

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 26 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 104.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Occasional Remarks.

The present number completes the 4th volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER. Of the matter or manner of the work, so far as they depend on the editor, it does not become me to speak; but this I may say, from a perfect conviction founded on ample experience, that this work has cost me more editorial labor and drudgery than is bestowed on any two daily newspapers issued in the United States; leaving out the *National Intelligencer*, which reports the debates and proceedings of Congress, at length. Every thing is to be read, examined, digested, and compared—that, if possible, the truth may be discovered and preserved.

I never expected the REGISTER would "please every body." I have conducted it with a sacred regard to truth and patriotism, so far as my talents enabled me to discern them; and, with unwearied industry, sought for and collected matters for reference, and articles of news, supposed to belong to the *history of our time*, which have been inserted with impartiality.

The continued support of the work and its increasing circulation, gives me reason to believe that the general will is tolerably consulted—and, until better advised than at present, the entire plan will be persevered in.

An Appendix to the volume accompanies this number; the *Index* will issue next week.

Further Executive Proceedings.

SENATE—SATURDAY, JULY 31.

On motion of Mr. Dana,

That on application of any member of the Senate an extract be furnished from the executive record comprehending the messages of the President of the United States, in relation to the nomination of Jonathan Russell, to be minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden, and the proceedings of the Senate thereon:

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 15, nays 11, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Dana, Fremont, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leitch, Turner, and Wells—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Howell, Laroche, Moren, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Varona, and Worthington—11.

Monday, August 2.—On motion, by Mr. Leib,

Ordered, That the secretary cause to be printed for the use of the Senate, an extract from the executive journal, comprehending the several messages from the President of the United States with the documents, and the proceedings of the Senate on the nomination of Jonathan Russell to be minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden.

EXTRACTS, &c.

Monday, May 31.—The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Graham:

To the Senate of the United States,

The Swedish government having repeatedly manifested a desire to interchange a public minister with the United States, and having lately appointed one with that view, and other considerations concurring

to render it advisable at this period to make a correspondent appointment, I nominate Jonathan Russell, of Rhode-Island, to be minister plenipotentiary of the U. States to Sweden.

JAMES MADISON.

May 29th, 1813.

The message was read.

Ordered, That it lie for consideration.

Tuesday, June 1.—The Senate took into consideration the message from the President of the United States of yesterday nominating Jonathan Russell to office; and

On motion, by Mr. Goldsborough,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed.

Mr. Goldsborough submitted the following motion for consideration, which was read,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate when, and by whom the first intelligence was officially communicated to the Department of State, of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and at what time the first official information of the repeal of these decrees was given to the American charge des affaires at Paris.

Wednesday, June 2.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Jonathan Russell, together with the motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Goldsborough; and

On motion, by Mr. King,

The motion was amended and agreed to as follow: Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform the Senate whether any communication has been received from Jonathan Russell, admitting or denying the declaration of the duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, that he had informed his predecessor of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees at the date of that decree.

On motion,

Ordered, That the resolution, together with the nomination of Jonathan Russell, be referred to Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. King, to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Anderson submitted the following motion for consideration, which was read,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate the correspondence which may have passed between the United States and the King of Sweden, respecting the interchange of public ministers between the said governments.

Thursday, June 3.—The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Anderson; and

On the question, will the Senate agree thereto?

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 16, nays 12, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Blaine, Dargatz, Dana, Gaillard, German, Goldsborough, Gore, Hovey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leitch, Smith, Stone, and Tait—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Chase, Condit, Curtis, Laroche, Moren, Robinson, Taylor, Turner, Varona, and Worthington—12.

Ordered, That the secretary by the said resolution before the President of the U. States.

Monday, June 7.—The following written message

was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Graham :

To the Senate of the United States.

I transmit to the Senate, a report of the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the third instant.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, June 7, 1813.

The report and documents are as follow :

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the third instant, requesting the President to cause to be laid before the Senate, the correspondence which may have passed between the United States and the king of Sweden, respecting the interchange of public ministers, has the honor to report to the President, that no direct correspondence has taken place on the subject.

In reference to the object of the resolution, the Secretary of State submits several extracts of letters from Mr. Speyer, consul of the United States at Stockholm, and a letter from Mr. Beasley, commissary of prisoners at London, by which the wishes and intentions of the Swedish government in relation to the interchange of ministers, have been made known, to this department.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, June 7, 1813.

The message and report were read.

MR. BEASLEY TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Copy.)

London, December 12th, 1812.

Sir—Referring to my letter of the 10th inst. I have now the honor to transmit a copy of the letter which I informed you that I had received from Mr. Speyer, and of that which I stated it was my intention to address to him, on the subject of our relations with Sweden.

Notwithstanding the present apparent irritation of the Swedish government, I have been assured by Mr. De Kantzow, and I learn from other sources, that it has invariably manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Those American vessels which have sought shelter in its ports have experienced perfect protection. British cruisers are not allowed within its territories to dispose of prizes they make from the United States; and in some instances, the protection of Swedish convoy has been afforded to American vessels passing through the sound.

Indeed this circumstance, Mr. De Kantzow informed me, had been mentioned to him by Lord Castlereagh with no satisfaction.

I fear, however, that the art and intrigues of our enemy will, if not speedily counteracted, produce a state of things equally unfriendly. I collect from various quarters that considerable dissatisfaction is entertained by the Swedish government that the U. States have not appointed a minister near it.

The jealousy which has long existed between Sweden and Denmark, is said to have contributed no little to the feeling to which this mission has given rise, seeing that the United States have had a minister near the Danish government. Mr. De Kantzow seemed anxious to know whether a minister was or would be appointed; and I am inclined to believe that his stay here is prolonged on that account.

The Crown Prince is fond of court and splendor; the government is poor; and to say nothing of the two great spoliators, the example of Denmark is immediately before it.

I beg to add, that the result of all the information I can collect, is, that the fate of all the American property, now in the dominions of Sweden, will depend on the course which the government of the

United States may pursue on this critical and delicate emergency.

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

H. G. BEASLEY.

(No. 10.)

Extract of a letter from John Speyer, esq. consul of the United States at Stockholm, to the Secretary of State; dated Stockholm, 18th January, 1812.

The minister of foreign affairs, in the course of our conversation yesterday, mentioned that both the king and prince royal were desirous to maintain and extend the friendly relations and commercial intercourse now subsisting between us, and intend to send a minister or charge des affaires to the U. States. He would name the person designated for that mission, were it ascertained whether he accepted of it.

(No. 11.)

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated Stockholm, 21st January, 1812.

The gentleman mentioned in No. 10, as intended to be sent to the United States, is Mr. Kantzow, who lately returned from Brazils, where he resided charge des affaires of the king several years: he had before been consul general of Sweden, in Portugal.

He informed me yesterday that he was to go as charge des affaires, which he refused, but consented to accept the appointment as minister.

From the personal knowledge I have of Mr. Kantzow, I think him well calculated to contribute to the good understanding of our respective governments.

(Extract.)

MR. SEELEN TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Stockholm, 31st March, 1812.

"On the 24th, the minister of foreign affairs told me that the king had on that day directed him to inform me, that he would send Mr. Kantzow as minister resident to the United States. I understand that Mr. Kantzow is to leave this with his family, early in May, by way of England."

(Extract.)

SAME TO THE SAME.

18th May, 1812, Orebro.

"Mr. Kantzow who is appointed minister to the United States, is still here; he expects to receive his instructions soon, when he will set out on his voyage."

(Extract.)

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Stockholm, 25th September, 1812.

"Mr. Kantzow has received his credentials as minister resident at Washington, and was despatched from Orebro on the 15th ult. He is now in London and will probably remain there next winter. The Prince Royal informed me the 4th inst. that he had directed Mr. Kantzow to represent to the English government his desire to see a good understanding restored with the United States."

(Extract.)

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME, DATED

Stockholm, 25th September, 1812.

"As this government expects the appointment of a minister or a charge des affaires, in return for Mr. Kantzow's mission, I have not presented the commission as consul for this place. I am apprehensive it might be ungraciously received here after their notification of the appointment of a minister."

Mr. Goldborough, from the committee to whom

was referred, on the 2d instant, the nomination of Jonathan Russell, reported: That, in pursuance of the order of the Senate, the committee met the secretary of state by appointment at the office of the department of state, when they were informed by the secretary, that there was no official denial or admission of Jonathan Russell, that the allegation of the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow referred to was true; but that he (the secretary) had a private letter from Mr. Russell, subsequent to the allegation of the Duke of Bassano, in which he understood that allegation to be unequivocally denied; and on motion,

Ordered, That the further consideration of said nomination be postponed.

Mr. Goldsborough submitted the following motion for consideration, which was read.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to send a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Friday, June 11.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Jonathan Russell, together with the motion of Mr. Goldsborough thereon of the 7th inst.

And on motion, by Mr. Smith,

It was agreed to take the question on the said nomination by yeas and nays.

A motion was made by Mr. Wells, that the nomination of Jonathan Russell, and the motion of Mr. Goldsborough on the subject, together with the message of the President of the United States of the 7th inst. with the communications therein mentioned, be referred to a committee, to enquire and report thereon.

And after debate, on motion, by Mr. Giles,

It was agreed that the subject be postponed.

Monday, June 14.—The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Jonathan Russell, together with the motion submitted thereon by Mr. Wells, on the 11th inst. and the motion was amended and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the nomination of Jonathan Russell, and the motion of Mr. Goldsborough on the subject, together with the message of the president of the U. States of the 7th inst. with the communications therein mentioned, be referred to a committee with instruction respectfully to confer with the president of the United States upon the subject of the said nomination, and report thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Wells, Mr. Giles and Mr. King be the committee.

Tuesday, July 6.—The following written message was received from the president of the U. States, by Mr. Graham:

To the Senate of the U. States,

I have received from the committee appointed by the resolution of the senate of the 14th day of June, a copy of that resolution, which authorises the committee to confer with the president on the subject of the nomination made by him of a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Conceiving it to be my duty to decline the proposed conference with the committee, and it being uncertain when it may be convenient to explain to the committee, and through them to the senate, the grounds of my so doing, I think it proper to address the explanation directly to the senate. Without entering into a general review of the relations in which the constitution has placed the several departments of the government to each other, it will suffice to remark, that the executive and senate, in the cases of appointments to office and of treaties, are to be considered independent and co-ordinate with each other. If they agree, the appointments or treaties are made. If the senate disagree, they fail. If the senate wish information previous to their

final decision, the practice, keeping in view the constitutional relation of the senate and executive, has been, either to request the executive to furnish it, or refer the subject to a committee of their body to communicate, either formally or informally, with the head of the proper department. The appointment of a committee of the senate to confer immediately with the executive himself, appears to lose sight of the co-ordinate relation between the executive and the senate, which the constitution has established, and which ought therefore to be maintained.

The relation between the senate and house of representatives, in whom legislative power is concurrently vested, is sufficiently analogous to illustrate that between the executive and senate in making appointments and treaties. The two houses are in like manner independent of and co-ordinate with each other; and the invariable practice of each in appointing committees of conference and consultation is to commission them to confer not with the co-ordinate body itself, but with a committee of that body. And although both branches of the legislature may be too numerous to hold conveniently a conference with committees, were they to be appointed by either to confer with the entire body of the other, it may be fairly presumed that if the whole number of either branch were not too large for the purpose, the objection to such a conference, being against the principle, as derogatory from the co-ordinate relations of the two houses, would retain all its force.

I add only that I am entirely persuaded of the purity of the intentions of the senate, in the course they have pursued on this occasion, and with which my view of the subject makes it my duty not to accord; and that they will be cheerfully furnished with all the suitable information in possession of the executive, in any mode deemed consistent with the principles of the constitution and the settled practice under it.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 6, 1813.

Thursday, July 8.—Mr. Wells, from the committee appointed the 14th of June, on the nomination of Jonathan Russell, reported the correspondence between the president of the United States and the committee; also a letter from the secretary of state to the committee; which were read.

[The copy of the chairman's letter to the president, communicating a transcript of the resolution of the senate of the 14th of June, 1813, and inquiring of him when it would be convenient for the president to receive the committee of the senate, is not on file.]

In answer to the letter above referred to, the following note was received from the president.

J. Madison presents his respects to Mr. Wells, and will receive the committee of the senate, appointed by their resolution of the 14th inst. to confer with the president, at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, June 15, 1813.

"At the time mentioned in the above note, the committee heard, at the door of the president's house, of his indisposition, and resolved to defer waiting upon him until they were informed of his recovery."

In the afternoon of this day the chairman of the committee received from the president the following note.

The president of the United States regrets that the error of his watch and the precipitancy of his servant prevented his seeing, at 11 o'clock to-day, the committee of the senate on the subject referred to them. Although considerably indisposed, he would have saved them the necessity of a second call.

If the state of his health should not permit him, to see the committee, he will apprise them of it in time.

June 16, 1813.

The following are copies of two notes received by the committee from the president of the United States.

J. Madison being too much indisposed to see the committee this morning, is obliged to postpone it until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Thursday, June 17, 1813.

James Madison is sorry that a continuance of his indisposition will not permit him to see the committee of the senate to-day, nor can he at present fix a day when it will be in his power.

Friday morning, June 18.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe to the committee.

Department of State, June 23, 1813.

GENTLEMEN—The indisposition of the president continuing, I am instructed by him to express to you his great regret at the delay to which it has already subjected the proceedings of the senate on the nomination of the minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Sweden. To prevent any further delay from that cause, he has authorized me to confer with you on that subject, and to communicate to you any information which you may be desirous of obtaining from the executive relating to it.

I will have the honor to meet you, for this purpose, at such place and hour as you will have the goodness to appoint.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

JAMES MONROE.

The Hon. Messrs. Wells, Giles and King.

The following is an answer from the chairman of the committee.

Committee-Room, 24th June, 1813.

SIR—The committee of the senate appointed to confer respectfully with the president of the United States on the nomination made by him of a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden, have had the honor this morning to receive your letter of yesterday.

The committee heard with real concern of the continued indisposition of the president; but as they presume that there are connected with this nomination no considerations of so urgent a nature as to require an immediate decision upon it, they will wait with pleasure for the conference they have been ordered by the senate to request of the president, until the restoration of his health takes place.

I have the honor, sir, to be, with the highest consideration, your very obedient servant,

WM. HILL WELLS,

Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Mr. Russell's nomination.

The Hon. J. Monroe, Secretary of State.

A motion was made by Mr. Goldborough, "That the several resolutions and communications with the president of the United States, the secretary of state, and the senate, upon the subject of the Swedish nomination, be referred to a committee;" and

On motion by Mr. Smith, it was agreed to postpone the consideration of this motion in order to take up the nomination of Jonathan Russell, and the motion thereon by Mr. Goldborough, to wit, "That it is inexpedient at this time to send a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden;" and

On motion by Mr. Tall, it was agreed that the question on the motion last mentioned be taken by yeas and nays.

Whereupon on motion, the senate adjourned.

Friday, July 9—The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Jonathan Russell, of Rhode Island, to be minister plenipotentiary to Swe-

den, together with the motion of Mr. Goldborough, under consideration yesterday, thereon; and on the question to agree to the motion, it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 22, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brown, Dugan, Deas, Frothingham, Gilliam, Gorson, Giles, Gilman, Goldborough, Gerr, Horry, Hunter, King, Latock, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Stone, Wells—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Canine-H, Chase, Condit, Howell, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tall, Taylor, Turner, Varian, Washington—14.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to send a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Ordered, That the secretary lay this resolution before the president of the United States.

Expose of the French Empire.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.—Sitting of the 25th Feb.

PUBLIC WORKS.—CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 399.

Since the accession of his majesty to the throne, fifteen million of francs have been expended upon public works.

The imperial palaces have been re-established and considerably enlarged. The Louvre has cost fifty millions, including houses yet to be erected; 21,400,000 have been laid out. All those buildings have been detached from the Thuilleries, which obstructed approach to it. The regular plan of that palace and of its gardens has been entirely executed; 6,700,000 francs have been expended. The foundation of the palace of the king of Rome has been laid in front of the bridge of Jena: the epoch of its building will form an historical monument: its cost is estimated at 20 millions; the preparation of the ground has already cost 2 millions and an half. Versailles has been repaired, the expense has been 5,300,000 francs; for the machine of Marly, which supplied it with water, a steam engine or pump has been substituted; the cost will be 3 millions; 2,450,000 have already been expended. Fontainebleau and Compeigne are restored; the interior of each has been entirely renewed; their gardens have been replanted; 10,600,000 francs have been expended.—The palaces of Trianon, St. Cloud, Rambouillet, Stupinis, L.ken, Strasbourg, and Rome, required 10,800,000 francs.

The diamonds of the crown, pledged at the period of our troubles, have been redeemed; acquisitions for completing them have been made. The appendages of the crown, which, according to the statute ought to amount to 30 millions, have also been completed—30 millions have been expended upon pictures, statues, and objects of art and antiquity, which have been added to the immense collection of the Napoleon museum.

All those expenditures have been paid with funds of the crown and of the extraordinary domains.

MILITARY WORKS.

The protection of our frontiers has not for a moment been lost sight of. Immense roads have consolidated the system of defence of the Helder, which is the key of Holland. 4,800,000 francs have been expended at this place; which may hereafter be regarded as inattaackable. The forts Lassalle, Ecluse, Duquesne and Morland, which defend the entrance of the Zuyder Zee and the port of the Texel, may be defended for 60 days after the opening of the trenches; this year they will be so improved that they may resist for ninety days more. If these works had been so constructed 15 years ago, Holland would not have lost two fleets. Since the basin of Antwerp has been enlarged, that place has acquired an augmentation of strength in proportion to the importance of the depot, which it is intended to be made: these works have cost 8,400,000 francs,

It is now one of our strongest places, and has been placed by our engineers upon the same rank with Strasburg and Metz.—Flushing has been an object of the care of our engineers since 1809; 11,300,000 francs have been expended there. The forts Montebello, St. Hilaire, Lacoste, and the Four-crowns, are considered by engineers, as capable of sustaining a siege of 100 days after the opening of the trenches.—About 6000 men may be sheltered by bomb-proof casemates, some of which existed in 1839. Ostend has been greatly improved. Two stone forts have been built upon the Downs, which cost 4 millions. The port of Cherbourg is now strongly encompassed by immense works, which cost 3,700,000 francs, and is in a condition to sustain a siege. Four forts upon the heights were finished at the commencement of the present year.—In its present state this place could maintain a siege of 30 days, and in a year it will be capable of holding out 90 days. Brest, Belle-Isle, Quiberon, and Rochelle have been improved and new forts have been erected at the Isle d'Aux, Isle d'Oleron, at the mouth of the Gironde, at Toulon, at the Isles d'Hieres, at Spezzia, and at Porto-Ferrajo. Along the whole extent of our coasts, batteries have been erected, and at the inlets round towers, bomb proof, and armed with cannon, have been constructed.—Every year the state of Corfu is increased, entrenched camps cover the place.

On our land frontier, the line of defence of the Rhine has also received new improvements. Keil is finished. Works to the amount of 3,700,000 francs have been constructed at Cassel and Mayence; to the amount of 3,800,000 at Juliers; and at Wesel to the amount of 4,700,000 francs. The works of Alexandria, which cost 25 millions, have also been improved, and places of less importance have also received such attention as they required, 71 millions have been expended upon them.

WORKS OF THE MARINE AND OF THE PORTS.

The vast projects, which his majesty has adopted for the establishment of Cherbourg, will cost 73 millions. A port formed in the solid rock, twenty-eight feet below low water mark, will receive during some months, our men of war; upon this 26 millions have been laid out. A dyke, which will secure the road as well against an enemy as against tempests, and all the works necessary to the establishment of a great port, will be finished in ten years.

Antwerp formerly had no maritime establishment; it has now an arsenal, in which twenty ships of the line may be at once built, and a basin in which our whole fleet may be moored. Forty-four sail of the line may now find there a safe and commodious harbor.—These works have cost 18 millions.

Flushing has been re-established. At an expense of 550,000 francs its quays and magazines have been re-constructed; the apron of the sluice being lowered four feet, the basin has now an advantage which it never had before, of receiving first rate ships: six can enter or go out at one tide.

Nature designated the New-Diepp, as the arsenal, the dock yard and the port of Holland; but, barred by bad dykes, and destitute of quays, it afforded a very indifferent station for ships. Works have been erected there, costing one million and an half.—Twenty-five sail of the line may now be moored there at the quays, and remain in safety. In three years all the works of the New-Diepp will be completed.

The port of Havre was very rarely accessible by frigates; a sand bank, repeatedly renewing itself, obstructed the entrance of the channel; a side sluice has been erected, which keeps the passage free; the basins and quays are constructing. The cost of

these works will be 6,300,000 francs. In ten years the whole will be complete.

A considerable part of the land around the city of Dunkirk was a marsh, and the port was obstructed. Five millions have been appropriated to construct a lateral sluice at the extremity of the channel, to produce the discharge of the water from the marsh. 4,500,000 francs have been appropriated, and 500 thousand will complete the whole at the close of the year.

The opening of the channel of Ostend had made much progress; all parts of the port had suffered a long neglect; the fine sluice of Stikens needed an entire repair; in these works 3,600,000 francs have been employed. The construction of a side sluice insures a free navigation of the channel.

The port of Marseilles, already very small, had become almost obstructed by an accumulation of mud; upon this object 1,500,000 have been expended. The state of that port is now excellent. In a few years the entire improvement of it will be completed by the construction of a basin, and by the re-building of the several quays.

Besides the important undertakings which I have enumerated, 50 millions have been distributed in other maritime establishments, at Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, Genoa, Spezzia, Dieppe, Calais, St. Vallery, Bayonne, and a great number of less important places along our coast.

Roads.—The most important roads are those which, opening the passages of the Alps and the Apennines, connect France with all parts of Italy, and those which connect us with Spain, Holland, the Hanse towns and the centre of Germany. In the Alps, the road from Paris to Milan by the Simplon, that from Paris to Turin, by the Marienue and Mount Cenis and that from Spain to Italy by Mount Genevieve, are entirely opened: the heaviest waggon travel without interruption and with the greatest facility, without locking their wheels, either in descending to the deepest valley, or ascending to the tops of the highest mountains, where until very late even a foot-path, sometimes wholly impracticable, afforded a dangerous route for foot-men or single beasts of burden. These roads have cost 22,400,000 francs; the entire sum appropriated was 30,600,000 francs; the erection of new houses of entertainment and the repairs of others will require the balance that is unexpended of 8,200,000 francs.

The road from Lyons to Genoa, by the seacoast has cost 1,800,000 francs of the 3,300,000 francs appropriated. That from C-zanne to Fenestrelle by the defile of Pestrieries will be the completion of the preceding road, and will be finished in 1813. It will cost 1,300,000 francs, of which 800,000 have been already expended. The road from Nice to Genoa, will cost 15,500,000 francs; the expenditure of 6,500,000 francs has already completed a communication from Nice to Vintimilla, and from Saronne to Genoa.—The nine millions remaining unexpended will complete the road from Marseilles to Rome without deviating from a delightful and temperate climate. In the Apennines the road from S.roy to Alexandria is opened. The general estimate was 4,000,000, of which 1,600,000 have been expended.

The road from port Nautica to Ceva, that from Genoa to Alexandria by the defile of Gips, that from Genoa to Plaisance, that from Spezzia to Parma, connecting the coasts with all the interior departments in Italy, are now making—the whole will cost 13,600,000 francs; works to the amount of three millions are finished. The road from Spezzia to Parma will be finished during the present year.

There was no road from Bordeaux to Bayonne, the sands of Landou prevented travelling unless with

difficulty and delay—8 millions have been appropriated to make a paved road; works to the amount of 4,200,000 have been finished; the road will be completed in 1814—it might have been now completed, if suitable quarries of stone for making a solid road had been sooner discovered.

From Anvers to Amsterdam, the sands and marshes, separate by dykes and ditches, made the travelling tedious and difficult, and sometimes altogether impracticable; two thirds of the road have already been paved and the whole will be done in 1813.—6,300,000, which it will cost. Three years ago there was no road from Wesel to Hamburg; it has been opened throughout and finished in several places; it will cost 9,800,000 francs. Work to the amount of six millions has already been executed. From Maastricht to Wesel there was no regular road through the sands; a road which cost 2,100,000 is finished. The road from Paris to Germany was scarcely marked between Metz and Mayence, 5 millions have made it one of the finest roads of the empire. Besides these expenditures, 219 millions have been employed in the course of nine years upon a great number of roads which traverse the empire in every direction, and which are every year improved.

BRIDGES.

Twelve millions have been expended in the construction of bridges entirely built at Verceil and Tortona upon the Lesca, and upon the Scirria, at Tours upon the Loire, at Lyons upon the Soanne, and upon the bridges on the road from Lyons to Marseilles, hitherto so much obstructed by the rivers and torrents which crossed it.—Two great bridges have been built in the departments beyond the Alps, that at Turon upon the Po, on which 1,850,000 francs have been expended, and which will cost 3,500,000; and the bridge of Ardissonne upon the Doire, which will be completed this year; of 1,100,000 francs, 820,000 have been expended.

The abutments and several piers of the bridge of Bordeaux, already constructed, insure an entire building, they have cost a million. This bridge, hitherto deemed impracticable, will cost 6 millions. The bridge of Bouen, with the quays, which are to be re-established, will cost 5 millions; 800,000 have been expended. The stone bridge of Roanne, on the road from Paris to Lyons, has already cost 1,500,000; it will be finished with 900,000 francs. Twelve more millions have been employed upon bridges of less importance.

Canals.—Communication by water render transportation much less expensive, and afford easy carriage for articles of great weight; those communications are especially important for the distributing of provisions to countries and towns, where the population is closely connected, and also for the transport of raw materials, the weight or bulk of which renders their carriage by land difficult. They are important on account of the intercourse and life which they produce in our interior roads, and in those which are connected with the roads from our different seas.

The canal of St. Quinton has connected the Rhone and the Scheldt, Anvers and Marseilles, and has made Paris the centre of that great communication. Its construction cost 11 millions. Its navigation, subterraneous for the distance of three leagues, is entirely open. During the first eight months of 1812, 756 coal boats and 231 boats loaded with grain, passed through this new route, which has also been much used by other descriptions of commerce. The canal of the Somme, which will join that of St. Quintin, at the port of St. Vallery, will cost 5 mil-

lions; works already constructed have cost 1,200,000. The canals of Mons at Conde, the outlet to the Scheldt, for the rich coal mines of Jenmappe, will cost five millions, three millions have been expended. Numerous sluices have been constructed for improving the navigation of the Seine, the Aube, and the Maine. That improvement is going on; its cost has been estimated at 15 millions; 6 millions have been expended.—Amongst the sluices constructed, that of the bridge of Aube is remarkable for its great dimensions. The Napoleon canal will be finished in four years; it will connect the Rhone with the Rhine, and will cost 17 millions; 10 and a half have been expended—funds to the amount of six millions and an half are collected and certain.—The canal of Burgoyne, an important communication between the Saone and the Loire, and entering the Napoleon canal at Paris, will cost 24 millions; 6,800,000 francs were expended up to the close of the year 1812; the 17,200,000 francs to be expended, are special funds, and the works will be completed in ten years. There will soon be a communication between St. Malo and the mouth of the Vilaine, without doubling Bretagne. The canal of Rame will be finished in two years; it will cost eight millions, five of which are expended. The Blavet has been improved by a canal: the navigation of the new city of Napoleon (Pontivy) is improving; the 500,000 francs remaining unexpended will form, with the 2,800,000 already expended upon the works done, the 3,300,000, estimated as the cost of the whole improvement. The works of the canal from Mentz to Brest are about to be commenced, they will cost 28 millions; 1,200,000 have been expended. The canal from Niort to Rochelle, useful in order to drain a very extensive country, as well as for the purposes of navigation, will cost nine millions, of which 1,500,000 have been expended. Numerous advantages will result from the execution of the canal of Arles.—With the port of Bone, with which it will be connected, it will cost 8,500,000 francs, of which 5,800,000 have been expended. A canal is to be constructed, which will establish a commodious navigation throughout the whole valley of Cher; it will bring from the Loire the products of coal mines and forests hitherto almost unexplored; the cost will be 6 millions, 1,100,000 have been expended.

Drainage of lands.—The principal drainings, undertaken administratively, are those of Rochefort and Contentin; the estimated cost 11 millions and an half. The works executed have cost 5,600,000. Rochefort, in particular, has already derived immense advantages. Works costing 5,800,000 francs, have re-established the dykes of the Scheldt and of Blankenburg; those of the Po have cost a million. Those dykes protect the entire country from irruptions of the sea and from the river floods. The Presqu'île of Perrache, which was destined for the aggrandizement of Lyons, had been covered by the waters of the Soane. The execution of an undertaking which will cost four millions, will remedy this inconvenience; two millions have already been employed in constructing a cause-way or embankment, and in beginning to raise the soil. Besides the 67 millions employed in the works, I have mentioned, 55 millions have been distributed for various other undertakings.

Works in Paris.—Several quarters of the capital were destitute of water, and it was also wanted in several markets; there were also wanting regulations for some of the principle articles of consumption. The rivers Beuvronne, Theronenne, and D'Ouche, will be conducted to Paris; the first has already been introduced; these fountains continually

four forth abundance of water and sixty smaller fountains distribute it. The union of the waters conducted to Paris will find the canal D'Oureq, now completed almost to the basin of the Vilette. From that basin a branch, already formed, will connect the canal D'Oureq with the Seine near St. Denis.—Another branch will connect it with the Seine near the bridge of Austerlitz. These two improvements will shorten the navigation at the 3 places where there are bends in the Seine, and will besides save the time requisite for crossing the bridges of Paris. These works will cost 38 millions and will be finished in 5 years; the work done amounts to 19,500,000 francs. The city of Paris will contribute largely to the expenses. Five large vessels are destined to receive on their introduction into Paris, all the animals intended for consumption; their building will cost 13 millions and an half, the half of which has been expended. A hall or market-house sufficiently large to shelter 200,000 casks of wine or brandy, will cost 12 millions; traders will occupy a part of this hall.—The sum expended is 4 millions. The cupola of the grain market will be re-constructed of iron, and will cost 800,000 francs. A market-house for provisions will cover the whole of the space from the market Des Innocens to the grain market; this work will cost 12,600,000 francs, 2,600,000 of which will be obtained by the demolition of the houses now erected there. All the other parts of Paris will have their particular markets. The works executed amount to 4 millions; 8 millions and an half will be necessary to complete the whole.—The 46,800,000 francs expended by the city of Paris in building markets, &c. will produce a revenue of nearly 3 millions, without laying any new charges. The prices paid by persons expasing provisions for sale will be lower than at present. The construction of granaries in reserve, of mills and ware-houses at St. Maur will complete the buildings designed for the supply of Paris. The granaries in reserve are estimated to 8 millions, of which 2,300,000 have been expended. The mills and ware-houses of St. Maur will cost about 8 millions; works to the amount of 8 millions are completed.

The bridges of Austerlitz, of the Arts and of Jena connect those parts of Paris separated by the Seine;—these works have cost 8,700,000. The bridge of Jena has already cost 1,400,000 in extra expenses. Eleven millions have been expended in the construction of quays, at an expense of four millions, they will be finished without interruption on both banks of the Seine.

Five new schools are erecting; 300,000 have been expended, and the total cost will be five millions.

The church of St. Genevieve, that of St. Denis, the palace of the archbishop and the metropolitan are repaired. 7,500,000 were required for these works; 6,700,000 have been expended, and 800,000 will complete the whole.

Houses for the minister of foreign affairs and the administration of the post office are building; the foundations have been laid; 2,800,000 have been expended; 9,200,000 will complete them. A palace will be built as a depot for the general archives of the empire; it will cost 20 millions; preparations to the amount of a million have already been made. The front of the palace of the legislative body, the column of the place Vendome, the temple of glory, the bank, the obelisk of the Point-Neuf, the Triumphal Arch of L'Etoile the fountain of the Bastille, and statues for the decoration of monuments, will cost 35 millions and an half; 12,900,000 have already expended of that sum. Other works have been made in Paris to the amount of 15 millions.

Various works in the departments.—The poor-houses and prisons in the departments have received the special attention of the government. Fifty depots have been built and are in full activity; 31 are building, and 42 are in contemplation. Seven departments have as yet no vicinity for such buildings.—On these works 12 millions have been expended, and 17 more will be necessary. The most important prisons will be those destined to receive persons condemned for more than one year's imprisonment; 23 of that description will be sufficient for the whole empire, they may contain 16 thousand persons.—Eleven of these houses are now in operation; nine are almost finished, and three are in contemplation. When the whole shall have been completed, the common prisons, houses of correction, of arrest and of justice, will cease to be crowded; a convenient distribution may be made. The number of prisons for civil officers is 790; 292 have been repaired, or are in good condition; 291 are repairing; and 207 are to be rebuilt. 6 millions have been expended—24 millions will be adequate to all the other expenses.

Twelve and an half millions will be employed in buildings in the new city of Napoleon in Laboulaye, and in the opening of roads to it; 7 and a half millions have already been expended.

Premiums to the amount of 1,500,000 were appropriated for those inhabitants of the Deux Sevres, who should first rebuild their houses; 1,500,000 have already been expended.

Upon the 3,600,000, which the repairs of the baths cost, 1,500,000 have already been received.

It was necessary to preserve the ruins of ancient Rome from further waste of injury; those works, those for the navigation of the Tiber, and the embellishment of the second city of the empire, will cost six millions; two millions have been expended.

The 118 millions expended upon other works in the cities and departments, have been employed upon a great number of edifices necessary to the administration, religion, justice, and commerce, which in all our cities, claims the attention of government.

Such has been the use made of the milliard devoted to the public works of all kinds since the accession of his majesty, and the 50 millions which completed the jewels and augmented the rich collections of the crown. 485 millions have been specially expended upon objects which will furnish great and lasting results. The general valuation of works of this kind is a milliard and 61 millions; 576 millions will yet be necessary to complete them. Experience teaches us that but a few years will be sufficient for that purpose.

These works, gentlemen, are scattered over all parts of this vast empire, connected by all the departments composing it. You must know that no part is neglected; new France will exist as it did formerly; Rome, the Hauseric departments, Holland, as well as Paris and our ancient cities, each is present in the thoughts and equality dear to the emperor; his solicitude never ceases whilst there is any thing useful to be done.

Interior Administration.—The several religious orders have received testimonials of protection; drafts upon the imperial treasury have been given to those curates beyond the Alps, whose income was inadequate. The decree of the 7th of November, 1811, in subjecting the curates to pay the necessary vicars, guarantees to them their entire salary, and remuneration for the maintenance of such aged curates as may be prevented from fulfilling their functions by age or infirmity. The church palaces and seminaries have been purchased. The concordat of Fontainebleau has terminated the discussions of the

church; the government has been constantly gratified by the attachment evinced by the bishops and the clergy. The ancient principles of the church of France, distinguished by the name of the liberties of the Gallican church, perfectly reconcile the rights of the throne with those of the pontiffs. They should always form the basis of education in all the schools of the empire. The conduct of the ministers of other religious sects has been exemplary.—Every thing is in readiness for the definitive organization of the reformed sects and the Lutherans in the north; temporary privileges have been granted to their pastors. Every year the courts and tribunals acquire new claims to public regard, and maintain that distinction which the great body of the magistracy ought always to hold in well regulated states. The number of civil processes has greatly diminished; judgment is now more promptly given; arguments are less embarrassing; this is one of the advantages of our new civil code. Every one will henceforth know his rights, and when and how to exercise them. Government having been informed of the excessive fees claimed by attorneys and justices, the emperor has directed the grand judge to cause them to be reduced. The number of criminal cases has been more sensibly reduced even than the number of the civil.

In 1801, the population amounted to 34 millions of persons; that year there were 8,500 criminal cases, implicating 12,400 accused persons. In 1811, in a population of 43 millions, there were but 6,000 criminal cases, implicating 8,600 persons. In 1801, 8,000 accused persons were condemned; in 1811, 5,500. In 1801, there were 882 condemned to death, and in 1811 only 392. The number of capital punishments diminishes annually; and if it were necessary to give greater proofs of the influence of our laws and of our prosperity upon the public order, we might point out the decrease of condemnations most especially in those departments annexed to the empire, where capital offences diminish as their incorporation becomes more fixed. The administrations of the departments, of the communes, and of the charitable establishments, are active and vigilant—they second with zeal the improvements contemplated by the government. The revenues of the communes and cities, including Paris, amount to 124 millions. The taxes paid on goods introduced into cities and towns amount to 65,300,000; the additional per centage on the coal taxes, and divers other taxes, amount to 42,700,000; and the tax on rented estates produces 20 millions; altogether 128 millions of francs. The communes have, besides, property which is not computed in the municipal receipts; it is such as the inhabitants at large use, such as commons, public pasturages, &c. The capital of the municipal revenues of 20 millions, would be a resource much more valuable for the state, if it could dispose of it, so that the communes would be more easily indemnified by a smaller rent, instead of a possession encumbered by many charges and much perplexity. The municipal offices are conducted with as much care as those in other departments of government. Eight hundred and fifty cities have above 10,000 francs income; the greater part of their demands for 1813 is provided for.

Public Instruction.—In 1809, the number of scholars in the literary academies was but 9,500, 2,700 day scholars, and 6,800 boarders. At this time the number is 18,000, 10,000 day scholars, 8,000 boarders. 510 colleges give instruction to 80,000 scholars, 12,000 of whom are boarders. 1867 private schools are attended by 47,000 scholars. 31,800 primary schools give elementary instruction to 920,000 young boys. There is above a million of young

Frenchmen receive the benefits of a public education.

The Normal school of the university produces persons distinguished in the sciences, in belles-lettres, and in the mode of teaching them; they furnish to the literary academies every year excellent translations and instructions for making them. The 33 academies of the university have 9,000 auditors; two thirds of the students are intended for the bar and for physicians. The Polytechnic school annually furnishes 150 students, already distinguished for their acquirements, to the special school for engineers, for artillery, for bridges, roads and mines. The schools of St. Cyr, St. Germain, and Fleche, annually furnishes 1,500 military cadets. The number of students in the veterinary schools is doubled. The interests of agriculture demanded a more perfect organization of those schools. The Academy de la Crusca of Florence, the depository of the most pure idiom of the Italian language, the institute of Amsterdam, and the academy of St. Luc, of Rome, have received new regulations and sufficient funds. The labors of the institute of France continue; a third of its dictionary is completed, and the entire work will be completed in two years; researches relative to our language and history occupy a great many of its members. The translations of Strabo and Ptolemy do honor to the learned and useful men who executed them. The 16th volume of the collections of the ordinances of the kings of France have been published.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The character of the enemy is daily developing itself. Those who have believed the British to be the most fiercely cruel or deliberately savage of all the civilized nations, have ample cause for the justice of their sentiment. The citizens of the United States have never duly estimated the perverse dispositions of this people; for it has been the business of not a few to gloss over their enormities and suppress the facts connected with their excesses. Those that will furnish you with a despatch from my lord Wellington nine or ten columns long, have no room for official papers and facts belonging to U States!

The whole principle of British power is founded in rapine and fraud; and, in sustaining it, we look for the commission of all sorts of violence. It seems the full belief of an *Englishman* that the whole universe was made for the subservience of the gloomy little island he inhabits—all else of the earth he supposes is populated by "outlandish" beings, such as "French dogs" or "Yankee doodles."—Full of himself, and so stupid that he cannot understand the language of the island, he wonders that any body who as not breathed the hair of Hengland, should speak it at all. Pilegmatic as the *Dutch*, jealous as the *Spaniard*, cunning as the *Italian*, proud as the *German*, subtle as the *French*, barbarous as the *Cossack*, avaricious as the *Hebrew*, a man-stealer like the *Algerine*, and callous as the *Savage*—sometimes, *Paoli*-like, he hurls the midnight murder, or after his favorite manner on board the *Jersey* prison-ship, delights to see death gnaw the entrails of his victim, killing by piecemeal.

Without at present referring to the horrid usage of our seamen, concerning whom many facts are collected for future insertion, let us review and contrast a few of the incidents of the war. Call to mind *Harre de Grace*, *Georgetown*, *Fredericktown*, *Sodus*, *Plattsburg*, *Swanton* and *Hampden*, and behold the meanness of theft and violence of outrage

that has marked the proceedings of men calling themselves (and so called by some of us), the "bulwark of religion." Then see the account of *Chauncey's* descent upon *York* (page 419) and bring to recollection the entry of our troops into *Newark*, &c. who have not, in one solitary case, depredated upon the persons or property of individuals. Then travel to the Western frontier, and reflect upon the massacres at the *River Raisin*, &c. see the Indian producing his scalp to a British officer and receiving a regular market price for it—behold one that belonged to a female, suspended in the *Parliament House of Upper Canada*, near the *moses*—look at *Eldridge's* party mangled, with their hearts torn out and rammed in their mouths, &c. &c. Contrast these things with the behaviour of our Indians at *Black Rock*, and with this fact, that a party of those who have joined *Harrison* picked up four British soldiers after the attack on *Fort Stephenson* and brought them into camp uninjured. Look at the meanness of *Proctor* to obtain a surrender of that post, threatening a general massacre, if a capitulation was refused, and then read his letter to general *Harrison* (with the reply) respecting the wounded; calling to mind that they had declared on a similar demand on our part, that "the Indians were excellent doctors." See also *Dr. McKeand's* case when proceeding to the care of his mangled fellow citizens with a flag, and placed it by the reception that *Harrison* gave the message from *Proctor*. Hear *col. Short*, call out to his men to rush on and "show the d—n yankee vessels no quarter," behold him in the "last ditch" pitifully waving a white handkerchief, after he fell. Before the fight was done, see *Croghan* and *Shipp* throwing vessels of water to the wounded enemy without the Fort, and weigh all these things, and be proud of thy country, *American*. Refer also to *gen. Boyd's* letters, received since the preceding was prepared—page 419.

There are few evils without some accompanying good. Those enormities, while they cry aloud to heaven for vengeance, must destroy that vile influence that has been the bane of the happiness of the people of the U. States; and their name, by a natural association of ideas, become coupled with all sorts of crimes. It shall be used by old nurses as the hobgoblin to frighten refractory children with.

A "home influence" has risen up in our manufactures that will command a severance of those ties that have linked our affections to the prostitute of the world, and made us "commit fornication with her." The war will, at least, establish the independence of America; and those who have led us into it, the trading class, will, by and by, as sincerely worship a bale of American goods as they now do a case of British manufactures; provided only, the new god shall yield as much profit as the old one; which we think and hope it probably will.

"YOU ARE A NATION OF LIARS!"—*Capt. Bardett.*

The reader will find in this day's paper (says the *Norfolk Herald*) the British account of the attack on *Craney Island* and *Hampton*—What barefaced falsehoods!—Our loss at *Craney Island* was—none! At *Hampton* it had been ascertained that our loss did not exceed 20 in killed and wounded—While on the other hand the officers on board the *Junon*, acknowledged to *capt. Travis*, that they had upwards of sixty killed and wounded in the former affair (and there were 60 deserters and prisoners besides) and the number they lost at *Hampton*, though it cannot be ascertained to its full extent, has been proved by the dead bodies found in the fields, unburied, and in trenches lightly covered over by the earth, to exceed 50, how many more might have been

killed, it is impossible to say, nor could the number of their wounded be ascertained correctly; it cannot, however, be reckoned short of 100. In stating our loss at *Hampton* to have exceeded 300 men, the enemy would have believed, that he not only killed every man we had, but some 40 or 50 whom we had not, and thereby prove the superiority of the British arms as incontestably as he does the British title to *veracity*.

Hereafter, whoever undertakes to examine a British account of a victory over the enemies of Britain, may arrive at the truth by the rule deducible from the British account of the affairs at *Craney Island* and *Hampton*—for instance: the enemy acknowledge a loss of 80 men, and state, that we lost 300. But the truth is, that their loss was,

At <i>Craney Island</i> ,	130
At <i>Hampton</i> - - - - -	200
	330

And our loss was only 20.

Now, divide their statement of our loss by 15, and multiply that of their own by 4, and we shall have the result on both sides precisely as it was.

MILITARY.

Two regiments (2000 men) of the 12 months men enlisted in *Maine*, lately stationed in garrisons on the sea-board, have marched for *Burlington*.

A letter from *Fort George* dated Aug. 14, says, "this moment 72 files of Indians and 110 files of militia, under command of *gen. Porter* and major *Clapham*, crossed the river to this place."

Brig. gen. Bloomfield has arrived at *Washington* city, to take the command of so much of the 5th military district as includes the District of *Columbia* and state of *Maryland*.

The ladies of *Chillicothe* have contributed liberally for the purchase of an elegant sword, to be presented to the gallant *Croghan*, for his glorious defence of *fort Stephenson*.

As a party of the *Ohio* militia were returning from head-quarters, unarmed, having left their arms at *Upper Sandusky*, they were fired upon by some of the allies between that place and *Norton*, and one of them killed and two wounded. The one that was killed was scalped, and had his heart torn out and thrown in the road. The body was afterwards brought to *Norton* and respectfully interred.

It is stated that nearly 100 soldiers, of the 100th and 103rd regiments, deserted from the enemy at *Plattsburgh* and *Swanton*.

Menon's regiment has arrived at *Quebec* from *Malta*, has from *Cadiz*. It is about 1100 strong.

News—We learn from a *London* gazette, the "American army paper is from 35 to 40 per cent. discount." What sort of paper is this that the enemy has made for us?

Two soldiers have been sentenced by court martials, held at *Porty mile Creek* and *Kingston*, *Upper Canada*, to be shot for desertion, viz.—*James Greathy* of the 8th regiment, who deserted in *March* last; and *Terence Hunt*, of the 6th regt. who deserted in *July* 1805; both taken under arms with the enemy. In general orders *June* 29, his excellency the commander of the forces, hopes that these melancholy examples "will have a due influence upon the troops under his command; and at the same time convince them, that no length of residence or service in a foreign country, can absolve them from their allegiance to their king, or screen them from the just punishment which sooner or later, must attend their desertion of his cause.

The *Creek* Indians.—No longer considering the deluded *Creeks* as separated from the general allied war against us, we shall hereafter notice events

transpiring among them as belonging to the common enemy. They have received from Canada an order upon the English store at Pensacola for arms and ammunition, and one account says they have actually received therefrom "100 pack-horse loads" of supplies. The *Big Warrior* (a friendly Indian) reports that the hostile Creeks had killed two white men—that some skirmishes had taken place between the opposite parties, in which the British allies rather had the advantage. From every appearance an active and bloody war, a "war of extermination," perhaps, has commenced.

The *Richmond Volunteers*, under capt. *Booker*, stopped a little while at *Baltimore*, on their way to the North, willing to assist in the defenses of this place lately so dreadfully menaced by the enemy, who charitably designed, if his ravings may be believed, not to have a single house standing in the "devoted city." They are a charming body of young men of fortune, 70 or 80 in number, who have tendered their services for 12 months, without remuneration from government. With only one or two exceptions, they are all unmarried and between the ages of 21 and 25 years—in full health and spirits; panting to meet the barbarian foe.

On Wednesday last, in testimony of respect to their patriotism, several of our distinguished citizens provided for them a suitable entertainment; mixing with them and enjoying the feast of civic virtue. Edward Johnson and Joseph H. Nicholson, presided. The band attached to the beautiful company of *Tagers*, enlivened the scene, with the sweetest music, and a detachment of artillery attended to give the toasts due utterance. After dinner the usual number of toast-swore drank in the best viands the city afforded, with many volunteers, all breathing a spirit suited to the occasion. The company broke up in the evening mutually pleased with each other; and happy in the acquaintance the meeting afforded.

Two persons were killed and barbarously mangled by the allies of the *Defender of the Faith*, near *Solomontown*, 26 miles from *Urbana*, O. on the 11th inst. Another was also killed near *Mansfield* on the 10th. We trust the day of retribution and safety has nearly arrived.

North-Western Army.—A letter from gen. *Harrison* to gov. *Meigs*, dated Sandusky, Aug. 6, 1813, states that all the Ohio militia were to return, excepting two regiments. All were well and in high spirits. The number retained amount to 2,000 men. The Indian chiefs the *Crane*, capt. *Anderson*, *Black Hoof* and the *Snake*, breakfasted with gov. *Meigs* on the 7th Aug. and two hundred and fifty-nine of their warriors have joined gen. *Harrison*, and intend fighting in defence of the United States.

Extract of a letter, dated *Orwego*, August 2.
"Amongst the sick here, is *John B. Graves*, of the 23d regt. infantry; he was wounded through the arm by a musket ball at the battle of *Sackett's Harbor*, two months since; he was, however, still able to load and fire, and stood his ground here like a hero. While taking out a cartridge, he happened to draw out two, and one dropped to the ground. Having loaded and fired, he stooped to pick up the cartridge; while in the act of stooping, he was wounded in the thigh by a ball which came out near the ankle. Unable to stand, *Leut. Gilbert* had him carried into a log hut close by, and laid down near two other wounded soldiers; our men shortly after retreated from this place, and an English officer, a lieutenant, came to the door of the hut, and seeing this man lying on the ground, weltering in his blood, presented a fuscé or carbine at him; on which poor *Graves* cried out, "Oh! mercy, mercy, for Heaven's sake, show me mercy. Don't shoot me again, I am

badly wounded." The English officer cocked his piece, which was within its own length of *Graves*, and with an infernal grin, said, "I'll show you mercy, God damn you;" and immediately discharged the contents of the gun, a bullet and three buck shot, into poor *Graves*' right side, just below his breast. Praised be God this villain did not escape! Scarcely had he turned his eye from the writhing body of our wounded soldier, when he was shot through the brain, and fell dead almost within reach of *Graves*."

If such be the deeds of English officers, what may we not expect from their men and their savage allies? [Dem. Press.]

Canadaigua, Aug. 10.—A party lately made an incursion into Canada, under the command of gen. *Porter*, and returned with a number of prisoners, and a quantity of stores, &c. Among the prisoners are *Hulermoot* and *Overholt*, two noted characters of the revolution.

Copies of letters from *Brig. gen. Boyd* to the Secretary of war.

Head Quarters, Fort George, Aug. 13, 1813.

Sir—In the last letter which I had the honor to address to you, I had to communicate the information that com. *Chauncey* had left this part of the lake: yesterday an express arrived from the Eighteen mile Creek, stating that he was then off that place, in pursuit of the British, which was likewise to be seen.

A body of volunteers, militia and Indians, under the command of brig. gen. *Porter*, of the New-York militia, having arrived at this place, and very impatient to engage the enemy, a plan was this morning concerted to cut off one of his pickets. About 300 volunteers and Indians, under the command of maj. *Chapin*, was to effect this object, supported by 200 regulars under the command of maj. *Cummings* of the 16th infantry. A heavy rain, and other untoward circumstances defeated the primary object, but in a skirmish which ensued, in which the enemy was completely routed, our Indians captured twelve of the British Indians and four whites. Many of the enemy's dead were left on the field, among whom is supposed to be the famous Chief, *Norton*. Our loss was only two Indians and a few slightly wounded.

Those who participated in this contest, particularly the Indians, conducted with great bravery and activity. Gen. *Porter* volunteered in the affair, and Maj. *Chapin* evinced his accustomed zeal and courage. The regulars under major *Cummings*, as far as they were engaged, conducted well. The principal chiefs who led the warriors this day were, *Farmers Brother*, *Red Jacket*, *Little Billy*, *Pollard*, *Black Snake*, *Johnson*, *Silver Heels*, *Captain Half-town*, *Major Henry O. Ball* (Complanter's son) and *Capt. Cold*, chief of *Onondaga*, who was wounded. In a council which was held with them yesterday, they covenanted not to scalp or murder; and I am happy to say that they treated the prisoners with humanity, and committed no wonton cruelties on the dead.

The Canadian volunteers, under Major *Wilcox*, were active and brave as usual.

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

JNO. C. BOYD, B. G. C.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Head Quarters, Fort George, U. C. Aug. 18, 1813.

Hon. John Armstrong.

Sir—Yesterday I had the honor to address to you a letter detailing the conduct of the Indians in a late skirmish. Their bravery and humanity were

equally conspicuous. Already the quietness in which our picquets are suffered to remain, evinces the benefit arising from their assistance. Permit me to suggest the propriety of immediately depositing presents for them in the hands of Mr. Granger, of whose exertions, and those of Mr. Parish, I must express my entire approbation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your respectful, obedient servant.

JOHN P. BOYD, B. G.

Extract of a letter from Fort George, Upper Canada, dated 17th August, 1812.

"By despatch last night at tattoo, we learn that the enemy had come too just off the creek, behind his sails and was preparing to land, when commodore Chauncey's fleet appeared in sight, and was when the express left the quarter-master, in chase of the enemy. Unfortunately the weather is this day very boisterous, and therefore the commodore will not keep the lake if he can make a harbor. From the time sir James remained at York after the partial action with some of our fleet, we think it not improbable he may have received considerable injury, particularly as the five of our schooners was directed at the General Wolfe.

"Last evening, a small force of volunteers under major Chapin, 50 of our seamen, and a body of Indians under their own chiefs, were sent out, covered by a strong body of regulars under major Cummings, for the purpose of bringing off one of the enemy's pickets; although this object was not accomplished, the party was very successful in skirmishing with the enemy's advance—thirteen Indians were made prisoners, among whom is a white man affecting to be a savage, and four British regulars; many more were wounded. The Indians behaved with great gallantry and betrayed no disposition to violate the restrictions which general Boyd has imposed on them. They lost two killed and one slightly wounded. Of the regulars one killed and two slightly wounded.

"The British soldiers, officers and privates, betrayed the utmost consternation and fled precipitately when they discovered the Indians. If the government will but encourage this species of force, a compromise with the British commander will be easily effected in relation to their employment. Rely up on this, they will shrink from the horrors they have so barbarously inflicted upon us."

Swanton. We have the depositions of several persons respecting the enormities of the British at Swanton Vt. in a tre-pass, on private property and all that honors the human form. The wantonness of destruction prevailed—they stole any thing and every thing—bowls, spoons, woman's shirts, sitting hens and looking glasses—leaving many houses destitute of every necessary or convenience of life. Not content with these, the barbarians seized "a young woman by the name of ———, about fourteen or fifteen soldiers took her, carried her by force into another room, her screams were unavailing, they shut the door and were there with her a considerable length of time, the young woman told the deponent, they did by force, what they desired to do: she was extremely abused, and but one out of the number appeared to have any mercy on her, he was a mulatto, as she believed."

"The deponent" is Mrs. *Jesseltine of Swanton*—An officer also assailed Mrs. *Manser*, but she repelled him. The English appear to have lost the characteristics of *Christians or men.*

Contrast the entire conduct of the British with the facts stated of the proceedings of our people at

York, as the account is given in a "federal" paper—then recollect the reply of a royal officer to one who interceded for the care of the wounded at the river *Raisin*, saying, "the Indians are excellent doctors," (see page 12) and compare it with general *Harrison's* letter to the master of the blood-hounds, *Proctor.*

Copy of a letter from the British General Procter to General Harrison.

Amherstburg, August 7th, 1812.

Sir—The bearer, lieutenant *Loe Breton* in the service of his Britannic majesty, I send under a flag of truce, with surgical aid, of which you may not have a sufficiency, for the brave soldiers who were too securely wounded to come off, or who may have lost their way after the unsuccessful attack made on the 2d inst. on the fort at Sandusky.

Expecting every consideration from the brave soldier for a wounded enemy, I flatter myself that those prisoners in your possession, and who can be removed without injury, will be permitted to return here on my parole of honor, that they shall not serve until truly and regularly exchanged.

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

HENRY PROCTOR.

The officer commanding the Fort at Sandusky.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.

Head-Quarters, 8th Military District of the United States, August 10, 1812.

Sir—Your letter addressed to the officer commanding at Lower Sandusky, was forwarded from thence to me, and received this moment. Upon my arrival at Fort Sandusky on the morning of the 3d instant, I found that major *Croghan*, conformably to those principles which are held sacred in the American army, had caused all the care to be taken of the wounded prisoners that his situation would permit. Having with me my hospital surgeon, he was particularly charged to attend to them, and I am warranted in the belief that every aid that surgical skill could give was afforded. They have been literally furnished too with every article necessary in their situation which our hospital stores could supply.

Having referred to my government for orders respecting the disposition of the prisoners, I cannot with propriety comply with your request for an immediate exchange.

But I assure you, sir, that as far as it depends upon me, the course of treatment which has been commenced towards them, whilst in my possession will be continued.

I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON,

Maj. Gen. commanding 8th U. States Military District.

Brig. Gen. Procter, commanding the British forces at Amherstburg, &c.

From the Buffalo Gazette of Aug. 10.

On Tuesday last, *Chauncey's* squadron arrived at Fort Niagara from a cruise. From major *Chapin*, (who went out in the fleet,) and from other sources, we have obtained the following information:

The fleet sailed on Thursday preceding for the head of the Lake, where the troops landed and remained a day. From some unfavorable circumstance, no attack was made on the enemy on Burlington heights. Many of the Indians attached to the British army, on the appearance of the fleet, cleared out for the forest, and went home. In the morning, the fleet ran down to York; the British troops stationed there, retreated before the shipping came to anchor. Many of the inhabitants left their houses, when our troops landed but returned again the

next day. The fleet remained at York 2 days—6 or 700 barrels of flour, one 24 pounder, a number of stands of arms, a variety of utensils for constructing fortifications, and 53 invalids in the hospital, were taken. The barracks and public store-houses were burned.

The inhabitants upon the arrival of the fleet were panic struck, but before our forces left that place, they were convinced that *women* and *children* had little to fear from our troops. For we learn that such was the discipline of the sailors, marines and soldiers, that not an article of private property was plundered—a mulatto from the fleet, was detected in some very uncivil conduct, and severely punished for the same in the public street. Even 2 or 3 barrels of beer, which had been obtained to refresh the troops on their departure, were paid for.

Many poor inhabitants and others applied for flour, which was liberally dealt out to them, on condition of their withholding it from government: nearly 200 barrels were given out in this way. From such enterprises as these most beneficial results may be anticipated. When the American Squadron left the harbor of York the banks of the Lake were lined with people of all descriptions.

Since the above was in type, we learn, that col. Scott embarked, with 500 troops, and that 12 boats were taken at York.

The *General Pike* is said to be an excellent ship, as staunch built as any in the service, and outsails every thing on the Lake.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Harrison to his Excellency Governor Meigs.

Head-quarters, Upper Sandusky, Aug. 6, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Your excellency's letter of the 4th inst. was delivered to me yesterday morning by colonel Brush. The exertions which you have made, and the promptitude with which your orders have been obeyed to assemble the militia to repel the late invasion of the enemy, is truly astonishing, and reflects the highest honor on the state. Believing that in a formal interview I could best explain to you the intention of the government and my own views, I determined to come on to this place to see you. I have now the honor to repeat to you in this way the result of my determination on the employment of the militia, and most of the facts upon which my determination is founded. It has been the intention of government to form the army destined for operations upon Lake Erie, exclusively of regular troops, if they could be raised; the number was limited to 7,000—the deficiency of regulars was to be made up from the militia. From all the information I at present possess, I am convinced that there will be a great deficiency in the contemplated number of troops, even after the militia now in service, and whose time of service will not expire immediately, have been added to the regulars. I have therefore called upon the governor of Kentucky for 2000 effective men: with those, there will still be a deficiency of perhaps 1,200 troops. Your excellency has stated to me, that the men who have turned out upon this occasion, have done it with the expectation that they would be effectually employed, and that should they be sent home, there is no prospect of getting them to turn out, should it be hereafter necessary. To employ them all is impossible: with my utmost exertions the embarkation cannot be effected in less than 15 or 18 days. Should I ever determine to substitute them for the regular troops which are expected; to keep so large a force in the field, even for a short period, would consume the means which are provided for the support of the campaign, and which are only collected for the number above stated. Un-

der these circumstances, I would recommend a middle course to your excellency, viz. to dismiss all the militia but two regiments of 10 companies each, of 100 men and an usual proportion of field, platoon and non-commissioned officers and musicians; that the corps be encamped at or near this place until it is ascertained whether their services will be wanted—a short time will determine the question. Permit me to request your excellency to give your countenance and support to the exertions which general M'Arthur will make to fill up the 26th regiment of 12 months troops.

It appears that the venerable governor of Kentucky is about to take command of the troops of that state. Could your excellency think proper to follow his example, I need not tell you how highly grateful it would be to, dear sir, your friend,

WM. H. HARRISON.

To his Excellency Gov. Meigs.

Head-quarters, Eighth Military District, Seneca Town, 9th August, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Complaints having been made of unfair practices by some of the recruiting officers, in the enlistments of men; the commanding general directs the superintendent of each recruiting district to give the most prompt attention to every allegation of the kind, and immediately discharge every person who may have been enlisted contrary to law and the instructions of the war department. It shall also be the duty of such superintendants to arrest and send on to head-quarters for trial, every officer who may have offended in this way—and the general announces it as his unalterable determination to punish with the utmost rigor, such as may be convicted. But, whilst he thus evinces his desire to preserve his fellow-citizens from every species of military oppression; he hopes that the patriotic citizens will venture their efforts to shield the recruiting officers from the persecutions of certain vile miscreants, who, disgracing an honorable and liberal profession, and for a contemptible fee, are constantly endeavoring to deprive their country of the services of men, who have been fairly and legally engaged.

A true copy,

A. H. HOLMES, Assist. Adj't. Gen.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent resident among the Cherokee Indians, dated August 6, 1813.

"The conduct of the Cherokees has hitherto been decidedly friendly. At the commencement of the war several young chiefs offered to raise men and offer their services to the government. I asked a young chief whether he thought in case the Cherokees should be employed, they could be restrained from committing acts of brutality; he replied, that they could be restrained. If the British continue their savage warfare, what can be done to prevent it? Shall we suffer it? It is difficult for humanity to answer. It may be asked what interest the Cherokees have in this war? I answer they owe the United States more than they are able to repay. The United States have saved their nation from perdition—they have raised them up from a state of hunters and herdsmen, to cultivators and manufacturers. While under the English they learned nothing useful—they acquired nothing from the English but vices which placed their own in the light of comparative virtues; they then left them, confirmed in their savage customs and manners, and without a single stipulation for their preservation. The United States then took them by the hand and made them happy, compared with their former condition. There is no doubt the insurgent Creeks are acting in concert with the Eng-

fish, through the northern Indians—every disaster on one side is magnified and stated to the southern Indian tribes, who for want of proper information are liable to be deceived and acted on by the events of the moment.”

NAVAL.

Naval force on Champlain.—Our vessels, which had been fitted out and were ready for service on the 20th inst. were

The President, 12 guns;
Com. Preble, 11 guns;
Montgomery, 11 guns;
Frances, 6 guns;
Two gun boats, 1 18 pounder each;
Six scows, 1 12 pounder each.

Fifty additional sailors arrived at Burlington on the 19th, full of jollity and fun.

It is reported that admiral Cockburn is to have the command of all the enemy vessels on the American station—Warren going home.

Several British cruisers have lately appeared off Charleston, S. C.

A cartel has arrived at New-Port from Jamaica, with 160 American prisoners; left only 100 there.

The privateer Yankee has arrived at Bristol from a cruise of three months. She took 7 prizes in the *Irish Channel*, 5 of which were ordered for France, and 1 for the United States. She brings a report that the *Essex* frigate had put into the *Rio del Plata*, with a great amount of specie on board. This account was received from a Spanish vessel.

Capt. Crowninshield arrived at Salem on the 18th inst. from Halifax, with the bodies of capt. Lawrence and lieut. Ludlow. While at Halifax no person was permitted to go ashore, but capt. C. An account of the proceedings at Salem on the return of the vessel, with the funeral procession, &c. shall be inserted in the next number.

Copy of a letter from capt. Crowninshield (a private citizen) of Salem, Mass. to the Sec'y of the Navy.

SALLEM, Aug. 19, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, I received the necessary documents and papers to enable me to proceed in the brig Henry, with my comrades to Halifax, after the bodies of the late gallant capt. Lawrence and his lieutenant, Ludlow. I have performed the service and obtained, through the assistance of Mr. Mitchell, our agent there, both the remains of the officers above named; and, I must add, received proper attention from the commanding officers of the British government.

The relatives of capt. Lawrence have requested that his remains, ultimately, might rest in New-York, but that funeral honors might be paid here, and accordingly the ceremonies will take place on Monday next at Salem. Com. Bainbridge has been consulted on the occasion. I remain with high respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

GEO. CROWNINSHIELD, JR.

*The hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.*

Extract of a letter from Commodore Clancy to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the ship General Pike, at Sackett's Harbor, 13th Aug. 1813.

Sir—I arrived here this day with this ship, the Madison, Oneida, Governor Tompkins, Conquest, Ontario, Pert, and Lady of the Lake. The Fair American and Asp I left at Niagara. Since I had the honor of addressing you last, I have been much distressed and mortified: distressed at the loss of a part of the force entrusted to my command, and mortified at not being able to bring the enemy to action. The following movements and transactions of the squadron, since the 6th inst. will give you the

best idea of the difficulties and mortifications that I have had to encounter.

On the 7th, at day light, the enemy's fleet, consisting of 2 ships, 2 brigs and 2 large schooners, were discovered bearing W. N. W. distant about 5 or 6 miles, wind at west. At 5, weighed with the fleet and manoeuvred to gain the wind. At 9, having passed the leeward of the enemy's line and abreast of his van ship, (the Wolfe) hoisted our colors and fired a few guns, to ascertain whether we could reach him with our shot: finding they fell short, I wore and hauled upon a wind on the starboard tack; the rear of our schooners then about six miles astern. The enemy wore in succession and hauled up on a wind on the same tack, but soon finding that we should be able to weather him upon the next tack, he tacked and made all sail to the northward. As soon as our rear vessels could fetch his wake, tacked and made all sail in chase. In the afternoon the wind became very light and towards night quite calm. The schooners used their sweeps all the afternoon, in order to close with the enemy, but without success. Late in the afternoon I made the signal of recall, and formed in close order. Wind during the night from the westward, and after midnight squally: kept all hands at quarters and beat to windward in hopes to gain the wind of the enemy. At 2 A. M. missed two of our schooners—at day-light discovered the missing schooners to be the Hamilton and Scourge. Soon after spoke the Gov. Tompkins, who informed me that the Hamilton and Scourge both overset and sunk, in a heavy squall, about two o'clock; and, distressing to relate, every soul perished, except sixteen. This fatal accident deprived me at once of the services of two valuable officers, lieut. Winter and sailing master Osgood, and two of my best schooners, mounting together, 19 guns. This accident giving to the enemy decidedly the superiority, I thought he would take advantage of it, particularly as by a change of wind, he was again brought dead to windward of me. Formed the line upon the larboard tack and hove too. Soon after 6 A. M. the enemy bore up and set studding-sails, apparently with an intention to bring us to action. When he had approach us within about four miles he brought too on starboard tack. I wore and brought too on same tack. Finding that the enemy had no intention of bringing us to action, I edged away to gain the land, in order to have the advantage of the land breeze in the afternoon. It soon after fell calm and I directed the schooners to sweep up and engage the enemy. About noon we got a light breeze from the eastward. I took the Oneida in tow, as she sailed badly, and stood for the enemy. When the van of our schooners was within about one and an half or two miles of his rear, the wind shifted to the westward, which again brought him to windward; as soon as the breeze struck him, he bore up for the schooners in order to cut them off before they could rejoin me; but with their sweeps, and the breeze soon reaching them also, they were soon in their station. The enemy finding himself foiled in this attempt upon the schooners, hauled his wind and hove too. It soon after became very squally, and the appearance of its continuing so during the night; and as we had been at quarters for nearly forty hours, and being apprehensive of separating from some of the heavy sailing schooners in the squall, induced me to run in towards Niagara, and anchor outside the bar. Gen. Boyd very handsomely offered any assistance in men that I might require. I received 150 soldiers and distributed them in the different vessels, as circumstances might require. It blew very heavy in squalls during the night. Soon after

day discovered the enemy's fleet bearing north; weighed and stood after him. The winds soon became light and variable, and before 12 o'clock, quite calm. At 5, fresh breezes from the north, the enemy's fleet bearing north, distant about 4 or 5 leagues, wore the fleet in succession, and hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack. At sundown the enemy bore N. W. by N. on the starboard tack. The wind hauling to the westward, I stood to the northward all night in order to gain the north shore. At daylight tacked to the westward, the wind having changed to N. N. W. Soon after discovered the enemy's fleet, bearing S. W. I took the Asp and the Madison, the Fair American in tow, and made all sail in chase. It was at this time we thought of realising what we had been so long toiling for; but before 12 o'clock, the wind changed to W. S. W. which brought the enemy to windward: tacked to the northward; at 3, the wind inclining to the northward, wore to the southward and westward, and made the signal for the fleet to make all sail. At 4, the enemy bore S. S. W. bore up and steered for him. At 5, observed the enemy becalmed under the land, nearing him very fast with a fine breeze from N. N. W. At 6, formed the order of battle within about 4 miles of the enemy. The wind at this time very light. At 7, the wind changed to S. W. and a fresh breeze, which again placed the enemy to windward of me. Tacked and hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack, under easy sail, the enemy standing after us. At 9, when within about two gun shot of our rear, he wore to the southward: I stood on to the northward under easy sail—the fleet formed in two lines, a part of the schooners formed the weather line, with orders to commence the fire upon the enemy as soon as their shot would take effect, and as the enemy reached them to edge down upon the line to leeward and pass through the intervals and form to leeward. At about half past 10, the enemy tacked and stood after us. At 11, the rear of our line opened his fire upon the enemy: in about 15 minutes the fire became general from the weather line, which was returned from the enemy. At half past 11, the weather line bore up and passed to the leeward, except the Growler and Julia, which soon after tacked to the southward, which brought the enemy between them and me. Filled the maintop sail and edged away two points to lead the enemy down, not only to engage him to more advantage, but to lead him from the Growler and Julia. He, however, kept his wind until he completely separated those two vessels from the rest of the squadron, exchanged a few shot with this ship as he passed, without injury to us, and made sail after our two schooners. Tacked and stood after him. At 12 (midnight) finding that I must either separate from the rest of the squadron, or relinquish the hope of saving the two which had separated, I reluctantly gave up the pursuit, rejoined the squadron then to leeward, and formed the line on the starboard tack. The firing was continued between our two schooners and the enemy's fleet until about 1 A. M. when, I presume, they were obliged to surrender to a force so much their superior. Saw nothing more of the enemy that night: soon after day-light discovered them close in with the north shore, with one of our schooners in tow, the other not to be seen. I presume she may have been sunk. The enemy showed no disposition to come down upon us, although to windward, and blowing heavy from W. The schooners laboring very much, I ordered two of the dullest to run into Niagara and anchor. The gale increasing very much, and as I could not go into Niagara with this ship, I determined to run to Genesee Bay, as a shelter for the small vessels, and with the expectation of being able to ob-

tain provisions for the squadron, as we were all nearly out, the Madison and Oneida leaving not a single day's on board when we arrived opposite Genesee Bay. I found there was every prospect of the gale's continuing, and if it did, I could run to this place and provision the whole squadron with more certainty, and nearly in the same time that I could at Genesee, admitting that I could obtain provisions at that place. After bringing the breeze as far as Oswego, the wind became light, inclining to a calm which has prolonged our passage to this day. I shall provision the squadron for five weeks and proceed up the lake this evening, and when I return again I hope to be able to communicate more agreeable news than this communication contains.

The loss of the Growler and Julia, in the manner in which they have been lost, is mortifying in the extreme; and although their commanders disobeyed my positive orders, I am willing to believe that it arose from an error of judgment, and excess of zeal to do more than was required of them; thinking probably that the enemy intended to bring us to a general action they thought by gaining the wind of him they would have it more in their power to annoy and injure him than they could by forming to leeward of our line. From what I have been able to discover of the movements of the enemy, he has no intention of engaging us, except he can get decidedly the advantage of wind and weather, and as his vessels in squadron sail better than our squadron, he can always avoid an action—unless I can gain the wind and have sufficient day-light to bring him to action before dark. His object is, evidently, to harass us by night attacks, by which means he thinks to cut off our small dull-sailing schooners in detail. Fortune has, evidently favored him thus far. I hope that it will be my turn next, and although inferior in point of force, I feel very confident of success.

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

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Extract from another, of the same date, to the Secretary, from Commodore Chauncey.

"On my way down the lake I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on her return from Sackett's Harbor, where I had sent her on the 6th inst. for the purpose of taking up fifty marines. I have brought her back with me to this place, to man the new schooner which will be launched on the 18th."

Copy of a letter from T. Angus, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Flotilla, New-Castle, Aug. 17, 1813.

SIR,—I have just received a letter from sailing-master Shead, respecting the capture of Gun-Boat No. 121 (a copy of which I have the honor of enclosing to you). I see from this the enemy had 7 killed and 12 wounded, 4 since dead. I am convinced they have deceived him, both as to the number of killed and wounded, as well to the number of men in the boats, which at the smallest calculation, could not have been less than 250.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) SAMUEL ANGUS.

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

Mr. Shead's Letter enclosed in the above.

On board H. M. sloop Martin,
Off Rhode Island, August 6, 1813.

SIR—It is with the deepest regret that I announce to you the capture of the U. S. Gun-Boat No. 121, under my command, by the boats of the Junco frigate and Martin sloop of war, eight in number, three of which mounted 12 pound carronades and carry-

ing in all 150 men. At 10 minutes before meridian on the 27th of July, I received orders from you to form a line ahead and to fire on the enemy, but finding myself drove away from the squadron by the wind dying away and a strong ebb tide, I remained sweeping and firing the thirty-two pounder. At the same time finding my shot did not reach, I placed all hands to the sweeps to endeavor to gain the squadron. At 30 minutes past 12, I perceived the enemy's barges making for me; they being out of gun shot, I still endeavored to sweep up to the squadron. At 20 minutes before 1 P. M. I commenced firing on the enemy's boats and sweeping at the same time; but finding I could gain nothing, I anchored to receive them as American tars have been accustomed to. The enemy then getting within grape-reach, I commenced it, but unfortunately the pintle of the large gun gave way the first round; I again charged and got her to bear, which discharge did considerable damage, but tearing my gun carriage all to pieces. I loaded with the hope of getting her to bear again, but found it utterly impossible; the enemy now close on board, discharging volleys of shot from their cannonades and muskets. I called the boarders and small arms men to repel the enemy; they now surrounded us, poured in a heavy fire, which we returned with as much promptness as our feeble numbers would admit; several of my men having now fell, our ensign halyards shot away, and seeing the superiority of the enemy's force in the act of boarding us in every quarter, they began to fire briskly, and I found it necessary for the preservation of those few valuable lives left to surrender to seven times our number; the enemy boarding, tossed our decks with men, we were all driven below, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers could stay the revenge of the seamen, who seemed to thirst for blood and plunder, the last of which they had, by robbing us of every thing; we had none killed, but seven wounded, five slightly. The enemy's loss by us was 7 killed and 12 wounded, 4 of which have since died. They have conquered me, but they have paid dearly for it, and I trust, sir, when you come to view the disadvantages that I labored under, having been but seven days on board of my boat, and scarcely time to station my men, and the misfortune of entirely disabling my gun and the superiority of numbers to oppose me; you will be convinced that the flag I had the honor to wear has not lost any of that national character which has ever been attached to it.

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

WILLIAM SHEAD,
Sailing master.

Lieut. SAM'L ANGUS, commanding
U. S. Flotilla, Delaware.

BLOCKADE OF NEW LONDON.

The boats of our squadron have been active in the Sound, and though no brilliant incident has marked their industry, they have, doubtless, been exceedingly useful in preventing supplies to the enemy. The British do not appear to have been willing to come into contact with them, which they had it in their power several times to do.

On the 18th the enemy vessels got under way from their anchorage off *New London* and stood into the Race—and at 1 o'clock 20 coasters left *New London* and *Stonington*, and got clear of them; then at anchor about 20 miles from *New London* light. It was reported on the 20th that the blockading squadron had put to sea; several vessels arrived at *New York* that day, from *Newport*, &c. down sound.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

On Sunday-last, the whole British force evacuated

Kent Island, and have since proceeded down the bay. They passed *Annapolis* on Monday, in all 26 vessels, 16 of them ships. We have not yet any particular accounts of their proceedings on that island, but it is said the destruction of property has been very great. On the 25th the whole fleet was at anchor near *Poplar Island*.

By eight deserters who have come in at *Easton*, we learn that the British, in their attack on *St. Michaels*, lost 1 captain, 1 lieutenant of marines and 27 privates. One of the barges was materially injured.

As the intention of the enemy is not ascertained, the militia called out by major-general Smith, we learn, will not yet be dismissed.

On the 23d inst. a party from a frigate and brig lying off *Tangier Bar*, landed at the mouth of *St. Jerome's* creek and stole a parcel of negroes and poultry. They are, truly, a detachment of thieves. The negroes stolen, it is supposed, will amount to several hundreds.

Com. *Barney* is appointed to take charge of all the gun-boats, barges and other vessels designed for the defence of the *Chesapeake* bay. His command is separate from the navy; he is specially directed to this object, and will report himself immediately to the department. Com. *Gordon* proceeds to the *Constellation* frigate.

THE CHRONICLE.

The newspapers from *Lisbon* and *Cadiz* as translated for those of America, tell us that the victory of *Wellington* was so signal and complete, that his lordship had really invaded *France*; though they still say that he took only 3000 prisoners, and the loss of the French in killed and wounded is estimated at 7,000. To get the truth out of the matter as presented, is impossible; and we let the thing stand *in dubio*, until we hear further. If we wished the *British* army in *Spain* destroyed, or *Spain* conquered by the French, we should exult in the hope that *Wellington* had really passed the *Pyrenees*. But his usual caution seems to forbid the idea. The spoils taken from the French are given as of immense value; the money alone is said to amount to ten millions of crowns.

Gen. *Murray*, with 20,000 men has been completely defeated by *Suvelot*, near *Tarragona*, lost all his military stores, &c. and 31 pieces of cannon.

When *Hamburg* was attacked by the French, it seems several thousand of the "good allies" the Swedes looked quietly on, to the great wonderment of the English.

Modest proposition!—A London paper of June 22, informs us that the English, Russians and Swedes had made another attempt to negotiate with *Denmark*. They modestly demanded that she should place 25,000 men at the disposal of *Bernadotte*, for which he would relinquish his claims upon *Norway*, one or two convenient districts excepted.—The English writer declares, he "is sorry to say, these terms have been refused by *Denmark*."

In a discourse lately delivered at *Cadiz* before the Cortes, by Dr. D. Antonio Jose Ruite de Padron, a minister and deputy from the *Canaries*, against the *inquisition*, he relates that in 1788, he was at *Philadelphia*, and had many conversations on the subject of the *inquisition*, with Dr. *Franklin* and general *Washington*; that he adopted liberal sentiments, which he preached in that city with good effect, and assisted in spreading the *Roman Catholic* religion in America.

The *Algerine* "patriots" have been beaten by the emperor of *Morocco*, who has taken from them the important post of *Oran*. We have not yet heard of

he interference of the *English* in behalf of their allies.

East Florida.—A battle took place between the patriots and royalists of *East Florida*, on the 7th inst. in sight of *St. Marys*. The latter proceeded from *Amelia Island*. The royalists were completely defeated; and had 6 men killed and 12 or 14 wounded. It is thought that *Amelia* will soon be attacked by the patriots.

CARACAS.—We are without distinct information of the present state or progress of the whigs of *Caracas*, or *Venezuela*. But from what we learn of them, they appear to be getting the Tories under again.—A free government is so much opposed to *priest-craft*, that the *Venezuelans* will never settle down quietly until they drive out the *traders in religion*; a term justly applicable to all bodies of the clergy of every established church; Christian, (either Catholic or Protestant) Jewish, Mahometan, Thibetian, of the sect of Fo, or Pagan. They all agree in one thing—to consume "the loaves and fishes," and defraud the people.

The New Star.—From a *Cincinnati* paper.

In your last paper notice is given of the appearance of a supposed new star—and, as any uncommon appearance in the heavens always has been, and probably always will be, a cause of groundless and superstitious fears with a great part of mankind, I wish you to inform your readers that this supposed new star is an old acquaintance of the astronomers. It has been seen by Job and Moses, and the patriarchs and prophets of ancient days; and, as the laws of God and nature are unchangeable, it will perhaps be seen forever.

This beautiful object is the planet *Mars*, which is now in opposition to the sun, and is about 59 millions of miles distant from our little planet; his apparent disc or face is now about twenty-five times larger than it will be in about a year from this time, when his distance from us will be about two hundred and fifty millions of miles.

On account of his red and fiery appearance, the ancients called him *Mars*, the god of war; though it is not likely he has any more to do with war than the planet *Venus*, the goddess of beauty and love.—Let us then view Mars with pleasure; and if fancy will have her exercise, let her suggest the idea that the god of war smiles on our effort to preserve those rights for which our fathers sacrificed their lives and fortunes, but not their honor.

Cincinnati, August 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.

Canary Islands.—An article from *Curracoa*, dated May 21, says:—"We have seen a letter from *La Guayra*, of a recent date, which mentions the arrival there of a vessel from *Teneriffe* with different families on board to the amount of 200 persons. Accounts have been received by her of the lamentable situation of the *Canary Islands* in general, and the almost total destruction of the last crops by an animal called the *Segars*, which has subjected the inhabitants to the greatest privations and which has been the cause of the above emigration."

British Blockade.

[COPY.]

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has not failed to lay before the Prince Regent the baron de Kehlson's note of 31st ultimo, in which, in acknowledging the receipt of the notification of the blockade of various ports of North America, he has thought it to be his

duty to represent, on the part of the trading subjects of his Swedish majesty, that considerable loss would accrue from this measure to the commerce of Sweden, many ships of that nation, laden with Swedish productions, and with English manufactures, being actually on their passage to North America, and he requests that his majesty's government would issue the necessary instructions to allow free ingress and egress from the American blockaded ports to such Swedish vessels as may sail with a destination for those previous to the knowledge of the blockade in Sweden, and that some equitable epocha be determined prior to which the measures adopted by this government may not affect Swedish vessels which might be taken in the act of violating the blockade without knowing of its existence.

It is not necessary for the undersigned to repeat to the baron de Kehlson, the earnest and sincere desire of the Prince Regent, in every practicable case, to consult, as far as may be possible, the commercial interests of his majesty's ally the king of Sweden. The undersigned has the satisfaction to answer the baron de Kehlson, that the general instructions under which Sir J. Warren and all British admirals act in transactions of this nature, sufficiently provide for the protection of neutral vessels that may be proceeding towards a blockaded port, provided the notification of blockade had not reached the port from which the neutral had taken its departure, and in the event of the ship being detained under these circumstances, owing to any doubts that may exist at the time of detention, the courts of admiralty will not fail to afford due protection to her when brought in for adjudication, it being their uniform practice to adopt the most liberal principles of construction towards claimants as to the sufficiency of the notice of blockade.

The baron de Kehlson will therefore perceive that the Swedish ships in the predicament contemplated in his note will not be liable to any undue interruption in their outward voyage, and warned off from the blockaded ports by the blockading squadrons, they will be at liberty to pursue their voyage to any of the ports of the United States which are not blockaded. With respect to egress with cargo from the blockaded ports being allowed to these ships, a permission to that effect would, it is feared, be attended with very material embarrassments, not only in principle, but also as going to deprive the blockade established by appropriation of so large a portion of the maritime means of Great Britain of much of its effect as an act of hostility.—The early and uniform enforcement of a blockade alone can render it an efficient act of war, and a very strong case ought to be made out before it can be thought advisable to relax its operations in the very outset. In conformity to ancient practice no hindrance will be put to the egress of neutral vessels in ballast from any of the blockaded ports, that have not violated the blockade by entering the said ports, and they will then be at liberty to go to any of those not blockaded to receive their return cargoes. The undersigned is therefore willing to hope that the Swedish trade with the U. States of America, will not very materially suffer from this measure of war, and should it appear to be in any way necessary for the protection of Swedish ships and property, that any further instructions are required for the guidance of sir John Warren's conduct the undersigned will feel the greatest satisfaction in submitting the same, for the commands of his royal highness the Prince Regent. The undersigned embraces the opportunity to convey the baron de Kehlson the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH.

Foreign Office, 11th April, 1813.

END OF VOLUME THE FOURTH.