. |
| 60th do. | |
| 9th do. | |
| 37th do. 1st battalion | |

A part have arrived, and taken their departure, by land upwards. Ten more vessels are telegraphed besides a 74; but as it is, at present, the season of westerly winds and calms, their appearance shall be a work of time.

Copies of letters from major-general *Brown* to the secretary of war, dated

Head-quarters, *Queenston, July 22, 1814.*

DEAR SIR—On the 20th the army moved, and encamped in the rear of *fort George*. General *Scott*, with the van, had some skirmishing before the main body came up; but as the enemy kept close to their works, nothing important occurred. No force was left in our rear; the heights were abandoned to the enemy, and we did hope that the movement would have induced him to re-occupy them, or close in nearer to us, so as to bring on an engagement out of his works. In this we were disappointed. The army returned to-day, and found a body of militia and a few regulars in and about the heights. Gen. *Porter* pursued them with his command and a few regulars, and was so fortunate as to come up with and capture seven officers and ten privates. They will be sent to *Greenbush*.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

JACOB BROWN.

Hon. *John Armstrong*, secretary of war.

Head-quarters, *Chippewa, July 25, 1814.*

DEAR SIR—On the 23d inst. I received a letter by express from general *Gaines*, advising me, that on the 20th the heavy guns that I had ordered from the harbor, to enable me to operate against *forts George* and *Niagara*, were blockaded in that port, together with the rifle regiment that I had ordered up with them. I had ordered these guns and troops in boats, provided the commodore should not deem it prudent or proper to convey them in his fleet, not doubting but that he would have been upon the lake for their protection, and that the enemy would have been driven into port or captured. As gen. *Gaines* informed me that the commodore was confined to his bed with a fever, and as he did not know when the fleet would sail, or when the guns and forces that I had been expecting would even leave *Sackett's Harbor*, I have thought it proper to change my position, with a view to other objects. You know how greatly I am disappointed, and therefore I will not dwell upon that painful subject. And you can best perceive, how much has been lost by the delay,—and the command of *Lake Ontario* being with the enemy—reliance being placed upon a different state of things. The indians all left me some time since.—It is said that they will return, but this you will perceive depends upon circumstances. The reinforcements ordered on from the west have not arrived.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

JACOB BROWN,

Hon. Secretary of War, *Washington.*

Adjutant-general's office, head-quarters,

Montreal, July 18, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.—His excellency the commander of the forces announces to the troops under his command, that having, at the invitation of the Ameri-

can government, deputed col. Baynes, adjutant-general, and lieutenant-col. Brenton, provincial aid-de-camp, to meet, on Thursday last at Champlain, col. Lear, late consul-general of the United States at Algiers—for the purpose of re-considering the convention for the exchange of prisoners, which had been entered into on the 16th of April last, between col. Baynes, and brigadier-general Winder; and of removing whatever objections might be made to the due execution of it.—And the said meeting having taken place accordingly, all objections to the said convention were then, and there, completely removed; and the same was, on the 16th instant, fully and definitively ratified by colonel Lear, on the part of the United States (he having full powers for that purpose,) with a supplementary clause, by which the twenty-three British soldiers, and the forty-six American officers and non-commissioned officers, the hostages mentioned in the first article of the said convention, are declared to be included in that convention, and are to be released and exchanged, in the same manner as other prisoners of war, mentioned in the said articles, notwithstanding the exception to them therein contained; And his excellency is pleased hereby to direct, that this general order be considered in explanation and confirmation of the general orders issued on the 16th April and 2d July, 1814.

(Signed)

EDWARD BAYNES.

Adjutant-general, N. A.

Camp, Champlain, July 20, 1814.

Sir—On the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock at night, one of our picquet guards, under the command of the gallant lieutenant, *Charles F. Shelburne*, of the 4th regt. infantry, was attacked by about 70 voltigeurs, and indians; ours consisted of 20 men. The indians commenced the attack by surprising and shooting a sentinel; upon which lieutenant Shelburne paraded his guard and received the fire of the whole British force with great bravery, and returned it; on the first fire, we had two killed and lieutenant S. received a wound in the hip; nevertheless, he kept up a well directed fire, and stood his ground until he received two other wounds, one in the neck the other in the right breast; he then made a retrograde movement, in good order, but kept a well directed fire on the enemy, until a reinforcement arrived to his assistance from camp, upon which they made a charge upon the enemy, lieutenant S. accompanying them, although against the express command and wish of the officers present; but in the pursuit he fell on account of the great loss of blood. We drove the enemy, and took two prisoners, from whom we learn that lieutenant S. with his spartan band, killed twenty, and wounded six, including one lieutenant. We found 15 killed on the field and 3 wounded. We only had 3 killed and 4 wounded, including our hero, who is now doing well, and will be out in a day or two. It is only necessary to add, that lieutenant Shelburne, after having received his three wounds, and while in pursuit of the enemy, was attacked by an indian, who springing upon him from the bushes, and gave him a slight cut upon the head with his tomahawk. After a slight skirmish, lieutenant S. succeeded in dispatching him with his sword, by a thrust through the body.—He then fell for want of blood, and was carried from the field.

Last night, two of the enemy's patrolling parties met and attacked each other, and did not discover their mistake, until they had killed 7 of their own men.

[*Box. Pat.*]

Dayton, (Ohio) July 25.—We learn from fort Greenville, that an express arrived there on Thursday last from Detroit, which states that a detachment of militia was sent to the river Thames to re-

connoitre, had arrived at Detroit with a number of prisoners, the baggage of sixty men, and nearly sixty horses. The circumstances as stated are, that the detachment went to the river Thames, agreed to flank out to the right and left of the road, and meet again at a certain time and place, which they did. On their arrival at the place appointed, they discovered that a number of horses had passed towards Detroit: they pursued them and came up with them in the evening when they were encamping. It being late in the evening, and the enemy superior in numbers, they retired and encamped until morning, when our troops advanced, attacked the enemy in their camp, and took or destroyed the whole of their detachment, said to consist of sixty dragoons well mounted and equip.

BATTLE OF BRIDGEWATER.

The official account of *Brown's* second battle not having arrived, we are induced to insert the following statements to relieve the public anxiety as far as we can—to which we have added every thing of importance respecting the more recent events that has reached us.

From the Buffalo Gazette Extra, July 28.

On the 25th instant, the army under the command of major general Brown, encamped above Chippewa, near the battle ground of the 5th. At 4 P. M. information was received that the enemy had thrown a body of troops across the Niagara, at the 5 mile meadows; but our commanding general was not diverted by this movement; the 1st brigade under brigadier-general Scott, moved past Chippewa, and halted at Bridgewater, a mile below Chippewa, in plain view of Niagara Falls. Gen. S. learnt that the enemy under gen. Kiall, was approaching him. Battle was immediately given the enemy, near Mrs. Wilson's, at half past 4 P. M.; their cannon were planted about 200 rods from this position, on an eminence. The enemy's numerical force was much superior to general Scott's; his line was far extended, and he showed a disposition to flank; in order to counteract these views of gen. Kiall, he was fought in detachments—he was charged in column; gen. Scott being at the head of his troops in almost every charge.

Captain Towson with his company of artillery, attached to Scott's brigade, kept up his fire with great vigor and effect. The action was continued, and the ground maintained by gen. Scott, for more than an hour, before the reserve under gen. Ripley, and the volunteers under gen. Porter, were successfully brought into action.

The ground was obstinately contested until past 9 o'clock, in the evening, when general Brown perceiving that the enemy's artillery was most destructive, decided to storm the battery. Col. Miller, the hero of Magagua, was ordered on this enterprize; he approached the enemy's cannon with a quick step, and delivered his fire within a few paces of the enemy's line; who after receiving two or three rounds, and a vigorous charge, retired to the

bottom of the hill, and abandoned his cannon. Only one piece was brought off the field for want of horses. The enemy now gave way and retreated; they were followed some distance. Our army was now employed in securing prisoners, and bringing off the wounded.

The cessation, however, was short. Lieut. gen. Drummond is supposed to have arrived at this interval with a reinforcement. The enemy renewed the action, while our troops were busily employed in clearing the ground of wounded; but the gallant Americans formed with alacrity, and after a close engagement of 20 minutes the enemy were repulsed. The army now effected the removal of nearly if not all the wounded, and retired from the ground, it being nearly 12 o'clock at night; they returned to their encampment in good order. On the morning the 26th, our forces under generals Ripley and Porter, reconnoitered the enemy near the battle ground, returned and burnt the Bridgewater mills, and all the enemy's barracks and the bridge at Chippewa, and passed the river to fort Erie where they made a stand.

The enemy's force engaged must have been nearly 5000; ours short of that number. Major-general Riall was wounded, and taken in the rear of his army by captain Ketchum, together with one of his aids, the other being killed.

It would be impossible to put the action of the 25th on paper. Considering the number engaged, the history of modern wars will scarcely produce a parallel. The admiration of this nation will follow those who fought, those who fell—to their graves;—their names will justly be added to that brilliant catalogue of worthies, the heroes of the revolution; and the battle of Bridgewater, will be remembered, by posterity, with the same sensations as those of Bunker Hill and Saratoga.

Maj. gen. Brown, was severely wounded in the thigh, (besides a contusion on his body,) in the hottest of the action, but continued to command until the enemy retreated. Brig. gen. Scott, was also severely wounded by a grape in the shoulder besides a severe bruise occasioned by a shell or cannon shot, having lost 2 horses killed. Col. Brady, 22d infantry, Majors Jessup 25, Levenworth 9th, M'Neil 11th, brig. major Smith, Lieuts. Campbell, Smack,artil. lieut. Worth, aid to general Scott, lieut. Camp, 11th, together with many others, whose names we have not learnt, were wounded, some badly.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, was rising 800, exclusive of 200 regulars and 20 officers, prisoners. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, is from 6 to 700. Major M'Farland, 23d, capt. Ritchie, inf. capt. Kinney and Goodrich, lieut. Bigelow, art. and several other officers killed; captain Spencer, aid to major general Brown supposed to be

mortally wounded; major Stanton of N. Y. V. Adj. Pew, Pa. V. killed.—Major Camp, of the staff, lost two horses on the field, but escaped a wound. The 9th, 11th and 25th, suffered very severely.

From the Pittsfield (Mass) Sun.

THE LATE BLOODY BATTLE.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of this town, gives the most minute account of the late battle fought near Niagara which we have yet seen.

Extract of a letter from Dr. E. L. Allen, of the 21st regiment, to his brother in this town, dated Buffalo, 26th July, 1814.

"Last night was fought the most sanguinary action the annals of this country record. General Ripley, by the blessing of heaven, is safe: a musket shot perforated his hat just by the crown of his head, without injury. The 20th we invested fort George, their shells and shot did little execution. 22d, fell back to Queenston heights, probably on account of the powerful reinforcements arriving from Kingston. 24th, fell back to Chippewa, which is two miles above the falls. 25th, at noon, the enemy sent 500 across the river to Lewiston, and destroyed some baggage our sick had just left.

"In the afternoon the enemy advanced towards Chippewa with a powerful force. At six o'clock general Scott was ordered to advance with his brigade and attack them. He was soon reinforced by general Ripley's brigade; they met the enemy in great force below the Falls—They had selected their ground for the night, intending to attack our camp before day-light. The action began just before seven, and an uninterrupted stream of musketry continued till half past eight, when there was some cessation, the British falling back. It soon began again with some artillery, which with slight interruption continued till half past ten, when there was a charge, and a tremendous stream of fire closed the conflict. Both armies fought with a desperation bordering on madness; neither would yield the palm, but each retired a short distance wearied out with fatigue. Such a constant and destructive fire was never before sustained by American troops without falling back.

"The enemy had collected their whole force in the peninsula, and were reinforced by the troops from lord Wellington's army, just landed from Kingston. For two hours, the two hostile lines were within twenty yards of each other, and so frequently intermingled, that often an officer would order an enemy's platoon. The moon shone bright, but part of our men being dressed like their Glengarian regiment, caused the deception. They frequently charged, and as often were driven back. Our regiment, under colonel Miller, was ordered to storm the British battery. We charged and took every piece of the enemy's

cannon. We kept possession of the ground and cannon until twelve o'clock at night, when we fell back to camp distant more than two miles. This was done to secure our camp, which might otherwise have been attacked in the rear. Our horses being most of them killed, and there being no ropes to the pieces, we got off but two or three. The men were so extremely fatigued they could not drag them. We lost one howitzer, the horses being on full gallop toward the enemy to attack them, the riders were shot off, and the horses ran through the enemy's line. We lost one piece of cannon, which was too much advanced, every man being shot, that had charge of it but two. Several of our caissons were blown up by their rockets, which did some injury, and deprived our cannon of ammunition. The lines were so near that cannon could not be used with advantage. This morning general Ripley marched out our whole force to the battle ground, to bury our dead, and secure what wounded were left. The enemy had gotten many who were badly wounded and left on the ground. He marched near their army, but neither were disposed to engage.

We took about 200 non-commissioned officers and privates prisoners, and 21 officers, including major-general Riall, who was wounded in the shoulder. They acknowledge col. Gordon of the 100th, and many other British officers killed, their rank yet unknown. The enemy must have suffered very severely. Our loss is immense, but was not known when I left the army this morning.

Copy of a letter from an officer in the army to his friend in Alexandria, dated fort Erie U. C. July 28.

On the 23d I found myself so far recovered as to join the army at Queenston Heights, although that part of my foot which was fractured will never be of much service. On the 24th we retired to Chippewa, and on the 25th at half past 4 P. M. our first brigade commanded by general Scott, engaged the enemy's advance, about 2 1-2 miles from Chippewa; the main body of both armies soon supported the advances, and a tremendous battle was fought lasting 5 hours and 23 minutes, mostly within half musket, and sometimes within pistol shot, which ended in the enemy's total defeat, leaving 2 brass 24 pounders and 1 brass 6 pounder in our possession. We kept the battle ground until midnight, when having removed our wounded and part of our dead, we retired to Chippewa, taking with us his brass 6 pounder. We were unable to bring off his two 24 pounders from a want of horses; almost all ours being killed, and our pieces were generally taken off with bricoles. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners must be about 12 or 1300. Of prisoners we have taken major general Riall, gen. Drummond's aid de camp, 19 officers and 350 or 400

men. His force engaged was by their own account about 4500 regulars, besides his Indians, &c. commanded by lieut. gen. Drummond and maj. gen. Riall. We had not an Indian engaged and our force did not exceed twenty-eight hundred men; our loss is severe. Generals Brown and Scott, and an aid of each with several field officers are wounded—several other officers killed, among whom was my captain [Ritchie]—he was wounded in the body, but refused to quit his piece, when a cannon shot took most of his head off. All the men at his piece were killed or wounded. He was brother to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and formerly lived in Alexandria.

The letter adds—that the British prisoners have expressed their *surprize* at the obstinate valor of our troops in the late actions.

Extract of a letter from an officer to the editor of the Buffalo Gazette, July 31, 1814.

"I have this moment seen your extra of July 28, giving an account of the battle at Bridgewater, in which captain Towson's company of artillery is the only one mentioned.

"It is due to major Hindman's battalion, to state that he advanced with the first brigade. When the action commenced he returned to camp and brought up captains Biddle and Ritchie's companies to its support. It is to be regretted that the enemy's position did not permit our artillery to be as destructive as his; but any credit it may deserve should be shared by the companies mentioned.

"Captain Ritchie was killed, and captain Biddle was twice wounded.

EXTRACT OF BRIGADE ORDERS, dated

Camp at Erie, July 28, 1814.

"To the field officers of the 1st and 23d regiments, lieutenant-col. Nicholas and major Brooke, the brigadier returns his thanks for their gallant conduct, particularly to the latter, for his elaciry in rallying his troops. To colonel Miller, of the 21st regiment, he returns more than his thanks: he deserves the gratitude and approbation of the nation; never was an enterprise more heroically executed—never was the valor of a general more proudly displayed. The brigadier-general was satisfied with the conduct of his staff, lieutenant M'Donald of the 19th, and lieutenant Clark of the 11th.

"The officers of the brigade have to mourn the loss of major M'Farland, of the 23d, and lieutenant Bigelow, of the 21st regiment; they died on that field where a soldier should pant to perish, gallantly leading and animating their men."

(Signed)

E. W. RIPLEY,

Brig. Gen. Comd'g 2d Brigade."

The battle of NIAGARA, says the Albany Argus, commands, like the achievements of our naval heroes, the admiration of all classes of the American people, a few excepted; and the most bitter revilers of the army are impelled, by the strong current of applause, to admit that the heroes of Niagara merit the warmest thanks and gratitude of their country. The captured officers of the enemy, with an ingenuous candor that reflects upon them honor, declare, that there was exhibited on our part not only the most undaunted bravery, but a proficiency in tactics and military skill, seldom surpassed by the most veteran armies.

The charge of col. Miller upon the enemy's artillery, is represented by one of these gentlemen, who has served in the campaigns of Spain, to have surpassed any thing of the kind he ever saw, except the storming of St. Sebastians. Thrice, said he, we repulsed them with a carnage which we thought would deter them from another attempt; yet to our unutterable astonishment, they rallied a fourth time, charged and drove us from the heights. The moment we were vanquished, and prisoners in their camp, we were treated with the humanity and friendship of brothers, by the American officers.

Such, we are credibly informed, have been the spontaneous declarations of some of the British officers now in town—declarations which indicate a magnanimity on their part worthy of imitation.

The Niagara frontier. The army under gen. Ripley remained on the Canada side, able to retire if necessary, which however does not seem expected. An Albany paper of the 6th inst. says, "A letter was received in this city (Albany) yesterday, from major general Brown, dated Buffalo, Aug. 1st, 1814, which states, 'that our army at Erie were under no fear of being attacked' by the British; that reinforcements were joining them, and that he (gen. Brown) expected soon to be in a situation to resume his command."

Gen. Brown has made a demand on maj. gen. Hall for 1000 militia. Gen. Hall has issued his order for an immediate draft of that number.

Another from Fort Erie, dated August 1, informs, "our army still remains at this place, and are busily employed in outrenching. The enemy's advanced parties are daily skirmishing with our pickets and foraging parties; nothing of material consequence has as yet occurred. We have just received a reinforcement of about two hundred riflemen from Sackett's harbor. I am happy to find that our loss on the 24th ult. was not so great as was at first apprehended; the battle being fought at night, many of our men scattered and secured themselves in the woods, and have not, until within a day or two, all been collected."

The (Phila.) Democratic Press has the following letter from Buffalo, dated July 29.—"Our killed were interred in one grave, and a sermon preached over them by the rev. David Jones, formerly chaplain to general Wayne's army. The artillery which was taken from the enemy, was left behind in consequence of the horses being mostly killed. Lieut. gen. Drummond, as well as maj. general Iswall, had surrendered, but it being near 9 o'clock, and the enemy having possession of our watch word, the lieut. gen. escaped."

The National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. says—"Letters from Buffalo, received at the war department by the mail of yesterday, are of the 3d inst. They state, that the whole of the enemy's force moved up towards Fort Erie and took a position about a mile from that of our army; that on the morning of the 3d, before day light, they passed over the Niagara a body of 500 men, who landed below Black Rock, evidently with a design of attacking Buffalo and destroying our stores at that place; that they were met, engaged for some hours and compelled to retreat, by a corps of two hundred riflemen and some volunteers, under the command of major Morgan of the 1st rifle regiment; that we had three men killed and several wounded, among whom was capt. Hamilton, 1st rifle regiment; that we have taken in the affair several prisoners; that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is considerable; and that there is frequent skirmishing between the armies on the Canada side.

Extract of a letter, dated Buffalo, August, 3, 11 A. M.
"The whole of the enemy's forces have moved up within about one mile of our army—this morning at day light he crossed over about 500 men just below Black Rock—his object no doubt was to attack Buffalo and destroy our stores, &c. He was gallantly met by 60 riflemen and a party of volunteers under maj. Morgan; after continuing nearly five hours, he retreated the Niagara. The loss or gain by either party was not great. We lost two or three men killed and several wounded. Capt. Hamilton is supposed to be mortally wounded.

"We took several prisoners—the enemy's loss was much greater than ours. The armies are still skirmishing."

Gen. Brown's army was hourly receiving reinforcements. Brig. gen. Gaines, from Sackett's harbor, an officer highly spoken of, arrived at Buffalo about the 4th inst. and is supposed to have taken the command at Fort Erie; which by great exertion has been made a strong place. The corps of volunteers under colonel Swift, late at Lewistown, had crossed and joined the army, as well as considerable bodies of regulars and militia—twenty waggons laden with bomb shells, passed through Geneva for the frontier from the 1st to the 3d inst. Capt. Kennedy, with three of our vessels, is at

Fort Erie, ready to co-operate as occasion may require—eighteen British officers and 230 privates taken at Bridgewater, have before this arrived at Greenbush, [Albany.] We have nothing from the fleet except that it was seen on the evening of the 2d inst. standing up the lake. It is stated that immediately on its sailing alarm guns were fired at Kingston. Colonel Mitchell commands the regulars left for the defence of Sackett's harbor—1500 militia had arrived there and more were daily coming in. It does not appear certain that the British fleet is out.

IZARD'S ARMY has had some little skirmishes with the enemy; a battle is daily expected. Our troops are in the best state—glowing with health and spirits. It is feared, however, they may be compelled to retire by superior numbers.

NAVAL.

It is stated that captain Porter is to have command of the new 44 gun frigate building at Washington city. This frigate was to have been called the Columbia—her name is changed to the Essex. Lieutenant Downis is to command the Epervier taken by the Peacock.

The Constellation has recruited her crew at Norfolk which was considerably reduced by the expiration of the term for which many had shipped. In three days 200 able seamen entered for that ship.

The British ship LEOPARD, of 50 guns, (of Chesapeake memory,) has been wrecked in the St. Lawrence. She was armed en flute and had just arrived from England with troops.

The Newburyport Herald states that the prize brig Fortitude, (which has arrived at the Eastward;) was boarded by two English cruizers, and permitted to proceed, in consequence of exhibiting papers stating her to be bound to Halifax!

The enemy lately landed a party at Holmes Hole in the night and carried off two pilots. In this manner they have frequently supplied themselves.

A sloop with a deck load of cattle, supposed to be from Stonnington, Con. went immediately alongside the Superb 74, a few days since!

As the President, at New York, gets ready for sea, the blockading squadron increases. A reinforcement of three frigates has lately joined the seventy-four off that port.

A 20 gun brig is expected to be launched by the 15th of this month, at Vergennes, the timber of which was, 15 days ago, [the 15th of July] standing in the forest.

The Spanish ship San Josef, with a great cargo of sugar, hides, &c. from Havana for Malaga, having not only been dismantled, but also lost her rudder, was overhauled by the Acasta frigate, captain Kerr, who endorsed a permission on her register to put into the Delaware or New York, and she has arrived at the latter.

In the cartel arrived at Providence came ninety sailors, late of the crew of the Chesapeake. They went thence in carriages to Charleston.

New York, Aug. 10.—Reinforcements have arrived in the mouth of Long Island Sound. Our informant counted, on Sunday, in Gardiner's Bay, 2 ninety-gun ships, 4 seventy-fours, 4 frigates and 1 brig—total 11 sail. Other accounts increase the number, by smaller vessels, to 15 sail in that neighborhood and off New London. There was no transports, or troops on board the shipping, the crews of which were sickly, and were to be landed on Montauk Point, it was said to the number of 500 or 600, to recover and recruit.

Whether the ships were direct from Europe, or gathered from other parts of our coast, was not known. [Montauk is common pasture for about 1500 cattle, 1400 sheep, and 200 horses, belonging

to the citizens of East Hampton, and would furnish refreshment for the well, as well as the sick, if not removed by the owner.] [*Columbian extra.*]

The enemy in the Chesapeake.

From the (Balt.) *Messenger's Coffee House Books*, "The flag of truce which sailed on Sunday last for the British fleet returned yesterday evening. Mr. Skinner, the flag officer, is bearer of dispatches from rear admiral Cockburn to his excellency the Russian minister, and the honorable secretary of state, also to gen. Mason and col. Barclay, commissioners of prisoners. Mr. Skinner was politely favored by admiral Cockburn with a file of the last English papers received in the fleet—they are however understood to be no later than 20th May. The force of the enemy below is said to be the admiral's ship, two sloops, 3 frigates, one troop ship, 2 brigs, and 13 or 24 craft in the Potomac; 2 frigates, 1 brig, and several smaller craft in the Patuxent. The Monitor and another frigate arrived on Monday last from Head aux. The Loire frigate sailed on Tuesday on a cruise. A brig was lying off Little Chopank."

Rawmond, Aug. 8. "We learn that despatches were yesterday received from gen. Hungerford, dated near Kinsale, Aug. 5th, stating that the enemy on the 3d inst. landed from several tenders and about twenty barges at Monday's Point, where they were gallantly met by capt. Henderson of the Northumberland militia, who disputed the ground until he had expended all his ammunition, and then retired with his field piece. The enemy pursued to capt. H's house which they burnt, with every other on their way, committing every kind of depredation.

In an attack on Kinsale, Westmoreland county, a barge's crew of the enemy sustained considerable loss in an affair with lieut. Crab's detachment of artillery; we had an officer and one man severely wounded by a discharge of grape from the barge."

Bounty Land.

Information for the government of those who have claims for Bounty Land, under the acts of Congress relative to the existing Military Establishment of the United States.

(Digested for the National Intelligencer.)

A warrant issued at present for the bounty land above specified, would be useless, because no survey, as provided by the law of the 6th of May, 1812, has yet taken place.

For the purpose of eventually satisfying these claims, congress has appropriated six millions of acres, viz: Two millions in the Michigan territory; two millions in the Illinois territory; and two millions in the Louisiana territory. When these lands shall have been surveyed and laid off into lots, conformably to law, and the other necessary arrangements for issuing the warrants shall have been made, public notice thereof will be given in different newspapers throughout the United States.

In substantiating a claim of this kind, the regular discharge of the original claimant from the public service, will be considered the best voucher that can be produced. A claimant ought, also, carefully to preserve any certificate received from the pay office—because, although such documents will not be considered in themselves conclusive evidence to substantiate a claim for bounty land, yet they may serve as an index to authentic records of the original right: such, for example, as the muster roll, or other record of military service, by which means satisfactory proof may be adduced relative to the period when such a claimant entered the public service, whether he fulfilled his engagements, and the reason why he was discharged.

If the original claimant does not personally apply for his land warrant, he must prove his identity before a magistrate, by his own affidavit and the affidavits of two witnesses, whose credibility the said magistrate will certify—and must execute a power of attorney to whoever applies for the warrant in his behalf; the quality and signature of the magistrate before whom said affidavits are made, or the power of attorney is acknowledged, must be attested by the signature and seal of the county clerk, or other equivalent authority, of the district wherein he resides.

N. B.—The power of attorney, to authorise the delivery of a land warrant, may be dispensed with in case a member of congress, while the body is in actual session, will call at the war department and sign a receipt for it upon the record: in this case, a letter of order in his favor from the person who has the right to receive the warrant, addressed to the secretary of war, will be deemed a sufficient authorization for its delivery.

If the original claimant be dead, and an heir applies in his right, he must produce legal certificates from competent authority, to prove that he is a legitimate heir at law—in which case, although there may be other heirs existing, a warrant will be issued in that name, adding thereto, "and the other heirs at law of ———."

A land warrant will not be issued to an administrator or to an executor.

The following is so honorable to the patriotism, and constitutional principles of the men to whom it relates, that it would be an act of injustice to neglect its insertion. It is a letter from col. Pearson, commanding the North Carolina militia, to the editor of the *Raleigh Register*.

Camp near Fort Jackson, June 10, 1814.

Mr. Gales—Sir, You will do me the favour to publish in your paper the enclosed certificates, and

thereby perform an act of common justice to the brave men from Rowan county, who although they did every thing in their power to avert the declaration of war, yet when called upon by the constitutional authorities of their country to bear their portion of its dangers and its sufferings, have obeyed the call without a murmur; and ask nothing of their political opponents, but to speak of them truly, or to speak not at all.

J. A. PEARSON,

CERTIFICATES.

Fort Decatur, June 10, 1814.

I certify that not a single man in my company (William Wilborn, Jeremiah Howard and Micajah Howard excepted; who deserted) refused to cross the Ockmulgee or perform any other duty required of them by their officers. JOHN FROST, capt.

Commanding a company of detached militia from Rowan county.

Camp near Fort Jackson, June 10, 1814.

I certify that not a single man in my company (except Joseph Fry, and he a substitute) refused to cross the Ockmulgee, or perform any other duty required of them by their officers.

J. A. KRIDER, capt.

Commanding a company of detached militia from Rowan county.

Postscript.

Washington city, Aug. 12. There was no mail received from Buffalo yesterday by the express. It is stated that the rider on the extreme stage of the line has disappeared, in what manner not known, and no traces have been discovered of him or the mail. It is owing to this circumstance probably, that we have received no further report of gen. Brown's late battle.

Letters as late as the 5th inst. have, however, been received from Presqu' Isle, through which we derive the following intelligence:

Eric, (Pen.) Aug. 5. This moment the captain of a small trading vessel, which sailed from Buffalo at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday came on shore. He confirms the information of an attack on fort Eric by the British; and adds, that after heavy cannonading for two hours, the enemy were repulsed at all points, and left the ground before night; no damage sustained on our part—that of the enemy not known. Two soldiers who crossed to Buffalo after the action, stated that "the enemy were cut to pieces—driven at all points, and our troops in the highest spirits: It was generally believed the attack was supported by nearly the whole force of enemy on the peninsula."

A SUPPLEMENT

For the last No. accompanies the present.—The editor was induced in these *hard times* to incur the expence, not only to get in a great deal of matter that was lying over, but also (as the year is about expiring) to put his subscribers in a *good humor* to forward their arrears or advance, by shewing a willingness to deserve those *needful attentions*. The present volume, or third year, of the WEEKLY REGISTER will be completed with two numbers more.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 25 OF VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1814.

WHOLE NO. 155.

Hec alim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per ann

Resources and Improvements.

STEAM BOAT NAVIGATION.

Calculation and estimate of the INTERNAL NAVIGATION of the United States, for STEAM-BOATS—compiled to show the astonishing COMMERCE that different parts of the union will have with each other to the great benefit of the whole, and the general prosperity, interspersed with geographical observations and remarks from the best authorities, assisted by some private communications to the editor from his correspondents.

We are well aware that in the task we have assigned ourselves many gross errors, or mistakes, must be committed; if we arrive at general correctness and afford a reasonable idea of the interesting subject before us, it is as much as can be expected—probably, we have ascertained pretty nearly the truth, in most cases. But the difference of calculation by different authorities, with the imperfect knowledge we have of some parts of the "western country," forbids the hope of certainty.

The object of this essay is to point out some of the advantages of union, and exhibit fresh inducements to cherish it. There is no country on the globe like ours—we have more means of happiness within our reach than ever before presented to a people. In general, we have very little knowledge of them; or, at least, see them "as through a glass, dimly." Let us endeavor to make ourselves better acquainted with them. They are the *alpha and omega* of politics—the foundation on which the most important theories and practices should be built up.—

Interest is the ruling passion of every society—how important then is it to ascertain what that interest really is! We may easily deceive ourselves, and are liable to be deceived by others. I think the bulk of the people of the United States have been grossly mistaken as to their true interest; and this opinion gains ground daily. Instead of looking at home for ease, wealth and independence, we have been staring across the *Atlantic*, and, to the pitiful trade we had on that ocean, has been ascribed the prosperity of these states!—I call that trade "pitiful" when compared with our *home commerce*, now incalculably increased by the greater industry of the people, assisted by the introduction of *labor-saving machinery* and many useful animals, together with unparalleled improvements in agriculture and the arts. But this subject (as promised in the last number of the REGISTER) shall be taken up in detail, in a little while—it is mentioned now merely to bring home the attention of our readers to the matter before us. We are, unequivocally, the "friends of commerce"—not of that commerce which would have sought "protection under the British cannon"—that was purchased in the shape of *British licenses of Gueph's consuls* and other dealers in "the freedom of the seas"—or that which paid a TRIBUTE to Great Britain under her orders in council, as did the goods we burnt at Baltimore some years ago. No—no—I hate all commerce that belongs to either of these—but am the friend of the invaluable commerce that exists among ourselves, and promotes an honorable and profitable foreign trade for the disposition of our own surplus commodities, and a supply of things from abroad which are convenient or pleasant to us

To proceed—

Our immediate design is to take a view of the *inland navigation* of the western country, by which I mean the western parts of *New-York, Pennsylvania and Virginia*, with the states of *Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee*, that small part of *Louisiana* which lies east of the *Mississippi*, with the territories of *Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan*, a very extensive and rich tract of country, about to contain a vast majority of the people of the United States. These lands are watered by lakes and rivers in a very extraordinary manner—the soil is *luzuriant*, and the climate healthy and pleasant: There are no deserts—*and the rivers and canals of the old world sink into insignificance* when we compare them with the length of *inland navigation* that nature has given to us. Blessed by Providence with so many and uncommon advantages, it is for us to deserve and apply them to our happiness.

The grand rout, from *Buffalo*, in New York, to *New Orleans*, a distance of 2744 miles may be performed in a STEAM BOAT of 500 tons, except between *Michigan* and the *Illinois*, where there is a small obstruction that we will remove!

From *Buffalo* to *Malden*, or, from the eastern to the western extremity of lake *Erie* miles 300

From *Malden* to *etroit*—(up the *Detroit* river, deep enough for large vessels, with a current of about 4 miles per hour) 16

From *Detroit* to lake *St. Clair*. 6

From the southern to the northern extremity of lake *St. Clair*. 40

This lake is about 90 miles in circumference, and has a bar across it from east to west, probably occasioned by two rivers which enter it in these directions. Our vessels, among which were the *Lawrence* and *Magara* brigs of war, crossed it with 8 feet 4 inches water.

From lake *St. Clair*, up the *Rapids of St. Clair*, or, as it is sometimes called, the river *St. Clair*, through lake *Hyron*, to *Michilimackinac*—(*Hyron* has water deep enough for large vessels.) 350

From *Michilimackinac* to the *Chicago*, near the head of lake *Michigan*; (which is about 750 miles in circumference, taking in its great bays. It is a beautiful piece of water, much like *Ontario*, and believed very deep) 280

From *Chicago* up *Chicago* river to a swamp or marsh at the head of the *Illinois*, only two miles distant. It is said there already is a passage for canoes through this marsh; and all accounts concur in stating that a communication may be easily made. We, therefore, consider it as done, for it certainly will be done and at a small expence, as soon as it is required by the settlement of the country. We are not satisfactorily informed of the depth of water in the *Chicago*—it is said to afford a "batteaux navigation," by which we understand it is free from obstructions—from *Michigan* to the swamp through which we propose to cut the canal, is 16

The canal. 2

We now enter one of the most beautiful rivers in the world, clear, gentle and without

Carried forward 1010

Brought forward, 1010
 rapids, running through a country that some of the French who visited it, called "the terrestrial paradise," from the luxuriance of its soil and productions. On the shores of the river is a profusion of coal—salt springs are numerous—and native grapes so abundant that, in 1769, a few French settlers made of them 110 hhd. of fine strong red wine. It will probably be the wine country of the United States. It is well timbered with white and red cedar, mulberry, pine, sugar maple, &c. and some drying and medicinal plants are found. The country is level, as may be inferred from the gentleness of the river, but not flat; and well adapted to all the usual agriculture of the middle states. On this river is a quarry of *burr stones*, such as mill stones are made of—the *Illinois*, near *Michigan*, is divided into two branches, one of which called the *Thaukiki* is a considerable stream; we propose to enter our little canal at the place where these branches united form the *Illinois*.
 From the head of the *Illinois* to the *Mississippi*, into which it empties by a mouth 400 yards wide, is
 From the *Illinois* to the mouth of the *Missouri*.
 From the *Missouri* to the *Ohio*,
 From the *Ohio* to the *Arkansaw*,
 From the *Arkansaw* to the *Walnut Hills*.
 From the *Walnut Hills* to *Natchez*.
 From *Natches* to *New Orleans*,

Whole length of the steam boat voyage from Buffalo to New Orleans. miles 2744

This immense route will be travelled in a steam boat with greater expedition than one would suppose. The chief part of the way a boat may go night and day, backwards or forwards. But to allow ample time for needful stoppages at night or detentions for fuel and supplies, or to take in passengers or goods, we calculate her being employed 12 hours per day. Going from *Buffalo* to *New Orleans* she will make, if her powers be but moderate, 7 miles per hour, on the average, and returning, not less than 5; for the current in the lakes is hardly perceptible, and that of the *Illinois* very gentle. Upon these data, the voyage down will require thirty two days, eight hours—and the passage up consume nearly forty-six days. I think these calculations will be thought reasonable, on a due examination of what is really done by steam-boats.

But in estimating the importance of this route for the purposes of commerce, it would be right to take in the circumference of the lakes, through which we have passed by direct lines; which, allowing to *Great Britain* the shores that belong to her, would yet add to the extent of our navigation 925 miles—in all 3669 miles!

Thus, reader, we have travelled a great distance through some of the finest countries under heaven—if you are as much pleased with the voyage as I am, the trouble of the pilot is fully compensated.

We shall now proceed to add up, as briefly as possible, the whole extent of the inland navigation of those parts of the United States mentioned above.

The route from Buffalo to the mouth of the *Illinois*, is miles 2403

The *Mississippi* is navigable to the falls of *St. Anthony*, lat. 45° N. 2280 miles from the sea, passing which we have about 300 miles more, in all

Rivers entering the *Mississippi*, east side, from the falls to the mouth of the *Ohio*; (*a*) *St. Croix*, navigable 200 miles; *Sotoua*, 80; *Buffalo*, 100; *Black river*, 100; *Oniconsin*, (what it is thought may communicate with lake *Michigan*, or, at least, to approach some of its waters very closely,) 200; *Riviere a la Mine*, 120; *Riviere a la Roche*, 210; the *Illinois*, already counted; *Kaskaskia*, 100—to-tal 1110

The *Ohio*, "the most beautiful river on earth," and running through the garden of the world, is too well known to navigation to require more than the distance from *Pittsburg* to the *Mississippi*, which is 1188

Rivers entering the *Ohio*, from the north—*Alleghany*, 200 (*b*); *Beaver*, (*c*); *Muskingum* 110 (*d*); *Great Hockocking*, 70; *Sciota*, 200 (*e*); *Great Miami*, 75 (*f*); the *Wabash* and its waters, 200 (*g*); 855

Rivers entering the *Ohio* from the south—*Monongahela*, 100 (*h*); *Great Kenawa*, 70 (*i*); *Licking river*, 70; *Kentucky* (say) 100 (*k*); *Green river*, 150; *Cumberland*, 300 (*l*); *Tennessee* 1000 (*m*); 1790

The *Ohio* and its tributary streams, may be navigated by steam boats at least the distance of 3833 miles, making a liberal allowance in the streams not taken into our estimate, for any difficulties we may meet with in those that are named!

The *Yazoo* is the principal stream that enters the *Mississippi* from the east, below the *Ohio*—it is 280 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable about 100

Rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico—the *Alabama*, 300 (*n*); *Tombigbe* 200 (*o*); the *Mobile*, 73 (*p*); *Pascagoula*, 150; *Pearl*, 180 905

Miles 10,929

The various other waters navigable from 50 to 100 miles, emptying into the lakes and the great rivers named, or into the bay of *Mexico*, with the small lakes in *New-York*, &c. are "too tedious to mention." They intersect the country in every direction, and afford conveniences of transportation of incalculable importance to rich sections of the country. We might add 100 miles to the above mighty aggregate of nearly 11,000 miles; at any rate, it is safe to say that the states and districts first named, have that distance of water communication, fit to be navigated in steam boats, passing over the same space but once. This is a fact no less curious than interesting.

The *bateau* navigation is much greater than this estimate.

If we were to notice the rivers that enter the *Mississippi* from the west—the mighty *Missouri* which has a course of 2375 miles to the rapids, with its extensive tributaries, such as the *Kansas*, *La Platte*, *Osage*, &c.—the *St. Francis*, the *White river*, the *Arkansaw*, (having its source 2173 miles from its mouth) the *Wachita*, the *Red river*, and many others, besides some of considerable importance that empty immediately into the gulf of *Mexico* beyond the *Mississippi*, we should find new causes to admire that Providence of God which has given us a land overflowing with his choicest blessings—a rich soil penetrated every way with living streams of water; by which a commerce may be carried on more extensively than any man, in the present state of things, can form an idea of.

From the preceding facts and suppositions, some person of more leisure and better information than I

have been able to collect, and whose "hobby" also pursued. The Great Kenawa is 500 yards wide at its mouth.

(k) The *Kentucky* is navigable for loaded boats, when the waters are high, from 4 to 6 months in the year, 200 miles.

(l) The *Cumberland* is navigated by large boats to *Nashville*, 190 miles; ships of 3 and 400 tons have been built on this river, and in time of floods they may come down 200 miles above that flourishing town.

(m) The *Tennessee* is navigable for large vessels up to the Muscle shoals, 230 miles, and thence in boats of 40 or 50 tons 750 miles, up the principal branch called the *Holston*. Its other branches are boatable considerable distances. This great river rises in the iron mountains, on the borders of *South Carolina* and *Georgia*.

(a) Some of these rivers may not be navigable for steam boats the entire length stated, but several of them have great branches that are, and the whole, together, is probably under the real amount of distance fit for such communication.

(b) The *Alleghany* is a beautiful river, clear of rocks and uninterrupted by falls, and receives many large navigable streams. It presents another and perhaps the most eligible communication between the lakes and the waters of the *Mississippi*, by *French creek*, its N. W. branch, which is navigable within 15 miles of lake *Erie*, over a good road, but which may be united, and, doubtless will soon be united by a canal. The trade of this river is very great—in 1838, from 4 to 5000 barrels of *Onandago*, (N. Y.) salt were brought down to *Pittsburg*, besides other articles of traffic. The shores of the *Alleghany* are heavily timbered with forest trees most in request, of which several heavy sea vessels have been built and brought round to the Atlantic states.—5,000,000 feet of boards came down to *Pittsburg* in 1837; the trade in this article has increased, and much other commerce has grown up and is prospering in a wonderful manner.

(c) The *Beaver* is obstructed by falls, but has a boat navigation of about 50 miles. Similar remarks apply to *Shale river*, and several other streams of minor character.

(d) The *Muskingum* is navigable for smaller boats 45 miles further, where with a portage of only one mile, it has a communication with lake *Erie* by the *Cayahoga*. There appears no great difficulty to the cutting a canal, which is contemplated. This river runs through a beautiful country, rapidly populating. Among the flourishing towns on its shores is *Zanesville*—*Marietta* is at its mouth, which is 250 yards wide.

(e) The navigable waters of the *Scioto* approach within four miles of the navigable part of *Sandusky*, emptying into *Erie*. It passes through an exceedingly rich and delightful country.

(f) The *Great Miami* is navigable for loaded canoes 50 miles further, where it nearly meets the western branch of the *Miami* of the lake, on which stands *Fort Meigs*, emptying into *Erie*.

(g) The *Wabash* has some, but not impassable, obstructions, and is a noble stream. This river, and its waters, is navigable much further than we have stated for small boats, and approaches the *Miami* of the lake within 3 miles. It is 400 yards wide at its mouth, and 300 at *Vincennes*, 100 miles up.

(h) The *Monongahela* is navigated, but with some difficulty, 40 miles further. When the waters are high, vessels of 400 tons may be safely brought down, but they subside so quickly as to render such navigation very precarious. It is a favorite project to unite the waters of this river with those of the *Potomac*, but it will not probably be done, the intervening space being mountainous.

(i) By a portage of a few miles, articles brought up the *Great Kenawa* may be passed to the navigable waters of the *Jamez River*, emptying into the *Chesapeake bay*; but the navigation of both these rivers is difficult near their heads, and will require much improvement before this tract can be extensively

Besides these there are several other very important streams entering the *Ohio* (or its branches) from the south, such as the *Yelogany*, *Little Kenawa*, *Great and Little Sandy*, &c. some of which are navigable for boats many miles. The first is famous for its numerous mill seats.

(n) The *Alabama* is formed by a junction of the *Coosa* and *Talapoosa*, two great streams. It is a beautiful river, 15 to 18 feet deep at the driest season, and 70 or 80 rods wide at its head, and is navigable for steam-boats at least 300 miles. The whole inland navigation the water of this river affords for large boats, is, perhaps, 600 miles. It has a current of about 2 miles an hour.

(o) The *Tombighe* is navigable about 100 miles above the town of *Mobile* for schooners and sloops; the portage between the head of its navigation and the *Tennessee* is about 50 miles, which it has been proposed to unite with a canal.

(p) The *Mobile* is formed by a junction of the *Alabama* and *Tombighe* near *fort Stoddard*, 40 miles from the town of *Mobile*, and 73 from the sea.

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The Essex Frigate.

The following letters and papers are copied from the *Armona*, and are undoubtedly genuine.

On Sunday, the 27th February, 1811, at 5 P. M. the *Phæbe* run close in with the harbor, hoisted an English ensign bearing the motto—"God and our country—British sailor's best rights—Traitors offend both"—and fired a gun to windward; the sloop of war was about two and an half miles the leeward. The *Essex* immediately got under way, hoisted a flag bearing the motto—"God, our country and liberty—Tyran's offend them" and fired a gun to windward. The *Phæbe* hove to until the *Essex* was within gunshot, when she bore up and run down for the sloop—Two shot were fired across her bows to bring her to, without effect—After chasing her as far as was prudent, captain Porter observed that their conduct was cowardly and dishonorable, and returned into port where we came to anchor.

John Downs,	M. W. Bartnes,
Wm. Odenheimer,	A. C. Montgomery,
Edw. Burwell,	Geo. W. Duaco,
Rich'd K. Hoffman,	Saml. L. Dusenberry,
John B. Shaw,	

On the 16th March, 1814, lieutenant Ingraham, first of the *Phæbe*, came on board the *Essex* under a flag of truce, having a letter from commodore Hullar to captain Porter. Lieutenant Ingraham informed captain P. that commodore H. had heard that captain P. had called him a coward for running away from the *Essex*, and begged to know if it was the case, captain P. informed him, that, considering the circumstances of the challenge, and the conduct of the *Phæbe* in bearing up, he believed any thing he

could have said on the occasion, justifiable. Lieutenant Ingraham assured captain Porter that no challenge was intended, and that the gun was fired by accident. Captain P. said he supposed it at the time to be a challenge, and accepted it, and that he should accept another, if given by the *Phœbe*, observing—"it cannot be expected that I would take upon myself the responsibility of challenging a 36 gun frigate with a frigate of 32 guns, as my country would censure me should I prove unsuccessful, but the difference of force will not prevent my accepting a challenge given by captain Hillyar.

The *Phœbe* and *Cherub* soon after kept close together, and shewed a determination of not risking an action unless they could both engage the *Essex*.

(Signed)

J. DOWNS.

Challenge from the crew of the Essex to the crew of the Phœbe.

"On board the U. S. frigate *Essex*, March 9th, 1814.

"The sons of liberty and commerce, on board the saucy *Essex*, whose motto is "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," present their compliments to their oppressed brother tars, on board the ship whose motto is too tedious to mention, and hope they will put an end to all this nonsense of singing, sporting, hunting and writing, which we know less about than the use of our guns—Send the *Cherub* away, we will meet your frigate and fight you, then shake hands and be friends; and whether you take us or we take you, either will be to your advantage; as in the first case, you will not doubt, for the service you render in a cause every brave and free man detests, be turned over to Greenwich hospital or to a new ship, on your arrival to England; and if we take you, we shall respect the rights of a sailor, hail you as brethren whom we have liberated from slavery, and place you in future beyond the reach of a press-gang.

(Signed,)

FROM THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

ANSWER.

To you, Americans, who seek redress,
For fancied wrongs from Britons you've sustained;
Hear what we Britons now to you address,
From malice free, from blasphemy unstain'd:
Think not, vain boasters, that your insidious lay,
Which calls for vengeance from the Almighty God—
Can from their duty Britons lead away,
Or path of honor which they have always trod.
No—Your vile infamy can never fail,
To excite disgust in each true Briton's heart;
Your proffered liberty cannot avail,
For virtue is the sons of Albion's crest.
Our God, our king, our country and our laws,
We proudly reverence like Britons true;
Our captain who defends such glorious cause,
Meets due respect from all his grateful crew.
When to the battle we're by duty called,
Our cause, like Britons, bravely we'll maintain;
We'll fight like men whom fear ne'er yet appall'd,
And hope, AMERICANS! you'll do the same.
Your vile letter, which on board was brought,
We scorn to answer, tho' with malice fraught;
But if, by such foul means, you think to make
Dissentions rise our loyalty to shake,
Know then we are Britons all, both stout and true,
We love our king, our country, captain too;
When honor calls, we'll glory in his name,
Acquit like men and hope you'll do the same.

Lieut. Ingraham acknowledged the above to have been written by a midshipman of the *Phœbe*, and with the approbation of com. Hillyar.

AMERICAN HEROISM.

From the N. Y. Columbian.—Could every instance of individual heroism, which has occurred during the present war be collected and recorded, they would form a subject of proud satisfaction for the contem-

plation of the American patriot, and transmit a page to posterity, unsurpassed by the brightest annals of Grecian and Roman glory. Every gallant deed of our ocean warriors, from the most skilful commander down to the rudest and humblest tar, adds alike to the lustre of our national character, and equally demands our admiration and lasting remembrance.—but in the action between the *Phœbe* and *Essex*, how many of our brave seamen, sunk as it were, in a blaze of glory, whose individual names must be forever shrouded in darkness! To redeem them from this fate, and hold them up as examples for the emulation of their countrymen in arms, would be a pleasing task. Though they fell in their country's cause, far from their kindred and homes, yet their relatives and friends would then, while mourning their death, feel a bright consolation in their transition to perpetual fame.

From a friend who took part in the engagement, we have received the following anecdotes, exemplary of that fearless and patriotic spirit which animated the whole crew of the *Essex*, and which has characterised our hardy sailors in all their combats with the tyrants of the seas. To the memory of the brave fellows mentioned therein, their publicity is due; and we doubt not many more instances of chivalrous heroism, resulting from a noble love of country, might be obtained and recorded to the lasting honor of the American name.

John Ripley, after losing a leg—said, "farewell, boys, I can be of no use to you," and hopped out of the bow port.

John Alvison, received a cannon ball (18 pounder) through the body; in the agony of death, he exclaimed, "Never mind, ship mates: I die in defence of 'free trade and sailors' r-i-g-h-t-s." and expired with the word *rights* quivering on his lips.

James Anderson, had his left leg shot off, and died animating his ship-mates to fight bravely in defence of liberty.

After the engagement, Benjamin Hazen, having dressed himself in a clean shirt and jerkin, addressed his remaining mess-mates, and telling them he never could submit to be a prisoner to the *English*, threw himself into the sea.

Canada Papers.

The following may inflame some with anger, but will afford amusement to many.—These articles are inserted as real curiosities—they handsomely score the *demi-patriotism* of the faction who drew a fancied distinction between the army and navy, and compromised with popular feeling by partially praising the gallant exploits of the latter. We do not pity them; but certainly these *Englishmen* are very ungrateful, to give the "lie" direct, and so coarsely too, to such men as John C. Jones, H. G. Otis, and A. Welles, of *Boston*, the chief agents in the honor done to com. *Perry*!—We are glad to see the disposition to treat us all alike—the servile faction will soon disappear, and "an union of honest men" be really formed to defend their fire-sides, and maintain the honor of their country. *Amen*—if so, all will soon be well.

From the Boston Patriot.—On our front page [inserted below] will be found an extract from a Halifax paper, complaining bitterly of the federalists of *Boston* for the honors they have paid the gallant *Perry*. Further extracts will be found below. The British appear to increase in their claims with every increasing moment. One day, we must compel Mr. MADISON to evacuate the presidential chair, to make room for somebody else *more agreeable to his majesty's*

one who has a greater respect for *British claims* than *American rights*; some one who had rather see our country the abject and cringing *colonies* of England, than to see it a "free, sovereign and independent state." Not content with this *requisition* upon the *republicans*, the British now make a *requisition* upon the *federalists*, viz. that they shall not be allowed the privileges of doing honor to the bravery and skill of our gallant naval heroes! No officers hereafter, except the officers of the *fast anchored isle*, such as Hilliar, Broke, Wallis, &c. are to receive the tribute of American applause. To mention, in terms of approbation, the names of Decatur, Rodgers, Bainbridge, Porter, Hull, Perry, &c. &c. will be *high treason*!—and the daring rebel who shall presume to do it, must resign all hopes of British grace!

The British paragraphists write under the most erroneous impression, when they declare that Mr. Madison and the southern states would willingly relinquish the *fisheries*, provided every other point could be adjusted. They judge of the southern states by the character of another part of the country; and conclude that they would as readily "sell their country's birth-rights for a mess of pottage," as a mercenary trader. They must understand the southern people better; and whatever may be the case *here*, we are far from thinking that *sordid hero* has stifled the voice of patriotism in the south.—They declare that the north never deserved any mercy at the hands of Britain; and proceed to reprimand them most severely for not having risen in *rebellion* against their own government, and thrust their necks into the yoke of Britain!

From the *Montreal Herald* of July 23.

We think Mr. Madison will find a considerable majority in both houses of congress to approve of peace with the relinquishment of the fisheries; provided a new boundary can be satisfactorily settled and defined. The consequence would be a revolt of the eastern states, and civil war would extend in every direction; and it would then be no wonder to see our infatuated ministers befriending the southern states as much as they have spared them in the north, *which in truth, never deserved any mercy from the British arms*. The proud, the supercilious New Englanders, exulting boast of Bunker Hill, which a short time may prove to have been the blackest day in the American calendar.

On the 18th of June, the day which gave birth to this war, those heroes ought to have anticipated the abyss they would be eventually plunged into, and have given some earnest to Britain of their friendship more powerful than is implied in doubtful words. They ought to have celebrated the anniversary of Bunker Hill in 1812, by lifting arms against Napoleon Bonaparte and James Madison; which would have given confidence to the *only* nation that was able to rescue them from a *galling yoke*—and to cherish their future prosperity, without aspiring to govern them. Numerous are the advantages which would have been readily conceded to them, had they not been too self sufficient and too much inflated by the booty of past indulgences. Situated as they are, in peace or in war, their circumstances must be pinched, *from a want of common necessaries*; inasmuch that the *Norwegians need not envy their condition*. Excluded from the fisheries, the East and West Indies, and the ordinary carrying trade, they will have no where to turn themselves, but to emigrate to the western states, countries sufficiently large to receive them, though not to maintain them in their former splendor.

We formerly gave the opinion, that it was the real interest of the southern states to obtain peace, and

that they desire it. In the north, fortunes were made by commerce, in the south by the more steady and more certain operations of agriculture. A planter may make shift to live while a merchant may starve. Now if peace were made, according to the basis of 1783, the northern portion of the Union might again rise at the expense of Great Britain; but as this will not be permitted, the southern section will not like to impoverish itself for the sake of the other, it will more rationally consult its own interest, and open its ports to the world, as the best and surest mode of diffusing wealth over a country naturally rich in the wants of other nations, which would be paid in the necessaries and luxuries wanted from Britain, her colonies and other parts of Europe; besides an immense surplus in money. All this may happen, whatever the power of New-England may be, but some will think it more probable, that the whole will heartily unite in the war, and we confess nothing could have induced us to think otherwise had it not been for the late arrangement respecting the hostages.

From the *Montreal Herald* of July 30th, 1814.

The worthy friends of the federalist Americans in Britain and Canada, are now brought to the blush; they burn with shame at the thought of having been the dupes of New-England chicanery. The champion of federalism, of the law of nations, of British rights; Mr. Russell the editor of the Boston gazette, has now shewn himself what he really is, the champion of *piracy* and *falsehood*. This man had for a long series of years stood high in the estimation of his party, and even of his opponents; his probity and sincerity were never called in question. *By those near him, he was believed to be a friend of Great Britain*, and the friend of peace with that nation.—But this hypocrisy is unveiled, and men can now without the fear of reproach, or the sneers of deceit, speak out their sentiments, and pronounce that the federal party has ever been the secret enemy of England, and is now her avowed and most rancorous foe. No further proof is wanted. The remarks of Mr. Russell are more official, as the agent of gov. Strong, and others of his cast, than are those of Mr. Gales on the part of president Madison. His eulogy on the *piratical cruise of capt. Porter*, and his *libel on the British government* for giving orders to capture a *corsair* on a coast which owns no government, evinces a disposition of heart, as unamiable as it is wicked. On the gallant navy of his country, and the Cod Fisheries, Mr. Russell speaks most pompously—"Shall we surrender those brilliant trophies, which were reared by our forefathers in the revolutionary struggle?" Mr. R. precisely states the reason why those trophies should be pulled down; all Europe has a deep interest in seeing them levelled with the surface of the ocean, or sunk in the abyss. *The time is arrived which will teach monarchs not to look with indifference at rebellion*. France has to deplore many of her losses and miseries, in consequence of supporting the insurrectionary standard in the British colonies. The revolutionary fury was diffused throughout the French armies; the vices of superannuated government were scoffed at by a licentious multitude; the hydra of faction reared its head, and brought a virtuous king to the block. For a lively illustration of these facts, we refer our readers to a perusal of a discourse delivered by the rev. Dr. Jno. Strachan, D. D. at York, U. C. on the late day of general thanksgiving.

The most incorrigible sceptic must now be convinced that Great Britain has not a friend in the United States.*

*Would to God, this were true.

From the Acadian (Halifax) Recorder.

MR. HOLLAND—It appears, by one of the late American papers, that "a tribute to skill and valor," in the substantial form of "a splendid and massy service of plate," has been presented to commodore Perry by the citizens of Boston, the large pieces of which bear the following inscription:

"September 10, 1813,
Signalized our first triumph in squadron;—a very superior British force on lake Erie, was entirely subdued by
COMMODORE O. H. PERRY,
Whose gallantry in action, is equalled only by his humanity in victory.

PRESENTED,
In honor of the victor, by the citizens of
BOSTON."

"To remove all doubt about who were the donors of this magnificent present, the letter of accompaniment is signed by eleven gentlemen, representing them to be "a committee of the Boston citizens."

"Now, whether a lie fell suddenly from the lips, or be set forth at leisure, on paper, canvass, metal, or tablet of any kind; still that it is a lie not even Mr. Madison's sophistry can disprove. Its evil tendency, however, increases with its importance, its notoriety, and the means taken to prolong its influence on the public mind. The one before us then, is of the highest importance; for at no less than the tried valor of our seamen does it insidiously point its envenomed shaft. We all know that this *National lie* has been said, sung, written, painted and daubed, over and over again: It remained for the "great and respectable" city of Boston, to transmit it to posterity in characters of silver.

"The American federalists have openly professed themselves among the bitterest enemies of the late French emperor; yet no one of his celebrated victory bulletins, contained an assertion more false and scandalous, than stands unblushingly proclaimed in the third line of the above inscriptions. In France, the imposition was the hasty effort of one man, to deceive principally his own subjects. In America it is the deliberate act of six thousand men, of—acknowledged—"sober and steady habits." To deceive whom?—not their own countrymen but the world. An imposition, too, founded on what might, by chance have happened; therefore more likely to pass current

"But who is it, in particular that thus would build the exaltations of Americans, upon the debasement of Britons?—It is not our "sworn enemies," the democrats!—No such thing. It is our "staunch friends," the federalists!—for what is Boston but the *hot bed* of federalism?—Do the democrats more than amuse us, by vaunting upon their rabble army;—Do not the federalists provoke our just indignation by basely calumniating our navy?—Let any genuine son of Britain ask of himself these two questions.

"Now it is, that we feel the short sighted policy of employing the Americans in our ships of war. Now has it recoiled upon us, in defeat, at least, if not in disgrace. We first taught them the rudiments of the art; they sat up for themselves, and exercised daily: we like other proficients were too wise to require it: they then turn against their former masters; and now—sad reverse!—beat us with our own weapons!

"But the nursery for American sailors, is at last totally broken up—Our men, too, will henceforth be drilled at the guns, and British powder and shot no longer scatter useless in the air. So shall dear-bought experience accomplish what reason could not. And so shall the war with America, illustrate by additional examples:

The masked enmity to Britain of the American federalists;

The cool intrepidity of the British tar, during *hours* of unavailing resistance against superior force; and

The fortuitous success of skill, without valor, (possessing the advantage of numbers) over the most consummate valor, when enfeebled by ignorance!

"An ANTI-FEDERAL Englishman.

"Halifax, 27th June, 1814."

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEGOCIATION.—A letter from London dated June 4—says, "This government has at length announced lord Gambier, Mr. Colbourn, and Mr. Adams, as ministers, to meet those from the United States.—They will be together the 20th inst.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, Del. dated August 6, 1814.

"I received yesterday a letter from Mr. BAYARD at London, in which he says he does not despair of peace; though he remarks, that if the sentiments of the ministry correspond with those of the people, there is little prospect of accommodation. The delay which has taken place in the arrival of their forces destined for this part of the coast, and the apparent tardiness of sir A. Cochrane, afford some slight expectation of a peace. Otherwise I should think there was not the least prospect of it. During the continuance of this state of uncertainty, which should be terminated as soon as possible, a systematic and vigorous prosecution of the war, is, in my humble opinion, the safe and correct course."

Extract from a London pamphlet, entitled a compressed view of the points to be discussed in treating with the United States of America.

1. A new boundary line, restoring Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to their ancient limits, excluding the Americans from the St. Lawrence and the tributary waters, and giving Canada a communication with the navigable part of the Mississippi.

2. The extension of the Indian territory, placing its integrity under the guarantee of Great Britain, and excluding the Americans from all interference therewith except as traders, under due regulation.

3. The cession of New Orleans and the free navigation of the Mississippi to Great Britain, with a restraint on the American claims on Louisiana and the Florida territory, to be settled in conjunction with the court of Spain.

4. The exclusion of the Americans from the fisheries on the coast of British North America, and a restraint of their intercourse with our possessions in the East and West Indies.

With respect to maritime rights, and the doctrine of national allegiance, all disquisition relative to them should be peremptorily refused.

PEACE PROSPECT. We give the following as we received it. It is from Wilmington, N. C. where the Kemp of Baltimore has recently arrived from France. "Dr. Saint Claire, who came passenger in the Kemp, has furnished us with the following very interesting article:

"Captain Haley, an American captain, writes, 7th June, last from Paris, that the greatest hopes were entertained that peace between England and America will be made under the auspices of the emperor of Russia; and these hopes are founded, he says, on the circumstance that two days after the arrival of the allied sovereigns in London, the American envoys received their passport for this city (London) where

*So in the copy—possibly it should be Paris.

they arrived on the 10th June. These same envoys received the most flattering reception from Louis 18th, who promised them all his influence with the court of St. James."

☞ A small packet directed to the department of state came by the Kemp and was forwarded by the mail.

FURTHER.—The privateer schooner Syren, of Baltimore, has arrived at New-York from a cruise in the British channel. Among other prizes, she captured, after a hard battle, one of "his majesty's" packets, the cutter Landraile, from Falmouth, which she left July 8. The mail was thrown overboard; but the captain of the packet (who, with 31 of his crew is at New-York) informs, "that it was expected a peace would take place shortly between the United States and Great Britain; and that five British commissioners had proceeded to meet ours."

Yet more.—Several late London papers have complained of the perversity of Talleyrand in refusing the admission of British goods into France—he pretended it would create an insurrection! And, one of the British riders (such as we had many of in the United States) lately returned to London with samples and prices of numerous articles of French manufacture, with which they could supply the continent, from the "cheapness of labor," on better terms than the English could. In confirmation of these things (in which we see an inducement to peace) we have the following letter from Nantz, dated June 16.—"All the imported English manufactured goods which had been put into entrepot, will not be admitted, and must be immediately re-exported. In consequence of the prohibition of manufactured goods, our cotton manufactures have set to work again, and have already sent several large orders for purchases in our market."

Again. There is a report that a letter has been received from London, (where we do not know) dated about the 25th of June, to this purport—"That the American commissioners had requested, before they proceeded to Ghent, to know the nature of the propositions to be laid before them: that a set of propositions were shown to them, but of so degrading a nature to the just rights and claims of America, that our commissioners at once declared them so very inadmissible, as to make it unnecessary to go to Ghent to discuss them."

DEFENCE OF NEW-YORK.

The people of New-York appear just awaked from their dream of security. We are happy to see them oppose to the "restoring" policy of Gouverneur Morris and others. They are inspired as with one soul—men and money are poured forth for the defence of the city with a prodigality of patriotism; and the works designed to make that important city secure proceed with such rapidity as to appear like the effects of enchantment. *This is the true spirit.*

We have not room to notice the instances of the patriotism of the citizens of New-York. Their proceedings at the Park are inserted below. They attended to the counsel of the aged patriot-colonel *Hillet*, and rush to labor and discipline like men that will not be conquered—and they will not. The ground on *Brooklyn Heights*, (where a great work is erecting) was broken on the morning of the 9th inst. All the military, civil, mechanical and other associations have volunteered their labor, as do also the citizens by *wards*; others give money in lieu of it, with which persons are hired—1 to 2000 men are daily employed. The following may serve to shew the ardor with which they press the work.—August 12, the committee of defence received tenders of service from the regt. of horse artillery, the city watch, gentlemen of the bar and students, the inhabitants

of Greenwich village, the citizens of the vicinity of Spring street, the Independent Blues, E. Ludlow and 100 masons and labourers in his employ, a company of 32 carmen, 200 journeymen house carpenters, 400 citizens of the 8th ward, carpenters employed at St. Peter's church, Mr. Uffington, gold beater, and 14 men employed by him. The next day, Aug. 13—the following offers were received—two parties of the city watch, 60 carmen, fire engine company, No. 26, 200 journeymen printers, 1000 "patriotic sons of Erin," 30 pilots, col. Van Buren's regiment, a company of artillery, 182 workmen employed by Ward and Tallman, 150 colored people, 70 do. belonging to the Asbury African church. *So much for a specimen of the volunteer labor of the people; money pours in with equal profusion. The committee of defence recommended that those who, by bodily infirmity or any other cause, cannot give their personal labor, should in lieu thereof, contribute the sum of \$1 25—many have thus subscribed 40, 30, 20, 10, 5, &c. day's labor; some furnish shovels or other necessaries, and the incorporated institutions have contributed handsomely. So they go on—they have put their shoulders to the wheel, and Hercules will help them.*

In addition to these works the spirit is up for military associations—the old volunteer corps are filled, new ones are formed, and a body of 2000 exempts organizing. The militia of the neighboring counties is ready—4000 have been detached from the interior by the governor, 3000 under the requisition of the president, and 1000 as state troops; cadets from West Point (120) have arrived to perform a short duty. *Decatur*, in himself a host, is directed to take the command of the naval defences, and remain there for the present; he has under him upwards of 1000 seamen—"they are the boys that fear no noise," and long to meet Mr. *Bull* by sea or by land, "ANY HOW." *Party appears extinguished in providing for the general safety.* It is thus that it should be in war—if it be thus, a nation is invincible; witness *Spain*.

The works erecting for the defence of New-York are said to be among the most extensive and formidable field works known to military men—and, with the other measures taken, must secure that city against a much greater force than the enemy can bring to bear against the place. The forts in the harbor are immensely strong, and amply manned and supplied.

At our latest dates from New-York the same liberal contributions of labor and money continued; or rather appeared more ardent than at first.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NEW-YORK, AUG. 11.

Yesterday, pursuant to public notice, there assembled in the Park, in front of the City Hall, an immense concourse of citizens. Col. HENRY BUTTERS was unanimously called to the chair, and OLIVER WELCOTT, esq. appointed secretary. They took their station in the centre balcony. Col. WELCOTT, standing near the chairman, and the flag of the nation waving over his head, delivered an address to his fellow-citizens, well calculated to inspire animation and courage.

He began by asking the indulgence of his fellow-citizens for the talk of an old man. He then proceeded:

Three score and fourteen years have brought with them some bodily infirmities: had it been otherwise and that my strength of body had remained as unimpaired as my love for my country, and the spirit that still animates me, you would not, my friends have seen me here this day; I should have been amongst that glorious band, that, on the waters of

Eric and Ontario, have achieved so much fame and I's big glory for their country!

A life of 74 years has afforded me opportunities of seeing many great and surprising changes.

Fifty-eight years are now passed since I was a witness of press gangs traversing these streets, and dragging men from their houses on board of ships of war! What a contrast between that time and this! Let me now reflect upon it, who, instead of thanking that kind Providence which delivered us from such oppressive domination, employ their whole power to weaken and subvert a government made by ourselves and for ourselves—the fruit of our blood and toil! What spirit is this, that, in the present crisis of our country, can lead to measures so disgraceful? Shall we abuse and vilify those men we have placed at the head of our affairs, because they do not set jag as we are pleased to say they should? Are we, for that reason, to refuse compliance with the laws of our country? No, my fellow-citizens! for it is justly stated in the address of the common council, that we are not, in the present situation of our country, to inquire into the wisdom of the measures which resulted in the declaration of this war. It is a fact, that we are at war; and that that war has been undertaken agreeably to the constitution of our country. Every man bound to support the constitution of the United States, is, therefore, bound to support the war—because it is a constitutional act, and such is the law of the land. But, had I power to detail, and you patience to hear, what I have known and observed of the haughty, cruel and reasoning nation that makes war against us, your feelings would outstrip my words, and anticipate the voice and commission of authority. The terms I use towards our enemy are not mine alone, nor proceeding from the personal warmth of my individual character. Such were the sentiments of men as great as this or any nation can boast of—Washington and Franklin. Dr. Franklin delivered his opinions in his correspondence with lord Howe; and those of general Washington I have had from his own lips.

Forty years ago I was at a meeting of citizens assembled on this green. The acclamation then was "join or die." The unanimity of that day procured the repeal of some odious laws; but the design of enslaving us was not relinquished. Troops were stationed throughout the colonies to carry the nefarious intention into execution. Many were the broils between the citizen and the soldier: for the spirit of the citizens was roused, and they viewed, with just indignation, the mercenary troops that were to overthrow their liberties. They were stung by the ingratitude of the nation to which they had yielded loyal obedience, and assisted in its wars with ardor and alacrity. But had the enemy then conquered us as we did them, how different would have been our situation at this day. Reflecting on this, it seems to me almost incredible that there should be Americans that could espouse the cause of such an enemy. Of what stuff are such hearts made? Is it possible that any such should be amongst the sons of those who fought your battles, my fellow-citizens, and won your freedom?

It was in the war of the revolution a favorite toast—

"May every citizen be a soldier, and every soldier a citizen."

Our citizens must now again become soldiers, and those soldiers be good citizens—not parading soldiers, fellow-citizens, but fighting soldiers—soldiers willing and ready to encounter the hardships and fatigues of war. I am not what I have been; but such as I am, wherever the enemy seek to deal most destruction, there you may look for me. And as to

this mistaken idea, that American militia are unequal to the contest with British regulars, I am a living witness to the contrary. With militia I have encountered them. I have met them when their numbers were double mine, and I have routed and pursued them. You, my fellow-citizens, if you will, can do the same. There is no terror in them for brave men, who dare look them in the face, and lock the bayonet with them. Let those who would dismay you by the terrors of war, rather reflect upon the part they have had in encouraging your enemy; and though war, like pestilence, may have been visited upon nations for their crimes, yet against this enemy we have committed no offence. We bore with the cruelty, injustice and oppression of that insolent nation, till it became insupportable.

Instead, therefore, of cavilling at the measures or operations of the war, let us rather unite to banish envy, hatred and discord, from among us; and resolve, with all our might, to resist that implacable enemy, who will never respect us till we again compel him so to do.

Permit me, then, my dear fellow-citizens, to conclude with a chorus we were used to sing in the camp in days of much more danger:

Let Europe employ all her force,

We'll meet them in array,

And shout—Huzza—Huzza—Huzza,

For Life and Liberty.

[This pithy discourse, from a tried and trusty statesman of the revolution, whose acts were vouchers for his words, had its full effect, and was cheered with unbounded applause.]

Mr. Riker, from a committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Drs. Mitchell and McNeven, Messrs. Wolcott, Riker, Anthony, Bleecker and Sampson, reported the following address and resolutions, which were received with applause, and unanimously adopted:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Once more we are engaged in war with a powerful nation.

The ocean is denied to us—our commerce is prostrated—our waters are violated—our land is invaded—hostile fleets and armies threaten to convert our habitations to heaps of ruins.

We are called upon to save our possessions from spoil and destruction; to secure our persons from slavery and death; to protect our families against outrage and violence; to guard our institutions from assault and overthrow; to defend by free-born valor our dear-bought independence.

The lawful authorities, aware of this condition of things, have made provision to meet it. The national government, has augmented our security by fortifications, troops and floating force. The state has extended its care, and caused other works of defence to be erected. The common council of the city, has labored to insure our safety. It only remains that the sons of liberty come forth in their might; and demonstrate that in a contest for all that is near and dear to them, they are invincible.

Our regular regiments are already at their stations. The organized militia will join them on the shortest summons. The several corps of volunteers are inflamed with patriotic ardor. To these bands, other military associations will be added, composed of those who enjoy honorable exemptions from ordinary service, but who will come forward on this trying occasion.

This meeting is called for the purpose of enabling us to renew our pledge, to support the constitution; to invigorate the laws; to aid with our best efforts the administration of our beloved country; to see that it be not approached by spies and emissaries; to defend the great interests of the union with our treasure and our blood.

It is our glory and our boast that we are freemen. Our constitution and government are acts of our free and unbiassed choice. They are ours and we will never abandon them.

The citizens are the safeguards of a free state.—Their right to keep and bear arms has never been infringed. We will use these weapons resolutely in support of our privileges; with these we will manfully oppose the enemy who shall presume to invade them.

With these convictions let us make a combined effort. Let some contribute their labor towards the completion of the public works. Let others practise the art of the artillerist or the fusilceer. Let others again minister comfort to the wives and children of those who heroically meet danger in the field. All will thus be animated and united; and the joyous sentiment pervade every patriotic bosom, that, guarded by the love and valor of the people, the republic is safe!

Resolved, That the citizens here assembled, will to the last extremity, defend their city.

Resolved, That we will unite ourselves in arms with our brethren of the country, and on the first approach of the enemy make it a COMMON CAUSE.

Resolved, That humbly confiding in the favor of the Almighty, we hope to prove ourselves not unworthy of that freedom won by the heroes of the revolution—and trust that the enemy they vanquished, will receive from us a similar defeat.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures for public defence which have been devised by the government of the United States—by his excellency the governor of the state, and by the corporation of this city—and that we will co-operate in carrying the same into effectual execution.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens generally, to meet as soon as may be practicable, with convenience in their respective wards, for the purpose of electing discreet and efficient committees to promote the execution of the following objects:

1. To complete the voluntary enrolments of persons exempted by law from military service.
2. To encourage the enrolment of seafaring citizens for service in the harbor, or as artillerists. And
3. The enrolment of citizens for voluntary labor on the public works.

Resolved, That it be the special duty of the ward committees to provide, under the direction of the corporation of this city, for the relief and protection of the families of such persons as may be absent on public duty, and also, to provide in the best manner practicable, for the protection of such helpless persons and their property, as in case of alarm may be desirous of removing into the country.

Resolved, That all associations for military service and for performing labor on the public works, be reported to, and receive their instructions from, such officer or officers as have, or may be designated for that purpose.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to promote concord and will discountenance all attempts to weaken the patriotic efforts of good citizens.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to discover and subject to the animadversion of the laws, all persons who shall be concerned in any illicit commerce or improper intercourse with the enemy.

Resolved, That Henry Rutgers, Oliver Wolcott, Marinus Willett, Cadwallader D. Golden, John Swartwout, Thomas Morris, John Mills, William Edgar, jun. Richard Eiker, Anthony Bleecker, Abraham Bloodgood, Stephen Price, Abraham Stagg, James Lovett, Abraham Dally, William

Sampson, John Vanderbilt, jun. Samuel Looker, John Hone, David Bryson, Jacob Sherrerd, Benjamin Ferris, William Codman, Rensselaer Havens, and Peter Wilson, sen. be a committee to confer with such committee as may be appointed by the corporation and by the respective wards, and in conjunction with them, to adopt all measures essential to the public safety.

Resolved, That this committee correspond with our fellow citizens in this and the neighboring states, for the purpose of inviting them to form voluntary associations similar to those proposed in this city.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in all the public papers of this city.

HENRY RUTGERS, Chairman.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary.

During the reading of the above address and resolutions, the countenance of the citizens indicated the most deep and concentrated feeling; and at the close the air was rent with loud and prolonged acclamations of approbation and assent. And no sooner was the question of adjournment put and carried, than each citizen retired to his lawful occupation, and the scene of unexampled enthusiasm instantly remained silent and unoccupied.

NEW-YORK.—On the patriotic proceedings of the people of New-York, the editor of the *Boston "Daily Advertiser"* observes—"A meeting of the citizens was holden in the Park at New-York, on Wednesday last, at which colonel Rutgers was chosen chairman, and Oliver Wolcott secretary. They adopted several resolutions relating to the defence of the city, very much in the style of the pieces which filled the papers in Paris shortly before the city was entered by the allies."

CONCRETE ROCKETS.—The property and composition of these famous instruments is ascertained. If required, we also can have them made. But—would it not be cruel to use them? If the torpedo, in the water, was an "unfair" weapon, are not rockets in the air, improper to be used by a "moral and religious people?"

BRITISH NAVY.—June 3.—At sea, of the line 33, from 44 to 50 guns, 9; frigates 124; sloops, &c. 90; bombs and fire ships 7; brigs 127; cutters 28; schrs. &c. 41. Total 507; decrease in the grand total 42.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—A British Indian was detected on the 30th ult. in the village of Buffalo as a spy.—On being examined, he confessed his crime, and was executed by the American Indians.

THAZZ.—One hundred waggons, loaded with British goods, passed through Troy, N. Y. for the city of New-York from Montreal.

FROM FLORIDA. *Milledgeville, Mg.* S. Col. Melton who has been for some time past stationed in the Creek nation, reached this place last week. His means of information relative to affairs in that quarter have been equally correct and extensive as those of any other person. From every circumstance, he states, there is no doubt that the British have landed a force near or quite 4000 strong, at or in the vicinity of Appalatchicola, where many of the hostile Indians have already assembled.—*Signa.*

PRISONERS. It is stated that 1000 American prisoners were in the great prison of Dartmoor, (in Devonshire, Eng.) June 2.

THE CHINESE, it seems, complain of a want of specie from the non-arrival of American vessels.

USCANSIN.—Chagrined at Brown's victories, an enemy-printer says "an immense responsibility rests on the government for sending Brown into Canada pending the present negotiations for peace." Is not *Harley* also to blame for his attack upon *Stonewall*—is *Cockburn* guiltless?—But he never thought of these!

BRITISH GRUMBLING. From the *Acadian*, (*Hali-fax*) Recorder of July 30. "When we read the American boast, of subjugating the Canadas by an overwhelming army, we laughed at their extravagance; but when we see them with an undisciplined force, certainly not, even numerically, half equal to our regular troops, making SUCCESSFUL INVASIONS, we know not what to think—

"'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange."

CANADA PAPERS.—The extracts from the *Canada and Halifax* papers inserted below, are said to have made some people quite unhappy! With true English impudence they deny their authenticity, though they were publicly exhibited at *Boston*, where the twisting is made!—*Poor fellows!*

LORD HILL, who is to have the command of the British forces lately sent for America, received a grant from parliament of £2000 per annum for his services under *Wellington*.

THE LOAN.—From the *National Intelligencer*.—We understand, and we believe correctly, that government have authorised a loan to be negotiated in Europe for a considerable portion of the twenty-five millions which they were empowered to borrow by a law of the last session of congress. It is probable therefore that they will not go into the market in this country for more of that sum than the six millions for which they are now receiving proposals.

From the *Alexandria Gazette*. By a gentleman from St. Mary's county, Md. we are informed, that a Mr. Kilgour of that county was on board the admiral ship on Thursday last (Aug. 11.) and was informed by the admiral, that a dispatch vessel had arrived from England and was then along side his ship; that from the intelligence received by her he had no doubt there would be a peace or armistice in less than 30 days—that in the conversation he had with another officer, he states that by the above arrival he had received letters from his friends in England, giving it as their decided opinion, that a treaty of peace had been already concluded and that he would be speedily recalled home.

MICHILMACKINAC.—We have no certain accounts of the proceedings of the expedition to the upper lakes; but expect it daily.

ST. DAVID'S.—Letter from colonel *Stone* to the editor of the *Ontario Repository*, dated, village of *Rochester*, July 28, 1814.—"Sir, Noticing a small paragraph in your paper of last week, respecting the burning of the village of *St. David's*, in which you mention you have no particulars of the transaction, and in which transaction I am implicated—I will relate to you the particulars which came within my knowledge.

On the morning of the 18th inst. by the order of general *Peter B. Porter*, I was ordered with a small detachment of volunteers to go and dislodge a party of the enemy's troops, who were in and about the village of *St. David's*, who were frequently attacking our reconnoitering parties. Accordingly I set out; and soon after was accompanied by a small party of regulars, under the command of a lieutenant, as I understood. We routed and drove the enemy from the village—this was about the middle of the day—when on my return, soon after, accompanied by most of the men under my command, much to my surprise, I discovered the village of *St. David's* on fire; by whom it was set, or by whose order, I have yet to learn; but without notice, without examination, or investigation, to my knowledge, I was served, on the following morning, by the brigade-inspector, with the following order:

"GENERAL ORDERS.—Adj. General's Office,
Queenston, 19th July, 1814.

The accountability for burning the houses at *St.*

David's yesterday, must rest with the senior officer. It was directly contrary to the orders of the government and those of the commanding general published to the army—Lieutenant-colonel *Stone* will retire from the army.

By order of major-general *Brown*,
(Signed) C. K. GARDNER, Adj. Gen."

All I ask, is an impartial investigation of my conduct—and solicit a suspension of public opinion till it can be had. ISAAC W. STONE.

TREASON.—Three persons were indicted for treason, at *New-York*, last week—they are charged with supplying the enemy with provisions. A great deal should be done in this way in *Maryland*; where many people are so "well inclined," as the *British* officers said, as to refuse supplies only—to their fellow-citizens.

STEAM FRIGATE.—The vessel, or rather battery, building in *New-York*, it seems, produces lively sensations among the *British* emissaries. Three attempts have been made to fire her, but without success. She is now so well guarded as to be out of danger.

BURLINGTON, Vt. Aug. 5.—The army under major-general *Izard* have enjoyed uncommon share of health for some months past, which the following report will show.

A report of the sick, wounded and convalescents, in the general hospital, at *Burlington, Vt.* under the direction of *Henry Hunt*, hospital surgeon, for three months, ending July 31, 1814.

1814.	Remain- ing last month.	Admit- ted last month.	Dischar- ged.	Dead.	Re- main- ing.
May	101	151	119	17	76
June	176	59	105	6	124
July	124	30	63	1	90

MARINE CORPS.—The president of the U. States has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the marine corps:

John Hall, to be major of marines.

Anthony Gale and *Richard Smith*, captains, majors by brevet.

William Anderson; *Thos. R. Swift*; *Saml. Millers*; *John Crabb*; *Henry H. Forde*; *John M. Gamble*; *Charles S. Hanna*; *Alexander Sevier*; *Alfred Grayson*; *Wm. Strong*; *John Heath* and *Samuel Bacon*, first lieutenants, to be captains of marines.

Francis B. Bellevue; *T. Raimond Montegat*; *Philip B. de Grandpre*; *Benj. Hyde*; *Lyman Kellogg*; *Sam. Watson*; *Wm. L. Brownlow*; *Leonard J. Boone*; *Thos. W. Legge*; *Joseph L. Kuhne*; *William H. Freeman*; *Henry Olcote*; *Charles R. Browne*; *Thos. W. Bacote*; *Benj. Richardson*; *Francis W. White*; *Wm. Niccoll*; *Wm. L. Boyd*; *Charles Lord*; *Levi Twiggs*; *Edmond Brooke* and *John Harris*, second lieutenants, to be first lieutenants of marines.

Samuel B. Johnstone, appointed a first lieutenant of marines.

ST. LOUIS, July 16. *Platoff*, the Hetman Cossack, in the service of *Russia*, offered 100,000 ducats and his daughter to any person who would assassinate *Bonaparte*. *Alexander* discountenanced the affair as infamous in honorable warfare.—How will the English government and their agent *Robert Dickson* (a native of *Scotland*) appear to the world, when it is announced that he snubbed a *Sac* warrior to assassinate governor *Clark* while in council at *Prairie de Chien*. The affair rests on the testimony of the *Indians*; the fellow left *Rock river* for the diabolical purpose, was admitted to the council, but found the Americans armed at every point, and all possibility of escape cut off; he therefore prudently declined the attempt. A gentleman who was at the

Prairie, and in the council, informs us, that this Indian rose and occupied the attention of the assemblage with a harangue of trifling import, that his eyes were fixed upon the governor as if riveted to the object—at that moment the governor shifted his sword from an unhandy position to across his knees, when the savage retired to his seat.

Last winter, six Wabagoes came to the Pottawatonic village near Peoria, in search of Mr. T. Forsyth, our agent resident with the Pottawatomes. They told the Illinois Indians, that they were offered merchandise to the amount of 2,000*l.* sterling, for the head of Forsyth; and that if the Indians of Peoria would assist in capturing him, the reward should be divided amongst them. Mr. Forsyth had fortunately returned to St. Louis two days before the arrival of these troops of Mr. Dickson. People of Missouri and Illinois, do you ever reflect on the necessity of forming military associations? The times are pregnant with evil; appoint good officers and learn discipline and you will despise our enemies.

BOSTON. *Defensive attitude*—Without descending into minutiae (which, however, we have at hand) we can state, that in no portion of the United States are the efficient means of defence in a better state of preparation, and which could be called into active and intelligent exercise before any important irruption could be made on it, than in Old Massachusetts; and that the defences of this capital ready for service at an hour's warning, are many times stronger than they were at any period of the revolutionary war. We do not state this fact to impede any necessary additional measures of defence; but to allay unnecessary alarms. *Continued.*

ESSEX FRIGATE. From the *Montreal Herald* of July 26.—After a cruise of nearly two years during which she annihilated our commerce in the South sea, this vessel has been captured on the coast of Chili, in the harbor of Valparaiso. The Essex had done the British commerce more injury than all the rest of the American navy, since the war commenced, in the capture of twelve or fourteen sail of whalers. Most of those vessels are furnished with valuable cargoes of British manufactures, which are disposed of to great advantage on the western coast of Spanish America, the payment being made chiefly in gold and silver, which accounts for the prodigious quantity of specie that had been hoarded before the Essex attempted to escape. The sum mentioned is two millions of dollars which is probably no exaggeration. This, together with the value of the vessels, and the produce of their fishing, may have considerably exceeded a million sterling.

"A British official". The following, first appearing in a *Philadelphia* paper, and then taking its round through the eastern states, contains as many wilful falsehoods as any "British official" we have seen, according to its length. There had not been the least alarm in *Baltimore*, and the whole number of aliens reported in the last six months, is not more than 50—they are nearly all mechanics, lately removed here to work in our factories.

Worthy of notice. The following paragraph is extracted from a letter to a gentleman in *Philadelphia*, dated at *Baltimore*, the 24th ult.

"The alarm here is not so apparent as on the Potomac or Patuxent, yet the demons are in great trepidation. The neighboring militia to the number of 2000 are expected in a few days—the whole city force is ordered to parade once a week, and to keep themselves ready for an immediate call. To avoid the militia duty and escape from danger, it is an absolute fact, that a large number of foreigners, chiefly Irishmen, have reported themselves to the *rinschal* as aliens, and received his certificate to that effect; alleging,

that if found in armament against their king, they may be punished for treason! Among this number several citizens of *Baltimore* are included; some of them men of property, who have been exercising the privilege of voting for these 15 years!"

N. W. INDIANS. From the *Ohio Vehicle*. Mr. R. Forsythe, conductor of Pottawatomes, has just arrived from *Greenville* and gives the following information; that

160 Pottawatomes,	
750 Shawanese,	
100 Delawares,	
193 Wiandots,	
150 Miamies,	
50 Kickapoos,	probably.
30 Weas,	do.
20 Senecas,	

Total, 1453

Have all accepted the American tomahawk, and are willing to fight against the enemies of the United States. The children and squaws are to remain at *Greenville*, at the expense of the United States.

Dayton, (O.) August 1. Copy of a letter from John Johnston, Esq. dated *Greenville*, July 26, 1814.—"The treaty with the indian tribes assembled at this place, was signed in open council on the 22nd inst. The parties bind themselves to assist us in prosecuting the war against Great Britain and the hostile indians, and to make no peace with either without our consent.

This morning a large force of the warriors set out for *Detroit* in company with governor Cass.

A number of Pottawatomes and Kickapoos have arrived here within a few days; more are on the way coming in.

Respectfully,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Agent for Indian affairs.

EASTPORT. We have seen a letter from *Machus*, dated August 1. The British armed vessels had all left the bay. Lieut. col. Harles was in command at *Eastport*, with about eight hundred, all told. They are, however, in a constant state of alarm, fearing an attack. Three 12 gun batteries are in a state of forwardness. Judge Owen, of *Campo Bello*, has claimed the whole island, in consequence of which, all sales of real estate have been stopped by proclamation, until the "prince regent has been pleased to express his pleasure" on the subject. Desertions from the British are continually taking place—four swam across the ferry at one time. The oath of allegiance which the inhabitants had taken had proved a bitter pill to many of them, and nose but long faces could be seen among them.—*Salem Gaz.*

District omens.—*Washington city*, Aug. 13, 1814.—It is with great pain that the commander of the 10th military district has been informed that a number of the drafted militia of *Maryland* who have received orders from the proper authorities to march to the respective places of rendezvous near *Baltimore* and *Bladensburg*, have refused or neglected to do so. It has been suggested that many are under the mistaken impression that there is no legal power to compel their compliance. The commander of the district is very unwilling to believe that such a motive can influence the conduct of many at such a moment as the present. They are called to defend their country against a seriously apprehended invasion, and he did hope that every citizen would find in this circumstance an abundant motive for obeying the requisition of his country. To put an end, however, to such delusion, if it in reality exists, all those who have neglected to render themselves at the appointed place, are notified that it is the duty of the commander of the district to institute a court martial

tial for their trial, which will have power to impose a fine of eighty dollars on each delinquent, whether present or not, and in case of the non-payment of the fine to imprison them one month for every five dollars of the fine imposed—and the marshal of the district will be authorized and bound to collect the fine by selling the goods or effects of the party, or imprisoning them until it be paid.

Should the delinquents disregard this notice, and fail still to render themselves to their proper commanding officers, wherever they may have marched with their command, on or before the 27th of the present month of August, immediate steps will be adopted to enforce the penalty of the law with the utmost rigor.

R. G. HITE,
Assist. Adj. Gen

MILITARY.

FROM THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

Isard's army is said to consist of between 8 and 9000 men in fine condition. He has also received some late reinforcements. Several little skirmishes have taken place, and some movements have been made which indicate the near approach of a battle.

Brown's army.—The *Lady Prevost* sailed from Erie on the 29th ult. for Sandusky to assist in carrying to fort Erie a detachment of 500 men.—*M. Arthur*, on his way there, arrived at Erie on the 8th day of July—and 150 regulars from Cleveland reached the same place on the 4th inst. Brigadier-general *Guinea* arrived at fort Erie on the 5th. Some riflemen and other detached parties had went over. General *Brown* was doing well; it was expected he would be on horseback the first of next month. Fort Erie is strong; and our men are full of spirits and confidence. Major *Morgan*, of the rifle corps (see the account below) has ably maintained the honor of his name. The British army in the neighborhood of fort Erie is supposed to consist of 6000 men; a letter of the 5th, says he dare not assail our lines. General *Scott* is at Batavia—we are not informed of the state of his wounds. Our wounded soldiers are chiefly at Williamsville. We have no official particulars of the great battle—the account has, possibly, gone to the enemy, with the post-riding from Buffalo. One private letter says that the cannon we took in that affair were rolled into the Niagara.

On the day previous to the battle of Bridgewater, five British officers were made prisoners at a card table, near St. David's, by a party of our dragoons, who were scouring the country.

From the Buffalo Gazette Extra of August 5.

It is with pleasure we announce a brilliant affair to our readers.

On Wednesday morning last, the enemy crossed the Niagara river, below Squaw island, a mile below Black Rock, with a force said to be rising 1000 regulars, under lieutenant-colonel Tucker. They approached Black Rock, and were met at the Conjocteta creek, before daylight, by major *Morgan*, with less than 500 riflemen; a part of the enemy crossed the bridge over the creek, but were repulsed, and the bridge taken up. The firing continued nearly three hours, when the enemy finding every effort to cross the creek unavailing, recrossed the river.

During the action the enemy threw a number of shot and shells across the river.

The loss of the enemy must have been rising 50 killed, wounded and missing. Several were found dead, and there were appearances of a number of bodies having been taken away during the battle; 6 prisoners taken and 3 deserted. Our loss was 2 killed, and 6 or 8 wounded; among whom, were captain Hamilton and lieutenant McIntosh, dangerously, and lieutenant Wadsworth, severely.

In this action, major Morgan and his corps, have

covered themselves with honor. The major has been joined by captain Birdsall, with 150 riflemen, since the action.

The enemy having been disappointed in gaining Buffalo, made a movement on our position at fort Erie. They opened a fire on the fort, from a large piece of artillery placed on the point about a mile below, which was answered from the fort and a schooner in the harbor. The enemy attacked our picquets with a large force, and marched into the open ground in rear of the fort, and commenced a heavy fire of musketry which was warmly returned, and a brisk discharge from several pieces of artillery, soon compelled him to retreat in great confusion, leaving a number of his men on the field, as the price of his temerity. The actual loss of the enemy we have not ascertained. We had a few wounded.

The latest.—We have nothing important from the army at fort Erie since the affair of the 5th. The enemy appear as yet in considerable force opposite Black Rock. There has been skirmishing between the picquets almost every day during the week past, which are reported to be in our favor. On Saturday, the enemy appeared in rear of the fort; he was met by a party of our riflemen, and a smart skirmish ensued; in which from the best information he had from 15 to 20 killed. Our loss was 4.

There has come in 6 or 7 deserters from the enemy, within a few days past.—*Buffalo Gazette*, Aug. 9.

A letter to the editor of the Register from a gallant officer, dated Camp, Fort Erie, Aug. 5, says—“This army is now strongly entrenched at this place, and will be able to resist any attack that may be made on it. Lieut. gen. Drummond is within sight, and probably has a superior force. We expect a fight daily, and from the specimens already given of the bravery of this army, the nation ought to feel confident that we shall not disgrace it.”

Attack upon Stonington, (Con.)—The enemy having received considerable reinforcements in *Long Island Snoid*, (the fleet is said now to consist of 13 men of war) a part of it, viz. a 74, 2 frigates, a sloop of war and a brig, went to Stonington—and sent a flag on shore, demanding a surrender of the place; or, that, in one hour the whole should be laid in ashes. This message was from the humane sir Thomas Hardy. But the folks told him “*Stonington was not Eastport*,” and prepared for defence. They had only three guns, two of them long 18's. The attack began at nine at night and continued until one o'clock in the morning—with round shot, bombs and rockets, pell mell and innumerable. The few militia present returned the fire with great vigor and effect from their 18 pounders—and so the matter went on; the attack was renewed in the morning, and as warmly resented, by which time sufficient numbers of militia had arrived to manage sir Thomas if he had landed. The 74 came so near as to partake in the brave affair—they fired some thousands of shot, had their brig that lay nearest almost torn to pieces—one barge, full of men, sunk, and received other damages, and withdrew. We had nine killed, 4 or 5 slightly wounded, 2 houses fired, which were immediately extinguished, and 2 horses killed. The enemy's loss is thought to have been considerable. Our little band of heroes nailed the flag to the staff and gloriously supported the honor of the stripes and stars. The bombardment of the place commenced on the 9th inst. They made a second attack on the 11th, which continued, with some intermissions, until 11 o'clock the next day, when they again withdrew, the fire from our little battery being kept up with great spirit and with [apparent] good effect. It was thought that the British would not attack it again. In the last, their force consisted of one 74, one razeed, one

frigate, one bomb-ship, a sloop of war and two brigs! Stonington village contains about 100 houses and 800 inhabitants. The first attack was resisted by less than 50 men! Sir *Thomas Hardy*, the "generous enemy," has earned a miserable crop of laurels in this affair, though he has injured several houses.

Extract of a letter from brigadier general Cushing, commanding military district no. 2, to the secretary of war, dated

Head quarters, New-London, 10th August 1814, half past 9 o'clock P. M.

"During the afternoon of yesterday a British ship of 74 guns, a frigate, a sloop of war, and an armed brig passed into Fisher's island sound, and anchored, the first off Long Point, about five miles to the eastward of this harbor, and two and a half miles from the main, and the other three at the mouth of Stonington harbor, and within point blank shot of the town. A flag was then sent on shore to inform the inhabitants that in one hour their town would be in flames, and to a haonish them to remove the women and children.

"On the receipt of this information, which was brought to me by a citizen of Stonington about 9 o'clock, I addressed the note marked A. to major general Williams of this town, who gave immediate orders for assembling one regiment of militia at Stonington, one regiment at the head of Mystic river, a company of artillery and one regiment of infantry at Norwich landing, a little in the rear of the public vessels, and one company of artillery and one regiment of infantry in the neighborhood and a little in advance of this town. This disposition was made under an idea that the menace at Stonington was but a mask to another object, and intended to draw our attention from the forts at the mouth of the harbor, whosa party of troops might be landed two or three miles to the south-east of fort Griswold for the purpose of carrying that post by escalade (which if successful would give them the complete command of the harbor); or march direct to the shipping above, and there co-operate with another force to be sent up the river in barges.

"From half past nine to eleven o'clock last night, and from day-light to eleven this morning, a constant fire of shot, shells and rockets was maintained against the devoted village of Stonington, in which there were only a few militia and one six and two eighteen pounders on travelling carriages, but the village is yet standing, and the ships have hauled off to a distance of from one and a half to three miles (the brig, from all appearances, very much injured in her hull, spars and rigging), after expending an immense quantity of ammunition and rockets without killing a single person or firing a single building."

We have a long account of a distressing affair that occurred on the Mississippi, to a party of 24 regulars and 66 rangers, sent by brig. gen. Howard to relieve the men posted by governor Clark at Prairie de Chen. The boats on entering the rapids were visited by several hundred Sacs and Foxes, who were thought to be friendly, but who attacked them when off their guard and killed from 15 to 20, and wounded about as many more. The rest made their escape. Great fears were entertained for the contractor's and sutler's barges, but they were fortunately relieved as the Indians were about to board them, by the gun boat Governor Clark, returning from the Prairie, which had been compelled to drop down the river by an allied force that appeared there on the 17th July. She was attacked and had seven wounded. It would rather appear that some of our men had been left in the fort at the Prairie. If so, they were probably massacred, for the Indians were numerous and were supported by a party of British regu-

lars. This is probably the commencement of *Dickson's* operations.

The governor of *Kentucky* has ordered into readiness the states' quota of the militia required by the president of the United States, and appointed the officers to command it.

The camp at *Bladensburg*, Md. receives daily supplies of men—300 from Montgomery county, arrived there on the 11th; a corps of 60 or 70 dragoons, from Frederick and Washington counties on the 13th—(two other troops have proceeded for the protection of Charles county)—the "boys from the mountains," are full of health and spirits. Attached to this cantonment is a regiment of cavalry under lieut. col. Tilghman—they are all volunteers.

The governor of *New York*, has called out 3000 men on the requisition of the president and one regiment in the states' service, for the defence of the city of *New York* and the parts adjacent. The people of *New Jersey* are volunteering their services—it is thought that every unformed company of that state will offer itself—10 or 12 who have done so, are mentioned in one paper.

A considerable body of regular troops was expected at *Newport*, R. I. to assist in the defence of that place. Col. *Kingsbury* is to resume the command. The enlistment of the state troops had commenced. *New York*, *Baltimore* and *Norfolk* are preparing to "meet the enemy," as *Perry* says. He seems to get hard blows every where, except in the lower parts of *Maryland*—*Stonington* has given him a handsome battering. Troops are every day arriving at *Richmond*. Between 2 and 300 U. S. troops lately marched from *Boston* for *Sackett's harbor*. Some regulars also left *Portland* for the Canada lines. A *Troy* paper of Aug. 9, says—"On Friday morning about 400 men from *Sackett's harbor*, belonging to the 13th U. S. infantry, and destined to join our army of the North, passed this village on the west side of the river.

The enemy in several barges, attacked *New Harbor*, (Maine) on or about the 29th ult. They were beaten off, and were said to have lost 18 men killed. It is stated that the *Creeks* have committed a murder near *Hartford*, *Geo.* in killing a man named *Rabun*. We fear that these wretched instruments of "*British religion*" have not received the necessary, (but melancholy) correction their crimes demand.

Some persons for terrific purposes have denied that any part of *Wellington's* late army were engaged on the *Niagara*—on which the *Democratic Press* observes—The fact however is indisputable, and a friend of mine last week had a conversation at *Albany* with a Scots officer, who remarked, "It is just 60 days this day, since I sailed from *Bordeaux*, and here I am a prisoner in the centre of the United States."

On the 13th inst. 240 British prisoners, captured at *Chippewa* and *Bridgewater*, arrived at *Greenbush*.

It seems that the enemy is about to fortify *Prescott*, and make it a strong military establishment. The commandant has notified the inhabitants to remove to make room for the soldiers.

We are assured that *Sackett's Harbor* is fully secure under the charge of col. *Mitchell*.

Norwich, Con. August 11, 1814. Six—His majesty's fleet, on Friday evening, commenced an attack on *Stonington* borough, and continued firing all night until yesterday at 10 o'clock, A. M. they had previ-

"I do not know who Mr. *Tracy* is—but there is a mark of ignorance or servility in thus designating the British king, merely as "his majesty," as though he were our king—that ought not to pass unrepentended.—*Tr. Rev.*

ously demanded a surrender of the place, and were refused. We have there two 18 pounders mounted on travelling carriages, and covered by a small work. They have been well served. The place is defended solely by militia. The country has so far done well. The buildings are considerably injured.

Last evening I understood a flag went on board the commodore, to know on what conditions he would desist from the attack: to which the commodore answered; that they must engage to drive from them, on all occasions, torpedoes—sent on board this day the late British consul's family, &c. &c. or he would this day sacrifice his whole force or destroy the town, and would suspend the firing until this afternoon. Their force is one 74, one frigate, one sloop of war, and a bomb brig;* exclusive of the force off New-London. We have from 12 to 1500 militia in the borough, and the Norwich regiment marched this morning. Yours respectfully,

ELISHA TRACY.

To the hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, secretary of war.

TRUE BRITISH OFFICIAL.

Montreal Herald—Extra.

August 2, 1814.—We are authorised to announce to the public that accounts have reached H. Q. of another action having taking place on the Niagara frontier, most glorious to his majesty's arms, and terminating in the complete defeat of the enemy.

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

Major general Brown began on the same day to retire with his army from Queenston towards Chippewa, and finding himself closely pressed by the advance of the right division under major general Riall, consisting of 1500 men, exclusive of Indians, attacked at 6 o'clock in the evening with his whole force this small body of our troops, which maintained the unequal contest with the most determined and desperate bravery until 9, at this time being reinforced by the 103 regiment, and a detachment from the Royal's and Kings, not exceeding 1200 men, the conflict lasted 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 and a 5 1-2 inch mortar, and 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.

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

The conduct of the troops, both regulars and militia, is spoken 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 regiment, would join it about the 28th.

The *United States Gazette*, putting down every word of the preceding as gospel, observes on inserting it—

* Those four ships lie close to Stonington Point.

"The British account of the battle of Bridge-water will be found in this day's Gazette. But where is the American account to be found? Are the administration ashamed or afraid to publish a detailed official account of that brilliant victory for which the guns were fired in this city?"

The reason why *Brown's* official letter has not been published is presumed to be, the disappearance of the mail carrier near *Buffalo*, supposed to have been under "French influence," and to have delivered his package to the *British*.

NAVAL.

News from the Ontario fleets. The following is the substance of several accounts, received different ways, and may be relied upon:

The British fleet is divided. On the 7th instant, commodore Chauncey gave chase to, and ran one of the enemy's vessels ashore, about four miles from *Niagara*. The wind being fresh, the fleet lay off with the intention of getting her when the wind hilled. The enemy, probably anticipating the design, set fire to her, and in a little time she blew up. She was a brig, formerly called the *Prince Regent*, carrying 14 guns, and laden with supplies for the garrison of *Niagara*, which are said to be much wanted.

There are two of the enemy's brigs and one schr. in *Niagara*, blockaded by the *Jefferson*, the *Sylph*, and the *Oneida*—the *Jones* is in the offing of the Harbor, and the residue of the fleet in the vicinity of the Ducks and the *Kingston* channel.

The rest of the British fleet is in *Kingston*. The small vessels had ventured to the head of the lake with troops. The force left at *Kingston* is said not to exceed 1200 men; and that the new ship will not be ready in less than 5 or 6 weeks.

Some of the enemy's gun boats were on the lake. Our brig, the *Jones*, was in pursuit of them.

Com. *Chauncey* had nearly recovered his health. A British East-India ship, called the *Countess of Harcourt*, of 600 tons, with a mighty cargo of rich goods, has arrived at a southern port, prize to the *Sabine*, of *Baltimore*. She got separated from her convoy, and was captured in the British channel, after a hard battle, for she had 90 men.

Several of our privateers are in the British channel, committing immense depredations. If the war last, we hope to have 40 or 50 government schooners in the business of paying the enemy in his own coin, on his own shores.

The fleet off *New London*, &c. consists of from 12 to 15 sail; most of which are heavy vessels—2 of 90 guns.

Shifting owners.—The prize schr. to the General Armstrong (lately arrived at an eastern port) was formerly the *Matilda*, American privateer. She was captured on the *Brazil* coast, some months since, by the *Lion*, British privateer ship of 28 guns, after a severe action, re-captured going into England by the late U. S. brig *Argus*, re-re-captured going into France by a British 74, and again re-re-captured by the American privateer Armstrong!

The *Hornet*, capt. *Biddle*, at *New London*, has her crew constantly at quarters, expecting an attack on that place.

It is said that the British have at length succeeded in procuring masts for their new vessel on *Chomplain*. We have not heard any thing of the vile traitors that were lately taken on the raft.

Extract of a letter from John Robertson, esq. navy agent, to the secretary of the navy, dated *Charleston*, Aug. 8, 1814.

"I take great pleasure in communicating to you the patriotic offer of Mr. Richard Wells (boat-builder, of this city) who has requested me to inform you that in the event of your giving captain

Worth the command of one of the 74's or a frigate of the first class, he will build a Gig for him, which shall be equal to any boat of the kind that has ever been afloat, to be presented as a mark of his esteem and approbation of his conduct, as an able officer in support of his country's rights."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, to his friend in Albany, dated

"SACKETT'S HARBOR, Aug. 5.

"A Mr. Shumaker, which was last summer a prisoner to the British, had, a few days since, the command of a boat bound from Oswego to this place, loaded with provisions for the army. Yesterday off Stony Point he was attacked by a British barge, commanded by a lieutenant of the royal navy, with ten men, and after making all the resistance in his power was compelled to surrender. The lieutenant after taking possession of the prize, sent all his men to join another boat's crew, except four which he deemed sufficient to secure her. Mr. Shumaker, not much pleased with the idea of being a second time a prisoner to the British, formed the desperate resolution, which was no less daring and intrepid than it was ultimately glorious and successful.—Walking the deck with the lieutenant, without any preconceived with his brother and a Mr. Sergeant, who were captured with him, watched his opportunity, threw the lieutenant overboard, and snatching up a stone, knocked down a sailor with it, then calling on his comrades for assistance, had the satisfaction to find himself the sole commander of his boat again. Mr. S. and his brave associates, however, in effecting their deliverance, were severely wounded—one of them having one of his hands nearly cut off; and another received a dangerous wound in his head, by a heavy sabre. But another British barge which lay a little distance discovering the sudden transfer of command, pushed down upon them, and obliged Mr. S. with his comrades to abandon his boat and take to a gig which had accompanied the enemy's barge, and make their way for Sackett's Harbor, where they arrived in safety."

London, June 3.—Lloyd's list of Thursday last, contains an account of thirty-seven vessels, many extremely valuable, which have been captured or destroyed by American privateers. The list is taken from American and West India papers.

May 18.—The twenty vessels, which were carried into Drontheim in August last, by the Scourge and Rattlesnake privateers, have been condemned by the Danish government. The Concord, Harford, Prosperous, Westmoreland, Pax, Brothers have been sold.

THE ENEMY IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The British received a reinforcement of four vessels on the 10th, and of six on the 11th. The enemy destroyed all the buildings and vessels at Kinsale, Va. on the 3d—but some of their men were killed.—They have also burnt almost every house in the neighborhood, and carried off considerable quantities of tobacco, with other plunder. Fire, fire, fire—robbery and desolation, in British civilization in the Potomac. On the 7th inst. their force in that river consisted of two 74's, five frigates, two brigs and seventeen schooners, several of the latter captured vessels. Cockburn's ill commands. His whole force in the Chesapeake is about thirty sail, exclusive of his small vessels serving as tenders or for the purpose of plunder. Cockburn was at Kinsale and sanctioned the burning of about thirty houses—he is said to have some negroes in British uniform.—On some occasions they have proceeded in considerable force several miles in the country—their return is marked by streams of fire, houses, wheat stacks, &c. The usual trade in negroes is continued, and

they have also carried off several unarmed persons. In those late affairs we have lost only one man, but a good many of the incendiaries have been killed. So waston are their depreations that the Virginians will be roused to a war of extermination—they are making great exertions, and have no party among them but one, which is manfully to oppose the enemy.

We are glad to see some hope of amendment held out in a letter from Point Look-Out, dated Aug. 14, which says, that on the Tuesday preceding a large party (1000 men) had landed, and though Cockburn was present, that they passed through a considerable distance of country, nay, by a factory, without burning one house; quietly gathering up the poultry and stock, and leaving some small sums in excuse of payment. Now, of these hen-roosting expeditions we do not complain—they may be justified by the necessities of the enemy, and if we cannot repel him we will bear with him as patiently as we can.

The force in the Potomac on the 15th inst. consisted of three 74's, six frigates, a ship and a brig (transports) one gun brig, several schooners, not less than 10. In the Patuxent two frigates and two tenders.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have an official letter from general Gainek, dated fort Erie, Aug. 7, giving an account of the skirmishes mentioned in our extracts from the Buffalo Gazette inserted in this paper. They are honorable to our arms; but as they do not differ materially from those extracts alluded to, and as by the "division orders" below, our workmen are called off, these letters must by over.

Baltimore, Friday evening Aug. 19.

THE ENEMY IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Expresses arrived in town last night from Washington and Annapolis, with accounts that six 74's, eight frigates, and a number of transports, to the number of FORTY-SIX, IN ALL, came into the bay, on the 16th and 17th and were proceeding up. It is said three sail were in sight of Annapolis yesterday.

An express to major-general SMITH, from the president of the United States, was received yesterday, requesting him to hold in readiness to march in 15 minutes, upon the order of general WARREN.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Third Division M. M. August 19, 1814.

The enemy have appeared in great force off the mouth of Potomack; their movements appear to be up the bay. Orders have issued from the president of the United States directing the third brigade to be called into actual service. Therefore ordered, that the whole brigade be held in readiness for actual service, that they parade at 4 o'clock this day, completely armed and equipped. The quartermasters of the respective regiments, will draw cartridges, and every box will be filled upon the ground. The men for the present will quarter at their respective homes. The reveille will beat at gun firing every morning; when the regiments will assemble and train by regiment until 8 o'clock; they will again assemble at 4 o'clock, and train until seven o'clock.

On the alarm gun being fired, the regiments will meet on their respective parade grounds, and await further orders. The third brigade is now in the pay of the United States, in service subject to the articles of war. By order of

MAJ. GEN. SMITH.

ISAAC M'KIN,

First Aid de Camp, 3d Division M. M.

By express from Point Look-Out—"The fleet at Point Look-Out was augmented on the evening of the 16th by 30 sail—there are now 46 sail in all at the Point, viz. 26 ships, 2 gun-brigs and 18 schooners; six ships appear to be transport ships.

Besides this force, there are three frigates off St. George's Island, and two in the Patuxent river, making the whole squadron at and near the Point to consist of 51 sail. Two of the line of battle ships are admirals, one carries a red the other a blue flag. A part of the fleet stood up the bay on the 17th.

CHRONICLE.

The Russian fleet was about to leave England at our last advices. The allies are reported determined to enforce the "delivery" of Norway to Bernadotte. A report prevailed at London June, 15, that Wellington had been assassinated near Madrid; it was not credited. Lord Cochrane has been convicted of a "hoax," by which he made great swindlings in the funds. The royal visitors at London engross the public attention. The case of the princess of Wales was before parliament—it was thought she would receive an "independent maintenance." The Catholics in Ireland are charged with the commission of extreme mischiefs and murders—possibly the thing is "got up" to continue a denial of their rights as men. There has been a very extensive promotion of officers in the British army and navy.—Bonaparte had on the stocks at Antwerp, 17 sail of the line, 4 of them of 110 guns, the others of 80—3 frigates and 3 brigs—he had also in the Scheldt, fit for sea, 21 sail of the line, 10 frigates, &c. Part of this force, *somehow*, goes to Holland, and Antwerp is hereafter only to be a commercial depot. The French troops are said yet to amount to 500,000 men, scattered over France, in garrisons, &c. 60,000 officers are to receive pensions—the disbandment and payment of these is no easy matter.

Spanish "PATRIOTS," "LIBERTY" &c. &c. &c.—From a late London paper—A private letter received from Madrid, says, "The king's proclamation was read at the Puerta del Sol, amidst the loudest acclamations.—The people broke into the Sala de las Cortes, and without injuring the building erased the word constitution, and removed the statue of liberty. That figure was of wood, and painted like bronze, an emblem say the enemies of the liberales, of the work they had erected—bold and impudent in appearance, really worthless in its material. It was conveyed by the mob to the Piazza Mayer, beheaded and burnt. Rejoicings, acclamations, triumphal arches, and illuminations followed. The king was drawn into the streets by the people, and the members of the cortes were carried to prison, without the slightest appearance of concern or alarm in the metropolis. On the 6th of May, before the revolution at Madrid, the people of Seville had risen against the constitution, and proclaimed Ferdinand hereditary sovereign of Spain and the Indies."

"RESTORED SPAIN."—From another London paper. It is too true, (and we state it with mingled feelings of regret and indignation) that, whilst almost every other nation on the face of Europe is in a state of gentle and wholesome regeneration, preparing to enjoy the blessings of a long repose, under those circumstances by which, alone these blessings can be enjoyed to their full extent; Spain—debased and worthless Spain—has consented to receive—nay, more—has invited, has embraced, the ancient despotism of her monarchs and her priests. Yes! Ferdinand rules! and that infamous decree which he had the audacity to issue at Valencia; which contained his explicit refusal to ratify the constitution proposed by the cortes, his denunciation of the government which

existed in Spain on his return thither, his dissolution of the cortes to whom he owes every thing that he now enjoys, and his determination to punish as traitors those who should in any way advocate the proposed constitution, or refuse to submit to the abominable edict in which those precious specimens of Spanish justice and gratitude are contained, has been received by the people with enthusiastic rapture! (Oh shame where is thy blush!) The cortes is dissolved: many of the principal members of that body, especially the most learned and enlightened have been thrown into prison, others have been fair to escape incarceration by flight; the mob have destroyed the statue of liberty at Madrid, and erased the word constitution from the public buildings in that city.

It is very remarkable, as it serves strongly to illustrate the character of Ferdinand VII. and to show how undeserving he is of the crown which has been procured for him, at such a vast extent of both British and Spanish blood and treasure; that in his proclamation he has not thought fit to mention *one word* either of England or of Wellington:

Naples—Murat king of Naples, has arrived in his capital. In his address to his council of state and court of appeal, he announces that the independence of his kingdom is guaranteed to him by the allies, and promises his subjects a new constitution. He finished this business with going, accompanied by all his family, to the cathedral, and kissing the reliques of the glorious St. Januarius! The Austrian minister appointed to the court of Naples, and also a Russian officer of distinction arrived the same day. [Murat, it seems, has suddenly become very "religious." In the next great oration he must be introduced as a "legitimate, christian sovereign!"]

Buenos Ayres. At the last dates in England from the River of Plate the civil commotion still continued. The loyalists, however, still held Monte Video, but the revolutionists had recently gained some advantage over them.

Caracas is said to have been taken by the royalists on the 10th of July, while the patriot army was at Cumana. They gave no quarters to the male inhabitants, but massacred all that they could.

Flour at Havana, July 25, \$24 per bbl. sugar \$9 per cwt. brown do. \$7. The people of Cuba have "adhered" to Ferdinand's usurpations.

Norway having chosen a king, would no longer excite our sensibility except that it should not be subject to "usurper" Bernadotte, the late "jacobin French sergeant."

Two French frigates returned to Brest, about the first of June. They had lately destroyed several English vessels. All the French cruising vessels have now returned or were captured.

The London Evening Mail of June 8, finds much fault with the treaty concluded between France and the allied powers, particularly as it regards the restoration of the important colonies of Guadaloupe, Martinique, Bourbon, &c. It says, "we have paid our allies for making war, and our enemies for making peace—pretty largely it will be felt, in both instances."

The French army, according to the new arrangements for the peace establishment, is to consist of 144,795 infantry; cavalry 52,137; artillery 15,993; engineers 4315—total 201,240. This too, appears to have given much uneasiness to the London editor.

The Pirate, Lafete, of Barrataria, was taken on the 9th of July, and is in irons at New Orleans—so says a letter from that city.

See Post-script in preceding page.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NO. 26 OF VOL. VI.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27,* 1814.

WHOLE NO. 156.

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per ann

Gen. Brown's Second Battle.

General Brown's report of the battle of the 25th ultimo, at the falls of Niagara.

SIR—Confined as I was, and have been, since the last engagement with the enemy, I fear that the account I am about to give, may be less full and satisfactory, than under other circumstances it might have been made. I particularly fear, that the conduct of the gallant men it was my good fortune to lead, will not be noticed in a way, due to their fame and the honor of our country.

You are already apprised that the army had on the 25th ult. taken a position at Chippewa. About noon of that day, colonel Swift, who was posted at Lewistown, advised me by express, that the enemy appeared in considerable force in Queenstown and on its heights; that four of the enemy's fleet had arrived during the preceding night, and were then laying near Fort Niagara, and that a number of boats were in view, moving up the streight. Within a few minutes after this intelligence had been received, I was further informed by capt. Denmon, of the quarter-master's department, that the enemy was landing at Lewistown, and that our baggage and stores at Schlosser, and on their way thither, were in danger of immediate capture. It is proper here to mention, that having received advices as late as the 20th from general Gaines that our fleet was then in port, and the commodore sick, we ceased to look for co-operation from that quarter, and determined to disencumber ourselves of baggage, and march directly for Burlington heights. To mask this intention, and to draw from Schlosser a small supply of provisions, I fell back upon Chippewa. As this arrangement, under the increased force of the enemy, left much at hazard on our own side of the Niagara, and as it appeared by the before stated information, that the enemy was about to avail himself of it, I conceived that the most effectual method of recalling him from this object, was to put myself in motion towards Queenstown. General Scott, with the 1st brigade, Towson's artillery, and all the dragoons and mounted men, were accordingly put in march on the road leading thither, with orders to report if the enemy appeared, and to call for assistance if that was necessary. On the general's arrival at the Falls, he learned that the enemy was in force directly in his front—a narrow piece of woods alone intercepting his view of them. Waiting only to give this information, he advanced upon them

By the time the assistant adjutant general [Jones] had delivered his message, the action began, and before the remaining part of the division had crossed the Chippewa, it had become close and general between the advance corps. Though general Ripley with the 2d brigade, major Hindman with the corps of artillery, and general Porter at the head of his command, had respectively pressed forward with ardor, it was not less than an hour before they were brought to sustain general Scott, during which time his command most skillfully and gallantly maintained the conflict. Upon my arrival I found that the general had passed the wood and engaged the enemy at Queenstown road and on the ground to the left of it, with the 9th, 11th, and 22d, regts. and Towson's artillery. The 25th, had been thrown to the right to be governed by circumstances. Apprehending that these corps were much exhausted, and knowing that they had suffered severely, I determined to interpose a new line with the advancing troops, and thus disengage general Scott and hold his brigade in reserve. Orders were accordingly given to general Ripley. The enemy's artillery at this moment occupied a hill which gave him great advantages, and was the key of the whole position. It was supported by a line of infantry. To secure the victory, it was necessary to carry this artillery and seize the height. This duty was assigned to colonel Miller, while, to favor its execution, the 1st regt. under the command of colonel Nicholas, was directed to menace and amuse the infantry. To my great mortification the regt. after a discharge or two, give way and retreated some distance before it could be rallied, though it is believed the officers of the regiment exerted themselves to shorten this distance. In the mean time, colonel Miller, without regard to this occurrence, advanced steadily and gallantly to his object and carried the height and the cannon. General Ripley brought up the 23d (which had also faltered) to his support and the enemy disappeared from before them. The 1st regiment was now brought into line on the left of the 21st, and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, general Porter occupying, with his command, the extreme left. About the time colonel Miller carried the enemy's cannon, the 25th regiment, under major Jessup, was engaged in a more obstinate conflict with all that remained to dispute with us the field of battle. The major, as has been already stated, had been ordered by general Scott, at the commencement of the

*The date is preserved, this number is really issued on the 14th of September.—See last page—448.

action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's left flank—had captured (by a detachment under captain Ketchum) general Riall and sundry other officers, and shewed himself again to his own army, in a blaze of fire, which defeated or destroyed a very superior force of the enemy. He was ordered to form on the right of the 2d regiment. The enemy rallying his forces, and as is believed, having received reinforcements, now attempted to drive us from our position, and regain his artillery. Our line was unshaken, and the enemy repulsed.—Two other attempts having the same object, had the same issue. General Scott was again engaged in repelling the former of these; and the last I saw of him on the field of battle, he was near the head of his column, and giving to its march a direction that would have placed him on the enemy's right. It was with great pleasure I saw the good order and intrepidity of general Porter's volunteers from the moment of their arrival, but during the last charge of the enemy, those qualities were conspicuous. Stimulated by the examples set by their gallant leader, by Major Wood of the Pennsylvania corps; by colonel Dobbin of New-York, and by their officers generally, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy's line, and made all the prisoners which were taken at this point of the action.

Having been for some time wounded, and being a good deal exhausted by loss of blood, it became my wish to devolve the command on general Scott, and retire from the field; but on enquiry, I had the misfortune to learn, that he was disabled by wounds; I therefore kept my post, and had the satisfaction to see the enemy's last effort repulsed. I now consigned the command to general Ripley.

While retiring from the field, I saw and felt that the victory was complete on our part, if proper measures were promptly adopted to secure it. The exhaustion of the men, was however such as made some refreshment necessary.—They particularly required water. I was myself extremely sensible of the want of this necessary article. I therefore believed it proper that general Ripley and the troops should return to camp, after bringing off the dead, the wounded and the artillery; and in this I saw no difficulty, as the enemy had entirely ceased to act. Within an hour after my arrival in camp I was informed that general Ripley had returned without annoyance and in good order. I now sent for him and after giving him my reasons for the measure I was about to adopt, ordered him to put the troops into the best possible condition; to give to them the necessary refreshment; to take with him the picquets and camp guards, and every other description of force; to put himself on the field of battle as the day dawned, and there to meet and beat the enemy if he again appeared. To this order he made no objection, and I relied

upon its execution. It was not executed. I feel most sensibly how inadequate are my powers in speaking of the troops to do justice either to their merits or to my own sense of them. Under abler direction, they might have done more and better.

From the preceding detail, you have new evidence of the distinguished gallantry of generals Scott and Porter, of colonel Miller and major Jessup.

Of the 1st brigade, the chief, with his aid-de-camp Worth, his major of brigade Smith, and every commander of battalion, were wounded.

The 2d brigade suffered less; but as a brigade, their conduct entitled them to the applause of their country. After the enemy's strong position had been carried by the 21st, and the detachments of the 17th and 19th, the 1st and 23d assumed a new character. They could not again be shaken or dismayed. Major McFarland of the latter fell nobly at the head of his battalion.

Under the command of general Porter, the militia volunteers of Pennsylvania and New-York stood undismayed amidst the hottest fire, and repulsed the veterans opposed to them. The Canadian volunteers, commanded by colonel Wilcox, are reported by gen. Porter as having merited and received his approbation.

The corps of artillery commanded by major Hindman behaved with its usual gallantry. Captain Towson's company, attached to the 1st brigade, was the first and the last engaged, and during the whole conflict maintained that high character which they had previously won by their skill and their valor. Captains Bidle and Ritchie were both wounded early in the action, but refused to quit the field. The latter declared that he never would leave his piece; and, true to his engagement, fell by its side, covered with wounds.

The staff of the army had its peculiar merit and distinction. Col. Gardner, adjutant-general, though ill, was on horseback and did all in his power; his assistant, major Jones, was very active and useful. My gallant aids-du-camp, Austin and Spencer, had many and critical duties to perform, in the discharge of which the latter fell; I shall ever think of this young man with pride and regret; regret, that his career has been so short; pride, that it has been so noble and distinguished. The engineers, majors M'Ree and Wood, were greatly distinguished on this day, and their high military talents exerted with great effect—they were much under my eye and near my person, and to their assistance a great deal is fairly to be ascribed, I most earnestly recommend them, as worthy of the highest trust and confidence. The staff of generals Ripley and Porter discovered great zeal and attention to duty. Lieut. E. B. Randolph of the 20th regt. is entitled to notice, his courage was conspicuous.

I enclose a return of our loss; those noted as missing, may generally be numbered with the dead. The enemy had but little opportunity of making prisoners.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c. &c.
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. John Armstrong, Sergeant at War.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing of the left division of the army commanded by major-general Brown, in the action of the afternoon and night of the 25th July, 1814, at the falls of Niagara.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort Erie, 30th July, 1814.

General staff—wounded, 1 major-general, 1 aide-de-camp.

Light Dragoons—killed, 1 corporal—wounded 2 privates.

Artillery—killed, 1 captain, 1 corporal, 8 privates—wounded, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 28 privates—missing 1 private.

First or brigadier-general Scott's brigade.

Brigade staff—wounded, 1 brigadier-general, 1 aide-de-camp, 1 brigade-major.

9th infantry—killed, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 11 privates—wounded, 1 major, 1 quarter-master, 1 pay-master, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 5 corporals, 69 privates—missing, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, 11 privates.

11th infantry—killed, 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 21 privates—wounded, 1 major, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 1 sergeant-major, 1 chief musician, 7 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 musician, 82 privates—missing, 1 subaltern, 2 privates.

22d infantry—killed, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 33 privates—wounded, 1 colonel, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 9 sergeants, 11 corporals, 1 musician, 62 privates—missing, 3 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 12 privates.

25th infantry—killed, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 26 privates—wounded, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 subaltern, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 50 privates—missing, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 12 privates.

Second, or brigadier-general Ripley's brigade.

1st infantry—killed, 11 privates—wounded, 2 subalterns, 18 privates—missing, 1 corporal, 1 private.

21st infantry—killed, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 11 privates—wounded, 1 captain, 5 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 63 privates—missing, 19 privates.

23d infantry—killed, 1 major, 2 sergeants, 7 privates—wounded, 1 captain, 6 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 2 corporal, 43 privates—missing, 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 22 privates.

Brigadier-general Porter's command.

Brigade staff—1 brigade-major missing.

Canadian volunteers—killed, 1 private—wounded, 2 privates—missing, 3 privates.

Pennsylvania volunteers—killed, 1 adjutant, 1 sergeant, 9 privates—wounded, 1 major, 1 quarter-master, 1 subaltern, 21 privates—missing, 1 captain.

New-York volunteers—killed, 1 captain, 1 corporal, 2 privates—wounded, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 9 privates—missing, 1 subaltern.

GRAND TOTAL.—Killed, 1 major, 1 adjutant, 5 captains, 4 subalterns, 10 sergeants, 10 corporals, 140 privates. Total 171.

Wounded, 1 major-general, 1 brigadier-general, 2 aids-de-camp, 1 brigade-major, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 1 adjutant, 3 quarter-masters, 1 pay-master, 7 captains, 33 subalterns, 1 sergeant-major, 1 chief musician, 34 sergeants, 29 corporals, 3 musicians, 449 privates. Total, 572.

Missing, 1 brigade major, 1 captain, 6 subalterns, 1 sergeant-major, 8 sergeants, 5 corporals, 95 privates. Total 117.

C. K. GARDNER, *Adj. Gen.*

OFFICERS KILLED:

- Major McFarland, 23d infantry.
- Captain Ritchie, corps of artillery.
- Captain Hull, 9th infantry.
- Captain Kinney, 25th do.
- Captain Godrich, 11th do.
- First lieutenant Bigelow, 21st do.
- First-lieutenant Turner, 9th do.
- Second-lieutenant Burghard, 9th do.
- Ensign Hunter, 25th do.
- Captain Hooper, New-York volunteers.
- Adjutant Poe, Pennsylvania volunteers.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

- Major-general Brown, severely wounded through the thigh and in the side.
- Captain Spencer, aid to the major general, through the body, supposed to be mortal.
- Artillery—Captain Biddle, slightly, shot wounds in the neck and arm.
- Second lieutenant Campbell, badly, through the leg.
- Second lieutenant Schmuck, severely.

First Brigade.

- Brigadier-general Scott, severely, shoulder fractured and wound in the side.
- Lieutenant J. D. Smith, 6th infantry, brigade-major, badly through the leg.
- Lieutenant Worth, 23d infantry, aid-de-camp, severely, grape shot in the thigh.
- 9th infantry—major Leavenworth, slightly, contusion in the side.
- Captain W. L. Foster, slightly, in the shoulder.
- Lieutenant and pay-master Fowle, slightly shot in the foot.
- Lieutenant and quarter-master Browning, slightly shot in the face.
- Second-lieutenant Fisher, severely, shot in the head and wrist.
- Third-lieutenant Cushman, slightly, in the thigh and shoulder.
- Ensign G. Jacobs, severely, shot wound in the knee.

- Ensign J. P. Jacobs, slightly, in the shoulder.
- Ensign Blake, slightly, in the knee.
- 11th infantry—Major McNeil, severely, canister shot in the thigh.
- Captain Bliss, badly, shot in the leg.
- First-lieutenant Hale, slightly, shot in the thigh.
- Second-lieutenant Cooper, slightly, contusion in the breast.
- Third-lieutenant Stephenson, slightly, in the thigh.
- Ensign Bedford, slightly hurt in the abdomen by a splinter.
- Ensign Thompson, (26th, doing duty in the 11th) severely, shot wound in the side.
- 22d infantry—Colonel Brady, severely, shot wound in the side and hip.
- Capt. Pentland, severely wounded and a prisoner.
- Captain Foulk, severely, shot wound in the side.
- First-lieutenant Culbertson, severely, shot wound in the leg.
- First-lieutenant Ferguson, severely, shot in the hand from a cannoner.
- Second-lieutenant Armstrong, dangerously, shot wound in the shoulder.
- Third-lieutenant Bean, slightly, shot in the foot.
- 25th infantry—major Jessup, severely, shot wound in the hand and shoulder.
- Lieutenant and adjutant Saylor, severely, shot wounds in the arm and side.

Lieutenant and quartermaster McGlassi, badly, shot wounds in the shoulder.
 Third-lieutenant Glassard, severely, shot wounds in the hip.

Second Brigade.

1st infantry—First-lieutenant Vasquez, slightly, shot in the thigh, and bayonet in the leg.
 First-lieutenant Bissel, slightly, in the leg.
 2d infantry—captain Burbank, severely, shoulder fractured.
 First-lieutenant Cillely, severely, thigh fractured.
 Second-lieutenant Fisk (of the 19th attached) slightly, in the breast.
 Ensign Jones, slightly, flesh wound in the wrist.
 Ensign Camp, (2d rifle regiment serving with the regiment attached) flesh wound in the ankle.
 Ensign Thomas, slightly, contusion in the back.
 3d infantry—captain Odell, severely, shot wound in the arm.
 First-lieut. H. Whiting, severely, in the neck.
 Second-lieut. Ingersol, slightly, in the foot.
 Second-lieut. Tappan, slightly in the head.
 Third-lieut. Abeal, slightly in the leg.
 Third-lieut. Dieterich, slightly, in the arm.
 Third-lieut. Lamb, severely, in the leg.

Brigadier-general Porter's command.

New-York volunteers—Lieutenant-colonel Dobbin, slightly, shot in the breast.
 Lieutenant O'Flang, slightly, spent common shot in the shoulder.
 Pennsylvania volunteers—Major Wood, severely, musket shots in the arm and foot, and bruised by his horse being shot and falling on him.
 Quartermaster Maclay, severely, musket shots in the head and twice through the leg.
 Lieutenant Dick, severely, shot in the hand.
 Brigadier-general Porter was slightly wounded, but declined being reported.

Officers missing.

First-lieutenant Perry, 9th infantry—a prisoner.
 Third-lieut. Webster, 11th infantry, severely shot in the head, and taken prisoner.
 Lieutenants Sturgis, Keps and Davidson, 22d infantry, supposed to be killed.
 Volunteers—Brigade-major Stanton, of New-York, taken prisoner.
 Captain Roberts, of Pennsylvania, taken prisoner.
 Lieutenant Hunt, of New-York, supposed to be killed.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Head Quarters, left division, Fort Erie, August 1, 1814

Return of the prisoners of the enemy, taken in the action of the 25th ult. fought at the Niagara falls, between the left division of the United States' army commanded by major general Brown, and the English forces under the command of lieutenant-general Drummond.

Prisoners—1 major-general—1 aid-de-camp—1 captain and 2 subalterns of the 103 regiment—1 captain 89th regiment—1 captain provincial dragoons—2 captains and 2 subalterns of incorporated militia—1 captain of militia—1 lieutenant of royal engineers—3 subalterns of royal Scots—1 subaltern Glengary corps—quarter-master of 8th of king's regiment—quarter-master of 41st regiment—and 150 rank and file.

RECAPITULATION.

- 1 Major-general.
- 1 Aid to lieut. gen. Drummond.
- 6 Captains.
- 11 Subalterns.
- 150 Rank and file.

Aggregate 169

Major-general Riall severely wounded in the arm.
 AZ. ORNE, Assis't. Insp'r. Gen.

Major-general Brown.

Extracts of letters from brigadier-general Gaines to the secretary of war, dated

Head Quarters, Fort Erie, U. Canada, August 7, 1814.

"I arrived at this post on the 4th inst. and assumed the command—the army is in good spirits and more healthy than I could have expected.

"The British army under Lieutenant General Drummond is strongly posted opposite to Black Rock two miles east of this Fort, a skirt of thick wood separates us.

"I yesterday endeavored to draw him out to see him and try his strength—for this purpose I sent the rifle corps through the intervening woods with orders to amuse the enemy's light troops until his strong columns should get in motion, and then to retire slowly to the plain on this side the woods, where I had a strong line posted in readiness to receive the enemy; our riflemen met and drove the enemy's light troops into their lines where they remained, although the riflemen kept the woods near two hours, and until they were ordered in they returned without being able to draw any part of the enemy's force after them.

"Major Morgan reports that his officers and men acted with their usual gallantry. The enemy left eleven dead and three prisoners in our hands, and I am informed by two persons just from the British camp, that their loss was much more considerable—among their killed were five Indians—we lost 5 killed and some three or four wounded.

"General Drummond's force, from the best information we are able to collect from deserters and others, amounts to upwards of 4000, principally regulars; De Watteville's regiment has joined since the battle of the 25th ult. together with two or three companies of the Glengary Corps—making a total joined since the 25th of about 1200."

"August 11th, 1814, 9 P. M.

"The enemy's position remains unchanged; they have constructed two batteries with two embrasures each, and have erected a wooden breastwork 1200 to 1400 yards in our rear. In examining their works yesterday Capt. Birdsel of the 4th rifle regiment, with a detachment of the 1st and his company, amounting in the whole to 160 men, beat in two of their strong picquets with a loss on their part of ten killed—Capt. B. had one killed and three wounded.

"General Drummond was much disappointed and chagrined at the failure of the enterprise of the 3d inst against Buffalo—our riflemen having opposed and beaten them. Colonel Tucker it seems has been publicly reprimanded in General Orders."

REPORT OF MAJ. MORGAN.

Fort, Erie, Augst 5th, 1814.

Sir,—Having been stationed with the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment of Riflemen at Black Rock; on the evening of the 2d instant, I observed the British army moving up the river on the opposite shore, and suspected they might make a feint on Fort Erie, with an intention of a real attack on the Buffalo side. I immediately moved and took a position on the upper side of Conjecta Creek, and that night threw up a

battery of some logs, which I found on the ground, and had the bridge torn away.

About 2 o'clock the next morning, my picquets from below gave me information of the landing of nine boats full of troops, half a mile below. I immediately got my men (240 in number) to their quarters, and patiently waited their approach. At a quarter past four they advanced upon us, and commenced the attack; sending a party before to repair the bridge, under the cover of their fire. When they had got at good rifle distance, I opened a heavy fire on them, which hid a number of them on the ground, and compelled them to retire. They then formed in the skirts of the wood, and kept up the fire at long shot, continually reinforcing from the Canada shore, until they had 23 boat loads, and then attempted to flank us, by sending a large body up the creek to ford it, when I detached lieuts. Ryan, Smith and Armstrong, with about 60 men, to oppose their left wing, where they were again repulsed with considerable loss—after which they appeared disposed to give up their object, and retreated by throwing six boat loads of troops on Squaw Island, which enfiladed the creek, and prevented me from harassing their rear. Their superior numbers enabled them to take their killed and wounded off the field, which we plainly saw, and observed they suffered severely. We found some of their dead thrown into the river, and covered with logs and stones, and some on the field. We also collected a number of muskets and accoutrements, with clothing that appeared to have been torn to bind their wounds. We took six prisoners, who stated the British force opposed to us, to consist of from 12 to 1500 men, commanded by lieutenant colonel Tucker, of the 41st regiment. They also state that their object was to re-capture general Biall, with the other British prisoners, and destroy the public stores deposited at Buffalo. The action continued about two hours and a half. I am happy to state they were completely foiled in their attempts. Our loss is trifling compared with theirs—we had two killed and eight wounded. I am sorry to inform you that captain Hamilton, lieutenants Wadsworth and McIntosh are amongst the latter. Their gallantry in exposing themselves to encourage their men, I think entitles them to the notice of their country. My whole command behaved in a manner that merited my warmest approbation; and in justice to them, I cannot avoid mentioning the names of the officers, which are as follows:—Captain Hamilton, lieutenant's Wadsworth, Ryan, Calhoun, McIntosh, Arnold, Shortridge, McFarland, Tipton, Armstrong, Smith, Cobbs, Davidson and Austin, with ensign Page.

If, sir, you believe we have done our duty, we shall feel highly gratified.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. MORGAN,
Major 1st rifle regiment.

Major-general Brown.

Recapitulation of our Killed and wounded.

	captain,	subalterns,	rank and file.
Wounded,	1	2	5
Killed,			2
	1	2	7
Aggregate			10

Head-quarters, Left Division,

Camp, Fort Erie, Aug. 14.

Sir—It has become my painful duty to announce the loss of that brave and excellent officer, major Morgan, of the 1st rifle regiment. He fell at the head of his corps in an affair

with the enemy on the 12th inst. after a display of gallantry worthy of the corps, and meriting the gratitude of his country.

I had desired him to send a detachment of from 50 to 100 men to cut off a working party, supported by a guard of the enemy's light troops, engaged in opening an avenue for a battery in our rear, having directed to have his corps ready to support in case the enemy should be reinforced. The detachment was commanded by captain Birdsall, who attacked and drove the enemy; but when about to return to camp he discovered a large force approaching. The firing having continued longer than the major had expected, he moved up, the moment the enemy's reinforcement made their appearance. A warm conflict ensued, in which they were forced back, but discovering additional reinforcements, and having received my order to fall back on the appearance of a large force, the major gave the signal with his bugle to retire; at this moment he received a ball in the head; he was brought from the field, together with his men who were killed and wounded. Of the former were two riflemen and a New-York volunteer, who, unsolicited, accompanied the riflemen with a small party of his corps under the command of lieutenant Goodfellow, who, I am informed, has distinguished himself on several similar occasions, and for whom, permit me to request a commission in one of the rifle regiments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES.

Brig. Gen. Com'dg.

Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Head-quarters, Fort Erie, U. C. Aug. 15, 7 A. M. 1814.

Dear sir—My heart is gladdened with gratitude to Heaven and joy to my country, to have it in my power to inform you, that the gallant army under my command has this morning beaten the enemy commanded by lieutenant gen. Drummond, after a severe conflict of three hours, commencing at 2 o'clock, A. M. They attacked us on each flank—got possession of the salient bastion of the old fort Erie; which was regained at the point of the bayonet, with a dreadful slaughter. The enemy's loss in killed and prisoners is about 600; near 300 killed. Our loss is considerable, but I think not one tenth as great as that of the enemy. I will not detain the express to give you the particulars. I am preparing my force to follow up the blow.

With great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Brig. Gen. Com'dg.

The hon. John Armstrong, the Sec'y of War.

From the Buffalo Gazette, August 16.

SPLendid DEFENCE OF FORT ERIE.

We take great pleasure in presenting our readers with the following glorious and highly interesting

news from our gallant army at Fort Erie, received last evening, from undoubted authority:—

On Sunday evening lieutenant general Drummond made his dispositions for storming Fort Erie. About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning the attack commenced from three columns, one directed against the Fort, one against Towson's battery, and the third moved up the river in order to force a passage between the Fort and river. The column that approached the Fort succeeded in gaining the ramparts, after having been several times repulsed; when about 300 of them had gained the works and made a stand, an explosion from some unknown cause, completely cleared the ramparts of the enemy, the most of whom were utterly destroyed. The column that moved to attack the South (or Towson's) battery made desperate charges, but were met with such firmness by our artillery and infantry, as to be compelled to fall back—they advanced a second and third time with great resolution, but being met with such distinguished gallantry, they gave way and retired. The column that marched up the river, were repulsed before they assaulted the batteries.

Shortly after the explosion, the enemy finding every effort to gain the Fort or carry the batteries, unavailing, withdrew his forces from the whole line, and retreated to the woods. The action continued one hour and an half, during which (except the short interval that the enemy occupied the ramparts) the artillery from the fort and batteries kept up a most destructive fire, as well on the main body of the enemy as on the attacking columns. These columns were composed of the best of the British army, volunteers from every corps, the furlorn hope. The enemy's loss is estimated at rising 800. 123 rank and file passed this place this morning, for Greenbush. Colonel Drummond, and six or seven officers were killed, one Dep. Q. M. Gen. (said to be captain Elliot,) and two platoon officers, prisoners. Our loss, in killed, does not exceed twenty, most of which we learn are of the artillery. We regret to state, that captain Williams and lieutenant McDonough, of the artillery, are killed; lieutenant Fontaine, missing, supposed taken prisoner.

Several of our officers were wounded, but we have not learned their names.

From the circumstances of the enemy's main body lying within grape and cannister distance from the fort, their loss must be very severe, greater than what is mentioned in the above estimation. The enemy's waggons were uncommonly active yesterday morning in removing the wounded.

The prisoners, are of the 8th, 109th, 103d, 104th, and De Watteville's regiments, and a few sailors.

It is impossible for us in this sketch, to say any thing of the individual skill and gallantry of the officers, or the steady bravery of the men engaged in this glorious defence; we presume all did their duty. Brigadier general Gaines commanded the fort.

Our army at fort Erie continues almost daily to skirmish with the enemy, which is principally confined to the attack of pickets on both sides. There has been more or less commencing every day during the week past, without any material advantage to either. On Wednesday a party of riflemen under captain Birdsall, attacked and drove in the enemy's picket; they lost from fifteen to twenty killed. We lost only one man. On Friday major Morgan with a detachment from his rifle corps attacked the enemy in the skirts of the woods back of the fort; and after a brisk musquetry of some time returned to the fort, with the loss of ten or twelve killed, among whom, we regret to say, was that excellent officer major Lodowick Morgan, of the 1st rifle regiment, who so gallantly repulsed the enemy at Conjockety Creek, on the morning of the 3d instant. He was interred at

Buffalo, on Saturday, with all the honors due to his rank and distinguished bravery.

Our fleet on Lake Ontario, to the number of nine sail arrived off fort Niagara about eight or ten days since. The *Sylph* said to be the swiftest sailer on the lake, gave chase to a British brig, which being unable to escape, was abandoned and blown up. From every appearance she was loaded with munitions of war intended for the British forts. Commodore Chauncey commands the fleet, whose health is fast improving. Three of the enemy's small vessels lie in Niagara river, blockaded by our fleet.

We have the unpleasant task to inform the public of the loss of two United States schooners lying near fort Erie, by capture. It appears that the enemy fitted out an expedition of nine boats, on the lake above fort Erie, and made a simultaneous attack upon our three schooners; the *Porcupine* succeeded in beating them off; the *Somers* and *Ohio* were captured, and taken down the river, below the point, near Frenchman's creek. The *Porcupine* sailed on Sunday for Erie.

We learn that captain Dobbs, of the British royal navy, commanded the party which captured the *Somers* and *Ohio*.

We have been correctly informed of particulars of the heroism of captain Ketchum of the 25th regiment, whose name has received the just applause of the public—though, it is regretted by his fellow-officers, that he has not been honored with a brevet from the government. The gallant conduct of this young officer on the 5th of July, has been set forth by general Scott. The particulars which reflect on him honors equally high, are, that in the month of June previous he had marched his company from the rendezvous at Harford—a full company of recruits, assembled by him under special authority from the commanding officer of the regiment, to form a flank company, particularly dressed and equipped, and drilled by him for light service—and all young men. The intrepid conduct of these men, so lately from the interior, in opposing three times their force, when operating by themselves on that day, completely proves, that the good conduct of our soldiers, however inexperienced, will depend, as in the instance of the gallant leader of this detachment upon the examples of ardor and firmness set them by their commanders.

In the action at the falls of Niagra, captain Ketchum is again distinguished, in being detached by Colonel Jessup to the rear of the enemy's line; supported by the lieutenant colonel with the 5th regiment, formed at right angles with the enemy's left flank, and keeping watch over the British regiment of dragoons, drawn up on a parallel line on his right. Thus did Ketchum under cover of the night, between two lines of the enemy, seize a party of British officers and men, among whom were major general Riall, and an aid of lieutenant general Drummond, (the lieutenant general having narrowly escaped,) and bring them safely to his colonel. Soon after captain Ketchum had obtained from general Riall his name, and expressed to him his happiness at meeting with him—the general is said to have enquired, "where is general Drummond?"

General Riall, when at Buffalo, sent his sword with a polite note, to lieutenant colonel Jessup—the lieutenant colonel was there on account of his wounds.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

Adj. General's office, Montreal, 4th Aug. 1814.

The commander of the forces has the highest satisfaction in promulgating to the troops, the District General Order, issued by lieutenant general Drummond, after the action which took

place on the 25th of last month, near the falls of Niagara. His excellency is desirous of adding to the meed of praise so deservedly bestowed by the lieut. gen. on the troops, regulars and militia, who had the good fortune to share in this brilliant achievement, the deep sense he entertains of their services, and of the distinguished skill and energetic exertions of lieut. general Drummond in the measures which have terminated by repelling the invaders from his majesty's territories.

The commander of the forces unites with lieut. gen. Drummond, in sincerely lamenting the great loss which the service has sustained by the severe wound received by major-general Riall, and his subsequent untoward capture. It will be a most pleasing part of the duty of the commander of the forces to bring the meritorious services of the right division of the army of the Canadas, before the gracious consideration of his royal highness the prince regent.

(Signed)

EDWARD BAINES,

Adj't. Gen. N. A.

DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

II. Q. Falls of Niagara, 26th July, 18'4.

Lieut. gen. Drummond offers his sincerest and warmest thanks to the troops and militia engaged yesterday, for their exemplary steadiness, gallantry and discipline in repulsing all the efforts of a numerous and determined enemy to carry the position of Lundy's lane, near the falls of Niagara; their exertions have been crowned with complete success, by the defeat of the enemy and his retreat to the position of Chippewa, with the loss of two of his guns and an immense number of killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners. When all have behaved nobly, it is unnecessary to hold up particular instances of merit in corps or individuals. The lieut. gen. cannot however refrain from expressing in the strongest manner his admiration of the gallantry and steadiness of the 89th regiment under lieut. col. Morrison, and major Clifford, who ably and gallantly supplied the lieut. colonel's place after he was wounded; 41st light company under capt. Glew, and detachment of the 8th or King's regiment, under capt. Campbell; and Royals acting with them; also a party of incorporated militia, by whom the brunt of the action was for a considerable time sustained, and whose loss has been very severe. To the advance under lieut. col. Pearson, consisting of the Glengary light infantry, under lieut. col. Battersby; a small party of the 104th under lieut. col. Drummond; the incorporated militia under lieut. col. Robinson, and detachments from the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th Lincoln militia, and 2d York, under lieut. col. Pary, 103d, the lieut. gen. offers his warmest thanks. They are also due to the troops which arrived under col. Scott, during the action, viz the 1st or Royal Scots under lieut. col. Gordon,

8th or King's under major Evans; 103d regiment under col. Scott, flank company 104th with the Norfolk, Oxford, Kent and Essex rangers, and Middlesex, under lt. col. Hamilton.

The admirable steadiness and good conduct of the 19th light dragoons under major Lisle, and of the detachment of royal artillery under captain MacLachlan, are entitled to particular praise; the latter officer having been badly wounded, the command of the artillery devolved to capt. Macronochie, with whose gallantry and exertions lieut. gen. Drummond was highly pleased. Sergeant Austin, who directed the firing of the Congreve rockets, deserves very great credit. To the officers of the general and of his personal staff, to capt. Holland, aid de-camp to maj. gen. Riall, lieut. gen. Drummond feels himself greatly indebted for the assistance they afforded him.

He has to lament being deprived (by a wound early in the action,) of the services of maj. gen. Riall, who was most unfortunately made prisoner, while returning from the field, by a party of the enemy's cavalry, who had a momentary possession of the road. Lieutenant gen. Drummond has also to regret the wounds which have deprived the corps of the services of lieut. col. Morrison, 89th regiment, and lieut. col. Robertson, of the incorporated militia. In the fall of lieut. Moorson, of the 104 regt. serving as deputy assist. adj. gen. the service has lost a gallant, intelligent and meritorious young officer.

The lieut. gen. and president has great pleasure in dismissing to their homes the whole of the sedentary militia who have so handsomely come forward on the occasion, confident that on any future emergency, their loyalty will be again equally conspicuous.—He will perform a grateful duty in representing to his majesty's government, the zeal, bravery and alacrity with which the militia have co-operated with his majesty's troops.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY,

Lt. col. and dept. adj. general.

§7—Here follow the details of killed, wounded and missing. The officers killed, were capt. Spinner, lieut. Moorson, deputy assist. adjutant general. Lt. Hemphill, and lieut. Latham, of the regulars; and ensign Campbell of the incorporated militia. The officers wounded, were, lieut. gen. Drummond, severely, not dangerously; maj. gen. Riall, severely, and prisoner; lieut. cols. Pearson and Morrison; capt. MacLachlan and Barenton; lieuts. Le Breton, Haswell, Fraser, Noel, Sanderson, Steel, Pierce, Taylor, Lloyd, Miles, Redmond, Hopper, Langhorne, Kerr, of the regulars;—Lieut. col. Robinson, majors Hatt and Simons; capt. Fraser, Washburn, Macdonald, H. Nellis, McKay, and Rockman; lieutenants Dougal, Ratan, Hamilton, Thompson, Orrfield and Smith, and ensigns McDonald and Kennedy, of the incorporated militia.

The following are the officers prisoners or missing:—capt. Loring, aid to gen. Drummond; capt. Nellis, Gore, Brown, McLean, and Merritt; lieuts. Yale, Clyne, Lamont, Kirnan, Bell, Montgomery, and Thompson, and ensigns Lynae and Wharf. Several of them belonging to the incorporated militia.

The total of killed, wounded, prisoners and missing, including officers, are:—

Killed 84. Wounded 559. Missing 193. Prisoners 42. Grand total 878.

"In consequence of the great use made by the enemy of buck shot, many of the wounds have proved slight."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWS from Europe may be daily expected, by some of the public vessels of the United States—three of them are waiting on our ministers.

THE *POST RIDER*, on the express line, supposed to have been surpris'd or to have gone over to the British, has appeared. He had been detained by high waters, but brought on his mail.

PHILADELPHIA.—The citizens of Philadelphia held a town meeting in the state house yard on Thursday last, at which were adopted sundry resolutions relative to the defence of that city. The committees are composed of gentlemen of different party designations. They are raising some new volunteer companies. The city councils have appropriated large sums of money for defence.

TREASON. *Montreal, Aug. 6.* We learn from Upper Canada, that the Special commission which his honor lieut. gen. Drummond directed to be convened at Ancaster, has terminated its session; and has convicted fifteen persons of *High Treason*, in having been found in arms against his majesty's government; and that eight of them were executed at Burlington on the 20th July. The remaining seven have been reprimanded.

CAPT. RITCHIE. *Richmond, Aug. 11.* A letter from maj. HANDMAN, of the U. States artillery, after giving an account of the gallant conduct of captain RITCHIE of that corps, who was killed in the battle of the 25th, says, "The British general RIALD, our prisoner, has written for his (capt. R's) sword, and promises that I shall return it to his friends."

THE *ENEMY*. The Canadian papers are full of accounts of the arrival of reinforcements. It is said they have brought with them "the whole *materia* of an army in the field." The horses that "drew the cannon at the battle of Toulouse," and the pontoons on which the British crossed the Adour and Garonne—about which they say much. It is said that the whole force that was to sail from the Garrone would not be short of 30,000 men. The real amount that has arrived is not certainly known. It is formidable; but not so large as it would appear from reading the papers—where the same facts are commingled in so many shapes as to appear to belong to different things. The Quebec papers say that they believe it will give the new comers great pleasure to regale themselves "from the redundant overflowings of the American concupiscia." Judging by the great roads they are opening towards the Vermont frontier, it may be expected they will attempt an establishment in the United States.

GEN. SCOTT.—*Extract of a letter from gen. Scott, dated Williamsville, Aug. 2.*—"I am doing pretty well under my wounds. That in the shoulder (musket ball through the point of the left shoulder and clavicle) gives me great pain. I hope however to recover the use of my arm which is at present dead. This

wound was received just at the close of the action, when all the trophies of victory were in our possession—9 pieces of artillery, 1 major-general (Riald) and more than 20 officers, &c. *Enquirer.*

MORE *ENEMY*.—We have information, in so many ways that we cannot disbelieve it, that there is even now a great scarcity of provisions in Upper Canada. Beef is said to be \$40 per cwt. As many gentle souls think it unfair to fight an enemy badly fed, it is stated that several droves of cattle have lately been on their way to the lines.

The difficulty that the enemy must encounter to supply his numerous forces in *Canada*, (if by strong measures we check the vile traitors that abound in the United States) may possibly contribute materially to the safety of the frontier and give success to our arms, in despite of numbers and *Wellington's* army in the bargain. The colony has been exceedingly exhausted—the lower province produces but little, and the supplies, after being brought from Europe, must be transported several hundred miles to the probable stations of the army. We have now on the lines some as good officers as ever lived; and feel assured they will not fail to adopt energetic measures, not only to defeat the open, but also to circumvent the hidden enemy. Nothing but great causes can justify a proclamation of *martial law*—yet, perhaps, that strong measure should prevail all along the line, for a few miles into the country. We have an immense number of traitors—and the lenity with which they have been regarded cannot be permitted at a time like the present. So it was with deserters. We hope with the late terrible examples, that that crime may cease—we believe it will. The same decisive conduct in respect to traitors would have the same effect—at least, would diminish their numbers, and they would suffer unpitied by their own countrymen and despised even by the enemy they cherished.

PRO PATRIA. As is happily observed of the present state of parties.—"We rejoice to find them subscribing, by their actions, to the patriotic maxim:—"*In war, political peace—in peace, political war.*"

GENERALS BROWN and SCOTT are doing well. The former it is thought, may have resumed his command about the 25th Aug. *Scott* suffered much, and was still confined to his bed on the 15th; however, there was every prospect of as speedy a recovery as could be expected.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. SCOTT. *Petersburg, Va. Aug. 16.* This gallant soldier, who has not yet attained his thirtieth year, is a native of this county, (Dinwiddie)—In this state he received his education and its last polish at the college of William and Mary. With skill, diligence, perseverance, and unrivalled eloquence, he practised the law for a short time in the adjacent counties. But his great soul aspired to "deeds of arms!"—He entered in the service of his country in 1808, with the commission of captain of light artillery, and in a short time joined the southern army under general Wilkinson. His arrest, the charges against him, and his unparalleled defence on that occasion, have long since been before the public. This noble defence convinced the cabinet at Washington and the world at large, that he was the scholar, the politician, and the soldier.—Since then, no man has ascended the military ladder with more resplendent rapidity than has WINTFIELD SCOTT—*two more romans*, and he will have topped the climax of military honor!

Glowing with friendship, veneration and pride for this brave soldier, a number of citizens of Petersburg, as we are informed, have resolved to have made an elegant SWORD, with appropriate devices, to be presented to the hero of *Chippewa* and *Bridgewater*.

In his hands we are confident that it never will be drawn but in defence of his country's rights, and never tarnished but by the blood of our foe.

SPEECH. A meeting of gentlemen from the several banks in New-York was held on the 20th inst. when the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, unanimously, That in the opinion of this meeting, there does not exist any necessity for a suspension of payment in specie.

NEW-YORK.

The contributions of labor and money for the defence of New York, have continued with unabated zeal. On the 19th, about 500 volunteer carpenters went to fort Greene, (the principal work) and laid several platforms; from one of which a salute was fired in the afternoon. This was on the 10th working day, since the repair of the fort was commenced. Other works are erecting near the city; every height is fortified, and the city secured. The 4000 men called from the interior had chiefly arrived. Governor *Tompkins* was in the city, giving the energy of his character to the patriotic labors of the people. The citizens of the neighbouring parts of *New-Jersey* (as well as in the state of New-York) are aiding and assisting with men and money. Among them were some venerable men who labored on the same spot in 1776. With such unanimity and zeal as *New-York* exhibits, we may laugh at the empty threats of "unconditional submission." Suffering is the certain accompaniment of war—but patriotism will endure it patiently, and grow in virtue from the calamities it occasions. With honor, we shall have peace; honest peace.

One company of artillery, and one of infantry, at *Albany* have volunteered for the defence of New-York.

The glorious instances of patriotism shewn in the works for the defence of this great city would fill a volume, but the following is of so marked a character that we cannot neglect to give it particular notice. It is from the *Columbian* of the 18th inst. "Yesterday the citizens of Brunswick, with their pastor, the rev. Mr. Basset, at their head, repaired to fort Swift, to bestow a day's labor on that fortification. Their operation were commenced by a prayer on the venerable patriot, and an exhortation to al and unanimity in their country's cause, in defence of which they were then to be employed on the works, which he had in person, nearly 40 years assisted in erecting. He continued encouraging them and distributing refreshments through the day; and evening returned home with his flock, satisfied that having set an example, impressive, admirable and commanding the plaudits of an approving conscience and grateful country. ["Go thou and do likewise"]

The "Ugly Club," having met pursuant to the annexed notice, offered their services and performed a tour of duty. "The members of the Ugly Club, are requested to attend a special meeting at Ugly Hall, 4 Wall-st., on Monday evening next at half past 7 o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the propriety of offering to the committee of defence the services of their ugly carcasses, firm hearts, sturdy bodies, and unblistered paws. His ugliness being absent, the meeting is called by order of

HIS HOMELINESS.

MILITARY.

A detachment of 500 men reached *Plattsburg* to reinforce major general *Izard*, on the 13th instant. Some other boats had recently arrived.

The *New-Haven Journal* says, "a shell which did not explode, was picked up at Stonnington, weighing near one hundred weight."

Detroit, Aug.

Governor Cass arrived here

yesterday from *Grenville*. He brought with him three hundred Indian warriors."

Portland Aug. 18.—About 70 British soldiers have deserted from Eastport—the colonel's waiter deserted taking his master's commission, his coat with 2 epaulets and 300*l.* in cash. We have seen some deserters who have shared part of this cash to defray their expenses along the road.

It is said a vessel from this place for *Machias* with provision and ammunition has been captured.

Erie, Aug. 12.—General *McArthur*, and suite, arrived here on Wednesday from *Buffalo* on their way to *Detroit*.

About 300 troops arrived here this week from *Cleveland*.

From Champlain.—We have nothing very important, except that it appears from the making of roads, &c. that the enemy designs to march a large force on that frontier. *Izard* remains as he was, and our fleet has not changed its position. Some slight skirmishes continue to take place; and some hand-some reinforcements still reach our army. If the enemy is too strong, it is said our army will fall back upon *Plattsburg*; where it may hold out against a great force. Sir *George Prevost* is stated to be at the *Ile au Noir*.

Attack on Fort Erie.—Our army buried about 400 of the enemy the day after the battle—and their prisoners, including the wounded amounted to about 480. Many killed and wounded were carried off in waggon during the attack, and their whole loss may be estimated at from 1000 to 1200, on a moderate calculation. They were pursued to their encampments; but too powerful to be attacked in them, supposed still to have nearly 5000 men. General *Drummond* had been induced to make the attack from the representations of three American deserters, who had, with the view of obtaining favor, diminished our real force, and represented it in a starving, disaffected state. They paid for their folly, as the enemy hung them all during the action. It is stated that the day after the battle about 20 British were found secreted in a wood. A *New-York* paper of the 6th instant, mentioning the arrival of lieutenant *Russell* in that city, says—he is direct from the army at *Erie*, with despatches for the government. He informs that there had been no fighting since the defeat of the British in the attack on fort *Erie*, on the 16th instant. The British army was posted at a respectable distance from the fort, watching the movements of our army; general *Drummond* had not been out of his quarters since his defeat. General *Porter* was at *Canandigua*, mustering volunteers for the army. General *Brown* was expected to resume the command at *Erie* in a few days. The British were, it was said, short of provisions. Among the British officers killed at the attack on *Erie*, was major *Charles Vallette*, lately one of the hostage prisoners, and lieutenant *Dobbs*, who captured our two schooners on Lake *Erie*, some time since. Lieutenant *Dobbs* volunteered his services for the attack with 150 sailors. Two deserters who have come to the American camp since the battle, say the British lost from 15 to 1500 men, killed, wounded and missing. The whole number of prisoners taken, and in our possession after the battle, was 480.

From the Montreal Herald, July 16.—"The wretched stockade, called fort *Erie*, a place altogether incapable of defence."

"The rotten stockade of *Erie* ought to have been abandoned."
From Hoyt's Military Instructor, p. 463.—STOCKADE, a sort of pale fence, eight or ten feet high, raised before trenches, and sometimes set up in the ground without a ditch, to enclose a place for a temporary defence against musketry." [Dem. Press.]

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head quarters, Military District, No. 10.

Washington City, August 20, 1814.

Soldier! The enemy threaten the capital of your country, and are now pressing towards it with a force which will require every man to do his duty, without regard to sacrifices and privations. The zeal and promptitude evinced by those now in the field, with the reinforcements which are rapidly pressing to your aid, afford the fairest promise that the enemy will receive the just chastisement of his temerity. Besides these legally called to the honorable and glorious task of defending from insult and devastation the capital of your country, hallowed by the venerated name of *Washington*, thousands, animated by the warmest zeal for

the honor, liberty and independence of their country, will voluntarily flock to its standard, and teach our haughty foe, that freemen are never unprepared to expel from their soil the insolent foot of the invader.

Let no man now allow his private opinions, his prejudices or caprices in favor of this or that particular arm or weapon of annoyance, be a pretended excuse for deserting his post—but seizing on those which can be furnished him, or he can command himself, resolutely encounter the enemy, and prove that the bravery of freemen fighting for their families—their liberty—their country—can render every weapon formidable.

Let obedience and alacrity in discharge of the duties required, however irksome or painful, prove their title to the appellation of defenders of their country.

By order of the general commanding,

R. G. HITE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office, Head quarters, Military District No. 10.

Washington City, 20th August, 1814.

General orders—The commander of the 10th military district has made requisitions on the proper officers for such militia aid as the present threatened pressure on this district demands—and he relies with confidence that this demand will be obeyed with the utmost promptitude and alacrity.

But since the formal proceedings of regular demand may be too slow for the urgency of the occasion, and will certainly be too tardy for the zeal and patriotism of the freemen of America, who see their capital threatened by an insolent foe, who insists upon dictating terms to them, there, after having desolated their shores and sacked their cities, the spontaneous efforts of the people are demanded. In this momentous period, therefore, the commander of the district appeals with confidence to the people within and contiguous to his command, and calls upon all, not included in the requisition already made, who wish to avert the calamities which threaten us, voluntarily to rally round the standard of their country without waiting for the slower progress of legal calls. Organized companies, or individuals, who will hasten to the scene of action, and will perform the services which may be required, armed in the best manner possible, will be received, and may finally enjoy the satisfaction of reflecting that they have contributed to save their country from devastation and plunder.

By order of the commanding general,

R. G. HITE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen. 10th. Mil. Dist.

N. B. Those printers within the limits of Military district No. 10, who are disposed to favor the views of the commanding general, and to avert the threatening calamity, will give the foregoing order one insertion.

To the Citizens of Washington.

The whole body of the militia of this district, having marched to meet the enemy, it is earnestly requested that every man exempt from militia duty, who is able to carry a musket, will enrol himself in the ward in which he resides—and as soon as a sufficient number is enrolled, choose the necessary officers, who will class the companies for the purpose of patrolling the city and preserving order. Such as have not arms and ammunition, will be furnished, upon application to either member of the committee of safety in their respective wards.

The citizens are requested to be vigilant, and take up all suspected persons; and none will be permitted to pass after 10 o'clock at night without a reasonable and lawful excuse.

The well known patriotism of the citizens of Washington, is a sure guarantee that they will cheerfully comply with so reasonable a request at a time of peril like the present. Affection for our wives, children, and homes—patriotism and interest—all demand our services in the best way we can render them.

JAMES H. BLAKE, *mayor.*

Washington City, August 20, 1814.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, (D. C.)

Washington, Aug. 23. 1814.

By order of the proper authority, it is required that all alien enemies, within the district of Columbia, report themselves weekly until further notice. This requisition cannot be dispensed with. Those who reside in Washington county will report themselves at the marshals office in Washington every Wednesday. Those who reside in Alexandria county will report themselves at the marshal's office in the town of Alexandria every Wednesday.

WASHINGTON BOYS:

Marshal Dis' Col.

Capture of Washington City.

The official account of the battle of Bladensburg and capture of Washington city is inserted below.—There are, however many particulars that long to this lamentable and disgraceful affair, which deserve notice and record. Situated as the editors at this time (see "division orders," in the last number of the REGISTER) it does not become him to comment upon them—indeed, he is too much mortified and disgusted to attempt it at present. The following appear to be facts: they are collected from the most esteemed good authorities, and, generally, supported by many corroborative statements:

The fact that a large British force would be sent to the Chesapeake was announced us long ago—and from the 16th to the 20th many vessels arrived in our waters—at the last of which the whole fleet was estimated at about 60 sail, a large portion of which were of the line. More than 50 of the British entered the Patuxent, and landed their troops on the banks of the frigate navigation) about Benedict (the head of the river) about 40 miles S. E. of Washington. Others in the Potomac are also supposed to have landed some troops at Port Tobacco, about 34 miles. On the 22nd the British flank approached near the

"Woodyard," 12 miles from the city, where the main body of our forces under brig. gen. *Winder* were posted. The line of battle was formed, and our advance guard offered to engage, but the enemy fled off to the left without noticing them. *Barney's* flotilla, lying near *Point Pleasant*, at the head of the sloop navigation of the Patuxent, about 15 miles from Washington, was blown up at 9 o'clock this day, and the men drawn off, by their gallant commander, for the protection of the city. The force of the enemy was variously stated—from 6 to 10,000 was the general estimate; but it probably did not really exceed the former, inclusive of seamen. On the 20th and 21st about 25 hundred men marched from Baltimore—viz: *Stansbury's* brigade of drafted militia (1500) encamped for a few weeks near us, the 5th regt. of M. M. (the elite of the city brigade) under col. *Sterett*, the battalion of riflemen under major *Pinkney*, and *Myers's* and *Magruder's* companies of artillery, with 6 pieces of cannon. Other reinforcements reached Washington about the time that these troops moved, and *Wooler's* force, of all descriptions, may have amounted to about 5000 men. On the evening of the 23d, his head-quarters were at the "Battalion Fields," not far from *Bladensburg*, 8 miles from the city, and his men were reported to be in fine spirits. At one o'clock this day our army was posted on the right of *Bladensburg*, the Baltimore volunteers in front, and about half a mile distant from that village. A little while after the enemy was seen descending towards the bridge (over the Eastern Branch) in great numbers and in the most perfect order. The bunch being fordable at this place, is probably the reason why the bridge was not destroyed, as was the lower bridge over it near the navy yard. When they reached the bridge, which they crossed in solid column, the artillery opened a warm fire upon them, and the riflemen and 5th regiment were soon engaged. As their men fell, they merely threw them out of the way, and instantly closed up the vacancy, without disorder. They now began to throw rockets in great numbers, which seem to be harmless inoffensive things. At two o'clock the enemy had nearly reached the Baltimore volunteers, and opened a heavy fire upon them from the right and left, as well as in front—the rear was only left open to them, and, being unsupported, they were ordered to disperse, and shift every one for himself—this was about twenty minutes past two. They carried off all their artillery (except one piece that was lost by the unruliness of the horses) and their arms; but the rout of the militia stationed immediately in their rear was disgraceful. They generally fled without firing a gun, and threw off every incumbrance of their speed!—Col. *Rugan* done all that a man could do to rally them, in vain, and was thus taken prisoner. It was now that the enemy came within reach of *Barney* and his gallant spirits, who had just gained the ground from a station near the navy yard, and from his three 18 pounders he opened the hottest, most active and destructive fire that, perhaps, ever was seen—they fell before him like the grass before the mower's scythe, until they had nearly reached the muzzles of his guns. Greater exertion or more determined courage could not have been exhibited; but what could 3 or 400 men, supported by a few marines only, do against 6000? The veteran commodore, who has yet all the fire and spirit that distinguished him when he captured the *General Monk* in the early part of the revolutionary war, fell badly wounded, and many of his brave fellows were killed—but he yet encouraged his men, and cautioned them not to waste their powder, until the last moment that it appeared possible for them to escape, when he ordered a retreat. He was taken

prisoner, with some of his men, and treated in the handsomest manner by the enemy—he has since arrived at his own house and is doing well. The fight being now done—the U. S. infantry and cavalry and other troops not having engaged, a strange rout and absolute confusion ensued. There seemed to be no rallying point given to the men, and they generally fled as many ways as there were individuals of them. A small party of the enemy, with admiral *Cockburn* and gen. *Ross*, entered the city. The male population was chiefly in arms among the fugitives, and many of the women and children had left it.—The navy yard, with all its shipping and stores, including the new frigate and sloop of war, was fired, blown up or destroyed by our own people. The capitol and president's house, with all the public offices, except the post office (which they thought a private building) with several private buildings were fired by the enemy. *Cockburn* personally went to have the office of the *National Intelligencer* burnt; but was prevailed upon by some ladies of the adjoining houses to abandon his design. However, a parcel of his people entered and destroyed every thing in it. Mr. *Gallatin's* house was burnt—some persons having fired on gen. *Ross* from the windows, by which his horse was killed. They otherwise behaved much better than was expected. They did not enter *Georgetown*, and retired in the night of the 25th so quietly that even at *Bladensburg* our people, whom they had made prisoners, knew not that their guards were gone. They had buried some of their killed in the morning, but left many lying on the field, and also nearly 100 wounded at *Bladensburg*, with 30 men to take care of them. Among the former were two colonels and 1 major, the last died soon after. They took off as many wounded "as 49 horses could drag in waggons, carts and carriages." Col. *Thornton* was killed on the bridge, while gallantly leading on his men, and a major *Ward* fell near the same spot. Col. *Rugan* (of *Stansbury's* brigade) who was taken prisoner, saw 19 wounded British officers in one room at *Bladensburg*. They also lost many men by fatigue—for they were drove to the charge by the swords of their officers gasping for breath—twelve were buried in one field, that had not a wound. It appears probable they may have lost from 3 to 500 men by desertion. Those that have come in agree in saying that if our people could have broken their line that the great body would have dispersed. Many stragglers have been since taken up—had our cavalry followed them, it is the opinion that at least 500 (more) prisoners might have been made—four or five private persons took twenty one of them before breakfast, on the morning of the 26th, and might have taken many more, if they had had means to secure them. What the amount of their killed and wounded really is we never shall know—but it was not less than 500. Ours, not more than 80 or 90—of whom the particulars shall be inserted hereafter.

They made from 50 to 100 prisoners, whom they treated well and paroled. The president, with the secretaries of war, and of the navy were in the camp the evening before the engagement; but finding the force collected smaller than they expected, they retired to the city to make some needful arrangements. All the public papers, with the specie of the banks, &c. were removed. Mrs. *Madison* left her home but a little while before the enemy entered Washington.

General *Winder* collected some part of his late forces near *Montgomery, C. H.* and arrived in Baltimore on Saturday last. Our volunteers had previously come in, exhausted and worn out. They suffered excessively for want of rest and refreshment. The

force that really opposed the British did not exceed 1500 men.

[We shall, in a few days, get out at least a half sheet which shall be chiefly devoted to other details and particulars of this affair. The little time that is spared from military duties renders it impossible to give more matter at present.]

OF ALEXANDRIA.

GEORGETOWN, (C.) AUGUST 30.

After the destruction of fort Warburton, Alexandria was in the power of the foe, who demand the surrender of all property, except household furniture, and threaten to destroy all the shipping in the harbor.

Alexandria capitulated.

Since the above was in type, we have read the articles of capitulation which the corporation of Alexandria was forced to submit to. The citizens of that place resolved in town meeting, that there was nothing left for them but to make the best terms they could, since they were abandoned by the government, and left entirely defenceless. The mayor of that city has informed the mayor of this town, that the enemy would not doubt, proceed up the Potomac, and make the same demands which he was forced to accede to. The enemy is now coming up and is in full view six miles off. It is sufficient to say Georgetown can and will be defended—[*Med. Rep.*]

Copy of a letter from the mayor of Alexandria, to the mayor of Georgetown.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed is a copy of the terms proposed to the common council of Alexandria, by the commanding officer of the squadron now lying before the town, to which they were compelled to submit—I believe they will certainly go to Georgetown, and the city.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

CHARLES SIMMS.

*His Majesty's ship Sea Horse,
Off Alexandria, 29th Aug. 1814.*

GENTLEMEN—In consequence of a deputation yesterday received from the city of Alexandria, requesting favorable terms for the safety of the 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 the inhabitants be molested in any manner whatever, or their dwelling houses entered, if the following articles are complied with:

Art. 1. All naval and ordnance stores, public or private, must be immediately delivered up.

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

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

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

5. All merchandize that has been removed from Alexandria, since the 19th inst. is to be included in the above articles.

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

6. Officers will be appointed to see that articles No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 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 honor to be, &c.

JOHN A. GORDON,

Captain of H. M. ship Sea Horse,

and senior officer of H. M. ships off Alexandria.

To the common council

of the town of Alexandria.

OF BALTIMORE.

A great mass of matter for record, belongs to the exertions of the people of this city, &c. which shall be duly noticed. We are requested not to speak of what is going on, as has been done. We embrace every thing in the last words of *Lawrence*, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!" This is the universal sentiment, and, we trust, it will be established by power.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. AUG. 29.

After an intermission of several days, owing to the unfortunate events hereinafter noticed, we have it in our power to issue a paper in the present reduced form, [a quarter sheet] which we hope in a day or two to change to its usual shape and condition.

THE FATE OF WAR.

Has befallen the city of Washington. It was taken by the enemy on Wednesday the 24th instant, and evacuated by them in the course of Thursday night, after destroying the interior and combustible part of the capitol, and the president's house, and of the public offices. The navy yard was burnt by order of our officers, on learning that the enemy was in possession of the city. Not having room or time in this hasty publication to detail particulars, we content ourselves with publishing the following letters, which, with a few remarks subjoined, must suffice for this day. Particulars will be given hereafter.

Copy of a letter from brigadier general Winder to the secretary of war, dated.

Baltimore, August 27, 1814.

SIR—When the enemy arrived at the mouth of Potomac, of all the militia which I had been authorised to assemble there were but about 1700 in the field, from thirteen to fourteen hundred under general Stansbury near this place, and about 250 at Bladensburg, under lieutenant colonel Kramer; the slow progress of draft and the imperfect organization with the ineffectiveness of the laws to compel them to turn out, rendered it impossible to have procured more.

The militia of this state and of the contiguous parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania were called on en masse, but the former militia law of Pennsylvania had expired the 1st of June or July, and the one adopted in its place is not to take effect in organizing the militia before October. No aid therefore has been received from that state.

After all the force that could be put at my disposal in that short time, and making such dispositions as I deemed best calculated to present the most respectable force at whatever point the enemy might strike, I was enabled by the most active and harassing movements of the troops to interpose before the enemy at Bladensburg about five thousand men, including three hundred and fifty regulars and commodore Barney's command. Much the largest portion of this force arrived on the ground when the enemy where in sight, and were disposed of to support in the best manner the position which general Stansbury had taken. They had barely reached the ground before the action commenced, which was about 1 o'clock P. M. of the 24th inst. and continued about an hour. The contest was not as obstinately maintained as could have been desired, but was by parts of the troops sustained with great spirit and with prodigious effect, and had the whole of our force been equally firm, I am induced to believe that the enemy would have been repulsed notwithstanding

ing all the disadvantages under which we fought. The artillery from Baltimore, supported by major Pinkney's rifle battalion, and a part of captain Doughtey's from the navy yard, were in advance to command the pass of the bridge at Bladensburg, and played upon the enemy, as I have since learned, with very destructive effect. But the rifle troops were obliged after some time to retire and of course artillery. Superior numbers however rushed upon them and made their retreat necessary, not however without great loss on the part of the enemy. Major Pinkney received a severe wound in his right arm, after he had retired to the left flank of Stansbury's brigade. The right and centre of Stansbury's brigade consisting of lieutenant colonel Ragan's and Shuler's regiments, generally gave way very soon afterwards, with the exception of about forty rallied by colonel Ragan, after having lost his horse, and the whole or a part of captain Shower's company, both of whom general Stansbury represents to have made, even thus deserted, a gallant stand. The fall which lieutenant colonel Ragan received from his horse, together with his great efforts to sustain his position, rendered him unable to follow the retreat; we have therefore to lament that this gallant and excellent officer has been taken prisoner; he has however been paroled, and I met him here recovering from his bruises occasioned by his fall. The loss of his services at this moment is serious.

The 5th Baltimore regiment under lieutenant colonel Stretett, being the left of brigadier general Stansbury's brigade, still, however, stood their ground, and except for a moment when part of them recoiled a few steps, remaining firm, and stood until ordered to retreat, with a view to prevent them from being out-flanked.

The reserve under brigadier general Smith of the district of Columbia, with the militia of the city and Georgetown, with the regulars and some detachments of Maryland militia, flanked on their right by commodore Barney and his brave fellows, and lieutenant colonel Beal, still were on the right on the hill, and maintained the contest for some time with great effect.

It is not with me to report the conduct of commodore Barney and his command, nor can I speak from observation, being too remote, but the concurrent testimony of all who did observe them, does them the highest justice for their brave resistance and the destructive effect they produced on the enemy. Commodore Barney, after having lost his horse, took just near one of his guns, and there unfortunately received a severe wound in the thigh, and he also fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Miller of the marines was wounded in the arm fighting bravely. From the best intelligence, there remains but little doubt that the enemy lost at least four hundred killed and wounded, and of these a very unusual portion killed.

Our loss cannot, I think, be estimated at more than from thirty to forty killed, and fifty to sixty wounded.

They took altogether about one hundred and twenty prisoners.

You will readily understand that it is impossible for me to speak minutely of the merit or demerit of particular troops so little known to me from their recent and hasty assemblage. My subsequent movements for the purpose of preserving as much of my force as possible, gaining reinforcements, and protecting this place, you already know.

I am with very great respect, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. H. WINDER.

Brig. gen. 10th military district.

Hon. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

N. B. We have to lament that captain Stretett, of

the 5th Baltimore regiment, has also been wounded, but is doing well. Other officers, no doubt deserve notice, but I am as yet unable to particularize.

The enemy having evacuated the city, those inhabitants who had departed generally returned on Saturday. No attempt has since been made by the enemy to re-occupy it.

On Saturday, several of the enemy's vessels appeared in sight down the river, and a flag was sent down by the citizens of Alexandria, offering to surrender at discretion. We are not precisely informed of the terms or nature of the capitulation agreed on, which however shall be hereafter stated. The fort at or near Warburton was blown up by the commander about dusk on Saturday evening. The following letters relate to that circumstance:

Copy of a letter from the secretary of war to captain Dyson, dated 29th August, 1814

Sir—I send captain Manigault with orders to receive your written or verbal report of the causes under which you left the post committed to your charge. In this you will state the orders under which you acted, and from whom received.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. ARMSTRONG.

Captain Dyson, corps of artillery.

Camp at Macon's island, Aug. 29, 1814.

Sir—I had the honor to receive your communication on the 29th inst. The orders received from brig. gen. Winder through maj. Hite, verbally, on the 24th inst. were, in case I was oppressed by, or heard of, an enemy in my rear, to spike our guns and make my escape over the river. The enemy approached by water on the 27th, and we had learned on that day through several channels that the enemy had been reinforced at Benedict, 2000 strong, and that they were on their march to co-operate with the fleet, in addition to the force which left the city. Under all these circumstances, the officers under my command were consulted, and agreed it was best to abandon the fort and effect a retreat. The force under my command was thought not equal to the defence of the place.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your obedient servant.

SAMUEL F. DYSON,

Capt. corps of Artillery.

The Hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Capt. Dyson is, we learn, under arrest, and the command of his company given to lieutenant Spencer.

From the National Intelligencer of July 30.

The officers of government are now all at this place, and about resuming in their ordinary course all the functions of government, to which a momentary interruption has been given by the sudden incursion of a strong force of the enemy. This event, however it may have produced considerable loss to the public, much loss to a few individuals, among whom are ourselves, and great anxiety to all classes, can produce no serious effect, either on the government, or on the community generally. The inconvenience, though serious to us and those who have bravely fled to our succour, to the people of the United States will be momentary; the loss to the proprietors of the city (those excepted whose property was destroyed) was very trivial. The only serious effect is the stigma which this event will necessarily, we do not say justly, affix on the national character. That stain can only be effaced by future vigor and unity of action. In what manner this should be exhibited, is a point we shall leave for future elucidation.

The president of the United States was not only active during the engagement which took place with the enemy, but had been exerting himself for two or three days previous, and has been personally active ever since. Every one joins in attributing to him the greatest merit.

The enemy's vessels now lie off Alexandria about six miles below this city, and by some are supposed to menace it. We are prepared to meet, and we hope to repel them.

Private property was in general scrupulously respected by the enemy during his stay in the city, with the exception of two or three houses burnt because guns were fired from them on the enemy. The office of the National Intelligencer, besides these, was the sole exception. Cockburn, the incendiary hero of Hampton, presided at the demolition of its material parts.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 31.

Mr. secretary Monroe has, in pursuance of the united requests of the commanders of the various divisions of troops assembled in this district, accepted the command of the military force now in the vicinity.

General Armstrong having yesterday retired from the execution of the duties of secretary of war in this district, in consequence probably of the prejudice which has been excited against him among the troops, the duties of his office have also been temporarily assigned to the secretary of state, who immediately entered on the discharge of them. Many measures were forthwith put in a train of execution, which it may not yet be proper to announce, and the effect of which will be seen in due time.

The enemy continued last night still at Alexandria, emptying the warehouses as agreed on in the capitulation which will be found in our columns; a capitulation of such a nature as the citizens of George town indignantly repelled an invitation to enter into. Two of the frigates or vessels of war are said to have gone down yesterday; but there are doubtless others below to supply their places.

Night before last, we learn, nine transports of the largest class entered Patuxent river. Their destination is for the present only matter of conjecture.

Troops are every day arriving in the city, in larger or smaller corps, which it would be difficult, if we wished, to enumerate. Among those arrived or expected are a number of seamen, under their gallant commanders.

A deserter who was in the battle states that colonel Thornton of the 85th regiment, was shot from his horse (a grey) early in the battle; that major Wood, of the 29th, fell shortly after, and that he left behind him 3 to 400 have deserted from the enemy.

We can we remark, in our paper of yesterday, that private property had in general been scrupulously respected by the enemy during his late incursion, we spoke what we believed, from a hasty survey; and persons without sufficient inquiry. Greater respect was certainly paid to private property than has usually been exhibited by the enemy in his marauding parties. No houses were half as much plundered by the enemy as by the knavish wretches about the town who profit of the general distress. There were however, several private buildings wantonly destroyed, and some of those persons who remained in the city were studiously maltreated. Among the private buildings destroyed, was the dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr. Robert Sewall (formerly rented by Mr. Gallatin) from behind which a gun was fired at general Mox, which killed the horse he rode; the houses built for general Washington on the brow of Capitol hill, the large hotel belonging to Daniel Carroll of Duda, and others, and recently occupied by Mr. Tomlinson, the rope walks of Tench Ringgold, Heath and co. and John Chalmers, were destroyed by fire, without any pretence being assigned therefor that we know of.

The enemy was conducted through the city by a former resident, who, with other detected traitors, is now in confinement.

The magazine at Greenleaf's Point was destroyed (partially only) and the guns spiked on Thursday. In a dry well belonging to the barracks our soldiers had thrown many barrels of powder for concealment. After exploding the magazine, the British soldiers threw casually into this well one or two of their matches, which communicated to the powder deposited there. The effect was terrific. Every one of his soldiers near was blown into eternity, many at a greater distance wounded, and the excavation remains an evidence of the great force of this explosion.

The enemy retreated from the city with so great precipitation as to leave half his wounded behind him, amounting in more than an hundred, among whom are a major and a colonel. The force of the enemy is differently represented by deserters and prisoners; but the best informed make the force destined for the city to have been from four to five thousand well appointed and active men, infantry, artillery, rocketeers, &c. &c.

The enemy did not bury their dead except those in the immediate vicinity of their camp. The rest, in number near two hundred were buried by a committee of our own citizens sent out for the purpose.

After the action, on the retreat, maj. Morgan, of Winchester fled from fatigue, and expired in a few hours afterwards.

We again caution our readers against giving too much credit to all the rumours which are widely and industriously circulated, generally from erroneous information, but sometimes we are convinced from less pardonable causes, in relation to the battle at Madensburg. Justice however requires us to say that much dis-

satisfaction prevailed among the troops who were engaged, at having been led so soon and so far from the field of action. It is a general opinion among them, how just we say not, that the enemy might have been successfully resisted to the end by the forces we had in the field. This is a question the solution of which materially depends on the number of troops the enemy brought into the field, as to which, as before observed, we are not accurately informed and much difference of opinion prevails.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

September 1.

FROM THE ENEMY.

By information received through the videttes and other means of intelligence recently organized, we learn, that the force of the enemy which retired from this place embarked on board his vessels at Benedict on Tuesday and that night, and appears to intend going down the river.

From the Potomac we learn that no vessels of the enemy were in sight above Hooe's, or Laidler's ferry, except those lying off Alexandria, which comprize two frigates, two or three sloops of war, and some smaller vessels.

Troops continue to arrive in the city, which is now laterally peopled with armed freemen, who have with patriotic ardor flown to our assistance. We hope to have it in our power at some future opportunity to publish a list of the various companies and detachments who have thus volunteered their services. It will occur to our readers, that it would not be proper for us, so immediately in the neighbourhood of the enemy, to describe the movements of our forces, or the service on which they are to be employed. We hope to have some satisfaction of the enemy yet for his insult to the seat of our government.

Brigadier general *Winder*, and commodore *Rodgers* arrived in this city yesterday from Baltimore, and commodore *Porter* the day before.

The degrading terms dictated by the commander of the British squadron below Alexandria, to the civil authority of that town, connected with the offer of the townsmen, before the squadron had even reached the fort, to surrender without resistance, and their singular mission to admiral Cockburn whilst he was in this city, have every where excited astonishment and indignation.

It is understood that a dispatch from admiral Cochrane, now lying in the Patuxent, was yesterday morning or the preceding evening received by the squadron lying before Alexandria, apprizing them that, as the object of the expedition was answered, they should forthwith return down the river.

The loss of the enemy, in his incursion to the metropolis, before he regained his ships probably exceeded a thousand men. He lost at least two hundred killed in the battle and by explosion, and three or four hundred wounded. Many died of fatigue, numbers were taken prisoners by the cavalry hanging on his rear and not a few deserted.

NAVAL.

PRIZE MONEY. The officers, seamen and marines, who served on board the United States squadron on lake Erie, and were present in the action of the 10th of September, 1813, will receive their prize money on application to Samuel Hambleton, on board the Java, Baltimore.

Charleston, Aug. 13.—In our paper of Thursday last, we announced the capture, by the enemy, of the schooner *Santee*, captain Leavins, belonging to Messrs. Chisholm and Taylor, of this city, on her way to Amelia Island with cotton. We have now the satisfaction of announcing her recapture by the exertions of captain Leavins *alone*.* The circumstances are as follows:

* The crew, consisting of blacks, left the schooner previous to her being boarded by the enemy.

On Sunday last, the 7th inst. 4 P. M. saw a sail off St. Helena bar. At 5, discovered her to be a ship running to the N. E. At 6 looking squally, came to anchor. At 7, a squall commenced, lay at anchor all night. On Monday morning, the 8th inst. at 6 A. M. discovered four boats making towards us, containing about fifty men—they proved to be from the British frigate Lacedemonian, S. Jackson, commander, and took possession of the schooner at 20 minutes past 7 A. M. Between 12 and 2 o'clock, they captured the schooner —, captain Stow, of New River, (N. C.) and a sloop, name unknown. Between 5 and 7 P. M. got under way and stood towards the frigate. Between 9 and 11, it being squally, came to anchor in three fathoms water.

Next morning (the 9th) got under way about day light and proceeded to the frigate. At 4 P. M. having taken from the Santee eighty-seven bales of cotton, they put on board a midshipman (Mr. Amiel) and four men, and ordered her for Bermuda. At 10 o'clock at night, on the 10th, captain Leavans having conceived the idea of recapturing his vessel, took the precaution to put out of the way the axe and whatever else there was at hand that could be made use of against him, and arming himself with a brace of pistols and a sword which were concealed on board, he commenced the daring enterprize by wounding two of the crew, one severely in the leg, when the other three surrendered to that valor which they dare not attempt to withstand. Having secured his prisoners, captains Leavans about ship and stood for Charleston, which, with the assistance of his prisoners whom he obliged to assist him one at a time, he reached yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in safety.

On the Santee's coming to anchor, she was saluted with three hearty cheers by the citizens who had assembled on the wharf on hearing that she was coming up; immediately after captain Leavans landed amidst the cheerings and acclamations of his fellow citizens.

Thus has the cool, deliberate valor of an individual, snatched from the enemy's grasp property worth from 10 to \$12,000, and added another wreath to the numerous ones which already adorn the brows of our invincible seamen.

The widow of capt. Hatch, killed on board the U. S. schooner Alligator, in the battle with the British barges on the 29th January last, has received a pension from the United States.

The late British sloop of war *Epervier* was sold at Savannah on the 11th inst. and purchased by government for \$55,000. We learn she is to be commanded by Lieut. *Downs*, late of the *Essex*.

Our new sloop of war, the *Warrior*, was launched on the 12th inst. She measures 128 feet deep, and 52 breadth of beam; is pierced for 22 guns, and will mount twenty 18's and 32's. This vessel was perhaps built in less time than ever was a vessel of her size—20 days before she was launched, her whole timber was growing in the woods. From the time her keel was laid until she was launched, was just two weeks.

The sloop *Financier*, from New Orleans for New-York with passengers, (some of whom was sick) was captured in the lat. of New Providence by the British brig *Dotterel*, and ransomed for \$1200—the half of which was paid in cash from the private purses of the passengers and crew, and a bill given for the balance, on which she was released. While on board the brig the passengers were treated in a very rough and inhospitable manner, being obliged to lie among the guns, (sick or well) for 24 hours. The sloop was again captured by the Saturn razeec, when the trunks of the passengers were broken open, &c.

and she made a tender of; her captain and crew and 7 passengers were detained as prisoners. What the gallant *Porter* said, applies, that "the British officers are not only destitute of honor themselves, but regardless of the honor of one another."

The payment of the prize money of the late U. S. frigate *Essex* commenced at New-York on the 19th instant.

A British barge with 15 men, lately pursued a small vessel into a little creek near New-London—and was cut off and captured by a party of militia. The enemy had 1 killed and 2 wounded.

The enemy vessel that was blown up near Fort Niagara was the *Melville*, formerly the *Royal George*,—she carried 12 24lb. carronades and 2 long 9's, and was laden with provisions and stores, all which were lost. We have nothing new from the fleet on the lake.

From the National Advocate.

We have been favored with the following letters by capt. David Porter:

Chester, (Pa) Aug. 13, 1814.

SIR—I beg you will do me the favor to insert the inclosed letters in your paper, in order that the persons to whom they relate may govern themselves accordingly.

With much respect, your obdt. servt.

D. PORTER.

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

(COPY.)

"Office of commissary general of prisoners, Aug. 10, 1814."

SIR—I beg leave to transmit you, herewith, copies of three letters, of the 3d, 4th and 9th inst. which have passed between col. Thomas Barclay, the British agent for prisoners of war, and myself, in relation to the exchange, proposed by me, of capt. Porter, and the officers and crew of the United States "late frigate *Essex*."

"You will remark, sir, that the British agent, altho' he considers, under the practice of his government, that the paroles "are null, and the officers and men at liberty to serve, in like manner, as if they had not been made prisoners;" declines to exchange them against British officers and crews similarly situated, for these and other reasons given in my letter to him of the 9th inst. I have been instructed by the secretary of state to declare the officers and crew of the *Essex* discharged from parole.

"I have, therefore, the honor to announce to you, that capt. David Porter, and other officers, and the crew of the United States' late frigate *Essex*, "captured in March last by the British ships of war under the command of capt. Hillyar, are, accordingly, declared discharged from their paroles, taken by the said capt. Hillyar, and as free to serve, in any capacity, as if they had never been made prisoners."

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant, J. MASON—
The hon. William Jones,
secretary of the navy."

(COPY.)

The foregoing is a copy of a letter this day received from the commissary general of prisoners, in conformity with which the commander and the other officers, and the crew of the United States' late frigate "Essex," are hereby declared discharged from their paroles, and are as freeto serve, in any capacity, as if they had never been made prisoners." You will, therefore, govern yourself by this declaration, and communicate it to every officer and man concerned, in order that they may hold themselves in readiness for such service as may be required of them by this department.

I am, very respectfully, your obdt. servt.

(Signed)

W. JONES.

Navy department, Aug. 11, 1814.

Capt. DAVID PORTER,

U. S. navy, Chester, Pa.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 27.

By the committee of Vigilance and Safety.

Whereas the commanding officer has required the aid of the citizens in the erection of works for the defence of the city, and the committee of vigilance and safety having full confidence in the patriotism of their fellow citizens, have agreed on the following organization, for the purpose of complying with the request of the major-general.

The inhabitants of the city and precincts are called on to deposit at the court-house in the third ward, centre market in the fifth ward, market house Fell's point, Riding-school in the seventh ward, or take with them to the place required, all wheel-barrows, pick-axes, spades and shovels that they can procure.

That the city and precincts be divided into four sections, the first section to consist of the eastern precincts and the eighth ward, the second to comprise the 5th 6th and 7th wards, the third to comprise the 2d 3d and 4th wards, and the fourth to comprise the 1st ward and western precincts.

That the exempts from military and the free people of color of the first district, consisting of the 8th ward and eastern precincts assemble to-morrow, Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, at Hampstead-hill with provisions for the day, and that Arthur Mitchell, Daniel Conn, Henry Pennington, John Chalmers, William Starr, Thomas Weary, Henry Harwood and Philip Cornmiller, be charged with their superintendance during the day.

That those of the second district comprising the 5th, 6th, and 7th wards, assemble at Myer Garden, on Monday morning at 6 o'clock under the superintendance of William Parks, captain Watts, Ludwig Herring, William Ross, William Carman, Daniel Howland, Caleb Earnest and James Hutton.

That those of the third district, comprising the second, third, and fourth wards, assemble at Washington Square, on Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, under the superintendance of Frederick Leypold, William McCleary, John M'Kim, Jr. Henry Schroeder, Alexander McDonald, Eli Hewitt, Peter Gold and Alexander Russell.

That those of the fourth district, comprising the 1st ward and western precincts assemble at the intersection of Eutaw and Market-streets, on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock under the superintendance of William W. Taylor, William Jessop, Edward Harris, George Decker, William Hawkins, Isaac Phillips, William Jones and John Hignet.

END OF VOLUME THE SIXTH.

The owners of slaves are requested to send them to work on the days assigned in the several districts.

Such of our patriotic fellow-citizens of the county or elsewhere, as are disposed to aid in the common defence, are invited to partake in the duties now required on such of the days as may be most convenient to them.

(Signed) EDWARD JOHNSON, Chairman.
Theodorick Bland, Secretary.

Two of our hands having marched to Washington city on Sunday the 21st, and all the rest being engaged in military business the chief part of the day, one small boy excepted, rendered it impossible to publish this number on its regular day; and even now it has not the usual quantity of matter or method of arrangement. But for these things we offer no other apology than a mere statement of the facts. "As they do in Holland, we do—as well as we can."

CLOSE OF VOLUME THE SIXTH.

Baltimore, Thursday evening, Sept. 1, 1814.

The present number closes the sixth volume, or third year of the WEEKLY REGISTER. The title page and index shall be forwarded as soon as we have the power to publish it.

The next number will not appear on Saturday.—While the present state of things lasts we shall publish as we can: but the deficiency, if any there shall be, will be made up, and the usual regularity, in other respects, be observed.

Arrangements have been made for the continuance of the REGISTER in any [morally] possible event.—The capture of the capital and destruction of the capitol will have no effect but to excite the energy of the people—to enable them to discover the errors that may have been committed, and to set on foot the many great obstructions that have been thrown in the plans of the government.

Unyielding to circumstances, and firm in the belief of the safety and glory of the republic, we shall maintain our old principles and pursue our old manner. With individuals we never have meddled, nor shall we. The good of the nation (as we discern it) shall be our guide—that being pursued, we care not who commands. Let union prevail—and with a due attention to the duties of our several stations, civil or military, we may soon avenge the disgraceful affair at Washington,* and exalt the character of our people—as good materials for glorious deeds of peace or war as ever lived, in any country.

The pressure of other business, with "the din of arms," permits us only to make these brief remarks at this time; and those observations are chiefly offered with a view of encouraging our patrons to make their remittances as usual. We have more need than ever of their attention to this "essential oil" of labor and disbursement; and trust they will not neglect us. Remittances may be made as heretofore, and at my risk, to Baltimore. The safety of the mails is not the least endangered by the force of the enemy in our neighborhood, though the letters may not be received on the very day they should reach us.

THE EDITOR.

* Disgraceful it certainly is—though its effect on the nation, except in the loss of its stores, shipping and buildings is nothing. Washington city, as a mere city, was of no importance in the great scale of things.

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