



M 260

The following are the average prices of
Flour in this market, in August, for 60 years

past.			
1857	6 50	1826	4 50
1856	6 33	1825	5 00
1855	8 81	1824	5 25
1854	8 30	1823	6 50
1853	5 33	1822	6 50
1852	4 20	1821	
1851			









Small letter name

**THE AMERICAN
WEEKLY MESSENGER;**

OR,

REGISTER

OF

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For 1813—14.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

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PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

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FROM :

DATE :

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BY :

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The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTUS.

NUMEROUS as the newspapers are, which supply food for curiosity to the inhabitants of this state, ample room seems left for the publication of another, which may admit of some difference in its plan, and still more in its execution.

In a republic like this, where every man is of some importance in his political capacity, and where the rulers are dependent for their situations upon the standing they hold in public estimation, politics will be the prevailing topic in all the periodical publications, which aim at gratifying the taste or informing the good sense of the people to whom they are addressed. Unluckily, as no political measures can well be carried on but under the guidance of active and intelligent leaders, the parties of this country are apt to associate so intimately measures with men, that the latter become at length the prominent objects of public anxiety, and principles are made subservient to the interests of persons. Hence arises a spirit of party; and those characters become the most active, who seek to gratify, at the expence of the people, their ambition or their interest, by the honours and emoluments attached to the dispensation of places and offices.

This of itself is not an evil of such magnitude, but it can be borne in a republican community. It is not amiss that those who are active in the service of the public, or those even who, by erroneous means, endeavour to become so, should look forward with reasonable expectation to some future recompence for their exertions, and await the result of that indispensable connection which must everywhere take place, of public and private interest, of rewards bestowed for services conferred. But when men are substituted for measures, the views of a leader for the good of the people;—when the latter are made the stepping-stones to advancement, and politicians are paid in proportion to their activity, not as patriots, but as partizans,—a degree of virulence pervades almost every public discussion, which the public good

alone would never originate or foster. In this state of things, violence of language, unjust imputation, causeless resentment, needless warmth, and all the irritation that direct abuse, rancorous sarcasm, or concealed irony can excite, is too apt to be employed without reverence or remorse. It is notorious, that, in this city, the tendency to this conduct is too apt to prevail in the public papers of almost every denomination; and the conductors of them, whose talents and exertions are well calculated to command applause, and of whose views and motives we have neither the right nor the inclination to speak ill, are too apt insensibly to give way to a spirit of composition, that their more sober reflections cannot always approve.

From this great vice, now so common among the vehicles of public information, we shall endeavour to keep our own paper free. In detailing the facts on which the reader may be enabled to make up his opinion in his own way, though we shall not scrupulously abstain from suggesting our own, we confidently hope that no temptation shall induce us to impeach the understandings or the intentions of those who may entertain different views of the same subject, believing, as we do, that, in nine cases out of ten, a simple and honest statement of facts is the surest and safest guide to public sentiment. In the outset, therefore, of this prospectus, we present it as a character of our paper, religiously to be adhered to, that every part of it, of a political complexion, shall consist of a full, an honest, an impartial detail of fact, with a cautious indulgence of comment; that there shall be no accusation, direct or implied, of private character, or any impeachment of the *motives* of our public rulers; though we shall not always abstain from delineating the manifest tendency of public measures, when the occasion shall in our opinion require such a discussion. We do not promise to have no opinion of our own; but *it shall not be* coloured by the pencil of party, and *it shall be* expressed without offence.

This paper then will contain a weekly summary

- Of domestic news from every part of the continent.
- Of domestic events of a political nature.
- Of domestic papers and documents of the same kind.
- Of the debates in our legislatures.
- Of the state and improvements made or suggested in the arts, in manufactures, in agriculture.
- Of commercial intelligence and speculations.
- Of legal adjudications, interesting to commerce, to agriculture, or to manufactures.
- Of miscellaneous articles of domestic information.
- Of original pieces on various subjects, so written as not to infringe on the conditions we have suggested; in all cases preferring facts and disquisitions on the arts, on manufactures, on agriculture, commerce, statistics, and finance, to such as are merely of a *political* nature, in the usual acceptation of that term.
- Of foreign intelligence.
- Of foreign improvements in the arts, &c.
- Of the progress and apparent views of the belligerent powers of Europe.
- Of facts illustrating the views of European governments with respect to this country.
- Of miscellaneous literature, domestic or imported.

These will be among the chief of the topics to which we shall resort to fill our pages. To us it appears, that a weekly summary has advantages which no daily paper can boast. For the most part, the intelligence is sufficiently early to satisfy curiosity, to men of business and to country readers: it can be given in a more connected form; often with superior authenticity, and always more briefly and precisely. It is in vain to make further pretensions. If we faithfully fulfil all the promises we have already made, the paper will deserve encouragement; if we do not, it will not receive it. At any rate we have taken due pains to enable us to satisfy reasonable expectation, and to earn reasonable encouragement; so saying, we leave our undertaking to the protection of the public.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The effects which followed the revolution in America, were too prosperous not

to excite a spirit of imitation in other parts of the world. Without having the same materials to work upon, or possessing the same moral capabilities for freedom, the people of European despotisms imagined that through the passage which had been opened by those of the new world, they had found a short cut to liberty, and that they had only to shake off their old tyrants to be for ever free and happy. They lost no time in entering upon that career, and we have the consequences now before us. After an expenditure of lives, unexampled even in pagan history, in the pursuit of the object of their hopes, they are now pouring forth their blood in torrents in an attempt of doubtful result, to win their way back again to the post from which they originally set out. Unhappy people! they forgot that the Americans by their revolution obtained nothing new to them; that, accustomed to the habit of freedom, they knew how to wear it, and felt as easy in it as men feel in an old garment. That the exercise of independence, which in us was graceful activity and tractable power, must in their long-fettered limbs be compulsory, awkward, convulsive effort; and that the same exertion which sped the former with fleetness on their way, must lay the latter prostrate on the ground.

The most wise and virtuous men of Europe warned them of their danger while yet there was time to avoid it, but the traps laid for them were too artfully baited, and they ran forward and were caught.

Twenty years ago this was but speculative opinion; it is now established history—it stands on record.—It can neither be qualified nor denied. After butchering each other for near twenty years, to get rid of an old tyrant, they are now drawing off the last dregs of their blood for the choice of a new one.

We cannot contemplate such things without sorrow. We should view them with horror, if we could believe the suggestions, with too liberal tongue held forth, that we Americans have in such transactions interest direct or collateral, feeling or wish, further than that, as such things are, and cannot be recalled, they may soon terminate, and in their termination carry with them into perpetual extinction the last seminal principle of such abominations. Sufficient to our country are its own evils; sufficient to us and to our children are our own errors. We have no occasion to increase our troubles, by participation in Eu-

European madness; we have faults enough, without enhancing them by connection with European crimes. Against touching our spirits with their proceedings, we, in the name of our country and its government, enter our protest; and we implore our fellow-citizens, who feel any partialities beyond the limits of their own most happy republic, to divorce them from their hearts, and, still breathing to Heaven a charitable supplication for the success of the righteous, to leave the mutual offenders of Europe to work out their own salvation as they may. Let us all view the bloody contests in that quarter of the globe, not as practical concerns of our own, but as matter of painful historical speculation!

As for ourselves, we profess to treat those affairs with strict moral justice, but still to handle them only as historians, and with the same cold adjustment of the balance of our judgment, which we should give to similar transactions in remote times, and among the most remote people—to the incursions of the Tartars into China, or the wars of Francis I with Charles V, or of Louis XIV with William III. And we intreat our friends to be assured, that, whether we praise or censure, we do so only for the investigation and establishment of truth, and to convey as correct a conception of facts as possible to those who bestow their attention on European politics as a liberal exercise and improvement of the mind; and to enable them to hunt truth through the labyrinths of detail, and over the obstructions of perplexed narrative and artful misrepresentation. On our lucubrations domestic party shall have no influence, much less shall the sanguinary struggles of the European belligerents.

Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.

To France and to England we feel hostility in the exact measure in which we consider them as having violated the rights of America; but there our enmity stops. But in canvassing their conflicts with each other, we shall speak with as great freedom and candour as if no cause of resentment on our parts existed.

The affair of Lutzen has been pretty generally considered as what people commonly call **A DRAWN BATTLE**. Both parties claimed the victory, and in the dearth of veracity which distinguishes the publications of the present day from those of all other ages, a man of common sense will

rather adopt that suggestion than puzzle himself with a pursuit after truth, which must necessarily evade every effort to obtain it, and which, if it could be reached, would in no way tend to further his speculations as to future events, to enlighten his mind, or to gratify his feelings, let his hopes, his party, or his national partialities be what they may.

There was a time when, from any publication of ordinary repute, a political speculator of moderate intelligence, and sagacity at par with the average capacity of society, could form a tolerably distinct conception of the relative situation of two contending powers. Even the Brussels Gazette, so renowned for dexterity, if not in falsehood, at least in obscuring the truth, that it had the "bad eminence" of distinction from all other publications, on the score of *inauthenticity*, submitted to certain limits prescribed by common decency, or rather uttered no glaring falsehoods, because glaring falsehoods would not be believed; and, yielding to politic, though perhaps not moral considerations, carried imposture no further than to the *discolouring* of facts, reserving all its falsehoods to be modestly insinuated under the garb of opinions.

It is otherwise now. European gazetteers now treat passing events as dramatic poets, availing themselves of the *licentia poetica*, treat historical facts in making up their compositions for the stage. They take such parts as suit their purpose, pervert or altogether ~~stink~~ such as do not, destroy victorious armies with a dash of the pen, and represent conquest (as Nat. Lee has it) "perch'd like a dazzling eagle" upon the banners of routed hosts; in short, amuse the deceived world with a tale of fiction, in the manufacturing of which all respect for truth is wholly discarded, and the dates, places, and persons connected with important events are torn from them, and made up into a distorted skeleton—a lay-man—upon which every dauber, though as destitute of skill as of principle, huddles what drapery he pleases, strains every attitude to his pernicious taste, and then, painting from it such a picture as suits his purpose, or the purpose of his employer, sends it out, bedaubed with varnish, as a likeness to the world.

Wherever this originally began, it has, within a few years, spread universally. Misrepresentation is now peculiar to no man, set of men, party, or nation; and falsehood and deception have passed from

the columns of newspapers into courts and cabinets. Statesmen, "the trusty and well-beloved cousins and counsellors" of kings and emperors, pay their club towards the great reckoning of falsehood; and even generals, whose purity of honour once won more than the swords of their armies could cut of their way to glory, now caught by the general contagion, scruple not to debase the lustre of the soldier's name, by sneaking, unmanly, ungentlemanly misrepresentations. These have become of late one of the prime munitions of war—one of the chief resources of exchequers—the great pabulum of ways and means: with this enginery, acting upon each other, the public intelligencers of Europe have so defaced and obscured the events which have taken place in that quarter of the world, that it is at this moment utterly impossible to come to a conclusion upon the situation of the belligerents, and very unsafe for an editor, who regards his reputation for veracity or candour, to hazard an opinion as to what may take place, or even as to what has already actually occurred. Never before was there a time, therefore, in which those on our side of the Atlantic, who feel partialities, or are disposed to play the partizan to the European belligerents, had so fair an opportunity of indulging their several hopes, and maintaining the success of their respective favourites by plausible argument. The partizans of Napoleon may revel in another campaign at Moscow, or take, as they have often done, St. Petersburg; while those on the opposite side may depose Napoleon, place Louis on the throne of France, and, in company with that bright statesman, lord Hawkesbury, march to Paris, and show newspaper authority to warrant their expectations.

For our parts, we have not yet delivered over our individual share of common sense to the tyranny of our own wayward seekings or will, as to go one yard of the road with either of those. The great scale of European policy is now on a balance; and, from what it is possible for any one in this country to see of the matter, we should hold it presumption in him to hazard a prediction as to the event. Exclusive of that endless number of interposing causes which lie in-folded in the will of the Eternal, and which have so often, in one instant, proved the fallibility of the best grounded human calculations, the affairs of the belligerents seem to stand in such a relation to each other, that it may be doubted whether the most

sanguine of themselves, on either side, can prognosticate success, without drawing more largely upon his confidence than on his reason. Viewed through the medium of the European gazettes, all seems misty, terrible, and sad; one thing only appears more likely than the rest, and that is, that a large portion of the blood ordained by human ambition to drench the European world, still circulates in the veins of the living.

Reasoning upon the broken rays of information which gleam to us through a succession of thwarting and contradictory mediums, it would appear, that the armistice between Napoleon and the allies carries with it not one feature of peace. We may be wrong; but to us it appears of a totally distinct character. We think it bears, as strongly as ever any one measure of the last twenty years has done, visible marks of the masterly policy of the French emperor; and thus much we venture to affirm, that whenever that armistice shall expire, his situation with relation to the allies will be improved, and theirs, in military advantage, so far rendered worse. We do not found this opinion upon the gasconading of the French papers, but upon the fact of the armistice itself, which, under all its circumstances, and considering the character of the extraordinary man who proposed it, bears internal evidence of a deep stroke of policy, having, not peace, but a more vigorous prosecution of the war for its object. The interval will, no doubt, be employed by the allies in collecting all their might; and the preparations on both sides will only tend to protract the duration of the war, and to render its exertions more sanguinary than any of those which have hitherto desolated and dishonoured that quarter of the globe.

The successes of the Spaniards and their allies will certainly operate unfavourably to the emperor of France in his contest with Russia. The French, being entirely dislodged from almost every strong hold in the south, the east, the centre, and the north of Spain, and the last remains of their great army being, as is stated in lord Wellington's despatches of the 3d of July, chased into France, the troops under his lordship will of course move to the eastward of the peninsula, where sir John Murray had been so far outnumbered by SUCHET, that he was obliged to leave Taragona hastily, and abandon the siege, with the loss of some of his cannon and ammunition. The Spanish generals CASTANOS,

MINA, LONGA, and SANCHEZ, are engaged with greater activity than ever; and the count ABISBAL, who commands the army of Andalusia, had moved northward for the purpose of forming a junction with lord Wellington, sir Rowland Hill, general Graham, and the Spanish chiefs above mentioned, which will altogether form a formidable diversion on the south of France, which is reported to have been already invaded by an advanced corps.

In the mean time, Sweden and England, who are no parties to the armistice, are carrying on separate operations against Denmark. The latter too, it would appear from the French papers, has already appeared off Flushing, and attacked Cuxhaven.

DOMESTIC.

The progress of our military operations against Canada, though far from being answerable to the expectations of government, or to the hopes of the people, has neither diminished the activity of the former, nor damped the enterprising spirit of the latter. If the war is to be continued, we conceive it will be carried through the next campaign under very different auspices from those which mark the last. When Peter the great was, with an incomparably superior force, severely drubbed by Charles XII of Sweden, far from feeling disheartened, he exultingly said, "We are learning now to beat them." The event justified his prediction. We hope that, on the part of the United States, disaster will have the effect of instruction, and enable us to turn the vigour and valour of the nation to such an account as was, and reasonably might be, expected from them. The consolation of Peter now brightens the hearts of thousands, who never heard of his saying, or perhaps of his name. Neither averse to an honourable peace, nor dismayed at the prospect of war, they march on with fortitude in the course prescribed by their government, and cheerfully contribute to the maintenance of a war, which even those who were reluctant to undertake it are resolute to support, so long as it shall be necessary to the honour or to the interests of their country.

Affairs on our northern frontier begin to assume a far more interesting and important attitude than they have hitherto done. It would seem as if all the dispos-

able force of the nation was to be immediately concentrated against Canada—all is tumult, bustle, and busy preparation. Our troops are now hastening into the north, and it is probable some decisive stroke will be attempted to be struck before the cold season advances. Indeed, our military operations against Canada begin to wear a more serious and imposing aspect than they have hitherto done. Not only general Wilkinson, the oldest, and most unquestionably the most able military character in the service of the United States, has set out for our northern frontier, but likewise the secretary of the war department himself. It can hardly be supposed that such formidable preparations are making for a show only. Government evidently meditates some serious and decisive blow; and such formidable preparations, in our opinion, admit of no other construction. Meanwhile a serious difficulty presents itself. If the British should keep the possession of the lakes, they would hold in their hands the keys of Canada. They would be able to intercept all communication by water, and would cut off all supplies for the invading army. Indeed it is well known that our army could not subsist unless we had the mastery on the lakes. The possession of these water communications, therefore, now becomes of indispensable importance. It is not going too far to say, that the successful result of all our projects against Canada, depends on our ability to keep this channel of communication open. The attention of our citizens has been, therefore, irresistibly drawn to this point, and we await, with much anxiety, the arrival of every mail. Various reports have reached us, that commodore Chauncey had pursued sir James Yeo, and blocked him up in Amherst bay. This, however, has received no official confirmation by the last mails. Sir James Yeo's squadron is known to sail the most rapidly, and it may be his policy to avoid an action—to decoy his enemy to follow him, and then to cut off his swiftest sailing vessels, before the main squadron can advance to their assistance. That there will soon be a battle we have every reason to apprehend notwithstanding—it must be evidently the interest of commodore Chauncey to hazard one, the moment he can bring his enemy to action. All our ulterior operations against Canada must, we conceive, depend on the issue of this meeting, and the season is so far advanced that no time is to be lost. If commodore Chauncey should be successful, we may hourly

expect to hear of measures decisive and important. On the other hand, if he should meet with a discomfiture, all our hopes of conquest, at least for the present season, are paralyzed and rendered impotent.

We have thus endeavoured to give a succinct statement of our situation and prospects, so far as Canada is concerned, and we sedulously avoid the circulation of every idle and unauthenticated rumour, either of victory or defeat, being fully convinced that it is better to wait for authentic intelligence, even under the pains of suspense, than to repose our confidence on what will probably end in disappointment.

From the astonishingly quick passage of our envoys, Gallatin and Bayard, to the north of Europe (39 days only), people might be disposed to draw omens favourable to the object of their mission. From the British prints, however, we cannot draw one inference of that sort. They say peremptorily, that the proposed negotiation will be refused; and the rejection, by a large majority, of a motion for peace, made by Mr. Whitbread in the house of commons, is of itself a contraindication too strong to leave a ray of expectation in existence on the subject. England says she has given in her ultimatum, from which no earthly force will move her. The mediation, therefore, of a third power she presumes to consider inadmissible.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH CONGRESS,

FIRST SESSION.

May, 1813.

At the conclusion of the last session, the business which claimed immediate dispatch so far exceeded in quantity the usual course of things, and indeed all expectation, that many subjects then *in transitu* before that congress, were broken off by its constitutional demise; and some which had gone through the lower house were necessarily left unfinished by the senate. One, and by far the most important subject, still remained, not only unaccomplished, but uncommenced, unless we may consider as a commencement the legislative recognition of its expediency, the committing of it to the congress that was to succeed, and the appointment of an early call of the new congress for the purpose.

The increased demands for money, occasioned by the war, having induced the twelfth congress to resort to loans, it became necessary, not only for the purposes of those loans, but for the more effectual prosecution of the war in future, to levy imposts upon the people. Without taxes sufficient to keep down the interest of those loans, the executive would be unable to go to market with the necessary securities, without great disadvantage and discouragement to lenders; without a system of finance adapted to meet the current expenses of war and all its emergencies, the facility of borrowing would, in all likelihood, be diminished, and the agents of the treasury clogged in their efforts, by the suspicions which might naturally arise of further loans being required;—suspicions which would enhance the terms of capitalists, if not deter them altogether from lending. It was therefore thought expedient, at the close of the last congress, to call the present together in the following May. A step so unusual, so fraught with inconvenience to many individuals, and so likely to clash with the avocations of the country gentlemen, startled some members at first, and raised considerable opposition; but, on further investigation, the sense of public expediency gained the ascendant, and the measure was carried, but not altogether without persevering opposition from a few on both sides.

In pursuance of this conclusive act, the first session of the thirteenth congress was, on the 25th May, 1813, opened, as usual, by a MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT, in which, after adverting to the offer of mediation from the emperor of Russia, the acceptance of that offer, and the mission to Europe of persons empowered to treat for peace, the president suggested to congress *“the policy, or rather the indispensable obligation of adapting its measures to the supposition, that the only course to that happy event is in the vigorous employment of the resources of war.”* He added: *“This duty is particularly enforced by the spirit and manner in which the war continues to be waged by the enemy.”* And he then goes on to observe: *“As an encouragement to persevering and invigorated exertions to a happy result, I have the satisfaction of being able to appeal to the auspicious progress of our arms, both by land and on the water.”*

The president then directs his observations to the state of the treasury, suggests the expediency of providing more ade-

quately for the future supplies of the treasury, and recommends, for that purpose, a well-digested SYSTEM OF INTERNAL REVENUE, in aid of existing sources, which, he says, will have the effect, both of abridging the amount of necessary loans, and on that account, as well as by placing the public credit on a more satisfactory basis, of improving the terms, on which loans may be obtained.

These are the substantial points of the message, from which the proceedings of congress germinated.

In order that this condensed account of the proceedings of congress may possess all the perspicuity it can derive from natural and lucid arrangement, as well as rejection of extraneous matter and words, we consider it useful to offer, by way of preliminary, the contents of the report of the secretary of the treasury, laid before the house of representatives on the 2d of July. By this report it appears that

The receipts into the treasury, for the half year ending 31st March, 1813, amounted to	15,412,416 25
While the balance in the treasury, at the commencement of that half year, was	2,362,652 69
Making together	17,775,068 94
While, on the other hand, the expenditures for that time were	15,919,334 41
Leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st April, 1813, of	1,855,734 53

By this report it appears, that the terms upon which the loans have been effected were, either thirteen years' annuity of one and a half per cent., in addition to six per cent. stock at par, or six per cent. stock at the rate of eighty-eight for each hundred, leaving the option to the lender.

Of the sum of sixteen millions of dollars thus borrowed, there was

Paid into the treasury prior to 1st April last	1,086,737 50
Leaving of the loan to be still received	14,913,262 50
	15,000,000 00

The report then proceeds to state the resources for the remaining nine months of the present year thus :

1. Residue of the loan as above	14,913,262 50
2. Customs and sales of public lands	9,320,000 00
3. Treasury notes authorised by act of 5th Feb. 1813	5,000,000 00
	29,230,000

Expences for that time :	
Civil list	900,000
Payments of public debt	10,510,000
War and navy departments	17,820,000
	29,230,000

The above provision being for the present year only, the report suggests the necessity of attending to that for the year 1814 also, and points out the necessity of speedy and effectual means being resorted to for the purpose ; as a basis for which it states, that the expences of the peace establishment, and the interest of the public debt, including that on the loans made for the prosecution of the war, were the least that ought to be raised within each year, and these it states as follows :

Peace establishment, exclusive of the additional force raised in 1812	7,000,000
<i>Interest on Public Debts.</i>	
On the old funded debt	2,100,000
On the 6 per cents of 1812	500,000
On do. of 1813	1,090,000
On treasury notes to be reimbursed in 1814	270,000
	3,960,000
Interest on loan for 1814, payable in that year	440,000
	11,400,000

The revenue established being estimated to produce	5,800,000
Leaves to be raised	5,600,000
	11,400,000

To supply which sum of 5,600,000 dollars the internal taxes heretofore proposed were estimated to produce a yearly sum of

	\$ 5,000,000
Duty on salt, at 20 cents a bushel	600,000
Making the wanted sum of	5,600,000

So much of the president's message as related to the establishment of a well-digested system of internal revenue, was immediately referred to the committee of ways and means. But it was not until the 10th of June the report of that committee on the subject came in form before the house. In this the committee stated, that they had reviewed the system of revenue presented on a former occasion to the house, and had determined to recommend the adoption of it, with some modification. To meet the sum of 5,600,000 dollars to be provided, the report proposed

A direct tax	3,000,000	
And internal duties as follow :		
On stills	765,000	
On refined sugars	200,000	
On retailers' licences	500,000	
On sales at auction	50,000	
On carriages	150,000	
On bank notes and negotiable paper	400,000	
On salt, at 20 cents a bushel	400,000	
Additional duty on foreign tonnage	900,000	
		6,365,000
Expenses of collection and losses deducted	750,000	
		<hr/>
Leaves	\$ 5,615,000	

At the same time bills were reported for the purpose, read the first time, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

During the interval between the meeting of congress and the committee of ways and means making the above report, the house was engaged in a variety of matters; but as it forms a part of our plan to give the history of each separate topic of great national importance in continuation, without any interruption from other subjects, these are postponed until the discussion of the taxes shall be finished. This departure from strict local order will be more than compensated to our readers, by the advantages of viewing all the parts of the same business at one glance, collected into one clear, narrow, and comprehensible space.

Of the tax bills, the first in order, viz. that for the assessment and collection of a direct tax, and internal duties, was read a third time, and on the question, whether it should pass into a law, the house decided, though there was no debate, that the question should be taken by yeas and nays, when there appeared for the passing of it NINETY-FOUR, against it SIXTY-THREE.

The minority, on this occasion, was composed of all the federal members, five democratic members only voting against the bill.

A further consideration of the bill took place upon the 6th; and on the 7th it was again resumed, when, various amendments being proposed and negated, the previous question was called for and carried; and it finally passed on the 8th, ayes 97, noes 70.

On the 6th of July, the bill for laying a duty on licences to distil spirituous liquors was read a third time and passed, EIGHTY-FIVE VOTING FOR IT, and FORTY-NINE AGAINST IT.

As it may be of importance to many of our readers to have an accurate knowledge of the provisions of this bill, we furnish them in the most clear and distinct manner of which they are susceptible. The first important distinction is between the materials distilled, those which are foreign paying a higher duty than those which are domestic.

Domestic Materials.

For 2 weeks	9 cents per gallon
1 month	18 do. do.
2 months	32 do. do.
3 months	42 do. do.
4 months	52 do. do.
6 months	70 do. do.
one year	108 do. do.

Foreign Materials.

For 1 month	25 cents per gallon
3 months	60 do. do.
6 months	105 do. do.
one year	135 do. do.

The gallons are to be reckoned by the capacity, not of the still only, but of the head also.

REVIEW.

Sketches of the Naval History of the United States, from the Commencement of the Revolutionary War to the present Time.
By Thomas Clark, *United States Topographical Engineer.*

A publication, the object of which is to commemorate the glories of our age and nation, to place some of its most illustrious heroes out of the reach of oblivion, and to consecrate their actions to imperishable fame, must be dear to every American. We think ourselves fortunate, therefore, in being able to step forward, at the very thresh-

old of our new enterprise, in such attractive company, and in the opening of our first critical article to have it in our power to announce and to applaud Mr. Clark's Sketches of the Naval History of the United States.

The war in which this country is now engaged with Great Britain, though in its commencement attended with disasters no less lamentable than unexpected, no less mortifying than unaccountable, has nevertheless been marked by phenomena which, considering the established opinions of the world upon the subject, must have struck Europe and America with astonishment, and called forth the admiration and applause of mankind. With a navy possessing collectively, in number, no title to the name of a fleet, scarcely, indeed, aspiring to the character of a squadron, and even that composed of vessels of size and force so small, that, in the ports of very inferior naval powers in Europe, they would be considered as only the flying appendages of a very scanty fleet, had America, at the opening of the campaign of 1812, to take its chance of contending with the most stupendous naval power the world ever saw; a power, in the number, the size, and the strength of its ships enormous; in the nautical skill, tactical knowledge, and veteran experience of its officers, and in the courage, activity, expertness, and hardihood of its mariners, as well as the advantages which natural intrepidity, rendered confident by ages of victorious warfare, can be supposed to impart; allowed, even by the jealousy and hatred of adversaries, to stand unrivalled, unprecedented, and alone: yet from a power of such vast supposed superiority have our few little vessels, in each and every of six distinct engagements torn the laurel. On occasions of such signal national triumph, it was expected that the genius of the country would be invoked to the aid of panegyric in every form which eloquence and its tributary, language, could supply. Such expectations were natural, and they were not disappointed. The customary tribunals of oratory, from the floor of the senate to the chair of the club-room, resounded with the praises of our youthful naval commanders, and the press poured forth through every conduit rich tributes of eulogy, which, in these instances, could scarcely be hyperbolic, and professions of national gratitude, which could not by any possibility be insincere.

Of all the productions which have yet appeared on these occasions, the book before us seems to be by far the most import-

ant, and in every respect the best entitled to be treasured up in the closet of the historian, and made the manual of every American family. It deals not in set, wholesale panegyric, overloads its various subjects with no fulsome flattery, nor stoops to worm its way to the favour of the country by adulation of its heroes,—adulation which the fame of such gallant men stands not in need of, and from which their good sense and spirit would recoil with disgust. To speak the truth of it, and no more than the truth, it is a work which owes nothing to fiction, nothing to artful disposition of drapery, to affected attitude, or to gaudy, over-heightened colouring; but is all matter of authentic history, put down in language perspicuous, simple, and unaffected; language such as the scholar may read without displeasure, and the illiterate peruse with delight, and to the last letter of it perfectly understand.

To be the first, even in chronological order, in any useful department of letters, is itself not only considerable merit, but great felicity. Of that history, which will hereafter be, in all likelihood, extended to massy volumes, carrying the naval honours of our own day to posterity, and, as time rolls along, accumulating new treasures, and bearing down in mighty bulk the glories of that posterity to a posterity still more remote, whatever the value may be, the corner-stone of the foundation is laid in this work, in the execution of which Mr. Clark seems to have consulted his judgment in its most cool and vigorous moments; to have had an eye rather to the subject than to the author; and to have handed down for his successors an example of that simplicity and modesty, which only can render an author worthy of a subject that possesses, as this does, too much intrinsic value and interest to require the aid of ornament or meretricious embellishment, or even to receive them without injury.

The arrangement and distribution of the work is this. After some valuable preliminary considerations, by the candour of which we were disposed to augur well of what followed, the author begins with those naval transactions that took place when America first became so disunited from Great Britain, that the people of the former and their transactions ceased to constitute, as they once had done, a part of the national stock of the latter; and with the history of that period, down to the acknowledgment of our independence, he fills ten chapters. The next five are given to our enterprises on the coast of Barbary and

their causes, with the exception of one interloquatory chapter (the 13th), which is dedicated to the recording of commodore Truxtun's signal gallantry. The 17th and all the subsequent chapters are devoted to our conflicts with England, beginning with the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard, and ending with that of the Hornet and Peacock.

The different laws enacted for the regulation of the navy are introduced in their proper places; and the work closes with a list of the navy of the United States and its various stations, at the time the volume was printed, in which list, it is but reasonable to suppose that the vessels captured from the English would not be forgotten.

Whatever the party may be to which Mr. Clark attaches himself, if indeed he does to any, he appears wholly uninfluenced by party spirit of any kind. In his preliminary observations, he avows that he had always entertained an opinion of the utility and necessity of an efficient naval establishment; he controverts the notion entertained by many respecting the inexpediency of erecting a navy; and he lays down a plan, in our opinion a very good one, *so far as it goes*, for such an establishment.

On the whole, this work does great credit to Mr. Clark, and entitles him to be ranked among the most zealous and successful contributors to national character and public utility.

MILITIA.

The following essay embraces a broad and constitutional question, on the solution of which our dearest rights are dependent. Its magnitude entitles it to the most full and fair investigation. We presume it will be entirely superfluous to say, that this paper will be at all times open to a reply, written in a spirit that comports with the character of a paper professing between the two belligerent political parties the cold neutrality of ours.

To the Printer, &c.

SIR,

I presume that, however impartial you may be in your politics, you can have no objection to the discussion of a great constitutional question, whichever side the writer may find reason to adopt. Under this impression, I send you the recent determination of the judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts, on the questions about which governor Strong and the president of the United States are at issue.

That determination has been published in the 8th volume of the Massachusetts Reports, p. 549—554, and is as follows:

A Letter from the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, with the Answer of the Justices.

The Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN, Boston, August 1, 1812.

Having laid before the council of this state a letter from the secretary of war of the 12th of June last, and letters dated June 22d and July 15th, which I received from major-general Dearborn, and also a letter which I have received from the secretary of war, of July 21, 1812, requesting their advice what measures ought to be adopted in consequence of the requisition expressed in the said letters:—The council thereupon advised that, as upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, the governor and council have authority by the constitution to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, it is advisable to request the opinion of the justices of that court on the following questions, to wit:—

1. Whether the commanders in chief of the militia of the several states have a right to determine whether any of the exigencies contemplated by the constitution of the United States exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States, at the request of the president, to be commanded by him, pursuant to acts of congress.

2. Whether, when either of the exigencies exist authorizing the employing of the militia in the service of the United States, the militia thus employed can be lawfully commanded by any officers but of the militia, except by the president of the United States.

In conformity with the foregoing advice of the council, I request you, gentlemen, to state to me your opinions on the questions above mentioned, as soon as conveniently may be. The secretary will deliver you herewith the letters above mentioned.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
CALEB STRONG.

To his Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE undersigned, justices of the supreme judicial court, have considered the several questions proposed by your excellency and honours for their opinion.

By the constitution of this state, the authority of commanding the militia of the commonwealth is vested exclusively in the governor, who has all the powers incident to the office of commander in chief, and is to exercise them personally, or by subordinate officers under his command, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of the land.

While the governor of the commonwealth remained in the exercise of these powers, the federal constitution was ratified, by which was vested in the congress a power to provide for calling

forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to provide for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers. The federal constitution further provides, that the president shall be commander in chief of the army of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States.

On the construction of the federal and state constitutions must depend the answers to the several questions proposed. As the militia of the several states may be employed in the service of the United States for the three specific purposes of executing the laws of the union, of suppressing insurrections, and repelling invasions, the opinion of the judges is requested, whether the commanders in chief of the militia of the several states have a right to determine whether any of the exigencies aforesaid exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States, at the request of the president, to be commanded by him pursuant to acts of congress.

It is the opinion of the undersigned, that this right is vested in the commanders in chief of the militia of the several states.

The federal constitution provides, that when either of these exigencies exist, the militia may be employed, pursuant to some act of congress, in the service of the United States; but no power is given, either to the president, or to the congress, to determine that either of the said exigencies does in fact exist. As this power is not delegated to the United States by the federal constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, it is reserved to the states respectively; and from the nature of the power, it must be exercised by those, with whom the states have respectively entrusted the chief command of the militia.

It is the duty of those commanders to execute this important trust agreeably to the laws of their several states respectively, without reference to the laws or officers of the United States, in all cases, except those specially provided for in the federal constitution. They must therefore determine when either of the special cases exist, obliging them to relinquish the execution of this trust, and to render themselves and the militia subject to the command of the president.

A different construction, giving to congress the right to determine when those special cases exist, authorizing them to call forth the whole of the militia, and taking them from the commanders in chief of the several states, and subjecting them to the command of the president, would place all the militia in effect at the will of the congress, and produce a military consolidation of the states, without any constitutional remedy, against the intentions of the people, when ratifying the federal constitution. Indeed, since the passing of the act of congress of February 28th, 1795, vesting in the president the power of calling forth the militia, when the exigencies mentioned in the constitution shall exist, if the president has the power of determining when those exigencies exist, the militia of the several states is in fact at his command, and subject to his control.

No inconveniencies can reasonably be presu-

ed to result from the construction, which vests in the commanders in chief of the militia in the several states the right of determining when the exigencies exist, obliging them to place the militia in the service of the United States. These exigencies are of such a nature, that the existence of them can be easily ascertained by, or made known to, the commanders in chief of the militia; and, when ascertained, the public interest will induce a prompt obedience to the acts of congress.

Another question proposed to the consideration of the justices is, whether, when any of the exigencies exist, authorizing the employing of the militia in the service of the United States, the militia thus employed can be lawfully commanded by any officer but of the militia, except by the president of the United States.

The federal constitution declares, that the president shall be the commander in chief of the army of the United States. He may undoubtedly exercise this command by officers of the army of the United States, by him commissioned according to law. The president is also declared to be the commander in chief of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. The officers of the militia are to be appointed by the states; and the president may exercise his command of the militia by the officers of the militia duly appointed. But we know of no constitutional provision, authorizing any officer of the army of the United States to command the militia, or authorizing any officer of the militia to command the army of the United States. The congress may provide laws for the government of the militia, when in actual service; but to extend this power to the placing of them under the command of an officer, not of the militia, except the president, would render nugatory the provision, that the militia are to have officers appointed by the states.

The union of the militia in the actual service of the United States with the troops of the United States, so as to form one army, seems to be a case not provided for or contemplated in the constitution. It is therefore not within our department to determine on whom the command would devolve in such an emergency, in the absence of the president. Whether one officer, either of the militia or of the army of the United States, to be settled according to military rank, should command the whole; whether the corps must be commanded by their respective officers, acting in concert as allied forces; or what other expedient should be adopted, are questions to be answered by others.

The undersigned regret, that the distance of the other justices of the supreme judicial court renders it impracticable to obtain their opinions seasonably upon the questions submitted.

(Signed) THEOP. PARSONS.
SAMUEL SEWALL.
ISAAC PARKER.

By the constitution of the United States, the militia may be called out

- To execute the laws of the union;
- To suppress insurrections;
- To repel invasions.

Moreover, the United States guarantee to each state a republican form of govern-

ment; they promise to protect each state against invasion, and also against domestic violence.

Let us see how these objects can be obtained, if the existence of the evil can only be determined by the respective commanders of the state militia.

The constitution declares, that the congress shall have power to provide for calling out the militia for the three purposes first enumerated. Now, if the power be given to congress, how can it belong exclusively to the commanders of the militia?

Notice is given to the president of the United States, that there is an opposition to the execution of the laws of the union, in the state of Pennsylvania for instance: the *proofs* are communicated to the president—who else can judge? He calls upon the states of Maryland, Jersey, and Delaware; the commanders of the militia say there is no opposition to the execution of the laws in Pennsylvania; according to this opinion they have a right to say so: does not this annihilate the provision of the constitution?

The president is informed by the executive of one state, that an insurrection exists in it; he calls for the assistance of the militia of an adjoining state: the commander returns for answer, that he knows of no such insurrection. The insurrection may be on a political subject, in which the commander of the adjoining state may side with the insurgents. Where is your constitution?

To repel invasions. The state of Maryland invaded; the proofs sent to the president; he may find it necessary to call upon Pennsylvania. The governor of Pennsylvania may say, I know nothing about it; they are able to defend themselves: my state is not invaded; I shall not interfere. In fact, governor Strong has said what amounts to so much. Does not such a construction make this boasted union a rope of sand?

I do not dwell on these topics: I despair of convincing, if the simple statement of the case be insufficient. To me it is as plain as any demonstration can make it, that the opinions of governor Strong and his judges, if adopted, would put an end to the federal union. A stronger step towards disunion can hardly be taken.

The United States guarantee a republican constitution to each state. The lovers of limited monarchy, of the world's best boast, the British constitution, attempt a change; in Massachusetts, for instance.

Governor Strong (for the sake of putting a case), either openly or secretly, abets the partizans of monarchy. A call is made on the president; the proofs are transmitted to him: he calls on governor Strong, and the governor of Connecticut. They order a day of fasting and prayer; and then give notice, that they are not sufficiently convinced of any insurrection.

Suppose the district of Columbia invaded, within sight and hearing of the president. His evidence is no evidence to governor Strong.

Suppose congress to be met and in session, at the period of any of these cases of information transmitted. The documents are sent to congress. Congress resolve that the president call upon the governor of some state, for a quota of assistance. The governor replies, I am the only judge of this exigence: I am not satisfied of the necessity: I shall afford no assistance.

To talk of the federal union after this, is gross and abominable mockery. Is there any man of common sense who can avoid suspecting that this proceeding of governor Strong and his judges, is the first premeditated step to a *dissolution of the federal union*? Can the most desperate faction wish to take a larger stride at present? Suppose the British minister had been consulted, could he have recommended a proceeding more favourable to the views of our invading enemy? I impute no intentions; I complain of no motives: governor Strong is an honourable man; so are they all; all honourable men! But what is the plain and obvious *tendency* of the stand they have made?

AN AMERICAN.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Hull to the Secretary of the Navy.

Portland, Sept. 7, 1813.

SIR,

I had the honour last evening to forward you, by express, through the hands of Com. Bainbridge, a letter I received from Samuel Storer, Esq. navy agent at this place, detailing an account of the capture of the British brig Boxer by the United States' brig Enterprize.

I now have to inform you, that I left Portsmouth this morning, and have this moment arrived, and, as the mail is closing, I have only time to enclose you the report of lieutenant M'Call of the Enterprize, and to assure you that a statement of the situation of the two vessels, as to the damage they

have received, &c. shall be forwarded as soon as surveys can be made. The Boxer has received much damage in her hull, masts, and sails; indeed it was with difficulty she could be kept afloat to get her in. The Enterprize is only injured in her masts and sails.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ISAAC HULL.

The Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

*United States' Brig Enterprize,
Portland, 7th Sept. 1813.*

SIR,

In consequence of the unfortunate death of lieutenant commandant William Burrows, late commander of this vessel, it devolves on me to acquaint you with the result of our cruise. After sailing from Portsmouth on the 1st inst. we steered to the eastward; and on the morning of the 3d, off Wood Island, discovered a schooner, which we chased into this harbour, where we anchored. On the morning of the 4th, weighed anchor and swept out, and continued our course to the eastward. Having received information of several privateers being off Manhagon, we stood for that place; and on the following morning, in the bay near Penguin Point, discovered a brig getting under way, which appeared to be a vessel of war, and to which we immediately gave chase. She fired several guns and stood for us, having four ensigns hoisted.

After reconnoitring and discovering her force, and the nation to which she belonged, we hauled upon a wind to stand out of the bay, and at three o'clock shortened sail, tacked and run down with an intention to bring her to close action. At twenty minutes after 3, P. M., when within half pistol shot, the firing commenced from both, and after being warmly kept up, and with some manoeuvring, the enemy hailed, and said they had surrendered, about 4, P. M.; their colours being nailed to the masts, could not be hauled down. She proved to be his B. M. brig Boxer, of 14 guns, Samuel Blythe, Esq. commander, who fell in the early part of the engagement, having received a cannon shot through the body. And I am sorry to add that Lieut. Burrows, who had gallantly led us to action, fell also about the same time by a musket ball, which terminated his existence in eight hours.

The Enterprize suffered much in spars and rigging, and the Boxer both in spars, rigging, and hull, having many shots between wind and water.

It would be doing injustice to the merit of Mr. Tillinghast, second lieutenant, were I not to mention the able assistance I received from him during the remainder of the engagement, by his strict attention to his own division and other departments. And the officers and crew generally, I am happy to add, their cool and determined conduct have my warmest approbation and applause.

As no muster roll that can be fully relied on has come into my possession, I cannot exactly state the number killed on board the Boxer; but from information received from the officers of that vessel, it appears there were between twenty and twenty-five killed, and fourteen wounded.—

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the Enterprize.

I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD R. M'CALL,
Senior Officer.

ISAAC HULL, Esq.

Commanding Naval Officer
on the Eastern Station.

List of killed and wounded, on board the United States' brig Enterprize, in the engagement with the British brig Boxer, on the 5th of September, 1813.

Killed—Nathaniel Garren, ordinary seaman.

Wounded—William Burrows, Esq. commander (since dead); Kervin Waters, midshipman, mortally; Elisha Blossom, carpenter's mate (since dead); David Horton, quarter-master; Russel Coats, quarter-master; Thomas Owings, quarter-master; Benjamin Gammon, boatswain's mate; Scuilier Bradley, seaman; James Snow, do.; Snow Jones, do.; Peter Barnard, ordinary seaman; William Thomas 2d, seaman; John Fitzmere, marine.

EDWARD R. M'CALL,
Senior Officer.

*Copy of a Letter from Commodore Perry
to the Secretary of the Navy.*

United States' brig Niagara, off the
Western Sister, head of Lake
Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, 4 P. M.

SIR,

It has pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the United States a signal victory over their enemies on this lake. The British squadron, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict.

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

O. H. PERRY.

*The Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Amongst those whose profession is dangerous, the untimely death of one whose glories have ripened to maturity, and who has already enjoyed all the honours, and tasted all the sweets of fame, is a subject of painful regret. Notwithstanding they have accomplished all the purposes for which a brave man would wish to live, there is a revolting sensation attendant on the thought that their lives have not extended to the term which is commonly conceived to be assigned to human nature. Another circumstance serves to deepen our antipathy to such prematurity of dissolution. We forget for a moment that in the profession

of arms life is always put to the stake, and in the first moments of our querulous despondence, we are prone to imagine that there is a peculiar hardship and injustice that he, who has survived so many perils, should fall a victim to the perils which he encounters at last.

If such are our sensations when those prematurely fall, whose hoary heads are crowns of honour, who have felt and enjoyed all the delights of popularity, how much harder may his lot be conceived to be, who dies in the first formation of his character, and on the very threshold of his glory! Imagination then assembles her cohort of gloomy images, and attempts to penetrate the inaccessible mysteries of futurity by revolving the past.

Hardly was the first effervescence of our feelings soothed into a solemn quiet for the death of the lamented Lawrence, before our sensibilities were all powerfully awakened again to deplore the untimely departure of the brave and victorious Burrows. In the fate of these two youthful heroes there was a strong and an affecting congeniality. Lawrence had raised his naval glory by one illustrious triumph, and his death was accompanied by the blasting of those enlarged hopes and confident expectations, resulting from his former triumph and glory. In addition to the serious loss sustained by the nation in this important crisis, by the capture of the gallant frigate entrusted to his charge, his country had to deplore the death of one, in this emergency, whose services were so imperiously demanded. From Burrows his country had not yet been taught to expect any thing; he built his glory on his death. It was not until he became alike insensible to human censure or applause that we were taught to appreciate his merit, with this mortifying thought, that now our admiration avails him nothing.

It is a singular coincidence in the fact that both our naval defeat and triumph, so soon succeeding each other, should be accompanied by the death of two such gallant men. It is remarkable also that both of them should, in the hour of death, have expressed precisely the same sentiments. Lawrence, when he received his mortal wound, was carried below, and his last words were a positive injunction not to surrender up the frigate which he commanded. Burrows likewise, when mortally wounded, remained upon deck, repeating, although not precisely in the same words, the injunction of Lawrence, lived to receive the sword of his captured enemy,

and closed his eyes in a glorious death. It is no wonder that circumstances of this kind, so uncommonly coincident, should have excited so large a portion of public sensibility. It ought likewise to convince the most incredulous that there is amongst our naval heroes one uniformly pervading spirit, resolved to maintain, at every hazard, the honour of the nation. Victory or defeat is rendered illustrious, is ennobled by such examples; the national character is not, it cannot be tarnished and impaired when such affecting sacrifices are made to preserve its integrity. To give as much permanency to such sensations as lies in our power, it has been thought advisable to enrich our columns with some biographic notices of this last meritorious individual.

Lieut. Burrows was the son of major Wm. Burrows, an old and respectable revolutionary officer, and a native of this city. His father, at one time, inherited or acquired a large property, and solaced himself with the thought that at his decease he should leave his children (one son and two daughters) in a state of respectable independence. He was ever prone to relieve the distresses of his friends to the full extent of his means, and a denial on his part was proof, not of his disinclination, but of his inability to comply. With a disposition so liberal and humane, and in times when all the commercial world has been convulsed to its centre, we are now prepared to hear that this generous and benevolent man was ruined by endorsements. Thus, in the decline of life, and at a period when all hopes of retrieving his prospects were bereaved, was he doomed to see his family struggling with poverty—a poverty brought on them by his benevolence. This, beyond doubt, embittered his declining days. His son was, in early life, dazzled and captivated by the splendor of martial glory. It was in vain that his friends set before him the hazards and dangers of such a profession—the precariousness of the reward, and the probability that he was devoting the remainder of his days to mortification and disappointment. Such arguments, addressed to one whose character was formed of such masculine and intrepid qualities, instead of shaking his first resolution, confirmed him more irrevocably in his choice. They seemed to present a theatre broad and comprehensive enough for action. To struggle with difficulty was his delight and ambition, and the arguments of his friends were thus completely turned in another way. He applied for, and succeeded in obtaining, the

post of a midshipman in the service of the United States.

Men whose heroic achievements have rendered their names dear to their country, have generally some peculiar and distinctive character to maintain. Thus the heroism of Bainbridge is not the heroism of Hull. Bainbridge seems formed to command; he carries the intrepidity of his heart in his face, and his presence seems to assert that claim to dignity and courage which he is so well known to possess. Hull, on ordinary occasions, discovers nothing of all this. All his higher qualities are veiled from view by that crimson cloud of modesty with which they are surrounded. In the hour of danger, in the season which tries men's souls, this cloud dissipates as by the touch of magic, and leaves the hero brilliant and luminous at last. The heroism of lieut. Burrows was of another sort. It was guarded by social and companionable qualities, such as render a man at once the delight and the ornament of a private circle. He was one of those cold humourists, whose countenance was capable of preserving a rigid and inflexible gravity, while the table was set in a roar by the ebullitions of his wit. This levity he was at such seasons capable of reproving with apparent sternness, and even of chiding the company for breaking in so obstreperously on the thread of his narrative. The mock solemnity of this reproof added to the loud and vociferous hilarity, which he was to all appearance labouring to restrain. There is no kind of humour so electric, so contagious as this. It takes the heart by surprise, as we are not prepared to receive gravity and reproof from one who has been the occasion of all the mischief which he condemns. Whatever society lieut. Burrows frequented, he could, whenever he pleased, render them tributary to his amusement in this manner. This now was all an artificial character, which may be denominated the outworks of his heroism, and completely veiled from view the sterner qualities behind. These qualities were never put forward but when demanded by the emergency. To the eye of common observation he was the humourist merely—but this artificial character, which he had constructed for his amusement, was not to be approached and too rudely tampered with without hazard. At such a time it disappeared altogether, and the party so offending found himself in the company of one whom he was irresistibly constrained to respect. (To be continued.)

AGRICULTURE.

THE USE OF GYPSUM AS A MANURE.

From Davy's "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry."

Very discordant notions have been formed as to the mode of operation of gypsum. It has been supposed by some persons to act by its power of attracting moisture from the air; but this agency must be comparatively insignificant. When combined with water, it retains that fluid too powerfully to yield it to the roots of the plant, and its adhesive attraction for moisture is inconsiderable; the small quantity in which it is used likewise is a circumstance hostile to this idea.

It has been said that gypsum assists the putrefaction of animal substances, and the decomposition of manure. I have tried some experiments on this subject which are contradictory to the notion. I mixed some minced veal with about $\frac{1}{100}$ part of its weight of gypsum, and exposed some veal without gypsum under the same circumstances; there was no difference in the time in which they began to putrify; and the process seemed to me most rapid in the case in which there was no gypsum present. I made other similar mixtures, employing in some cases larger, and in some cases smaller quantities of gypsum; and I used pigeons' dung in one instance instead of flesh, and with precisely similar results. It certainly in no case increased the rapidity of putrefaction.

Though it is not generally known, yet a series of experiments has been carried on for a length of time in this country upon the operation of gypsum as a manure. The Berkshire and the Wiltshire peat-ashes contain a considerable portion of this substance. In the Newbury peat-ashes I have found from one-fourth to one-third of gypsum; and a larger quantity in some peat-ashes from the neighbourhood of Stockbridge: the other constituents of these ashes are calcareous, aluminous, and siliceous earth, with variable quantities of sulphate of potassa, a little common salt, and sometimes oxide of iron. The red ashes contain most of this last substance.

These peat ashes are used as a top dressing for cultivated grasses, particularly sainfoin and clover. In examining the ashes of sainfoin, clover, and ryegrass, I found they afforded considerable quantities of gypsum; and this substance, probably, is intimately

combined as a necessary part of their woody fibre. If this be allowed, it is easy to explain the reason why it operates in such small quantities; for the whole of a clover crop, or sainfoin crop, on an acre, according to my estimation, would afford by incineration only three or four bushels of gypsum. In examining the soil in a field near Newbury, which was taken from below a foot path near the gate, where gypsum could not have been artificially furnished, I could not detect any of this substance in it; and at the very time I collected the soil, the peat-ashes were applied to the clover in the field. The reason why gypsum is not generally efficacious is, probably, because most cultivated soils contain it in sufficient quantities for the use of the grasses. In the common course of cultivation, gypsum is furnished in the manure; for it is contained in stable dung, and in the dung of all cattle fed on grass; and it is not taken up in corn crops, or crops of peas and beans, and in very small quantities in turnip crops; but where lands are exclusively devoted to pasturage and hay, it will be continually consumed. I have examined four different soils cultivated by a series of common courses of crops, for gypsum. One was a light sand from Norfolk; another a clay bearing good wheat from Middlesex; the third a sand from Sussex; the fourth a clay from Essex. I found gypsum in all of them; and in the Middlesex soil it amounted to nearly one per cent. Lord Dundas informs me, that that having tried gypsum without any benefit on two of his estates in Yorkshire, he was induced to have the soil examined for gypsum according to the process described in the fourth lecture, and this substance was found in both the soils.

Should these statements be confirmed by future enquiries, a practical inference of some value may be derived from them. It is possible that lands which have ceased to bear good crops of clover, or artificial grasses, may be restored by being manured with gypsum.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

We presume there is not an American heart which does not beat in unison with ours, on the reception of the glorious intelligence of the triumph of commodore Perry on lake Eric. Let it be remembered, that before the English house of commons the victory of commodore Broke was declared to be the most brilliant in the naval archives

of Great Britain. This has been the subject of great rejoicings, of illuminations, and of other extravagant testimonies of public sensibility in England. Scarcely has the first effervescence of this lamented affair cooled upon the fancy, before the capture of the Boxer seemed to reinstate us in the confidence we had formerly enjoyed. While our sorrows for the death of the gallant Burrows were moist upon the cheek, the signal and decisive triumph of commodore Perry awakens our national enthusiasm and confidence again to the highest pitch. We trust we are not violating the solemn pledge which we give to the public in the prospectus, in the indulgence of feelings purely, decidedly, and exclusively American. It is not a question whether a democrat or a federalist shall hold the reigns of government; it is whether the soaring naval chivalry of our own countrymen, which has already commanded the admiration of our enemies, shall be venerated by ourselves. If we maintain the reverse of this principle, we say, that an American hero shall receive more justice from the hands of his declared enemies, than his own countrymen are willing to allow him.

—
Camp Seneca, Sept. 12.

“An express has this moment arrived from commodore Perry, dated the 10th inst. at 4 P. M. head of lake Eric, with the pleasing intelligence of the British fleet, consisting of two ships, two brigs, and two schooners, being in our possession, with more prisoners on board than we had men to conquer them. A great many were killed on both sides.”

Camp Seneca, Sept. 12.

“Victory perches on our naval standard! Commodore Perry has captured nearly if not all the enemy's fleet; two ships, two brigs, one sloop, and one schooner; and taken more prisoners than he had men on board.”

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN.

As the councils and cabinet proceedings of St. James's more nearly and immediately concern us, at this time, than any other part of European politics, and must more deeply interest every thinking American, we make them the first object of consideration in this article; and of those the prince regent's speech in parliament, so far as it relates to this country, as the first in importance, is entitled to priority of notice. Viewing it with reference to the mediation of Russia, we confess our regret in being obliged to say, that we can perceive nothing to countenance the hope which we have hitherto cherished, or the expectation which we would gladly entertain, of any desirable result from that mediation. We will go further, and say that we very much doubt the likelihood of the emperor of Russia's at all interesting himself in the business; and the reason we doubt it is, because that monarch cannot reasonably be supposed likely to make a proposition to a sovereign in alliance with him, without a presumption almost amounting to a certainty that it would not be repulsed; and because it must be well known to him, as on many accounts it seems evident to us, that the British government will not agree to submit its contest with us to the arbitration of any third power, unless they shall be driven to do so by compulsion. The principal treasury paper (the Courier) of a late date, says, "We know that ministers have flatly refused to negotiate through any umpire,"—and in exact correspondence with this assurance, which undoubtedly issued with ministerial authority, we find that the prince regent, in adverting to America, in his speech, never makes the slightest allusion to any interference on the part of Russia.

No man of common sense can read the prince regent's speech attentively, without being convinced that until his cabinet or ours shall think it expedient to fall back from the ground they have respectively taken, they cannot approach to each other in negotiation in any form or under any mediation what-

ever. To our judgment, the prince regent's speech shuts the door full in the face of it—"I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British empire."—And in the sentence next preceding it he says, "*There exists between me and the courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Stockholm the most cordial union and concert.*" Now, taking these two intimations for granted, we think the inferences from them are plain—first, that the court of St. James will not negotiate upon any question which includes the slightest sacrifice of their national rights (and such they take upon them to consider our objects in the war);—and secondly, that the emperor of Russia will not put to hazard the "cordial union and concert" existing between him and England, by urging an accommodation in which he can have no positive interest. We might carry our suggestions on this subject much further, if it were expedient, and relate why we expect so very little from Russia. At this time the emperor and the crown of England have one common cause; nor is the subject matter of our contest with England so entirely unconnected with that common cause, as to render the former anxious enough for our success to induce him to risk the harmony that subsists between them, merely for our advancement. What the fate of their confederacy will be is yet to be learned. Possibly the next advices from Europe will bring intelligence, which, if not decisive, will afford us better means of forming a prognostic of the result of our pacific mission to the north of Europe.

In the first number of this work we expressed our apprehension that the armistice bore not one feature of peace about it. It was evidently a breathing time, taken on both sides, by agreement. Between the parties there was no middle point, that we could perceive, at which either could stop with safety. This was our opinion from the outset. The little that has reached us in the shape of loose reports, since then, strengthens us in that opinion. From different quarters—from France, Spain, Portugal—rumour has sent forth her vagrant train, proclaiming the breaking up of the armistice, accompanied with intelligences.

as usual at variance with each other. According to one, the emperor of Austria had joined the allies.—According to another, he had taken share with France. Both cannot be true—perhaps neither of them are; but this, we believe, is certain, that the armistice is broken up, and that the war has been recommenced; and we think it much more than probable that the emperor of France has struck the first blow. Between the situation in which he stood at the commencement of the armistice, and even at the renewal of it, and that in which he was placed soon after, the difference was signal. So long as Suchet and Soult were able to keep lord Wellington and his armies employed in the Peninsula, the emperor of France might, perhaps with advantage to his arms, amuse the northern allies with negotiation; but the unexpected and incredible irruption of the Peninsular allies into France itself, would render it necessary for him to strike a decisive blow, if practicable, in the north, in order to go off and meet the alarming exigencies of his affairs in the south.

And here we cannot help again animadverting on the misguided turn of mankind, to sport with the feelings of the world in things of awful importance. If we refer to the prints of this union for the last ten days only, what a mass of false and contradictory reports, either imported or home made, do we meet!—First, Soult and Suchet had formed a junction, and completely routed the allied army;—then, a letter, signed with the name of a French general, (Solignac,) circumstantially dated *the 20th August*, relates that Soult and Clausel united had received reinforcements and driven the English out of Biscay, carrying all before them, taking the English artillery, and dispersing the corps of Mina, Longa, and Gaspara: just on the heels of this, another report arrives of a different complexion, in some degree, however, accounting for the first report, but leaving general Solignac in a shameful plight; and bearing the more authentic stamp, though not official, of a gazette from Lisbon.

This account states that Soult had collected in Gascony a force of about 70,000 men, and, passing the Pyrenees by the gaps of Navarre about the 25th July, compelled the allied troops, under general Hill, to retire to the vicinity of Pampelona—that there the allies took a position, which Soult, on the 28th, reiteratedly attacked, and was every time repulsed, and, in his turn, retreated beyond Ostiz, where, on the 30th,

after a bloody contest, the French suffered a severe defeat and loss, and were compelled to retreat towards France. That on the morning of the 30th, between Orquin and Ostiz, Soult was affronted by lord Wellington, when a battle ensued, which ended, but not till 10 o'clock at night, in the complete defeat of the army of general Soult. Thus every obstacle to lord Wellington's meditated incursion into France was removed.—We say meditated, because any one who reads his lordship's orders of the day to his army, dated the 9th July, at IRUITA, will see that he then meant to prepare them for that event by his instructions.

Thus stand the accounts of foreign hostilities, so far as they have yet reached us. For what may follow, we must refer our readers to the coming on of time. The next arrivals from Europe will probably bring to light some circumstances of more decisive consequence. At any rate it cannot be many days till intelligence of importance—perhaps of the greatest consequence imaginable will reach us, and either brighten on our crests with higher hopes, or brace us up to the hardihood and resolution to encounter, without flinching, a long and hard fought war.

DOMESTIC.

We concluded the article under this head, in our first number with an opinion that we should, in all probability, hear, in a short time, of a battle between our little fleet and that of the British, on the fresh water seas of Canada. In conjecturing so we happened to be correct, but were wrong in laying of the scene of action on lake Ontario. From that particular quarter we have not since had any authorised intelligence of a very decisive nature.

In a quarter, however, where we little expected it, our general prediction of a battle has been verified—and, what is better still, an event which we could not have had the presumption to include in our prediction, has taken place along with it. Victory—not a dubious, a qualified, or a half or quarter victory, but a victory so complete, total, decisive, comprehensive of the whole of the enemy's force on lake Erie, that not one has been left to return home and relate the story of their disaster.

By intelligence from that quarter, conveyed in a letter from commodore Perry to the secretary of the navy, it appears that that able and gallant officer, lying with his

squadron at anchor in "Put-in bay," on the morning of the 10th of September, discovered the British fleet on the lake, and immediately weighing anchor, stood for it. The action was begun at fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock, by a heavy and destructive fire from the British long guns, chiefly directed against the *Lawrence*, which, though rendered unmanageable, by her braces and bowlings being shot away, sustained the action upwards of two hours, within cannister shot distance, till every gun on her decks was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew were either killed or wounded.

It is in circumstances such as those in which commodore Perry now found himself, that the commander of true capacity exhibits the resources of his mind. Our commodore now evinced his claim to that distinction. He shifted his flag to the *Niagara*, and brought her up into close action with the enemy; but, in the very act, had the mortification to see the flag of the *Lawrence*, which he had left, struck, after a gallant defence. Aware that the *Niagara*, being not much injured, was capable of sustaining "the tug of war," commodore Perry broke through the enemy's line, and, bearing up, passed ahead of their two ships, the *Detroit* and the *Queen Charlotte*, and raked them and some of the smaller vessels, as he passed, with a heavy fire, at half pistol shot distance, while the rest of the small vessels, being brought within grape and cannister shot distance, were so killed with a well directed fire, that they all struck: to wit, two ships, one brig, two schooners, and a sloop—one of the schooners and the sloop making a vain effort to escape.

This engagement is marked by circumstances of a rather extraordinary feature. We outnumbered the British in vessels, but they outnumbered us in guns, their vessels being of a larger size than ours. Now, after one of our largest vessels, the flag ship too, carrying twenty guns, while their largest carried only nineteen, had been totally disabled and her colours struck, that the residue of the fleet should all at once have made so signal a conquest and capture of the whole of the enemy, is a fact that cannot, perhaps, be paralleled in naval history.

Of the effect of this victory on the operations in Canada, provided a full and masterly use be made of the advantage it affords, it were superfluous to speak. Suffice it to say, that one such other victory on lake Ontario would so facilitate our operations,

as to make a demand upon the British for defensive efforts and energies, far greater than we suppose they ever imagined they would have to answer.

On lake Ontario, though we have not been quite so successful, the operations are such as correspond with the general high character of our naval armaments, and preserve to it, in perfect purity, the lustre it has acquired. By a letter dated the 13th September, from him to the secretary of the navy, it appears that commodore Chauncey had pursued the British fleet, under sir James Yeo, from *Niagara*, and, to use the commodore's words, "chased it round the lake, night and day," from the 7th of the month to the 12th, when sir James succeeded in getting into *Amherst bay*, which is so little known to our pilots, and said to be so full of shoals, that the pilots of our squadron were not willing to follow him. The commodore however expresses his determination (unless driven from his station by a gale of wind) to endeavour to watch the hostile fleet so close as to prevent its getting out upon the lake.

The heavy sailing of some of our schooners was, it appears, the cause of our fleet not closing with the British. At one time there was a running fight of three hours and a half, but the superior sailing of the enemy enabled him to escape into *Amherst bay*.

This affair too is marked with singular circumstances: commodore Chauncey expresses his disappointment at sir James's refusing to fight him, as he (sir James) was so much superior in point of force, both in guns and men. When the character of Yeo, as an officer, is called to mind; his acknowledged gallantry; his high spirit of enterprise, and his professional ambition, under the impulse of which he has achieved some signal services, we must look for some very strong motive for his declining a contest, with such a superiority of force on his side; and that motive can only be found in a prudential controul, subservient to some important general scheme of operations appointed to him, and which perhaps time will develop. In all respects esteemed a good officer, there is no single quality for which he is held more remarkable than for that kind of cunning which constitutes the accomplished military partizan.

Of the fair nautical skill and personal valour of commodore Chauncey we entertain a high opinion, and, whenever it comes to a point of battle, we are confident it will

be seen. But we understand that he has in his adversary a slippery eel, that will in all probability elude his grasp, or writhe through his fingers, so long as it answers his purpose. If Yeo's policy, or the instructions he has received from his superiors, be to amuse the American fleet, and not hazard an engagement, and, to aid him has a fleet superior in sailing to ours. Chauncey will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to bring him to battle until he chooses; and in all likelihood that will not be in haste; for it must be remembered that the baffling plans which the British commander seems to have adopted is in strict correspondence with the whole scheme of operation necessary to the enemy: defensive war is theirs: attack and invasion ours: they do every thing needful when they evade the conflict; we must strike, or we do nothing. It is therefore our opinion that they who expect from an officer, in the situation of commodore Chauncey, such affairs as Barclay, less cunning, and more ardent than Yeo, put into the hands of commodore Perry, will do wrong. Before he can beat or capture the enemy's fleet he must catch them—and Yeo seems too well qualified for evasion and escape for that to be expected. Achilles could accomplish the fate of Hector; but not all the Grecians and Trojans put together could invest the wily Ulysses.

BATTLE OF BAUTZEN.

In attempting to give any thing like a satisfactory account of the battles fought on the 20th, 21st, and 24th of May last between Bonaparte and the allied army, we must have recourse to maps, and they will afford us but defective intelligence. A village, too insignificant for a geographer, becomes memorable by a battle, and we must often search in vain for a spot rendered by accident so illustrious. Bonaparte was then pressing with his tremendous force on the confines of Silesia, and the allies were slowly and reluctantly retiring. It was their obvious policy undoubtedly to avoid a decisive action, to contest the ground, and to lead Bonaparte, by slow and painful advances, as far removed as possible, into the country of his enemies. The French had, it was wrongly supposed, detached a large body to take possession of Labau and Luckane, two villages, the former situated on the east and the other on the west of the river Spree. This river winds its

course along the villages of Bautzen and Labau:—from these last two villages the road runs into Silesia across the river Oder.

The possession of these two last villages, therefore, became important, as we shall see in the sequel of this narrative. Intelligence having been received by the allied army, that general Lauriston had been sent with a strong detachment to reinforce general Regnier, who had, they believed, (but erroneously) gone in the direction of the villages of Labau and Luckane, general Barclay de Tolly was sent to prevent the junction of this detachment. These two detachments met in the neighbourhood of Koningsmarck, and a sanguinary conflict ensued. The contest was maintained until eleven at night, and the allies were enabled to boast of some partial advantages. On the succeeding day, however, generals Barclay de Tolly and Yorke were compelled to abandon their project of preventing the junction of Lauriston and Regnier, and to fall back on the main body of the allied army. While generals Barclay de Tolly and Yorke were thus engaged with Lauriston, the main body of the French army made a furious attack upon the village of Bautzen. The possession of this village would, as we have seen, enable them to secure the passage of the river Spree, and facilitate their entry into Silesia. General Miloradovitch stoutly defended this point; but, after a dreadful, obstinate, and sanguinary contest, was compelled to abandon Bautzen, and to take another position. Bautzen being thus surrendered up, after a sanguinary contest, was taken possession of by Bonaparte. The detachment of the allied army having now returned to the main body, after an ineffectual resistance to the imaginary junction of general Lauriston and Regnier, after having, in fact, shed much blood to no purpose, discovered that Bonaparte had been in fact condensing, instead of dividing, his force. In the rear of Bautzen, now surrendered up, and on the confines of Silesia, they took another position. This was in front of the villages of Hochirch and Hurschen, defended on the left by a chain of mountains running along the frontier of Bohemia. The roads leading from Bautzen into Silesia were taken possession of by the allies, and strongly defended by batteries planted on the adjacent hills. The main assault of Bonaparte seemed at first to be directed against the flanks of the allied army. They were attacked with the greatest fury, and the mountains on the left of the allies, oc-

occupied by the French troops, tended to deepen the deception. General Miloradovitzch, who commanded in this quarter, received reinforcement after reinforcement from the allies. In this manner was the allied army gradually weakened, and the real point where the enemy was to make the onset still kept in abeyance. At the very moment when Bonaparte was personally seen by the allies displaying a formidable force in front of Bautzen, so well was this feint prolonged by the tremendous cannonading heard on the right, as to render the point still dubious where his hostility was principally to be directed. At last the main point of attack, which had thus been so long artfully kept in suspense, began to develop itself, which was the road from Bautzen to Hochirck, defended by general Barclay de Tolly. He was forced, although he bravely and resolutely defended his position, to resign it, and to attempt to gain the position of those roads in the rear, where he discovered himself to have been out-flanked by his enemies. That turned the fortune of the day, and the allies, although they bravely contested every inch of ground, slowly retreated into Silesia. Notwithstanding, this was a most desperate and sanguinary battle. The French acknowledge their loss to have been eleven or twelve thousand men killed and wounded. It can hardly be supposed that after a conflict sanguinary almost beyond example, that either party would be immediately prepared for the resumption of hostilities. This bloody battle was succeeded by an armistice, in which, without noticing the several stations occupied by the belligerents, it is sufficient to observe, that the river Elbe forms the line of demarcation. It has already, if report may be credited, been extended one month longer, and it is supposed to be preparatory to a general peace, which time alone can determine. The discussions are said to assume an interest deeply affecting the civilized world, and that the question to be decided is, whether the peace is to be general or continental only. If the former is to be the case, probably the fate of this country may await the result—if the latter, perhaps that of England only.

EXPATRIATION.

Any man who will assert that, according to the laws of any of the civilized nations of Europe, (I believe I might go much farther,) a citizen or subject of a country is

permitted to throw off his allegiance to the government of the nation wherein he was born, at his own pleasure—that his native government has no right to recall him, and command his return home—and that he might fight against the nation of his birth, in aid of the nation of his adoption—would assert what he could not prove.

If that be a law of nations, which a great majority of nations have agreed to adopt and put in practice, it is a law of the civilized nations of the world, that natural allegiance cannot be thrown off at the will of the subject.

I agree that, on abstract principles, much might be said in favour of the right of individuals to remove from a country, where their happiness is not promoted, to a country more likely to suit their views. The first law of nature, the great law of self-preservation, dictates to a man to pursue his happiness there, where it can be best promoted. If I become a member of a community, it is with a view of being more happy in that situation than otherwise. If the community of which I am a member, does not afford me the means of reasonable comfort, the consideration between us fails: the end is not answered: there is no quid pro quo. It is nonsense to say the law of the land forbids your removal; for the law of nature commands it. Is a man culpable for escaping from prison?

But there is no contract between individuals and the government, as laid down by judge Ellsworth in the case of captain Williams. A man is born a member of a community, he lives on in that capacity without reflection or consideration. His parents have placed him there. Has government contracted with the infant? No, an infant cannot contract. With the parents of the infant? No, for they had no right to bind their child arrived at years of discretion. With the adult? No, his continuance in the community is a matter of thoughtless necessity; he finds himself there, and there he stays, till some strong motive, founded on the paramount natural right of seeking his own and his family's welfare, induces him to remove. Protection is not the sole consideration, or price, paid for allegiance. The fair and honest price is, the happiness and well-being of the persons from whom government claims allegiance. If the government is so bad as to take away the means of comfortable subsistence, by enormous demands, in the form of taxes, on the earnings of the citizen—if its laws be unjust in their theory, or tyrannical in their

execution, what right has such a government to allegiance?

The remedy pointed out by nature for the evils of such a government is, that men should fly from it to others, where the great duties of all governments are better performed. It is right in itself—that is, it is expedient and desirable, for the good of mankind, that bad governments should be weakened by the want of those citizens whom public misconduct drives away; and that good governments should gain by the accession. All this is so plainly and obviously right and desirable, that it needs no demonstration. Who can gainsay it? Who will pretend that mankind ought to be compelled to remain the subjects of a government that either ignorantly, or wilfully, refuses to promote the happiness of the governed? that allegiance is due to those who furnish every possible motive to their subjects to run away from them?

I have no doubt about the abstract right of the individual to seek comfortable subsistence where he can best find it. Nor have I, on the other hand, any doubt whatever, but the well-known, long-practised, indubitable law of all the civilized countries we know of, forbids this. Governments are also bound by the law of self-preservation, as well as individuals: they cannot be expected to authorize their own destruction. If bad, they ought to be destroyed, but would you have them proclaim aloud, by public heralds, we are a set of rogues or blockheads, go away and leave us! Every government, in common course, and fairly takes for granted, that under its auspices every thing possible is done to promote the happiness of the subject. Therefore, they of course also claim the right of issuing *ne exeat regno*, of recalling their subjects, of confiscating the property of delinquents, of hanging up, as traitors, their own subjects found in arms against them.

That nation, therefore, that holds out inducements and enticements to the subjects of other nations, to leave their domicile of nativity, and become members of the community so tempting them, will be considered by other political communities as contravening a known and established law of nations; and, if quarrels be the consequence, the nation so acting must fight it out.

Our country has so acted. America has held out inducements and temptations to foreigners to come and reside here. Thousands of them have done so: thereby prodigiously adding to the stock of wealth, of

knowledge, of enterprize, and in every possible way to the stock of national prosperity: and now some of us question, whether these foreigners, having embarked in our vessel, at our instigation, under our promises of defence and protection, all their fortunes, ought to be protected or not! Whether, even when, at our call, they are exposing their lives in our defence, they ought to be protected in doing so!

What is it to us, says Mr. Quibble, if these foreigners choose to take upon them inconsistent obligations? It is their own affair; they have gotten into the scrape, let them get out of it.

I see you smile assent, Mr. Quirk, but you are mistaken; it is not *their own* affair, it is our affair: attend, if you please, and reply if you can. We do not hold out to naturalized foreigners a limited, qualified protection, because we do not require from them a limited, qualified allegiance.

We do not say to them, we have nothing to do with your antecedent obligations to your mother country—you shall be protected while you behave well here. We do not grant to them the privileges of a temporary or trading domicile.

We do not say to foreigners, we have nothing to do with the question of the right of expatriation; you must take that risk on yourselves.

No: congress has determined that question, and they are bound by their own determination, deliberately, solemnly, repeatedly made. The laws of the United States require of every naturalized citizen, solemnly to swear, not barely that he shall support and obey our own constitution, but that he shall absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject.

Now, in requiring this, we assert *our* right to require, and *his* right to do this. We have, therefore, as between ourselves and naturalized citizens, solemnly and deliberately determined and set at rest the great question of expatriation, and affirmed the right. We act upon it ourselves, and encourage every foreigner to act upon it. When the hour of danger comes, and at our call to arms the naturalized citizen flies to the defence of his adopted country, is *that* the time for us to adopt the language of our enemy, and to say, you have acted under a dubious right—we cannot protect you. Go

and be hanged as a traitor, if you will not run away.—We have used you to the utmost, and we cast you off! Fie upon it! fie upon it!

AN AMERICAN.

NAVAL CHALLENGES.

I wish, Messrs. Editors, to submit to your consideration some observations on a subject vitally interesting to the character of our navy. Unless a precise and definite explanation is given on this point, the probability is, that in one year, if the war continue so long, we shall not have a single frigate, brig, or sloop of war in the service of the country. I mean definitely this, the impropriety of our nautical commanders either giving or accepting private challenges. The terms on which the nation entered into this controversy, and to obtain which we are now to fight, have been solemnly announced by the president to congress, and that body have sanctioned and adopted them by their own resolutions. In no instance has it been discovered that the private or individual honour of our naval officers has been the cause why we have appealed to arms. Our naval officers accept of their commissions, not to avenge a personal quarrel, but to do our enemies the greatest injury in their power, to husband their strength, that they may strike the most effective blow. If this system of warfare is renewed, it is easy to calculate on what the consequences will be. Our navy, as opposed to that of our enemies, is as a drop to the ocean. What can our few frigates expect to do while opposed to a force so vastly superior? Why, undoubtedly, to embrace every favourable moment to annoy the enemy as much as is in our power. But, in opposition to this, what is now done? The frigate awaits a private challenge, and then sails. The consequence, we will say, is victorious. But this victor frigate is compelled to put into our ports and repair, and is probably as much injured as her opponent. Suppose that the vanquished frigate is sunk, as in the case of the *Java*, or burnt, as in the case of the *Guemiere*; here is no addition to our force, and but a trifling and inconsiderable loss to the enemy, if we consider the immensity of her maritime force. Then the conquering frigate has to put into port for repairs, and at the very moment that she is fit for service, she is called out to fight the private duel again. We will suppose now that she is successful, and that she brings

her enemy into port, which, considering the number and force of the blockading squadron, is highly improbable; then, so far as regards effective hostility, we have, in two battles, sunk one frigate and gained another. Two chances, therefore, are seen on the most favourable hypothesis. The frigate which has thus destroyed one ship and captured another must put into port to repair before she can venture on another service. But we must not calculate solely on this; there is a probability that this vessel may be lost. The injury to us, in the diminished state of our navy, is irreparable: we must capture another with our few remaining force, or we must wait the tardy and slow process of building a vessel, before this loss is made up. In the mean time we are exposed to the depredations of an enemy whose powerful force blockades all our harbours, and we lose all opportunity of retaliating the injury. A frigate, ready for sea, must not, according to this new mode of warfare, decline any challenge from a vessel of equal force blockading our harbours, and is thus kept, by the very terms of the combat, from doing essential injury to the enemy. She must not sail and strike an effectual blow, but lie in port, while the merchandize of our foe escapes, and wait a private challenge to come out. In this way, while our own commerce suffers from the blockading squadron, the British commerce is always secure.

Now, Messrs. Editors, if the British will meet us on equal terms; if they will agree to pick out from their fleet a number equal to ours, and, with an equal number of men, agree to decide the whole controversy between the two countries by the result of such an engagement, I have no sort of objection. X.

MILITIA.

I hope, Messrs. Editors, you will excuse a correspondent who ventures to reply to some observations which appeared in the first number of the *Messenger*. The question is an important one, and involves the principle, "Whether it is, in all cases, in the power of the president, at his own sovereign will and pleasure (allow, if you please, a declaration of war to help him on), to order out the militia of one state to suppress insurrection or to repel invasion in another." If this principle be admitted, then it is in the power of the president, or, if you please, of congress, to order every man in the United States who is bound to

do military duty, to be an absolute slave. He may be compelled to follow the route of the Columbia, and to defend the coasts of the Pacific from an invasion, provided congress or the president think proper to denominate the appearance of a British frigate on that desert and inhospitable coast an invasion. The president of the United States has then a right, under the paltry pretext of an invasion, if he is appointed the exclusive judge, to call upon the militia when and where he pleases, and his power does not differ from Bonaparte's. He is entitled to use the same conscriptive authority: he may call his hand-cuffed volunteers, the militia, and urge that he has not violated the constitution in exercising such a prerogative. If the president has indeed this power, he is an absolute despot, and may, at his will, by declaring any and every part of the United States in a state of insurrection, make every man liable to do duty as a conscript. What is the unavoidable tendency of such a power? Why that the president may put the whole United States under military law, supersede the trial by jury, and, in fact, by the very constitution destined to protect our rights, make himself an absolute despot. The writer contends that in these cases there is to be no check on the president's word; the militia of every state are to answer all the purposes of a standing army. I will venture to assert that if the president has such power, there is no need of a standing army. If we are to be told that the president, when a state is invaded, is a better judge than the executive of that state, and instead of calling on her citizens to suppress such an insurrection, can pour all the militia of the United States to that point, then it depends on three words of this magistrate for us to be informed whether we are governed by civil or by military law. The trial by jury and the privilege of habeas corpus this magistrate may suspend when and how he pleases. The following is an extract from the constitution of Massachusetts:

"The governor of this commonwealth, for the time being, shall be the commander in chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power, by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise and govern the militia and navy; and, for the special defence and safety of the commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inha-

bitants thereof; and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repel, resist, expel, and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this commonwealth; and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this commonwealth; and to use and exercise over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion (declared by the legislature to exist), as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons (with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this commonwealth; and that the governor be entrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain general, and commander in chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise. *Provided*, That the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court, except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access."

The magistrate is under the solemn obligation of an oath to preserve this law, therefore he cannot, without a violation of this engagement, suffer the militia to depart from the limits of the state, unless by their own consent, or that of the legislature. If the president, on the bare ground that the United States are invaded, can compel this magistrate to order out the militia, without their assent, or that of the legislature, there is an end of this article in the constitution. I am now pressed with a variety of supposable cases, to which I have one plain answer to give, that *arguments ab inconvenienti can in no case alter a positive law*. They are in some instances arguments for amending the law, but they

cannot be extended further. It is perfectly plain to me, that if, on the promulgation of any law, a case of supposable hardship will alter the nature of its provisions, no law can possibly exist.

After all, what are these cases? Why of insurrections that happen in other states. If the militia refuse this duty, congress are empowered to raise an army, over which the president is the exclusive commander. Here he can exercise an undoubted constitutional right; but if a militia is thus to be confounded with a standing army, there is no security for life, liberty, or property but the president's own will.

ANOTHER AMERICAN.

COAL MINE IN BERKS COUNTY.

The following particulars are extracted from a letter now in possession of a gentleman in this city, and received by him within the last few days, from a respectable landholder in the county of Berks.

One certain result of the present contest with England will be an extension of our domestic manufactures. Necessity will enforce exertion—exertion will produce habits, and from those habits, however narrow their sphere of operation at first, a spirit of enterprize will arise, which will end in our becoming a manufacturing people. Our advantages are, in some respects great, and only require, first, nursing, and then ample liberal encouragement. I look yet to see other Sheffields, Birminghams, and Manchesters seated on the banks of the Schuylkill. Were that river navigable, (and to commercial and manufacturing effect it might be easily and cheaply made so,) progress could be made during the war, considerably to diminish the necessity of returning to importations from England.

I am led to this, by a discovery lately made on the banks of the Schuylkill, about ninety-six miles from Philadelphia, of an extensive mine of that invaluable article to manufacturers, STONE-COAL. Some Europeans who have seen it, say that it equals, in heat and durability, the coal of Kilkenny, so renowned in both islands for its excellence. On trial it is found more durable than the Virginia coal, in the proportion of more than two to one, and the heat is more intense in a still greater proportion. Mr. Samuel Wood, of the Reading bank, is proprietor of the soil on the banks of the river, where the coal lies so handy as to be thrown from the mine into boats. But the

vein extends into the country, no one can tell how far.—Centuries cannot exhaust it.

In one point of view it may be fortunate for Philadelphia, in which city the price of wood must soon be inordinately high. The river could be easily made navigable for arks at least: that done, the city might be supplied with coal, at such a rate as to diminish the cost of fuel to a rate equal to two dollars and a half, or at most three dollars a cord for wood; and what would be still better, it would secure you from the uncertainty of supply, and the fluctuations in price, which now render the single demand of firing more troublesome and mortifying, as well as expensive, than any other of your domestic expenditures. Why do not some public-spirited men endeavour to set on foot a scheme for rendering this river navigable, and open to your city and your trade the natural wealth of this opulent region?

MUNGO PARK,

OR SOME OTHER EUROPEAN TRAVELLER,
IN THE INTERIOR OF ABYSSYNIA.

From the Bombay Courier, June 27, 1812.

Intelligence has, within the last fifteen months, been repeatedly received of the existence of some European traveller, in the interior of Africa. From the description given of him, we are inclined to think it may be MUNGO PARK, or, possibly, Mr. HORNEMANN, who has not been heard of for several years. Captain Rudland, late resident at Mecca, spoke with a person who asserted, that in the month of March, 1803, he had seen, in Abyssinia, but in what part we have not yet learned, an European, whose description, we understand, answers to that of MUNGO PARK. The account transmitted by captain Rudland is as follows:—

A Mahometan merchant, from Gondar, by name Abdoola, arrived at Antalow, in February last, the residence of Ras Welletta Sallasse, governor of the province of Tigre, who informed Mr. Coffin and Mr. Pearce, (two Englishmen residing there under the Ras's protection,) that about three months before, he saw a strange white man, at a large town beyond the province of Walkayte, inhabited by the Pagan Calla, who informed him he was then learning the language, that *he had come from the west*, and was bending his course to the east of Mecca. He appeared in the dress of the country: he spoke Arabic, and asked Abdoola if he could speak English—the lat-

ter answered he could not, but that he understood Arabic, Tigre, and Ambara.

Abdoola had intercourse with this stranger for two months during his stay in those parts, and was sure that he was not a native of the country, from the circumstance of his constantly looking at the moon and counting the stars when visible.

He supposed his age to be fifty; his beard was of a light red colour; he had no hair upon the crown of his head; his manners and dress were the same as those of the people of the country; he lived in a common hut, chiefly by himself, and, at times, seemed neglected and treated indifferently, though he generally took his food with the principal people.

This stranger further wished to know from the Mahometan merchant, the distance from the place in which he then resided to Efat or Condar, who told him it was three months' journey from Fofla. He then said, that he should endeavour soon to make his way to one or other of those places.

Messrs. Pearce and Coffin offered the merchant 150 dollars (all the money they possessed), to return to the place the white man was detained at, and either bring him, or a letter from him; but, being engaged in his commercial affairs, he declined accepting this offer, and said, that as he was going to the markets in Efat and Shoa, it might be two years before he visited the west country and Tombuctoo again.

Messrs. Coffin and Pearce felt so much interest on account of the report of this man (whom the Rass had known for many years as a respectable trader, and who could have had no motive for making a false statement on the present occasion), that they solicited to proceed to the province of Walkayte, in quest of the supposed stranger; but the Rass objected to it. He thought the risk of the journey too great for them to undertake; besides, he had promised his friend, Mr. Salt, to take care of both of them, and would not suffer either to be exposed to a danger which he did not undergo himself.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Extract of a despatch from his excellency the field-marshal, duke of Vittoria (Wellington), dated from his head-quarters, Lezaca, 19th July, to his excellency Seigneur Don Miquel Pereira Forjaz.

We raised a battery of four pieces of 18 against a convent, distant 600 yards from the works of the place of St. Sebastians, which the enemy had

fortified, and defended with a strong garrison. This battery commenced its fire on the morning of the 15th, with such effect, and caused such ruin to the convent, that the lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham ordered that both this edifice and the redoubt which protected his left flank should be taken by assault on the 17th. I have not yet received the details of this operation, which was happily executed, and from which result our troops posted themselves in the convent, and in a village lower down, near to it, which the French had burnt.

General Mina writes to me, under date of the 12th instant, that general Duran had joined him near Saragoza; that he attacked general Paris on the 3d (who some time ago commanded a division in this part of Arragon); that general Paris retired on the night of the 9th, leaving a garrison in redoubt, near Saragoza; that general Mina left general Duran to attack it, whilst he, with his division, and the cavalry of Don Julian Sanches, followed the enemy; that he had taken a considerable number of prisoners and baggage, and on the 11th a convoy.

It is impossible to praise too much the activity, intelligence, and bravery with which these operations have been conducted.

I have since heard that general Paris arrived at Jaca on the 14th, taking with him the garrison of Ayerre, Huesca, &c. and that he was on his retreat towards France.

Marshal Suchet evacuated the city of Valentia on the 5th instant, and general Elio, at the head of the second army, entered it the 7th.—Lord William Bentinck writes to me from St. Phillippe, under date of the 7th, that he expected to arrive at Valentia on the 10th.

I have not learnt that Marshal Suchet has passed Castillon de la Planna on his retreat; but he has withdrawn the garrison from Segouev; and, as I am informed, general Savoroli blew up the fort of Alcanize, on the — instant, [*This date is left blank in the original*] retiring through the Caspe, on the way to Mequinenza.

—
Letter from general Rey, commanding in St. Sebastians, to his excellency the minister of war, dated the 25th July.

MY LORD,

On the 22d, the English general sent to me a flag of truce, which I refused to receive; the breach was then practicable.

On the 23d and 24th, the enemy continued their fire from 30 pieces of cannon, and destroyed the fronts of the houses from Zuriola to St. Elmo, and opened fresh breaches. Since the 22d, they had set on fire the city in different places, and continued the conflagration, by throwing bombs and grenades; the city had already suffered much.

This morning, at 4 o'clock, the enemy availed themselves of the conduit of water from the fountain of the city, to establish a mine, with which they blew up the *place d'armes*, near the covered way; at this signal his attacking columns put themselves in motion. On every side the enemy was received vigorously; every man who mounted the breach was either killed or wounded; the columns which spread themselves in the covered

way were driven out. The feats of arms does the greatest honour to the brave garrison of St. Sebastians; and, in my first report, I shall make mention of the names of the individuals who have distinguished themselves.

I estimate the loss of the English at from 14 to 1500 men, either in the breaches or in the covered way, or by the fire of our artillery, and the hand grenades thrown at them near the bastion of St. Jehn, and at the approach of the breaches.

The English general demanded of me permission to bury his dead. I granted one hour, and took into the city 58 wounded, amongst whom 13 officers, besides 237 prisoners. The enemy carried off his wounded who were more remote from the walls. The prisoners inform us that the enemy had 50 officers killed, including the commander of the attacking column.

The duke of Dalmatia has done me the honour to inform me, that he should move in order to raise the blockade of this place, as well as of Pampeluna.

(Signed) REY.

Copy of a letter from the duke of Dalmatia to his excellency the minister of war.

Camp, on the heights of Altabisca, 25th July, 1813.—11 o'clock at night.

MY LORD,

I this day attacked the right of the enemy. We drove them from a very strong position, in front of the defile of Altabisca; a heavy fog surprised us at 3 o'clock, at the moment we were pursuing the enemy, and prevented us from attacking the plain of Altabisca. To-morrow we shall be able to effect this. We have only taken 200 prisoners, but the English have suffered much. (Signed)

The Duc de DALMATIA.

From the same to the same.

Linscoin, 26th July, 1813,
11 o'clock at night.

MY LORD,

At day-break I put the troops on their march; the divisions of the left, commanded by general Clausel, followed by the route of Pampeluna. The advanced guard drove the enemy to the heights, in front of Zubirac, where he rallied. The difficulties of the road, and a heavy fog, retarded our march, and it was late when the head of our column seized the height, in front of Linscoin and Erro; but I did not think proper, this evening, to attack the enemy's position, which was guarded by 10,000 English, and 5,000 Spaniards, with artillery.

General count Reille, after having forced the position of Lindus, was to manœuvre by his right, to seize the passes which led into the valley of Bastan; and thus oblige the enemy to retire, which would give count Erlon an opportunity to *debouche*. This morning, at 10 o'clock, the guides were unwilling to conduct him in this direction, the fog not permitting any thing to be seen at ten paces distance; they consequently feared that the column might be led down a precipice, all which determined count Reille to join the left at

Espinal. To-morrow he will form the attacking column on the left, should the enemy maintain his position.

Count Erlon writes me, that according to my orders, the central divisions attacked and carried the strong position of colonel de Mays, against a vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy. After this defeat, the enemy divided his troops into two columns, one of which descended the valley of Bastan, the other took the road to Echasar.

The English sustained a heavy loss in this action, and we have taken eight pieces of cannon. They suffered an equal loss in the engagement with count Reille; the 10th regiment was nearly destroyed, having been charged with the bayonet. Many officers were killed, and we have taken a great number of prisoners.

I have never seen the troops in a better disposition, nor manifest more ardour. The national guards of Landes and of the lower Pyrenees, and the companies of mountaineers whom I have employed on the frontier, have rivalled the regular troops in zeal and ardour.

(Signed) The Duc de DALMATIA.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, July 22.

This being the last day of the session, his royal highness, the prince regent, came down to the house in great state, for the purpose of proroguing parliament with a speech from the throne: The side benches were occupied by a large assemblage of ladies of the first distinction; among the numerous spectators were the Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese ambassadors.—The commons having appeared at the bar, his royal highness delivered, from the throne, the following

SPEECH :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot release you from your attendance in parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

The attention which you have paid to the public interests, in the course of the session, demands my warmest acknowledgments.

The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the campaign in the Peninsula—the consummate skill and ability displayed by field marshal the marquis of Wellington, in the progress of these operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria; and the valour and intrepidity by which his majesty's forces, and those of his allies, have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole nation. Whilst these operations have added new lustre to the British arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the Peninsula from the tyranny and oppression of France, and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy which has induced you, under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious contest.

The entire failure of the French ruler in his designs against the Russian empire, and the destruction of the French army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian forces, since joined by those of Prussia, to

the banks of the Elbe. And though, upon the renewal of the contest, the allied armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the enemy, their conduct, during a series of severe and sanguinary conflicts, has nobly upheld their military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that there exists between me and the courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert; and I trust I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.

I regret the continuance of the war with the United States of America.

My desire to re-establish between the two countries those friendly relations, so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year. It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the national debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation; whilst, at the same time, it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the war, with the least practicable addition to the public burthens.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I entirely approve of the arrangements which you have made for the government of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of the British commerce in that part of the world. They appear to have been wisely framed, with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved, in its essential parts, that system of government which experience has proved to be not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain; and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom in general, a participation in the commerce of countries within the limits of the East India Company's charter, which will, I doubt not, have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, and of increasing and improving the trade and navigation of his majesty's dominions.

The tried and affectionate loyalty of his majesty's people, the constancy which they have displayed, during this long and arduous war, and the patience with which they have sustained the burthens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions under so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that constitution, which it is the first object of my life to maintain.

In the success which has recently attended his majesty's arms, I acknowledge, with devout gratitude, the hand of Divine Providence; the use I desire to make of these and of all other advantages, is to promote and secure the welfare of his majesty's people; and I cannot more decidedly

evince this disposition than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands, in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my allies, of a secure and honourable peace.

Then the lord chancellor, by the prince regent's command, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is the command of his royal highness, the prince regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, that this parliament be prorogued to Monday, the 23d day of August next, to be then here holden, and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday, the 23d day of August next.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Schooner Ariel, Put-in Bay,
13th September, 1813.

SIR,

In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this Lake. I have now the honour to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of 10th inst. at sun rise, they were discovered from Put-in Bay, when I lay at anchor, with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S. W. and stood for them. At 10 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward: formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before twelve the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and it being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow, for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away, she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours within cannon distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of lieutenant Yarnall, who I was convinced, from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honour of the flag. At half past two the wind springing up, captain Elliot was enabled to bring his vessel the Niagara gallantly into close action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a show of resistance, would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 45 minutes past two the signal was made for "close action." The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig,

giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schooner and a sloop, from the larboard side, at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and cannister distance, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schooner, surrendered, a schooner and sloop making a vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American officers and seamen. Lt. Yarnall, first of the Lawrence, although several times wounded, refused to quit the deck. Midshipman Forest (doing duty as lieutenant) and sailing master Taylor, were of great assistance to me. I have great pain in stating to you the death of lieutenant Brook of the marines, and Midshipman Laub, both of the Lawrence, and Midshipman John Clark of the Scorpion: they were valuable and promising officers. Mr. Hambleton, purser, who volunteered his services on deck, was severely wounded late in the action. Midshipmen Claxton and Swartwout of the Lawrence, were severely wounded. On board the Niagara lieutenant Smith and Edwards, and midshipman Webster (doing duty as sailing master) behaved in a very handsome manner. Capt. Brevoort of the army, who acted as a volunteer in the capacity of a marine officer on board that vessel, is an excellent and brave officer, and with his musketry did great execution. Lieutenant Turner, commanding the Caledonia, brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations may be relied on. The Ariel, lieutenant Parker, and Scorpion, sailing master Champion, were enabled to get early into the action, and were of great service. Captain Elliot speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Magrath, purser, who had been dispatched in a boat on service previous to my getting on board the Niagara; and, being a seaman, since the action has rendered essential service in taking charge of one of the prizes. Of captain Elliot, already so well known to the government, it would be almost superfluous to speak. In this action he evinced his characteristic bravery and judgment, and, since the close of the action, has given me the most able and essential assistance.

I have the honour to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, together with a statement of the relative force of the squadrons. The captain and first lieutenant of the Queen Charlotte, and first lieutenant of the Detroit, were killed. Captain Barclay, senior officer, and commander of the Lady Prevost, were severely wounded. The commander of the Hunter and Chippeway slightly wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded, I have not yet been able to ascertain; it must however have been very great.

Very respectfully, I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.

The hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Perry.

U. S. schooner Ariel, Put-in-Bay,
13th Sept. 1813.

Sir—I have caused the prisoners taken on the 10th inst. to be landed at Sandusky, and have re-

quested Gen. Harrison to have them marched to Chillicothe, and their wait until your pleasure shall be known respecting them.

The Lawrence has been so entirely cut up, it is absolutely necessary she should go into a safe harbor. I have therefore directed lieutenant Yarnall to proceed to Erie in her, with the wounded of the fleet, and dismantle and get her over the bar as soon as possible.

The two ships in a heavy sea this day at anchor lost their masts, being much injured in the action. I shall haul them into the inner bay at this place, and moor them for the present. The Detroit is a remarkably fine ship, sails well, and is very strongly built. The Queen Charlotte is a much superior vessel to what was represented. The Lady Prevost is a large fine schooner.

I also beg your instructions respecting the wounded. I am satisfied, sir, that whatever steps I might take governed by humanity would meet your approbation. Under this impression, I have taken upon myself to promise captain Barclay, who is very dangerously wounded, that he shall be landed as near Lake Ontario as possible, and I had no doubt you would allow me to parole him. He is under the impression that nothing but leaving this part of the country will save his life. There is also a number of Canadians among the prisoners, many who have families.

I have the honour to be, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant, O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Statement of the force of the British Squadron.

Ship Detroit	19 guns—1 on pivot and 2 howitzers.
Queen Charlotte	17 do 1 do
Schr. Lady Prevost	13 do 1 do
Brig Hunter	10 do
Sloop Little Belt	3 do
Schr. Chippeway	1 do and 2 swivels
	—
	63 guns.

Note—The Detroit is a new ship, very strongly built, and mounts long 24's, 18's, and 12's.

Statement of the force of the United States' Squadron.

Brig Lawrence	20 guns
Niagara	20 do
Caledonia	3 do
Schr. Ariel	4 do (1 burst early in the action.)
Scorpion	2 do
Somers	2 do and 2 swivels.
Sloop Trippe	1 do
Schr. Tigress	1 do
Porcupine	1 do
	—
	54 guns.

The exact number of the enemy's force has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe that it exceeded ours by nearly one hundred men.

List of killed and wounded on board the United States squadron under command of C. H. Perry, Esq. in the action of the 10th September, 1813, viz.

On board the Lawrence.
KILLED.

John Brooks, Lieutenant Marines
Henry Laub, Midshipman

Christian Mayhew, Qr. Master
Seamen and Marines,

	Killed	Wounded	Total
19 Lawrence	22	61	83
— Niagara	2	25	27
22 Caledonia		3	3
Somers		2	2
Ariel	1	3	4
Trippe		2	2
Scorpion	2		2
	27	96	123

WOUNDED.

John J. Yarnall, First Lieut. slightly
Dulaney Forest, Second do do
Wm N Taylor, Sailing Master, do
Samuel Humbleton, Purser, severely
Thomas Claxton, Midshipman, do
Augustus Swartwout, do do
Jonas Stone, Carpenter, slightly
William C. Keen, Master at Arms, slightly
Francis Mason, qr. master, severely
John Newen, do do do
Joseph Lewis, do do slightly
Ezekiel Fowler, do do
John E. Brown, qr. gunner, severely
William Johnson, boatswain's mate, severely
James Helan, do do slightly
George Cornell, carpenter's mate, slightly
Thomas Hammond, armourer do.
Seamen and Marines

S. HAMBLETON, Purser.
O. H. PERRY,
Captain and Senior Officer.

[On the morning of the action the sick list of the Lawrence contained thirty-one unfit for duty.]

On board the Niagara.

KILLED.

Seamen and Marines

WOUNDED.

John J. Edwards, Lieutenant
John C. Cummings, Midshipman
Seamen and Marines,

[On the morning of the action the sick list of the Niagara contained twenty-eight unfit for duty.]

On board the Caledonia.

WOUNDED.

Seamen and Marines, slightly

On board the Somers.

WOUNDED.

Seamen and Marines,

On board the Ariel.

KILLED.

John White, boatswain's mate

WOUNDED.

Seamen, Marines, and Landsmen,

On board the Trippe.

WOUNDED.

Isaac Green, soldier 26th Regt. badly
John Nailes, do 17th slightly

On board the Porcupine.

None killed or wounded.

On board the Scorpion.

KILLED.

John Clark, Midshipman
John Sylhamamer, landsman

On board the Tigress.
None killed or wounded.

RECAPITULATION.

[Two days previous to the action fifty-seven men unfit for service in the small vessels.]

Extract of a letter from Commodore Isaac Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sept. 13, 1813. On board the U. S. ship Gen. Pike, off Duck Island.

Sir, On the 7th at day light, the enemy's fleet was discovered close in with Niagara river, wind from the southward. Made the signal, and weighed with the fleet (prepared for action), and stood out of the river after him; he immediately made all sail to the northward. We made sail in chase with our heavy schrs. in tow, and have continued the chase all round the Lake night and day until yesterday morning, when he succeeded in getting into Amherst Bay, which is so little known to our pilots, and said to be full of shoals, that they are not willing to take me in there. I shall however (unless driven from my station by a gale of wind) endeavour to watch him so close as to prevent his getting out upon the Lake.

During our long chase we frequently got within from one to two miles of the enemy, but our heavy sailing schrs. prevented our closing with him, until the 11th, off Genessee river, we carried a breeze with us while he lay becalmed within about 3-4 of a mile of him, when he took the breeze, and we had a running fight of 3 and a half hours, but by his superior sailing he escaped me and run into Amherst Bay yesterday morning.—In the course of our chase on the 11th, I got several broadsides from this ship upon the enemy, which must have done him considerable injury, as many of the shot were seen to strike him, and people were observed over the side plugging shot holes. A few shot struck our hull and a little rigging was cut, but nothing of importance—not a man was hurt.

I was much disappointed that Sir James refused to fight me, as he was so much superior in point of force, both in guns and men—having upwards of 20 guns more than we have, and heaves a greater weight of shot.

This ship, the Madison, and Sylph have each a schooner constantly in tow, yet the others cannot sail as fast as the enemy's squadron, which gives him decidedly the advantage, and puts it in his power to engage me when and how he chuses.

I have the honour to be, &c

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. schooner Ariel, off Portage River,
September 20th, 1813.

SIR,—Since I last did myself the honour of

writing you, the vessels under my command have been employed in moving the army from the camps at Portage River and fort Meigs to Put-in-Bay. A considerable body of troops have already arrived at that place. General Cass, commanding at the bay, mentioned to me a few moments before I left him this morning, that a man had arrived from Detroit, who reported that the Indians had burnt that place. The general had not seen the man; two of his officers conversed with him.

Very respectfully, I have the honour to be, &c.
O. H. PERRY.

Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Isaac Hull, esq. commanding naval officer on the station east of Portsmouth, (N. H.)

U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth,
14th September, 1813.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you, by the mail, the flags of the late British brig Boxer, which were nailed to her mast-heads at the time she engaged and was captured by the United States' brig Enterprize.

Great as the pleasure is that I derive from performing this part of my duty, I need not tell you how different my feelings would have been, could the gallant Burrows have had this honour.

He went into action most gallantly, and the difference of injury done the two vessels proves how nobly he fought.

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

ISAAC HULL.

Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Thos. Macdonough, esq. commanding the United States' naval forces on lake Champlain.

United States' Sloop President,
near Plattsburg, Sept. 9th, 1813.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I arrived here yesterday from near the lines, having sailed from Burlington on the 6th instant, with an intention to fall in with the enemy, who were then near this place; having proceeded to within a short distance of the lines, I received information that they were at anchor there: soon after, they weighed and stood to the northward out of the lake—thus, if not acknowledging our ascendancy on the lake, evincing an unwillingness (although they had the advantage of situation, owing to the narrowness of the channel in which their galleys could work, when we should want room) to determine it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOS. MACDONOUGH.

Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

MISSION OF THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

There is a great difference of opinion, amongst persons of all parties, with respect to the propriety of this mission; and, as is usual in all similar cases, in which party

purposes are concerned, there appears to be on both sides more clamour than reason, and each praises or abuses in an excess which is equally distant from what is just. It is partly in the character of the times, that we cannot view these questions with suitable moderation. Happily, however, there are writers, and there are even political actors, who, having no immediate interest, or no immediate personal prejudice, can correct the extravagancies of both sides, and effect a real and solid service by undeceiving the public.

The very circumstance of England being required to send a negotiator, is to us a convincing proof, that the allies neither expect, nor perhaps wish, that this congress will terminate pacifically. England has it in her power to throw in insurmountable obstacles. It is totally impossible to come to any agreement upon the questions and interests in which the British cabinet is concerned. They are irreconcilable with what France has established as her fundamental policy. The first principle of France is, that England shall divest herself, or shall be divested by others, of her pretensions to naval dominion; and of those claims and exercises of rights founded upon the nature of her maritime superiority. But it is equally the principle of England, that the existence of her fleet, that is to say, of her defensive strength, requires the exercise of these rights, and that without them she would be unable to reap the advantages of this arm of defence. This is, in brief words, the foundation of our claim to the rights of search, colonial blockade, and overhauling crews and goods. Our navy is the principal arm of strength, and our means of defence. It is an interest, therefore, of self-defence to keep it up, and these rights are all of them essentially requisite either for such maintenance, or to reap its due effect.

What we would infer from these premises is, briefly, that England can never surrender up these claims, and that France will make no peace without such concessions; and, therefore, that nothing can be expected from a congress in which England is to have a principal voice.

With respect to the earl of Aberdeen personally, no one, we believe, pretends to know any thing in favour or in disproof of his talents; and as every man of suitable education must be presumed to be fitted for ordinary and general business, to make a claim, assign its reasons, and to represent his sovereign, it is a matter of can-

dour, in the absence of all direct contradiction, to presume that the earl of Aberdeen is of sufficient ability. [*Bell's W. Mess.*]

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Intelligencer.

LOAN OF 7,500,000 DOLLARS.

On Saturday last, being the day fixed for receiving proposals for the loan of 7,500,000 dollars, authorized by an act of the last session of congress, proposals for more than twelve millions and a half of dollars were offered to the secretary of the treasury. The loan was taken at 88 dollars 25 cents in money for 100 in stock, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. The privilege of prompt payment for the latter instalments not being given to the lenders in this loan, a measure which subjects the treasury to pay interest on the money before it is wanted, the terms are one per cent. better to the government, than those on which the loan of 16 millions was contracted for six months since.

Hernani, July 13.

The head quarters of lord Wellington are here. The siege of the citadel and place of St. Sebastian, in Biscay, is formed. The first lines are constructed, and, when operations are begun, we hope the place will surrender shortly, and make us masters of this important post. The 4th and 10th brigades, which entered into a province of France, took 2000 head of cattle, but lord Wellington commanded they should be restored to their owners.

Lexington (K.), Sept. 11.

Governor Shelby arrived at Newport on the 31st ult. accompanied by general John Adair, his aid-de-camp. The number of volunteers that have passed through that place, to join the north western army, amount to between 4 and 5000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The poetical works of lord Byron, comprising Poems, original and translated, (now first published in this country) and English Bards, and Scotch Reviewers.

Seamanship, both in Theory and Practice. To which is added an Essay on Naval Tactics and Signals, &c.

The Works of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, volume sixth.

An Appeal to the Nations of Europe against the Continental System: published by authority of Bernadotte, in March, 1813. By Madam De Staël Holstein.

Rose and Emily; or Sketches of Youth, by Mrs. Roberts.

The Bridal of Triermain; or the Vale of St. John, a poem. Said to be written by William Erskine, esq.

The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle, a Tale of Havre de Grace. Supposed to be written by Walter Scott, esq.

Jokeyby; a burlesque on Rokeby, a poem, in six cantos. By an amateur of fashion.

Intercepted Letters; or, the Two-penny Post-bag; to which is added Trifles, reprinted. By Thomas Brown, the younger.

The Siege of Rochelle; or, the Christian Heroine; a novel. Translated from the French of Mad. de Genlis, by A. C. Dallas.

✍ We shall hereafter, conformably to the terms of the Prospectus, endeavour to furnish the reader with a weekly account of publications, foreign and domestic.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The appearance of this second number of the Messenger has been protracted much beyond the time in which, according to the regular course of such publication, it was reasonable to expect it. At this early stage of the work the intermission will be deemed of little importance. But little though it may be, it demands an apology, or at least ought to be accounted for. To that end we beg leave to say, that the first number was rather considered as experimental, and sent abroad to try the disposition of the public, and to be followed up with customary punctuality, when it received sufficient sanction and support. Short as the time has been since it issued, the reception it has met with enables us now to proceed without any further delay with the second number, which comprehends exactly the matter that would have been comprised in it, if it had been published regularly at the conclusion of the second week. From this time the work will be published as quickly as circumstances will admit, if possible, at the rate of two numbers each week, till the whole shall be brought to its appropriate time, after which the public may rely upon its receiving no further interruption.

✍ The biography of Capt. Burrows will be continued in the next number.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER is published by JOHN CONRAD, No. 30, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, at Five Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually. But, after the expiration of the first six months from the commencement of the publication, subscribers not living in any of the cities or towns in which the publisher shall have an agent, will be required to pay six months in advance. It will be delivered in the city and environs of Philadelphia on the day of publication, and will be carefully put up and regularly forwarded by the first conveyance to distant subscribers.

G. PALMER, PRINTER.

THE
AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

No. 3. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 9, 1813. Vol. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it — WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN.

From the despatches of lord Wellington which will appear in these pages, the public will receive ample confirmation of the reports, which, in our last number, were stated to have reached this country, of the total overthrow and dispersion of the French army on the confines of France and Spain. This event may be considered as an important, though perhaps not decisive crisis in the distempered affairs of Europe, and in which a multitude of the previous indicants and contra-indicants, as physicians term them, will altogether merge and lose their properties in the calculations of future events. Even in common warfare, and in ordinary times, the value of such an event to a belligerent, in the situation of the powers allied against France, would, as a mere military diversion, be immense—to us, it must, from its nature, and our distance from the scene of action, be incalculable: but even to us, limited as is our knowledge, it is sufficiently evident that in the cause now at issue, such an extraordinary accomplishment, at a juncture so critical, must be sensibly felt in every part of Europe. Not one trace of its consequences has yet reached us, even by remote hint—we have before us the bare fact, naked and unaccompanied by speculation, conjecture, or prospective surmise. Nothing, therefore, can afford a fairer subject for speculation of the most interesting kind to the true political philosopher. To a multitude of people it will afford scope for drawing conclusions more indulgent to their wishes than obedient to their reason. To some it will supply food for their hopes—to others it will suggest motives for fear. Time only, however, can develop the result conclusively, but the interim may be employed in a rational investigation of probabilities; and, conceiving it to be not at all foreign to our business, we will endeavour to lend our readers such lights upon the subject as the long and attentive consideration of similar matters, and ultimate investigation of this itself have put in our possession.

In a former number we left the conflict-

ing armies of France, and her allied enemies, on the plains of Saxony, taking advantage of a temporary pause under the armistice, panting for breath after a terrible, hard fought, but indecisive battle, and gazing at each other with no wish to renew the combat; but, with scarcely a hope to avoid it. From a multitude of circumstances attending them it would appear that if on each side, the whole, or nearly the whole, of the collected might of their armies was not in the field, measures had been taken to bring them there as soon as possible. It was the first battle in which that great captain, the emperor of France, had made choice of defensive ground for his operations, and avoiding the plains sought for intrenchments. It was the first time too that he was the first to propose an armistice under such circumstances. Intelligent Americans who had travelled thro' France, doubted the practicability of his drawing any very important reinforcements from its population; and reasoning men, inferring his incapacity to strengthen his armies in Spain, by their being repeatedly subdued by lord Wellington, concluded that the fund from which he had before drawn too lavishly for troops, was so nearly exhausted by intemperate use, that he could not meet his enemies in the south in full force, without weakening too much for his exigencies, his armies in the north.

Pretty much about that time, it will be remembered, he had sent instructions to his commanders in Spain, not to hazard a battle, but to pass the Ebro, and concentrating their forces, to take a strong position between that river and the Pyrenean mountains: a step, evidently, which could only be resorted to for the purposes of delay, to amuse the Peninsula, while he, collecting all his might into one vast and deadly blow, should successfully strike his northern enemies, and bring all his disputes with them, either by treaty or conquest, to a pacific termination. In the mean time he marched from every quarter all the disposable forces, not necessarily employed in garrison, into France. While, on the other side, Russia poured forth its barbarous hosts—Prussia organized its levy *en masse*; and Sweden was put in motion by the influence and gold

of Great Britain to mingle in the mass. The renewal of the armistice, and the talk of peace, was used but as an instrument for increasing the means of havock on both sides.

The talents and activity of lord Wellington, backed by continental reinforcements, frustrated the policy of the emperor; and the Ebro, which had been prescribed as the limits of his lordship's operations, was soon found running at his rear. Intelligence reached the emperor that his armies were driven to the foot of the mountains, and pointed out to him the necessity of adopting some preventive expedient, to keep the enemy employed, for a time, in Spain. The passes of the Pyrenees suggested themselves as still defensible, by such a force as might be collected from the interior. Accordingly marshal Soult was selected for the service; and he, being appointed lieutenant de l'empereur, and commander in chief of the French armies in Spain, and the southern provinces of France, took, on the 13th of July, the command of the army, which was joined by the forces that had, under general Clausel, escaped out of Spain. But, contrary to his expectation, the allied army was already posted in the passes of the mountains.

With ability correspondent to his very high military renown, and an obstinacy of valour proportioned to the magnitude of the stake, and his zeal and loyalty to his sovereign, marshal Soult attacked the allied forces in their different positions, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th. In some of those he had a temporary success; but, the allies were ultimately still more completely triumphant than they had been in any antecedent victory. Nor could the science, the genius, and the valour of the marshal avail. Though he did all that could be done, a repetition of discomfitures so discouraged those of his troops who escaped the carnage, that they refused, it is said, to charge, though he endeavoured to lead them on himself. These affairs terminated in the total expulsion of the French from that part of Spain. And thus the south of France has been thrown open to the allies.

Among the numerous assertions which have appeared in the British newspapers, one has been frequently repeated, and pertinaciously adhered to, without gaining any credit. The south of France, they said, was in a state of hidden insurrection. The truth of that report now stands a chance of being fairly tested.

But, putting that entirely out of the ques-

tion, the incursion of the allied army upon the French territories, while there exists there no army sufficiently numerous to oppose them, will, no doubt, have had a great and potent effect upon the operations in the north. In such a state of things the emperor of France will, we should imagine, have found it impossible to await, with a continuation of the armistice, the slow process of negotiation, or to withhold, from the exigencies of his affairs in the south, the aid of his own immediate presence, with a large portion of his army. The question is now with him, not whether he shall put his interests in Germany to hazard, in order to retain his footing in Spain, but whether he shall leave France open to the incursions of a powerful and ferocious enemy, and to the traitorous practices with that enemy of the discontented, and the corrupt, of his own subjects, among whom there are, no doubt, some, though we believe they may be comparatively but few, prompt to join the standard of rebellion against his authority, by whomsoever raised.

It is on these grounds, not on the rumours for some time on the wing, that we are unalterably of opinion that the emperor Napoleon has broken up the armistice, and made a gigantic blow to disengage himself, in part at least, from the Russian confederacy, or that, in order to save France, he has made concessions conclusive, as to peace. In the former case, a victory short of the annihilation of the confederacy against him, and its forces, would scarcely answer his purpose; for, while they can keep up a power of sufficient magnitude to occupy him and his forces there, the more vulnerable and dangerous part of his dominions will remain unprotected—an easy prey to hostile armies, which will, in all probability, be the more unsparingly reinforced on account of lord Wellington's use of them, and, with opposition from the minority in parliament, decreased in proportion to the plausibility of the promises he may hold out of advantage from his future operations. At the close of his battles with marshal Soult, the army under his command is said to have amounted to 175,000 men.

That it is lord Wellington's design to establish a position in France, is evident from a variety of circumstances. In his order of the day of the 9th of July, he distinctly intimates to his army a change of country, and, on that ground, an injunction to increased vigilance and alacrity, and stricter discipline. He warns them against the indulgence of a spirit of re-

venge for their injuries, a spirit which he reprobates as criminal and cowardly; and, in order to deter them from similar excesses, he reminds them that it was by their rapacity, robbery, exactions, and cruelty that the French had lost their footing in Spain: and, in addition to this, he discounances the practice of plunder by ordering the restoration of property.

These acts are in themselves magnanimous and honourable, and we can readily believe Wellington capable of such things. But, to us they appear to be founded not a little in sound policy, with a view to impress the French people with some degree of confidence in his justice, and relieve them from the fears they would naturally entertain of an invading soldiery.

DOMESTIC.

The chief impediments to our military operations, in the north-west, being happily removed by the victory obtained over the British fleet, in lake Erie, general Harrison has lost not a moment in availing himself of it, and while yet every tongue was engaged in eulogizing our gallant Perry, and every heart was throbbing with exultation and gratitude, intelligence arrived that general Harrison had landed at Malden, which he found deserted by the British, who had previously destroyed all their works there, and retreated to Sandwich, where, it was given out, they intended to make a stand; their force being said to be seven hundred regulars, accompanied by a body of Indians. This is an event which might have been looked for, and is, therefore, little likely to excite that tumult of delightful feeling which the public experienced from the naval victory that preceded it, and of which, as the one opened the way to the other, it is considered so necessary and inevitable a consequence, that the latter appears to be but part and parcel of the former transaction. We may now look with reasonable confidence for a succession of interesting intelligence from that quarter, and we may hazard a prediction that our army, in that quarter at least, will render an account of its progress as satisfactory as the intelligence from it heretofore has been unpleasant and disastrous.

An event so alarming, and, in all probability, so unexpected as the victory of Perry, and the necessary abandonment of Malden, will, no doubt, produce the effect of stimulating the British to more vigorous

exertions, and impose upon our commanders the necessity of increased vigilance, address, and energetic effort. The nearer our armies advance to the head seat of Canadian government, the more numerous they will find the forces of the enemy, and the more concentrated those forces will be. Reports from lower Canada state, that there the utmost exertions are making to secure the province; that the whole mass of militia, including all capable of bearing arms from 15 to 45 years of age, was called out, and that the government was collecting its forces in vast numbers, within a few miles of Montreal.

Of the actual strength of the enemy, or of our own armies, we have no certain means of making an estimate. Respecting the latter, the accounts are so various and contradictory; some, no doubt, enhanced, and some underrated and defaced, that we should only run the risk of wronging the subject by offering our readers an estimate, till we can procure more accurate returns than we have yet seen.

Of the enemy's force we cannot hope to obtain the means to furnish any thing better than a loose and distant conjecture. When we can procure the former we will publish it, accompanied with such information as we can collect with regard to the latter. At this moment we apprehend that the regular troops in Canada are considerably more numerous than people in general, judging from the general tenor of conversation, seem to be aware of. From their allies, the Indians, we imagine that we shall meet an every day diminished opposition in that quarter.

Nor are our apprehensions from those sanguinary monsters confined to the attacks of those in Canada, which are even surpassed in horror by the butcheries perpetrated by the Creek Indians, and detailed in the following pages;—butcheries the more horrible, as they were less expected. On such scenes it would be painful to dwell; we, therefore, refer our readers to the letter of ensign Dougherty, for a more full account of them.

From the Atlantic we have to announce a piece of intelligence that cannot fail to increase the pleasure diffused through the union by the late fortunate events. Commodore Rodgers, after a cruise which extended to the coast of Norway, has returned with the President, which now lies at anchor, sound, safe, and in good condition, in the port of Providence, Rhode Island. The public satisfaction will, no doubt, be

enhanced by a recollection of the duration and distance of the commodore's cruise, of the many chances there were of his being encountered, in the north seas, by some of the heavy vessels stationed by the enemy in that quarter, and, above all, of the intelligence they had in England of her course; in consequence of which, it was reasonable to apprehend the most effectual means would have been taken to way-lay her on her return home. Indeed, the British newspapers contained a variety of intimations on the subject, and even stated that several ships of war, of line of battle size, had been sent to look out for her.

To this intelligence we have to add another article no less interesting. From the Jamaica paper, of the 12th of August, it appears that our FRIGATE ESSEX had been seen, lying at anchor, off the harbour of Lima, in Peru, on the 5th of April last, accompanied with two ships, which were supposed to be British prizes. We shall not be surprised if our next intelligence respecting this vessel, should be her coming back, as lord Anson's did, through the Pacific ocean, and, like him, freighted with immense wealth, the spoil of captured vessels.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

For the opinions which we have avowed, or shall hereafter avow, whether they turn out in the end to be correct or erroneous, no apology or palliation will ever be offered on the score of precipitation, or want of mature and sober reflection, if, indeed, such an excuse could with decency be pleaded. Whatever be their value, or their defects, they are, and will always be the result of our best digested thoughts, founded neither upon our wishes, our wills, our hopes, or our apprehensions, but upon that portion of reason which it has pleased God to vouchsafe us, acting upon the solid grounds of facts and experience. Still less shall they be suggestions of wayward partialities, or the loans of corruption to help on the pernicious operations of party purposes, or give facility and momentum to political engineering, whether of state or of opposition.

Were the advantages which the most sanguine partizan could hope to derive from public deception, permanent, they would be too dearly purchased by the sacrifice of truth and honesty; but, fugitive and short-lived as they must, from their nature, be, the attainment of them by the slightest

insincerity, would be not only wicked and contemptible, but foolish and inoperative.

Speculating, in our last number, upon the probability of the Russian mediation being effectual or ineffectual to peace, we gave our readers what they had a right to, namely, our sincere opinion; though that opinion was in direct contradiction to our most ardent prayers and wishes. We did say, with something like the peremptory tone of conviction, that, not only Great Britain would not agree to negotiate through the medium of a third power; but, that the emperor of Russia was little, if at all likely to interfere; and, we confess still further, that without presuming to call in question the honourable and generous intention of the Russian ambassador, in suggesting the mediation of his sovereign, we always viewed his offer with more gratitude for his intention, than confidence in its success.

None of us like to be undeceived where the deception under which we labour is agreeable;—and the wisest of men will, for a moment at least, in that twilight of reason that lies between waking and sleeping, regret his being roused up from a delightful dream. We were convinced, therefore, at the time we delivered them, that our opinions on the subject of the mediation would be unpalatable, at first, to many; and, we can readily imagine, that the confidence with which we spoke was impeached by some inconsiderate readers, as little short of presumption. Yet, to our perceptions the matter was as clear as any moral proposition whatever. Had we been, at the time, called upon for a more substantial reason than those with which we accompanied the assertion, we could only have said, that it consisted in one concrete mass of judgment, generalized from a multitude of particular facts, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to call to recollection in detail.

Meditating on the subject since the publication of the opinions alluded to, we have recollected one very striking circumstance, and, with some little trouble, we have contrived to lay our hands upon it in a tangible form. It is a state paper of great note and importance; and, as it drives the nail through, home to the very head, we beg leave to offer it to our readers. On the 18th of December, 1807, when the emperor of Russia, by the special requisition of his new ally, the emperor of France, offered his mediation between France and England, the British government answered the offer by a declaration, containing the follow-

ing no less remarkable than explicit resolution:—

“The requisition of his imperial majesty of Russia, for the immediate conclusion by his Britannic majesty, of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance as it is offensive in the manner. His majesty has at no time refused to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis; and the emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember that the last negotiation between Great Britain and France was broken off upon points immediately affecting, not his majesty's own interests, but those of his imperial ally. But his majesty neither understands, nor will he admit the pretension of the emperor of Russia to DICTATE THE TIME OR MODE of his majesty's pacific negotiations with other powers. IT NEVER WILL BE ENDURED by his majesty, that any government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of subserviency to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone to Great Britain. His majesty proclaims anew those principles of maritime law, against which the armed neutrality, under the auspices of the empress Catharine was originally directed, and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced. Those principles have been recognized and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe; and, acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia. Those principles it is the right and the duty of his majesty to maintain; and, against every confederacy his majesty is determined, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain them,” &c. &c.

Let it now be only remembered that at the time this language was held by the cabinet of Great Britain, all Europe was leagued, in active hostility, against that country.—[We believe Sweden was an exception.]—Is it then reasonable to imagine that Britain will now concede what she then refused? or that, Russia will, on our account, run the risk of receiving such another lofty rebuke from a power in friendship and alliance with her.

NAVAL CHALLENGES.

In the prosecution of the subject opened in the last paper, viz. the propriety of giving or receiving naval challenges, it is proper to descend to particular instances. When I connect with censure a name so

resplendent in our naval annals as that of Bainbridge, I presume that but one opinion can be formed of my motive. Deliberately, and solemnly, do I abjure from my heart every other sensation than that of respect and veneration towards that illustrious man. It is no slight compliment to say that he deserves all the honours he receives,—his glory is now elevated too high for the shafts of detraction to reach, or, for the plaudits of his admiring country to elevate. I will even go further; it is the excess of his heroism that has led him into an error. Knowing how dear glory is to the heart of man, he feels how irresistible is the charm, and steps over the boundaries of propriety in the pursuit. Recent from the conquest of the Java, and with all his glorious honours thick upon him, he wished every fellow officer in the navy of the United States to participate in these sensations. He fell in with the company of captain Lawrence, sore under a sense of undeserved indignity, and anxious for an opportunity to put his gallantry to the test. An opportunity then awaited him, the Bonne Citoyen was then lying in the port of St. Salvadore, blockaded by the Hornet, anxiously awaiting the time of her coming out. Commodore Bainbridge felt the indignity offered to a brother officer more sorely from his having achieved so splendid a victory. He entered into all the private feelings of captain Lawrence, and with a generous enthusiasm, the property only of great souls, wished him to participate in his glory. Urged by such motives, his generous feelings outran his discretion, and he certainly betted, if he did not originate, the challenge given by the commander of the Hornet. He pledged his honour as an officer that he would not interfere, a pledge which he could not, if he had any regard to his character as an officer, redeem. Those officers are bound to assist each other, and to prevent the wanton effusion of human blood. They are bound to be as parsimonious as the circumstances of the case will possibly admit, of the lives of their respective men. I will ask, if the Bonne Citoyen had gained the victory in the combat, and the Hornet was on the point of sinking to the bottom of the ocean, with what sensations could commodore Bainbridge have adhered to his pledge! I would ask, how he could have heard the cries of his countrymen for succour, and seen the waves rolling over their heads, and still, in this instance, have persevered in his pledge, and have refused his assistance! I would

ask him as an officer, and as a man, whether such conduct does not present to us war in its most horrible features. I would ask him, whether it does not deprive a superiority of force of its legitimate right, acknowledged by the practice of all civilized nations, to terminate the contest by a speedy and decisive victory? I would ask him, whether he does not now think that the answer of the British captain to Lawrence was perfectly correct, "that he would be ready at all times to defend himself, or, if it became necessary, to assault; but that commodore Bainbridge could not adhere to his determination, and await the issue of the combat without tendering his assistance."

I do not think it is going too far to assert, that the tender of the challenge by captain Lawrence was, eventually, the cause of his death, and the capture of the Chesapeake. Admit that he did not receive the formal and written challenge of captain Broke, while lying in Boston harbour. Still, the appearance of a single frigate was a defiance which he felt himself bound in honour to accept. The consequence is what we all know; but, from commodore Broke's own account it is evident, that he himself stepped beyond the line of his duty in giving the challenge. Not a word of all this does he mention in his report to the admiralty.

I will not repeat the observations which I have already made, that if this mode of hostility is allowed, the British will avail themselves of their immense maritime superiority, and deprive us of all opportunity of essentially injuring them. It will be in their power to destroy the whole of our navy, and their commerce will remain uninjured, while they commit on ours all the depredations they please. The secretary of the navy ought immediately to prohibit this system of warfare, and to make every officer who commits such an offence liable to be tried by a court martial.

X.

BIOGRAPHY.

LIEUTENANT BURROWS.

Continued from page 15.

Before we proceed to a particular detail of the naval career of our lamented Burrows, it behoves us to be a little more particular than we have hitherto been, on some other points. He was born at Kenderton, near Philadelphia, at the country seat of his

father, William Ward Burrows, on the 6th of October, in the year 1785. Educated under the eye of an affectionate and tender father, distinguished no less for the urbanity of his manners than for his munificent, noble, and generous disposition, it will excite no surprise in the reader to be told, that, under such a parental preceptor, his early habits became tinctured with those enviable qualities. These were encouraged, by the parent, to the utmost extent; he laboured to emplant in the youthful mind of his son an ardent, high, and chivalrous sense of honour.

It does not appear that he was designed by his parent for any particular profession; great pains were taken, nevertheless, to inspire him with a love of the living languages. In this he made such rapid proficiency, that, at the tender age of thirteen, he read and conversed in the German tongue as fluently as in his native. For the French he testified the most rigid and inveterate aversion, notwithstanding it was the wish of his parent that he should pre-eminently excel in that language. It would be idle, if not worse than idle, to speculate on such early partialities and aversions. Many such examples are found in the lives of other men, and, while we are gravely assigning reasons, the whole may result from mere caprice, and we shall subject ourselves to the reproach of assigning causes which never existed. Even in these boyish years, indications were frequently displayed of a character high and heroic, accompanied by an inflexible reserve of modesty. His great qualities would, indeed, occasionally, and but occasionally, steal and glimmer forth, when the occasion called them out. Early indications, however, began to manifest themselves of that character which afterwards shone with such splendence. His father beheld, with astonishment and concern, that, in all his early drawings, he was at variance with the lessons of his teacher. Contrary to his express injunctions, he would be found, in his study, delineating a *ship of war*, instead of the task assigned him by his master. To this he would be exclusively confined until he had finished his drawing to his taste. Such apparently slight incidents in the lives of ardent and aspiring youths, are the turning points in the destinies of men. Before this period Burrows possessed a floating, generous, and undefined ambition. His heart was the receptacle of warm hopes, and high and panting anticipations, without an object on which they might rest.

In this simple art of drawing, the noble and stately appearance of the model, which he so assiduously copied, condensed and consolidated all these roving energies into one grand passion, the *love of naval glory*. From this attachment, now, nothing could divert him. His eyes seemed open to a new scene of things, and he only regretted that so much of his early life had been spent out of the navy. He applied to the proper officer, and, at the early age of fourteen, he was appointed a midshipman in the service of his country. The noble and elevated feelings with which he entered upon this service are beautifully displayed by the following anecdote:—After his return from his first cruise, it was with extreme difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to wear the uniform of the navy. When his friends ventured to remonstrate with him on so singular a reluctance, his reply constantly was, that he felt averse even to wearing a uniform until he had rendered himself worthy of it by his actions. The reader, it is presumed, now discovers a trait of that invincible modesty and high heroism that were so signally associated in the character of this young officer. His first cruise taught him the folly of his early and unreasonable antipathy to the French language, and, by timely application, he was afterwards enabled to speak, in that tongue, with fluency and ease. But, through the whole of his subsequent life, neither a more extensive acquaintance with mankind, the various company with which he associated, nor the manners of the sailor, now familiar to him, could break that modest reserve with which his nobler qualities were united. On his return from a cruise, his peculiar merit, as an officer, was made known from other lips; never from his own. To his dearest friends and nearest relatives he preserved, on this subject, an uniform taciturnity. With regard to the individual merits of his brother officers, he was always profuse in panegyric; to his own, he was inflexibly silent.

In truth, he had formed his scale of the naval character so high, that, when he measured his actions by that standard, they sunk to nothing, in his own estimation. He felt that he was far beneath himself, and that his wayward destiny had not allowed him to act in a sphere, where he could display his character in full view. Such were his earliest impressions, and it behoves our countrymen to pause, before they censure such gallant souls for doing nothing. Had it not been for the death of

this gallant officer, his country might never have known his full worth; and there are, doubtless, many of his comrades only awaiting an opportunity to prove themselves worthy of the friendship of Burrows,

(*To be continued.*)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, July 22.

This day the prince regent came down in great state to prorogue parliament. His arrival was announced by a salute of 21 guns.—The prince was in a military uniform; and, after seating himself on the throne, was surrounded by the great ministers of state, with their emblems of office—the earl of Liverpool, as prime minister, bearing the sword of state. The usher of the black rod having summoned the commons, the house attended, when the speaker (the right honourable Mr. Abbot), addressed the prince regent as follows:—

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain and Ireland, in parliament assembled, have closed the supplies for the service of the present year; and, reflecting upon the various transactions which have come before us, we look back with satisfaction upon those which concern our domestic policy; entertaining also a confident hope in the prosperous issue of those great events which must regulate the settlement of our foreign relations.

Under the pressure of great burdens at home, and the still continuing necessity for great exertions, a plan has been devised and executed, which, by a judicious and skilful arrangement of our finances, will for a considerable period postpone, or greatly mitigate, the demands for new taxation, and at the same time materially accelerate the final extinction of the national debt.

Our reviving commerce also looks forward to those new fields of enterprize, which are opening in the east; and, after long and laborious discussions, we presume to hope, that (in conformity with the injunctions delivered to us by your royal highness, at the commencement of the present session) such prudent and adequate arrangements have been made for the future government of the British possessions in India, as will combine the greatest advantages of commerce and revenue, and provide also for the lasting prosperity and happiness of that vast and populous portion of the British empire.

But, sir, these are not the only subjects to which our attention has been called; other momentous changes have been proposed for our consideration. Adhering, however, to those laws by which the throne, the parliament, and the government of this country, are made fundamentally Protestant, we have not consented to allow that those, who acknowledge a foreign jurisdiction, should be authorised to administer the powers and jurisdiction of this realm;—willing as we are, nevertheless, and willing as, I trust, we ever shall be, to allow the largest scope to re-

ligious toleration. With respect to the established church, following the munificent example of the last parliament, we have continued the same annual grant for improving the value of its smaller benefices:—and we have, at the same time, endeavoured to provide more effectually for the general discharge of those sacred duties of a church establishment; which, by forming a moral and religious character of a brave and intelligent people, have, under the blessing of God, laid the deep foundation of British greatness.

Sir, by your royal highness's commands, we have also turned our views to the state of our foreign relations.

In the north, we rejoice to see, by the treaties laid before us, that a strong barrier is erected against the inordinate ambition of France; and, we presume to hope, that the time may now be arriving, which shall set bounds to her remorseless spirit of conquest.

In our contest with America, it must always be remembered, that we have not been the aggressors. Slow to take up arms against those who should have been naturally our friends, by the original ties of kindred, a common language, and (as might have been hoped), by a joint zeal in the cause of rational liberty, we must, nevertheless, put forth our whole strength, and maintain, with our ancient superiority upon the ocean, those maritime rights which we have resolved never to surrender.

But, sir, whatever doubts may cloud the rest of our views and hopes, it is to the Peninsula that we look with sentiments of unquestionable delight and triumph; there the world has seen two gallant and independent nations rescued from the mortal grasp of fraud and tyranny, by British councils and British valour, and, within the space of five short years from the dawn of our successes at Roleia and Vimiers, the same illustrious commander has received the tribute of our admiration and gratitude for the brilliant passage of the Douro, the hard fought battle of Talavera, the day of Busaco, the deliverance of Portugal, the mural crowns won at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the splendid victory of Salamanca, and the decisive overthrow of the French armies in their total rout at Vittoria; deeds which have made all Europe ring with his renown, and have covered the British name with a blaze of unrivalled glory.

Sir, that the cause of this country, and of the world, may not, at such a crisis, suffer from any want of zeal on our part to strengthen the hands of his majesty's government, we have furnished our supplies with a large and liberal aid, to enable your royal highness to take all such measures as the emergency of public affairs may require, for the disappointing or defeating of the enterprises and designs of the enemy.

The bill I have to present to your royal highness for this purpose, is entitled "An Act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of five millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of 200,000*l.* for the service of Ireland."

To which bill, his majesty's faithful commons, with all humility, intreat his majesty's royal assent.

The royal assent was given in the usual form to this bill, and also to another, for the regulation of penitentiary houses.

The procession was very splendid and numerous. All the carriages of the household were drawn by six horses, and the heralds, guards, grooms, and livery servants, were in superb suits. The state carriage, in which was the prince, was drawn by eight cream-coloured horses. The ringing of bells, peals of artillery, and buzzas of the populace were incessant.

Copy of a letter from commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. frigate President, Newport,
September 27th, 1813.

SIR,

Your having been informed of my leaving Boston on the 23d of April last, and of my departure from President Road, in company with the Congress, on the 30th of the same month, it now only remains for me to make you acquainted with my proceedings since the latter date.

In a few hours after getting to sea, the wind, which had been light from the westward, shifted to the S. E. and obliged me to beat, consequently prevented our getting clear of the bay until the 3d of May, when, in the afternoon, while in chase of a British brig of war, near the shoal of George's Bank, we passed to windward of three sail, two of which, from their appearance and the information previously received, I judged to be the *La Hogue 74*, and *Nymph frigate*, and the third a merchant brig. After getting clear of George's Bank, the wind veered to the north-eastward, and we continued along east southerly, in the direction of the southern edge of the Gulph Stream, until the 8th of May, in long 60, W. lat. 39, 30, N. when I parted company with the Congress. After parting company I shaped a course as near as the wind would permit, to intercept the enemy's West India commerce passing to the southward of the Grand Bank; not meeting with any thing in this direction except American vessels from Lisbon and Cadiz, I next pursued a route to the northward, on a parallel with the eastern edge of the Grand Bank, so as to cross the tracks of his West India, Halifax, Quebec, and St John's trade. In this route, experiencing constant thick fogs for a number of days, and not meeting any thing, after reaching the latitude of 48, N., I steered to the S. E. towards the Azores, off which, in different directions, I continued until the 6th of June, without meeting a single enemy's vessel, or any others, except two Americans. At this time falling in with an American ship bound to Cadiz, and receiving information that she had, four days before, passed an enemy's convoy from the West Indies bound to England, I crowded all sail to the N. E. and, although disappointed in falling in with the convoy, I nevertheless made four captures, between the 9th and 13th of June.

Being now in the latitude of 46, N. and longitude 28, W., I determined on going into the North Sea, and accordingly shaped a course that afforded a prospect of falling in with vessels bound to Newfoundland from St. George's Channel, by the way of Cape Clear, as well as others that might pass north about to the northward of Ireland: to my astonishment, however, in all this route I did not meet with a single vessel, until I made the Shetland Islands, and even off there nothing but Danish vessels trading to England under British

licences. At the time I reached the Shetland Islands, a considerable portion of my provisions and water being expended, it became necessary to replenish these, previous to determining what course to pursue next: and I accordingly, for this purpose, put into North Bergen on the 27th of June; but, much to my surprize and disappointment, was not able to obtain any thing but water, there being an unusual scarcity of bread in every part of Norway, and at the time not more in Bergen than a bare sufficiency for its inhabitants for four or five weeks.

This being the case, after replenishing my water I departed, on the 2d of July, and stretched over towards the Orkney Islands, and from thence towards the North Cape, for the purpose of intercepting a convoy of 25 or 30 sail, which it was said would leave Archangel about the middle of July, under the protection of two brigs or two sloops of war; and which was further confirmed by two vessels I captured on the 13th and 18th of the same month. In this object, however, the enemy had the good fortune to disappoint me by a line of battle ship and a frigate making their appearance off the North Cape on the 19th of July, just as I was in momentary expectation of meeting the convoy. On first discovering the enemy's two ships of war, not being able, owing to the haziness of the weather, to ascertain their character with precision, I stood towards them, until making out what they were, I hauled by the wind on the opposite tack to avoid them; but, owing to faint, variable winds, calms, and entire day-light (the sun in that latitude, at that season, appearing at midnight several degrees above the horizon), they were enabled to continue the chase upwards of 80 hours: during which time, owing to different changes of the wind in their favour, they were brought quite as near to us as was desirable. At the time of meeting with the enemy's two ships the privateer schr. Scourge, of New York, which I had fallen in with the day before, was in company; but their attention was so much engrossed by the President, that they permitted the Scourge to escape without appearing to take any notice of her.

Being thus disappointed in meeting with the convoy, and a still further portion of my provisions being expended, I determined to proceed to a more westerly station, and accordingly steered to gain the direction of the trade passing out of and into the Irish Channel. In this position, between the 25th of July and 2d of August, I made three captures, when, finding that the enemy had a superior force in that vicinity, I found it expedient to change my ground; and, after taking a circuit round Ireland, and getting into the latitude of Cape Clear, steered for the Banks of Newfoundland, near to which I made two more captures, and by the latter one found that the Bellerophon 74 and Hyperion frigate were on the eastern part of the Bank, and only a few miles to the westward of me; I however did not fall in with them. From the eastern edge of the Grand Bank, to which I had beat all the way from the N. W. coast of Ireland, (the wind having prevailed without intermission, from the 1st of August to the middle of September, from W to S. W.) I steered for the United States, without seeing a single vessel of any kind, until the 22d of the present month, being near the South Shoal of Nantucket, I met with a Swedish brig and an

American cartel (the Russian ship *Hoffnung*) from London bound to New-Bedford.

By this time my provisions, and particularly bread, was so nearly consumed as to make it indispensibly necessary that I should put into the first convenient port, after gaining the requisite information of the disposition of the enemy's cruizers as could enable me to steer clear of a superior force; and this I was enabled to do in a manner which I shall communicate in another letter. On the 23d instant, I captured his Britannic majesty's schooner Highflyer, (tender to admiral Warren) with which vessel I now have to inform you of my arrival at this port.

Annexed is a list of vessels captured and destroyed, in which were made 271 prisoners.—I have now, however, only fifty-five prisoners on board, having sent to England, on parole, 78 in the Duke of Montrose, 76 in the Greenland ship *Eliza Swan*, and 62 in the barque *Lion*, of Liverpool.

During my cruize, although I have not had it in my power to add any additional lustre to the character of our little navy, I have, nevertheless, rendered essential service to my country, I hope, by harrassing the enemy's commerce, and employing to his disadvantage more than a dozen times the force of a single frigate.

My officers and crew have experienced great privations since I left the United States, from being nearly five months at sea, and living the last three months of that time upon a scanty allowance of the roughest fare; and it is with peculiar pleasure I acquaint you, that they are all in better health than might be expected, although you may well suppose that their scanty allowance has not been of any advantage to their strength or appearance.

The Highflyer was commanded by lieutenant Hutchinson, second of the *St. Domingo*. She is a remarkable fine vessel of her class, sails very fast, and would make an excellent light cruiser, provided the government have occasion for a vessel of her description.

Just at the moment of closing my letter, a newspaper has been handed me containing captain Broke's challenge to my late gallant friend captain Lawrence, in which he mentions with considerable *emphasis* the pains he had taken to meet the President and Congress, with the *Shannon* and *Tenedos*.

It is unnecessary at present to take further notice of captain Broke's observations than to say, if that was his disposition, his conduct was so glaringly opposite as to authorize a very contrary belief. Relative to captain Broke, I have only further to say, that I hope he has not been so severely wounded as to make it a *sufficient reason* to prevent his re-assuming the command of the *Shannon* at a future day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JNO. RODGERS,

The hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Sec'ry. of the Navy, Washington.

List of vessels captured and destroyed.

9th of June, brig *Kitty*, of Greenock, Robert Love, master, of 2 guns, and 11 men, from Newfoundland, bound to Alicant (Spain), with a cargo of codfish. Ordered her for France.

10th June, packet brig *Duke of Montrose*, A.

G. Blewett, commander, of 12 guns, and 34 men, from Falmouth, bound to Halifax. Sent her to England as a cartel, with 78 prisoners.

11th June, Letter of Marque brig Maria, of Port Glasgow, (Scotland,) John Bald, master, of 14 guns, and 35 men, from Newfoundland, bound to Spain, with a cargo of cod-fish. Ordered her for France.

12th June, schooner Falcon, of Guernsey, John Mauger, master, of 2 guns, and 10 men, from Newfoundland, bound to Spain, with a cargo of cod-fish. Ordered her for France.

July 12, brig Jean and Ann, of Salt Coats, Robert Caldwell, master, from Cork, bound to Archangel, in ballast. Took out her crew and sunk her.

July 18, brig Daphne, of Whitby, William Gales, master, of 2 guns, and 9 men, from South Shields, bound to Archangel, in ballast. Took out her crew and sunk her.

July 24, ship Eliza Swan, of Montrose, John Young, master, of 8 guns, and 48 men, from a Greenland whaling voyage, bound to Montrose with fish blubber, ransomed her for 5000 pounds sterling.

July 29, brig Alert, of Peterhead, Geo. Shand, master, from Archangel, bound to Oporto, (via England,) with a cargo of pitch and tar. Took out the crew and burnt her.

August 2, barque Lion, of Liverpool, Thomas Hawkins, master, of 8 guns, and 52 men, from Greenland, whaling voyage, bound to Liverpool, with fish-blubber. Ransomed her for 3000 pounds sterling.

August 30, hermaphrodite brig Shannon, of St. Kitts, John Perkins, master, from St. Kitts, bound to London, with a cargo of rum, sugar, and molasses. Ordered her for the United States.

Sept. 9, brig Fly, of Bermuda, James Bowey, master, of 6 guns, and 9 men, from Jamaica, bound to London, with a cargo of coffee. Ordered her to the United States.

Sept. 23, His Britannic majesty's sch'r. High-flyer, lieutenant George Hutchinson, commander, of 5 guns, 5 officers, and 34 men.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant John F. Yarnall to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. schooner Lawrence, Erie,
23d Sept. 1813.

SIR,

I have the honour to announce to you my safe arrival here with the United States schooner Lawrence. She has on board all the sick and wounded of the squadron. I have made such arrangements as will contribute much to their relief. Died of the Typhus Fever, Richard Williams and Henry Valpool, marines, during our passage from Put-in Bay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN J. YARNALL.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Commodore O. H. Perry to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. schooner Ariel, Put-in Bay,
Sept. 24, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you that about twelve hundred troops were yesterday transported to a small island, distant about 4

leagues from Malden, notwithstanding it blew hard, with frequent squalls. This day, although the weather is not settled, the squadron will again take over as many more. We only wait for favourable weather to make a final move. I need not assure you, sir, that every possible exertion will be made by the officers and men under my command to assist the advance of the army, and it affords me great pleasure to have it in my power to say, that the utmost harmony prevails between the army and navy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

A list of the American Navy, showing the name, number of guns, and Commander's name, of each vessel, including those on the Lakes.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Adams,	32	C. Morris,
<i>Alert, b.</i>	18	J. Renshaw,
Argus,	18	Lt. Allen,
Adeline,	—	—
Asp,	—	Lt. Smith,
Ætna, bomb	—	—
Analostan,	—	Smith,
Ariel,	3	Lt. Packett,
Boston,	32	—
<i>Boxer, b.</i>	14	—
Constitution,	44	C. Stewart,
Constellation,	36	C. Gordon,
Congress,	36	J. Smith,
Carolina,	14	—
Conquest,	8	Lt. Pettigrew,
Comet,*	14	Lt. Boyle,
<i>Chippeway, b.</i>	1	—
<i>Caledonia, b.</i>	3	Lt. Magrath,
<i>D. of Gloucester, b.</i>	12	—
Despatch,	—	Lt. Page,
<i>Dominica, b.</i>	10	—
<i>Detroit, b.</i>	19	—
Essex,	32	D. Porter,
Enterprize,	14	Lt. Renshaw,
Elizabeth,	2	—
Fair American,	4	Lt. Chauncey,
Ferret,	—	Lt. Crawley,
Frolic,	20	Lt. Bainbridge,
Growler,	10	Lt. Smith,
Gen. Pike,	32	I. Chauncey,
Gov. Tompkins,	6	Lt. Brown,
Hornet,	18	Lt. Biddle,
Hamilton,	9	Lt. M ^r Pherson,
<i>Hunter, b</i>	10	—
John Adams,	20	Capt. Crane,
Isaac Hull,	10	Lt. Newcomb,
Louisiana,	20	—
Lawrence,	18	—
Lady of the Lake,	3	—
<i>Lady Prevost, b.</i>	14	—
<i>Little Belt, b.</i>	3	—
<i>Macedonian, b.</i>	38	J. Jones,
Madison,	24	M. C. Crane,
Mary, bomb,	—	—
New-York,	36	—
Neptune,	—	Lt. Jones,
Niagara,	18	M. C. Elliott,
Nonsuch,	13	Lt. Mork,
Oneca,	18	Lt. Woolsey,

Names.	Guns.	Commanders.
Ontario,	1	Lt. Stephens,
Ohio,	1	Lt. Dobbins,
President,	44	Com. Rodgers,
President,	12	M'Donnough,
Patapsco,*	12	Mortimer,
Perseverance,	—	Dill,
Pert,	3	Lt. Adams,
Peacock,	20	Lt. Warrington,
Porcupine,	1	Lt. Tenat,
Queen Charlotte, b.	18	
Rattlesnake,	14	Lt. Creighton,
Raven,	8	—
Rambler,*	10	—
Revenge,*	16	West,
Syren,	16	G. Parker,
Scourge,	8	Lt. Osgood,
Spitfire, bomb,		
Scorpion,	6	Lt. Champlin,
Sylph,	18	G. Leonard,
Somers,	2	Lt. Almy,
Trippe,	1	Lt. Smith,
Tygress,	1	Lt. Conklin,
Troup,	18	—
United States,	44	S. Decatur,
Vengeance, bomb,		
Vesuvius, bomb,		
Wasp,	20	M. C. Blakely,

Besides the above, there are a number of Revenue Cutters, and about 178 Gun Boats; a few of which are on the lakes; also, two block vessels in the Delaware.

Building.—At Portsmouth, (N. H.) a seventy-four. At Charleston (Mass.), a seventy-four. At Philadelphia, a seventy-four and frigate. At Baltimore, a frigate and two sloops of war. At Washington City, a frigate and sloop of war. At Norfolk, a frigate. At Charleston (S. C.), two sloops of war.

Vessels marked thus * are hired by the United States.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, dated Natchitoches, Sept. 4th, and received by this day's mail.

I am sorry to inform you, the republican army of Texas were, on the 18th ult. entirely defeated, 20 miles beyond St. Antonio, by the army of Arradondo. General Tolledo attacked them in their camp, a well chosen position, with a force of about one to three.

The royalists, (mostly regular troops from the interior,) were at first beaten and driven some distance, with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and many killed. General Tolledo, suspecting an ambuscade, ordered his troops to halt and form on a better ground; but, the Americans, with an indescribable enthusiasm and impetuosity, in despite of every exertion of their officers, rushed into the ambuscade, where many

pieces of the cannon of the enemy were opened on them, by which they were mostly destroyed—such as were not, retreated in confusion, leaving every thing behind them. General Tolledo, colonels Kemper and Perry, with about 60 others, have arrived at Nacogdoches, and report says as many more are at Trinity.

W. B. Wilkinson, who was in the battle acting as aid to general Tolledo, arrived here yesterday, and returned this morning, with annunciation to enable such as were at Nacogdoches to make a stand, and, as far as possible, cover the retreating remnant of the army, who are hourly coming in.

Three hundred families had left St. Antonio and La Bahia for this place, two hundred of them women on foot, escaping from the bloody vengeance of Arradondo, who, at Atlimea and Saltillco distinguished himself by putting women and children to death.

It is probable 300 Americans are lost, and the whole country between Rio Grande and the Sabine, will be desolated.

We can yet form nothing like a list of the whole number killed.

From persons who are hourly arriving here, we are led to believe we shall, in a few days, have several hundred of the most wretched of human beings, fleeing from their country and their homes to save their lives.

How safe we are here is doubtful—a short time will shew us.

[Red River Herald.

Cantonment, Mount Vernon, near Fort Stoddert, 4th Sept. 1813.

Mr. ISLER,

Sir—However painful to communicate to my fellow citizens of Natchez, and, through your press to the rest of the territory, the loss which our brave and patriotic volunteers have sustained, yet I am compelled, being intimately acquainted with all the circumstances, to give this to the public. Reports, with which you are already acquainted, of a meditated attack from the Creeks in this quarter, have kept the whole country in a state of the greatest alarm. Arrangements were made by general Claiborne, with the utmost industry, to endeavour to secure as much as possible the most exposed point. Major Beasley, with about 140 volunteers, were stationed at Mim's, on Tensaw. Colonel Carson, with about 150, in the forts of Tombigby and Alamama, and captains Dent, Scott, Foelckel, and Morrison were sent to aid in

the defence of St. Stephens.—About the 23d ultimo, information was received that the Indians were embodying on the Tombigby, and would descend the river.—General Claiborne went immediately with captains Dent's and Scott's companies, with a detachment of dragoons, and two detachments of militia, under colonel Haines and captain Cassity, to the upper post on the river, which had been said was to be the object of the first attack, and, in consequence, was nearly abandoned by the citizens who built it. Scouts were sent out in every probable direction, but did not discover any enemy. From the information of two Chactaws it was judged that no attack would soon be made. The general left that place, and arrived here about 12 or 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant. On his way down he got the information of the fall of major Beasley, and *almost his entire command*. The emotions felt are indescribable; they were the feelings of a father for the loss of many children. The corps were raised by his exertion—they were his friends and fellow-citizens. They acted bravely; they remembered, no doubt, the many and warm exhortations of their leader, to bravery and patriotism. The attack was made on major Beasley at 1 o'clock, A. M., of the 30th ult. It was sudden, and unexpected at the moment, but the whole garrison were instantly under arms—the front gate was open, and the enemy ran in a body to possess themselves of it. The slaughter was great on both sides. The Indians at last possessed themselves of part of the post—they fought with a determination and bravery unexampled.

The port-holes were contended for, and were taken and retaken several times. A block-house was contended for by captain Jack at the head of his rifle company—although badly wounded himself, for an hour they were overpowered and obliged to retreat into a house in the fort. The Indians had now stopped most of the port-holes with the ends of rails, and possessed themselves of the entire stockade. Our men retreated to the houses and made a gallant defence—the enemy set fire to the roofs, which the greatest exertions of our men could not extinguish, as the enemy had possessed themselves also of the well.—Cornet Rankins, of dragoons, was killed in attempting to extinguish the flames. They continued fighting till about 5 o'clock in the evening, when the few remaining attempted to retreat, under the direction of captain Bailey of the militia, and ensign

Chambless of volunteers, the only officers then living, and both badly wounded. But few escaped. Sixteen men out of the whole garrison have reached this, and they are, probably, all that ever will—both officers are missing.

It is needless to repeat that the officers and men fought with the greatest courage—that every one fought till they died—who could do more? If any were more distinguished for their valour, they were those that made good their retreat through hundreds of yelling savages, after destroying and throwing into the flames all the guns of the dead men they could collect. All the families in the place were killed or burnt in their houses, with circumstances too horrible to relate.

Will not this tale of horror excite emotions of sorrow, and vows of revenge from every part of our territory? If scenes like that of Tensaw be looked on with unconcern—if the young men of our country do not rise in arms and revenge their lost countrymen, they are unworthy of the name of Americans.

Our little but patriotic corps of volunteers will die to a man, or revenge our brothers in arms.

General Claiborne is making every arrangement in his power for defence; as his very limited means will allow him to do no more at present, we shall make a stand against the enemy at this place. If we receive no succour we will either repel the enemy, or, like the brave major Beasley and his brave men, bury ourselves under the ruins of our post. We expect an attack every hour.

List of officers killed at Mim's Station, Tensaw.

Major Beasley; captains Jack and Middleton; lieutenant S. M. Osborn; ensigns Swan and M'Donald, and cornet Rankins of M. T. volunteers.

Wounded and missing.

Ensign Chambless of volunteers, and captain Bayley of volunteer militia. About 65 volunteers, 27 militia, and many numerous families of respectable citizens [killed and missing.]

I am, sir, with respect, your friend and very humble servant,

GEO. DOUGHERTY,

Ensign 1st regt. M. T. volunteers.

N. B. Number of Indians 725.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Samuel Wilkins, acting as deputy collector, to Thomas S. Singleton, esq. collector of the port of Ocracock, dated

Portsmouth, Sept. 15.

SIR,

This evening a notice was delivered to me by an officer of his Britannic majesty's schooner Pierre, who, with three other officers and nine men, came on shore with a white flag, declaring this port, together with Beaufort and all others of any note to the southward of this, in a state of blockade. He also informs, that all the ports of the United States to the southward of Boston, are declared to be in the same situation.

Owing to the roughness of the sea, they could not return, and request of me protection until to-morrow. They are now at the house of David Wallace, esq.—The boat at the haulover.

I also understand, that some other, under this flag, informed Mr. Hall that a gun-brig was to be stationed off Beaufort, and that additional force at this place was expected very shortly. The Pierre has taken the schooner Richard D. Stanly, captain Fulford, from Washington for Boston, and sent her to Halifax.—In haste, yours,

SAMUEL WILKINS.

The president of the United States, since the late battle on lake Erie, has appointed Oliver H. Perry, esq. to the rank of captain in the navy.

Extract of a Letter from Plattsburgh, dated September 21.

“Day before yesterday, at 5 P. M. the fleet and army moved from Cumberland Head towards Canada—general Hampton in a barge, the infantry in batteaux, and light artillery and dragoons by land. At sunrise, yesterday morning, 800 riflemen, under the command of majors Wool, McNeal, and Snelling arrived at Odletown, five miles beyond the lines, and a small party of riflemen crept up within four or five rods of the north side of a school-house, on the other side of which sat on the fence a sentinel, half asleep, in perfect security, though half in a nap, not even dreaming of an army being nearer to him than 25 miles distant. At this moment he perceived one of our men's heads round the corner of the house, when he cried out to the guard in the house, which bounced out of the door and windows, and attempted to run away; but two were arrested in their

progress by being shot dead, and one by being mortally wounded, and five, on seeing their comrades fall, threw down their arms and surrendered. The army did not take its tents or baggage along. The heavy artillery and most of the dragoons did not march from Cumberland Head with the army; but this afternoon, instead of marching to the north, filed off to the westward, towards Chateaugay and Sackett's Harbour. A short time after an express came from Odletown, to stop all the baggage waggons which had started from Cumberland to follow the army to Odletown, and turn them towards Chateaugay. This express informs that the whole army had commenced a retrograde march to Champlain, whence it is to file off westward in a road through the town of Moeers to Chateaugay. Whether, when general Hampton arrives at Chateaugay, he will file off to the north towards Montreal, or will continue west to Sackett's Harbour, defies conjecture.

[*Boston Chronicle.*]

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN SPAIN.

The following article is translated from a late Cadiz paper:

“*Provincial Board of Censure.*

“To his excellency the secretary of state, upon returning to him the 2d No. of the Espanol Libre, with the board's opinion thereon.

“Most excellent sir, the board of censure of this province received, in due time, your excellency's official communication of the 8th instant, with a copy of the 2d No. of the newspaper called El Espanol Libre, which, by the regency's order, your excellency sent them to have their opinion thereon; and having examined that paper, with the serious attention required by the delicacy of the subject, and bearing in mind, that, by the 1st, 4th, and 18th articles of the law relative to the liberty of the press—“all bodies and private individuals, of whatever condition or rank they be, are at full liberty to write, print, and publish their political ideas, *only enacting*, that the punishment awarded by the law shall be inflicted upon the authors of defamatory libels, or calumnious writings, subversive of the fundamental laws of the monarchy, licentious and contrary to public decorum and manners, or such as contain personal abuse—none of which faults can be imputed to the paper referred to them—they deem it their duty, as protectors of the liberty of the press, to declare, as they do

declare, the same free from legal censure, justice so requiring.

(Signed) "JOSE RICE OSORIO, *President.*

"JOSE MARIA YANGNA SORIA, *Sec'y.*
"To H. E. Don Pedro Labrador."

—
Boston, Oct. 2.

Yesterday arrived here the fast sailing letter of marque brig Argus, captain Parsons, 37 days from Nantz.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Foster, a passenger, for the perusal of a full file of the Paris "Moniteur," from the 30th July to the 21st August.

In none of these official gazettes, in August, do we find a single word of the proceedings of the congress at Prague; nor one word on the subject of our envoys in Russia, or of the Russian mediation!

The Moniteur of the 14th August, on the strength of official advices from Dresden of the 7th, states, that on the 5th and 6th Bonaparte did not leave his house; but was occupied the whole time with the duke of Bassano, his major-general (Berthier) with all his commissary and quarter-master generals, and all who had the direction of the supplies of his army. This is followed by the following paragraph:—"As the armistice may be denounced the 15th of August, the troops are preparing to celebrate the emperor's birth day, on the 10th August." Later accounts mentioned that he left Dresden the 15th for his lines; and it was expected at Paris that hostilities would commence on the succeeding day, and great anxiety pervaded that city for the event.

The king of Naples (Murat) had joined Napoleon's army; and had appointed his queen to be regent in his absence.

The king of Prussia had left Berlin for the head quarters of his army. The emperor of Russia was with his army.

General Benningsen, we find, has been promoted to the command in chief of the corps commanded by prince Rostowski, general Tolstoy, and general Doctorow.

Letters from Paris, of the 18th August, say, "Mr. Crawford has not yet been accredited as our minister, but expects to be in a few days." Mr. Foster is the bearer of dispatches from him for the secretary of state, which are said to be important.

—
October 5.

The following has just been received here by express from Newport, dated Newport, October 5, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The revenue cutter captured last evening off the east end of Block Island the British privateer Dart, formerly the Gen. Green, of New Haven, and has arrived here this morning with her prize. She mounts 6 nine-pound carronades and 6 swivels, and had on board 25 men. She was taken in sight of captain Barney Earl. The cutter gave a broadside and board. The first lieutenant was killed, no others were wounded on board the privateer.

Two of captain Calhoun's men were wounded by musket balls, &c. after boarding, and one man drowned in boarding. This privateer captured in the Sound yesterday, a ship and brig bound down the Sound. Also 20 or 30 small vessels since she has been in the Sound. A ship arrived here from Lisbon, was also robbed of 500 dollars, which has been found on board the privateer this morning, and given up. The Rattlesnake has sailed from Portsmouth.

—
Newport, Sept. 26.

This morning arrived in this harbour the United States' frigate President, commodore Rodgers, from a cruise of five months.

The President was bound to Boston, but on obtaining information by the Highflyer, that the Majestic and a frigate were in Boston bay, commodore Rodgers then stood for this port.

Commodore Rodgers obtained information of the loss of the American signals, from vessels which he spoke in the North Sea, which took him for an Englishman.

The President has kept the sea until her provisions were nearly exhausted. She has seen no enemy's cruisers, except the squadron and schooner mentioned above. The crew of the President are all in good health.

The President, and her prize the Highflyer, proceeded this evening up Providence river. Commodore Rodgers has sent 216 prisoners to England on parole, and has now on board 54, including five officers.

Also arrived this afternoon the Highflyer, schooner, of 5 guns, lieutenant Hutchinson, tender to admiral Warren, prize to the frigate President. Lieutenant Hutchinson, supposing the President to be a British frigate, came on board, and informed commodore Rodgers that he was looking for the President, and as soon as he should obtain information of her, he should inform the commanders of the squadron in the Sound, and in Boston bay. He gave to commodore Rodgers the private signals of the British navy, and admiral Warren's instructions.

Buffaloe, Sept. 21.

On Tuesday evening last, a company of volunteers, principally of this village, embarked for Sugar Loaf, (about 14 miles from fort Erie,) under command of major Chapin, with an intention to surprise and capture a British guard, commanded by colonel Warren. The colonel had anticipated the attack, and had withdrawn himself and guard from the lake some miles into the interior of the country. The party took several prisoners, who were immediately paroled, and 34 barrels of flour, and a bale of blankets, all of which was the property of government. There were several hundred barrels flour at the mills, but there being no proof of its being public property, it was not taken.

New York Sept. 24.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing letter of mark schooner Grampus, Murphy, of Baltimore, in 28 days from Bayonne, with a valuable cargo of silk goods and brandy.

By this arrival we learn, that the continental armistice still continued unbroken. In the mean time the emperor Napoleon was receiving immense reinforcements, to be ready to prosecute the war with vigour, should continued hostilities be determined on.

The garrison of St. Sebastians still held out. Lord Wellington's army were within 6 leagues of Bayonne.

Markets in France were very dull, especially for colonial produce.

We have seen a letter from Bordeaux of the 16th of August, which states, that no intelligence had then reached that place of Great Britain having appointed ministers to attend the general congress.

The American minister, Mr. Crawford, remained at Paris.

We find nothing relative to our ministers to the court of Russia.

By the convoy that is now assembling at Spithead, detachments will be sent for every English regiment now in North America. Officers will also be sent for the Canadian militia, with a great quantity of naval and military stores.

The Petersburg Gazette of the 8th of July announces that Gen. Barclay de Tolley, has received the command in chief of the Russian and allied armies. He has published a proclamation, in which he recommends the progress of instruction and maintenance of discipline.

September 27.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the United States sloop of war *Peacock*, pierced for 22 thirty-two pound carronades and 2 long eighteens, to be commanded by lieut. Warrington, was launched at Manhattan Island. Her entrance into her destined element was uncommonly fine, without the least accident, and highly gratifying to an immense concourse of spectators. She has been but ninety days on the stocks, and does equal credit to her builders by the excellence of her workmanship, and expedition with which she has been so far completed.

October 2.

We have nothing materially new by yesterday's Steam-boat. The grand concentration of our troops at Sackett's Harbour was progressing. Some great movement is soon intended.

General Armstrong was at Sackett's Harbour, 170 miles from Cumberland Head, or Plattsburgh, where several uniform companies of the last New York draft had arrived, and others were approaching on lake Champlain.

All the boats on lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence, near Sackett's Harbour, were taken up for the public service; and every movement indicated a serious and important attempt, the moment the arrival and concentration of the armies warranted the measure.

October 8.

The cartel ship Robert Burns, captain Parsen, arrived at the Hook yesterday afternoon, and captain Parsen reached town last evening in his boat, but did not, we are sorry to say, bring up any of his newspapers, or letters. He sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of August, and brings London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 29th.

Capture of the Argus.

We are sorry to state, that captain Parsen informs, that a few days before he sailed, the United States' gun-brig *Argus* arrived at Plymouth, a prize to the British brig *Pelican*.

The battle was fought in St. George's channel, and the *Argus* was carried by boarding, after an engagement of twenty minutes. Capt. Allen was mortally wounded, and died at Plymouth, where he was buried with the honours of war.—One other of the officers of the *Argus* was killed, and in all 16 or 17 killed or wounded. The *Argus* mounted 16, and the *Pelican* 18.

guns. We shall have the particulars when the ship gets up.

The *Argus*, previous to her capture, had destroyed twenty-one of the enemy's merchant vessels.

Captain P. further states, that lord Walspole had sailed for Russia, to meet our commissioners, messrs. Bayard and Adams, and that two other persons of distinction had subsequently left England to join Walspole. Capt. P. adds, however, that the people in England did not calculate that a peace was likely to grow out of this meeting.

Captain P. left no vessels at Liverpool bound to America. The licence of the ship *Good Friends*, to bring out passengers, was taken away by order of the transport board, in consequence of our detaining British subjects. No more Americans would be permitted to leave England, until satisfactory reasons were given by our government for the detention of British subjects. Many passengers were engaged to come out in the *Robert Burns*, but they were stopped by an order from the transport board.

Permission was afterwards obtained for the *Good Friends* to sail.

—
Advices from Europe.

The *New Bedford Mercury*, received last evening, contains some extracts from *Bell's Weekly Messenger* of the 9th of August. The departure of the *Earl of Aberdeen* for the continent, is the principal subject of speculation. He left London the 7th of August, and was to sail from Yarmouth in the *Cydnus* frigate, for *Stralsund*. The *Courier* says, that the Spanish regency and Cortes have refused to send a minister to the congress, if one is admitted from king *Joseph*. It was at the request of Austria that Russia consented to extend the armistice to the middle of August. The emperor Alexander had ordered a new levy of 200,000 men.

—
Vera Cruz, July 23.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the great convoy from Mexico, with silver and provisions to the amount of nearly eight millions of dollars, and between 6 and 7000 mules. It has brought so many people (without mentioning the two thousand soldiers who acted as a guard) that we are all thrown into confusion.

The only news we receive from Mexico is, that all ranks of people are applying for a pardon, except those connected with the

church: those are daily becoming more and more violent, so much so that it will be necessary to exterminate them.

The news from Mexico is to the 23d ult. The troops of general Cos were routed on the 8th, in the neighbourhood of the city of Leon. The lake of Chapala has been reconquered by the army of general Cruz, and the mob dispersed: Guanaxarca and Potosal are tranquil. The patriots of San Juan del Rio have surprised the chieftain Polo with a colonel, and all his force.

The inquisition at Mexico is abolished, without which circumstance nothing of consequence could be effected, and Don Alfaro has arrived here to take his passage for Europe. Morellos has possession of the whole province of Oraxaca, and has already made three or four attacks on Acapulco.

—
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by Horace Binney, vol. 5.

The Catholic Question in America—“Whether a Roman Catholic Clergyman be, in any case, compellable to disclose the Secrets of Auricular Confession?”—decided at the court of general sessions, in the city of New York; with arguments of counsel, and the unanimous opinion of the court, delivered by the mayor, with his reasons in support of that opinion; reported by William Sampson, esq. one of the counsel in the case.

Mirror of the Graces, or the Lady's Costume; comprising taste and judgment with fashionable dress; offering, also, the most efficacious means of preserving beauty, health, and loveliness.

The American Medical and Philosophical Register, or Annals of Medicine, Natural History, Agriculture, and the Arts, vol. 4, No. 1; conducted by a society of gentlemen in New York.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER is published by JOHN CONRAD, No. 30, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, at Five Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually. But, after the expiration of the first six months from the commencement of the publication, subscribers not living in any of the cities or towns in which the publisher shall have an agent, will be required to pay six months in advance. It will be delivered in the city and environs of Philadelphia on the day of publication, and will be carefully put up and regularly forwarded by the first conveyance to distant subscribers.

G. PALMER, PRINTER.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it — WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN.

The arrival of the ship ROBERT BURNS at New York, has furnished us, in common with all the other prints in the union, with various and important intelligence; the general amount of which nearly corresponds with our expectations, and will be found to confirm some of our predictions. The armistice has been broken up, and hostilities have commenced. Some say that it was first denounced by Austria;—some by Prussia;—both speak conjecturally. But we adhere to our opinion, that the probability is, it was first denounced by the emperor of France. An article from Rostock states, that the latter wished to renew the armistice, but that Austria would consent to it upon no other terms than the evacuation, by the French, of all the Prussian fortresses.

Which of these opinions is correct, can now be of little consequence, except as indications, of no certain kind either, of the feelings and necessities of the respective parties. If the last be true, it may be regarded, in one view, as curious:—it is the first time that ever Bonaparte solicited a cessation of hostilities, or an armistice, and was refused. His rashness and impolicy have unquestionably brought him into more dubious circumstances than he was ever in before. But we find some difficulty in believing, without stronger evidence than newspaper conjecture, (we speak from experience of the man's character and nature,) that he would solicit what he was not sure to obtain.

It appears from the London papers of the 21st of August, that, on the 10th of that month, the stipulated six days' notice of the renewal of hostilities had been given;—that the determination of Austria to join the allies had been made known on the 11th;—that the Russian army had immediately passed the frontiers, at different points, in several columns;—that, on the 13th, the whole Austrian army in Bohemia was put in motion; and that the Austrians' headquarters were removed to Prague. But of any operations in that particular quarter—

in Silesia, or the frontiers of Bohemia, no other account had been received in London at the time of printing the paper, but an article from Berlin, which stated that Breslau had been taken by the French, who were afterwards driven out of it by the allies, with the loss of twelve pieces of cannon. The ball was opened, and the death-dance led up by Davoust, who, being posted at Regsdorf, to which he had before marched from Hamburg, broke up his cantonments on the 18th, and proceeded to attack a body of Prussians and Russians at Lauenberg. The latter being only 1400 strong, were, though intrenched, and defended by some artillery, unable to cope with the army of Davoust, who stormed the intrenchments in the night, and obliged the allies to retire across the Stetnitz. On this point the English papers observe, that they give the account entirely upon French authority, though they, for that reason, believe it to be exaggerated. Whether exaggerated or not, it can scarcely have any effect of very great consequence, in the great scheme upon which a campaign of such enormous magnitude as the ensuing threatens to be.

While these measures were pursuing, the crown prince of Sweden made a disposition of his army, of the judicious plan of which the knowing ones in London speak in very confident terms of approbation. That celebrated commander was drawing up his forces to the Elbe, having issued his first bulletin from Orabienberg on the 13th, and had so arranged them that he could, in less than two days, bring eighty thousand men into the line. The armies placed at his disposal are stated at 126,000, whereof 20,000 are cavalry. The whole force which the allies bring into the field is calculated at 477,000 men; and nine thousand British troops had reached Stralsund on the 6th, while 1200 more were at Wingoe Sound, on their route to join the allies.

It is worthy of remark, that the British papers, in relating the French account of the affair between Davoust and the allies at Lauenburg, express their regret to find that the Danes, respecting whose attachment to France some doubts had been entertained, were praised by the French for their briskness in the service of that coun-

try against the allies—while the same papers contain the certain and circumstantial intelligence that the Auckland Packet, captain Lyne, had arrived, after a passage of two days from Heligoland, with two sets of despatches, brought by two Danish flags of truce, which almost immediately succeeded each other; the first of which was thought to relate to the rupture of the armistice, and the latter to overtures, on the part of Denmark, to Great Britain.

What a salutary—what an awful lesson have we here of the uncertainty of human affairs, and of the fallibility of human calculations! What an impressive admonition, too, against indulging an over-weening confidence in fortune, and in genius, and deserting that cardinal virtue, the growth, in general, of humble dispositions—prudence. Well was it said by the sage of antiquity, "*Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia.*" Half the prudence which serves to pilot the dull man through the dangers and miseries that beset genius in its march through life, would have consolidated the power of Napoleon, and intrenched him for ever against the world, or made that world his friend—but which, being neglected, despised, or wholly wanting, has left him at this day, the sport of casualty, or, it may be, the victim of universal wrath. Nearly the whole of Europe leagued against him, not only politically, but, we apprehend, sentimentally—not merely in counsel or in arms—but in heart. His hopes, his views, his power, and, what is more awful, with these, his very existence put to stake, and he driven to stand the hazard of the die. The Morning Chronicle itself—the most liberal as well as luminous of the London prints, and always candid in its opinions, if not favourable to the emperor, beautifully and impressively remarks: "It remained for him (Napoleon), after throwing away all the advantages that were, not merely within his grasp, but in his actual possession, and thus evincing the height of human folly, combined with the greatest talents—it remained for him to place himself in a situation where victory can be attended with no advantage, and where defeat may be ruin."

Despatches had, on the 22d of August been received at London from the marquis of Wellington, dated at Luzaca, the 11th instant, stating that nothing of consequence had occurred in that neighbourhood since the date of his last despatches;—that the fort of Zaragoza had surrendered on the 30th of July, to general Mina; and that above 500 prisoners, with 47 pieces of ar-

tillery, and a vast quantity of ammunition, arms, and clothing, were taken in that place, and that lord William Bentinck was, on the 1st of August, near Tarragona, where the French had blown up the fort.

It is probable that at no one period since the beginning of the world, was there assembled such a mass of military talent, of the very highest order, as at this moment is in active employment on the continent of Europe. The emperor Napoleon and his numerous generals, on the one side; on the other, Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein, and other Russian generals of high renown—the Prussian generals and Bernadotte—and, in all probability the archduke Charles, lord Wellington, and Moreau, who is peremptorily announced in the London papers, as having accepted a command in the allied armies of Russia and Prussia, and being to serve with that part of it that is placed under the command of his old friend Bernadotte, the crown prince of Sweden. He had arrived at head-quarters.

DOMESTIC.

Success still continues to attend our naval operations on the lakes, and, though the cruising of sir James Yeo, and the nimble heels of the forces immediately about him, continue to baffle the efforts of commodore Chauncey to grapple with him ship to ship, the indefatigable exertions and skill of the latter have not been unrewarded, a portion of the British fleet having fallen into his hands, after a chase which continued from the 29th of September to the 2d of this month.

Our squadron, which had been lying off Fort George, sailed on the 28th of September, with a view to fall in with the enemy, whom they discovered, on the 29th, not far distant from York, and chased, with all the speed the inferior sailing of some of the vessels would admit of. The Pike, which was a good way ahead of the rest of the squadron, got up first, and, being to windward, began the action, at half gun shot, and maintained a severe battle with the whole of the British for two hours, which elapsed before the other vessels were able to get up, and take their share in the engagement. During this time one of the enemy's schooners, named the Simcoe, struck, but afterwards escaped. At four o'clock the whole of the enemy's squadron bore away, and came to anchor near the shore, under the guns of Burlington heights,

whether the commodore thought it imprudent to follow them, as the wind was blowing a gale directly on shore, and he was by no means sure, that, if he made the attempt, his vessels would not run aground. He, therefore, deemed it expedient to return to his anchoring ground, and accordingly, beating up against the wind to Fort George, he came to on the morning of the 1st of October.

In the course of this little affair the Pike had one man killed, and four wounded, by the enemy. Several shot struck her; but of these one only with sufficient force to pass through her hull. Unfortunately one of the guns of the Pike, a 24 pounder, burst, and killed three men and wounded nineteen. On the other hand, there was every reason to believe, that the loss on the side of the enemy was considerable: to the people on board our fleet there seemed to be strong appearances of it. The Wolf had her main and mizen top-masts shot away, and the Royal George lost her fore-top-mast.

The damages on board our squadron being repaired, it again weighed anchor, and, after seeing our troops passing down the shore, embarked in a number of boats (about 300) stood out again, in pursuit of the British, on the 2d. It was not till the 4th that they got sight of them; and that night again they lost them: but, on the 5th, commodore Chauncey, suspecting that the enemy had gone down the lake, crowded all sail, in such a direction as, he imagined, would enable him to cut off sir James Yeo's retreat to Kingston. At two in the afternoon three sail were seen ahead. At this time the Pike and the Sylph, having two of our dull sailing schooners in tow, cast them off, and gave chase, leaving the rest of the squadron under the command of captain Crane, of the Madison. As the commodore approached the enemy, he perceived that they consisted of seven sail; that is to say, five schooners, a sloop, and a gun-boat. The sloop was set on fire and abandoned by the enemy, the gun-boat they ran ashore. But the five schooners were taken without any resistance. Four of the schooners carried one gun each, and the fifth carried two guns.

The five prizes were brought into Sackett's Harbour the next day (Wednesday, the 6th), and in them 308 prisoners, of whom 259 were soldiers of De Rottenburgh's German regiment, with major Grant, De Rottenburgh's aid. They were, when taken, on their way from the

head of the lake to Kingston, where sir James Yeo is said to have arrived.

In their way to Sackett's Harbour the squadron destroyed, it is said, twenty-two boats at York.

It is further stated that general Wilkinson had sailed, with a large body of troops, on a secret expedition, under convoy of commodore Chauncey. As they are stated to occupy 300 boats, it may be presumed that these are the same alluded to above.

INDIANS.

Amid the general mass of intelligence belonging to this week are various confirmations of the massacres committed by the Creek Indians. Among the articles which appear in the southern papers, upon this subject, we find an expedition into the Creek nation obscurely hinted at. Such an expedition may, perhaps, have very important effects, in checking the boldness of those savages, and preventing their incursions upon our settlers. In that view it merits the approbation, and ought to have the prayers for its utmost success, of every citizen in the union. But, in so awful and interesting a concern as an enterprise, the object of which is the preservation of multitudes of lives from the very worst butchery that ingenious cruelty can devise, or panic, in its most lively dreams, imagine, we are sorry to see even the most remote allusion made to pecuniary advantages. It savours more of the spirit of certain officers of justice in England, who, when engaged in hunting a robber or murderer, are stimulated by the hopes of the reward allowed for the execution of the criminal. "The prospect of wealth is excellent," says the writer. We wish it had not been mentioned.

BIOGRAPHY.

I know not why, Mr. Editor, it is so generally conceded that sketches of biography should not be relished, unless they belonged to those who occupy the first ranks in civil life. If this species of writing be intended to serve as examples to our fellow men, either to be followed or to be avoided, certainly sketches of those who come the nearest to the humble level of ordinary men, are entitled to the preference. Their virtues may more emphatically be denominated practical.—Cæsar or Bonaparte require extraordinary persons for the display of their great qualities, whereas the humbler virtues of little men may be active in all persons.

With this view I send you a sketch of character, which I shall, for obvious motives, disguise under the name of James Prentiss. Although I have taken this liberty to change the name, I entreat the reader to believe that the facts are literally true, and that they have received no embellishment from me. He was by profession a blacksmith, and my acquaintance with him commenced at a time when I had but just escaped from the petticoats of childhood. My good old master was at that time teaching the upper classes the Latin language, and I very well remember the pleasure which I received when they translated the fable of Vulcan into English. Passing by the shop of this industrious mechanic, in my way to the school, I was astonished and delighted at the sprays of fire that sparkled from the anvil. A blacksmith was then a novelty to me, and the calm intrepidity with which he turned and wielded the hissing steel, led me to imagine that Vulcan had taken his residence in my native town, instead of Lemnos. This conceit seized with such violence on my fancy, that I loitered in the shop of this industrious mechanic, to whom I was at that time indebted both for my truancy and the punishment. He was an honest and persevering man, and he was enabled to build a large, comfortable, and commodious house from the savings of his industry. A childish curiosity is always on the alert, and I could but contrast his neat and cleanly appearance in the house of worship, with the grim and sooty countenance so familiar to me while he was sweating at his anvil. The wife as well as the husband both punctually attended divine service, where their deportment was exemplary and devout. Providence had blessed them with a little daughter, whom they cherished with parental fondness, and who was regularly their attendant at the house of divine worship. The reader has now before him the state of this humble family in their proudest day.

“Far from the madding crowd’s ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learnt to stray;
Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.”

This man was severely afflicted with the ophthalmia. As his remaining eye was, however, perfectly sound, his malady excited no uneasiness in his mind, although with the other he could barely distinguish the light of day. This was no cause of uneasiness to him—his vision was sufficient for his labour. In the morning he craved

the blessing of his God, and in the evening he returned thanks for his mercies. Year after year thus glided smoothly on; the day brought its labours and the night its repose, and his mind, in all seasons, was quiet, tranquil, and serene. The young daughter began now to assume something of a character. She was beautiful, and the lively sallies of her wit formed a contrast with the grave and sedate piety of her parents. As her beauties began to open and expand themselves, the grey hairs scattered here and there on the heads of her parents, began gently to admonish them how fleeting and evanescent were even the sober comforts of a life of piety, labour, and virtue. In short, if I was called upon to produce an instance of rational piety, and quietude of mind—of a state which, while it secured us from the ills of poverty in this world, seemed soberly and temperately to prepare for the next, the picture of this worthy man would spontaneously arise in my heart. Divine Providence seemed to have measured out his comforts to his capacity; his labour bounded his wishes, and the splendid mansion, and the sumptuous apparel of his more opulent neighbours, were viewed by him with all the quietude of indifference from his anvil. If any thing, in the changeable allotments of human life, could be thought to be permanent, it was the comfort of this worthy man.

The reader, I presume, by this time is not indifferent to his fate, and will hear with some emotion, that the faithful partner of all his joys, and of all his comforts, was attacked by a slow consuming hectic. This malady is always treacherous—it flatters while it destroys. The health of his wife wore away by gradations insensible to him. The round of the family economy was not interrupted; her spirits were as vivacious as they had ever been, until the ravages of the disease had nailed her to the couch. This was a call on the husband’s fortitude and his piety, and he found them equal to the task. With the dignified serenity of a good man, he consoled his daughter, and followed to the grave the wife of his bosom. The youthful Harriet now laboured to acquit herself of those domestic duties that formerly fell to the province of her mother, and she, and her kind assiduities, were soothing to a father’s heart. He soaced himself with a reflection worthy to be written in letters of gold, or rather engraved on every heart, that when Divine Providence denies us one blessing, it ought doubly to endear to us those that remain.

I have, in my Harriet, he would remark, the dear representative of her departed mother; she will solace my declining years, and how ungrateful should I be to heaven if I pined while in possession of such a daughter! This blessing was, however, denied him. In four months after the death of his wife he took his last farewell of his daughter; a malignant disorder baffled all the skill of the physician, and rendered this worthy man a solitary being. Formerly, said he, no place was so pleasant to me as home. I delighted, he would continue, to retire from the anvil, and to enjoy the sweet society of my wife and my daughter, but now my home is so desolate that my workshop affords a temporary respite to my sorrows. Labour banishes from my bosom those uneasy thoughts which silence and solitude inspire. Blessed be God, I yet enjoy health, and I await with patience for the time when my fortune will return, and enable me to bear with more resignation my present misfortunes. His case excited a strong sympathy amongst his neighbours and friends, and the richest were not ashamed to console with the sorrows of so worthy a man. While he was thus plying the anvil with such incessant industry, a sparkle flew from the hissing steel, and extinguished his remaining orb of vision. Banished now from his shop, he was compelled to return to his home, and there, in joyless solitude to remain, while his memory was still bleeding with his former afflictions, added to the heavy misfortune he had so recently undergone. Bred as he was from earliest youth to a life of labour, he found nothing so insupportable as indolence. His remaining eye could still faintly and dimly ascertain objects, and he flattered himself that Divine Providence had not entirely interdicted him from all his habits of industry. Influenced by such considerations, he made one experiment to ascertain what he was capable of doing with a sight so impaired. Taking his axe, he attempted to cleave asunder a log of wood, but the whole force of the blow fell upon his foot, and so serious was the wound that his life was put in jeopardy. He was thus rendered a cripple for life, and the medical expenses of his wife, his daughter, and himself, completely exhausted the little property that his industry had acquired. His house and furniture were seized by his cruel and rapacious creditors, and this unfortunate man was turned a blind and lame beggar from his fire-side, during the inclemency of a

severe winter. He now lives in a poor-house, awaiting the hour of his dissolution, with spirits calm and serene, and with a piety that completely bears him above all the miseries of his life. He recognizes the voice of an old friend, converses with cheerfulness, and never does a sigh or murmur of complaint escape his aged lips. His hopes have leaned so habitually on heaven for support, that he seems more like a visitant on this earth from a more blessed country, than as one of its inhabitants. How many of our readers have admired Cæsar for his magnanimity, in gathering up his robe and falling gracefully beneath the daggers of the assassins. Yet this humble blacksmith, with a greatness of mind equal to Cæsar, will probably pass to his grave and "not a stone tell where he lies."

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

In order to connect the two engagements of Lord Wellington into something like a historical detail, it has been deemed proper to give, with the official account of his late victory, a succinct summary of the former battle. The reader will thus have the history of the campaign in a more condensed view than if we should resort to the dry formality of official documents.

On the 19th of June the French army was strongly posted in front of Vittoria, a beautiful city, situated at the declivity of the Pyrenees, on the river Zadorra, which empties itself into the Ebro. From this place runs a road, across this chain of mountains, along the bay of Biscay, to the French province of Bayonne. The left of the French army was supported by the heights overlooking the village of Arganson. It would seem that the French contemplated an attack in front, and they, by having the command of the heights in the rear, would be able to maintain the contest, under every advantage, from so favourable a position. Sir Rowland Hill, with his detachment, by taking sudden, and apparently unexpected possession of these heights, was thus empowered to turn the weapons of his enemy against himself. The French, alarmed at this manœuvre (for the possession of them appears to have been gained by Sir Rowland Hill, without the loss of a single man), bent their whole force to recover them; but the fortunate moment had now escaped them, and general Murrillo, who was detached by Sir Rowland Hill, was able, from the superiority of his position, to repel all

the attacks of his enemy in that quarter. Under the protection of these heights, sir Rowland Hill was enabled to extend his offensive operations. He attacked and carried the village of Subijana de Alava, in front of the enemy's lines, and, notwithstanding every effort was made to regain it, he held the possession of the town. No sooner was this important position obtained and secured, than the allies passed the Zadorra, and prepared to attack the right of the French army, who still held undisturbed possession of the heights commanding the Vittoria. But the right had already been weakened by the strong reinforcements which they had sent to oppose sir Rowland Hill. Despairing of being able to hold this position, they abandoned them and retreated to Vittoria. A division of the French army, nevertheless, were still strongly fortified, in the road leading from Vittoria to Bilboa. This post, let it be noted, is one of the channels of communication between France and Spain, and all important to be kept open by an invading army. This position was protected by the heights which covered Great Gomarra. The passage of the Zadorra was likewise defended by a considerable force, planted at the bridge in the village of Arechuco. These heights of Gommorra, as well as the bridge, were taken by assault; and the enemy, being thus completely cut off from a passage to France by that route, were compelled to abandon all their baggage, cannon, and artillery, and retreat to Pampelona. This is an abstract of the most prominent events in this memorable battle. The issue of this campaign is placed in wiser hands than ours. Whatever it is, we will endeavour faithfully to record. Let it be observed that Pampelona, the place to which the French army retreated after the battle, is another of the communications between France and Spain; the road leading by a longer route over a chain of the Pyrenees, and terminating at Bayonne. The allied army in pursuit, had entered Pampelona, and hopes were entertained by lord Wellington that that he would be able to reach the enemy before their arrival at Bayonne.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

August 16, 1813.

War Department,

Downing Street, August 16.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, has arrived at this Office with despatches addressed to Earl Bathurst by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following are copies.

San Estevan, August 1, 1813.

My Lord—Two practicable breaches having been effected at San Sebastian on the 24th of July, orders were given that they should be attacked on the morning of the 25th. I am concerned to have to report, that this attempt to obtain possession of the place failed, and that our loss was very considerable.

Marshal Soult had been appointed Lieutenant de l'Empereur and Commander in Chief of the French armies in Spain, and the Southern Provinces of France, by a decret imperial of the 1st of July, and he joined and took the command of the army on the 13th of July, which having been joined nearly about the same time by the corps which had been in Spain under the command of General Clauzel, and by other reinforcements, was called the army of Spain, and re-formed into nine divisions of infantry, forming the right, centre, and left, under the command of General Reille, Comte d'Eslon, and General Clauzel, as lieutenant-generals, and a reserve under General Villatte; and two divisions of dragoons, and one of light cavalry, the two former under the command of Gens. Treillard and Tilly, and the latter under the command of Gen. Pierre Soult. There was besides allotted to the army a large proportion of artillery, and a considerable number of guns had already joined.

The allied army was posted, as I have already informed your lordship, in the passes of the mountains. Major-general Byng's brigade of British infantry, and General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, were on the right in the pass of Roncesvalles. Lieutenant-general sir Lowry Cole was posted at Viscarret, to support those troops; and lieutenant general sir Thomas Picton, with the third division, at Olague in reserve.

Lieutenant general sir Rowland Hill occupied the valley of Bastan with the remainder of the second division, and the Portuguese division, under the Conde de Amarante, detaching Gen. Campbell's Portuguese brigade to Los Alduides, within the French territory. The light and several divisions occupied the heights of Santa Barbara, and the town of Vera, and the Puerto de Echalar, and kept the communication with the valley of Bastan; and the sixth division was in reserve at San Estevan. General Longa's division kept the communication between the troops at Vera and those under lieutenant-general sir Thomas Graham, and Mariscal del Campo Giron, on the great road.

The Conde del Abisbal blockaded Pampelona.

On the 24th, Marshal Soult collected the right and left wings of his army, with one division of his centre, and two divisions of cavalry, at St. Jean de Pied de Port, and on the 26th attacked, with between thirty and forty thousand men, General Byng's post at Roncesvalles. Lieutenant general sir Lowry Cole moved up to his support with the fourth division, and those officers were enabled to maintain their post throughout the forenoon. But the enemy turned it in the afternoon; and lieutenant general sir Lowry Cole considered it to be necessary to withdraw in the night; and he marched to the neighbourhood of Zubiri.

In the actions which took place on this day, the 20th regiment distinguished themselves.

Two divisions of the centre of the enemy's army attacked sir Rowland Hill's position in the Puerto de Maya, at the head of the valley of

Bastan, in the afternoon of the same day. The brunt of the action fell upon major-general Pringle's and major-general Walker's brigades in the second division, under the command of lieutenant general the hon. William Stewart.

These troops were at first obliged to give way; but having been supported by major gen. Barnes's brigade of the 7th division, they regained that part of their post, which was the key of the whole, and would have enabled them to re-assume it, if circumstances had permitted it. But sir Rowland Hill having been apprized of the necessity that Sir Lowry Cole should retire, deemed it expedient to withdraw his troops likewise to Irurita; and the enemy did not advance on the following day beyond the Puerto de Maya.

Notwithstanding the enemy's superiority of numbers, they acquired but little advantage over these brave troops during the seven hours they were engaged. All the regiments charged with the bayonet. The conduct of the 82d regiment, which moved up with Major General Barnes's brigade, is particularly reported.

Lieutenant General the Hon. William Stewart was slightly wounded.

I was not apprized of these events till late in the night of the 25th and 26th; and adopted immediate measures to concentrate the army to the right, still providing for the siege of San Sebastian, and for the blockade of Pampeluna.

This would have been effected early on the 27th, only that Lieutenant General sir Lowry Cole, and Lieutenant General sir Thomas Picton concurred in thinking their post at Zubiri not tenable for the time during which it would have been necessary to wait in it. They therefore retired early on the 27th, and took up a position to cover the blockade of Pampeluna, having the right, consisting of the 3d division, in front of Huarte, and extending to the hills beyond Ostiz, and the left, consisting of the 4th division, major general Bing's, and brigadier general Campbell's Portuguese brigade, on the heights in front of Villalba, having their left at a chapel behind Sorausen, on the high road from Ostiz to Pampeluna, and their right resting upon a height which defended the high road from Zubria and Roncesvalles. General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, and that part of the Conde del Aishbal's corps not engaged in the blockade were in reserve. From the latter, the regiment of Travia, and that of El Principe, were detached to occupy part of the hill on the right of the 4th division, by which the road from Zubiri was defended.

The British cavalry, under lieutenant general sir Stapleton Cotton were placed near Huarte on the right, being the only ground on which it was possible to use the cavalry.

The river Lanz runs in the valley which was on the left of the allied, and on the right of the French army, along the road to Ostiz. Beyond this river there is another range of mountains connected with Ligasso and Marcalain, by which places it was now necessary to communicate with the rest of the army.

I joined the 3d and 4th divisions just as they were taking up their ground on the 27th, and shortly afterwards the enemy formed their army on a mountain, the front of which extends from the high road to Ostiz to the high road to Zabiri, and they placed one division on the left of that road on a height, and in some villages in front of

the third division. They had here also a large body of cavalry.

In a short time after they had taken up their ground, the enemy attacked the hill on the right of the fourth division, which was then occupied by one battalion of the 4th Portuguese regiment, and by the Spanish regiment of Pravia.

These troops defended their ground, and drove the enemy from it with the bayonet. Seeing the importance of this hill to our position, I reinforced it with the 40th regiment; and this regiment with the Spanish regiments of El Principe and Pravia had it from this time, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy during the 27th and 28th to obtain possession of it.

Nearly at the same time that the enemy attacked this height on the 27th, they took possession of the village of Sorausen on the road to Ostiz, by which they acquired the communication by that road, and they kept up a fire of musketry along the line till it was dark.

We were joined on the morning of the 28th by the 6th division of infantry, and I directed that the heights should be occupied on the left of the valley of the Lanz; and that the sixth division should form across the valley in rear of the left of the fourth division, resting their right on Orcaín, and their left upon the heights above mentioned.

The sixth division had scarcely taken their position when they were attacked by a very large force of the enemy, which had been assembled in the village of Sorausen.

Their front was, however, so well defended by the fire of their own light troops, from the heights on their left, and by the fire from the heights occupied by the fourth division, and brigadier general Campbell's Portuguese brigade, that the enemy were soon driven back with immense loss, from a fire on their front, both flanks, and rear.

In order to extricate their troops from the difficulty in which they found themselves, in their situation in the valley of the Lanz, the enemy now attacked the height on which the left of the fourth division stood, which was occupied by the seventh Cacadores, of which they obtained a momentary possession. They were attacked, however, again, by the seventh Cacadores, supported by major general Ross, at the head of his brigade of the fourth division, and were driven down with great loss.

The battle now became general along the whole front of the heights occupied by the fourth division, and in every part in our favour, excepting where one battalion of the tenth Portuguese regiment of major general Campbell's brigade was posted. This battalion having been overpowered, and having been obliged to give way immediately on the right of general Ross's brigade, the enemy established themselves on our line, and major general Ross was obliged to withdraw from his post.

I however ordered the 27th and 48th regiments to charge, first that body of the enemy which had first established themselves on the height, and next those on the left. Both attacks succeeded, and the enemy were driven down with immense loss; and the 6th division having moved forward, at the same time, to a situation in the valley nearer to the left of the 4th, the attack upon this front ceased entirely, and was continued but faintly on other points of the line.

In the course of this contest, the gallant fourth division, which has so frequently been distin-

gushed in this army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet; and the 40th, the 7th, 20th, and 23d, four different times. Their officers set them the example, and major general Ross had two horses shot under him. The Portuguese troops likewise behaved admirably; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Spanish regiments del Principe and Pravia.

I had ordered lieutenant general sir Rowland Hill to march by Lanz upon Lizasso, as soon as I found that lieutenant general sir Thomas Picton, and sir Lowry Cole, had moved from Zubiri; and lieutenant general the earl of Dalhousie, from San Estevan, to the same place, where both arrived on the 28th, and the seventh division came to Marcalain.

The enemy's force which had been in front of sir Rowland Hill, followed his march, and arrived at Ostiz on the 28th. The enemy thus reinforced, and occupying a position in the mountains, which appeared little liable to attack, and finding that they could make no impression on our front, determined to endeavour to turn our left, by an attack on sir Rowland Hill's corps.

They reinforced with one division the troops which had been already opposed to him, still occupying the same points in the mountain, on which was formed their principal force, but they drew in to their left the troops which occupied the heights opposite the third division, and they had, during the night of the 29th and 30th, occupied in strength, the crest of the mountain on our left of the Lanz, opposite to the sixth and seventh divisions; thus connecting their right in their position, with the divisions detached to attack lieutenant general sir Rowland Hill.

I, however, determined to attack their position; and ordered lieutenant general the earl of Dalhousie to possess himself of the top of the mountain in their front, by which the enemy's right would be turned, and lieutenant general sir Thomas Picton to cross the heights on which the enemy's left had stood, and to turn their left by the road to Roncesvalles. All the arrangements were made to attack the front of the enemy's position, as soon as the effect of these movements on their flanks should begin to appear. Major general the honourable Edward Pakenham, whom I had sent to take the command of the sixth division, major general Pack having been wounded, turned the village of Sorausen, as soon as the earl of Dalhousie had driven the enemy from the mountain, by which that flank was defended; and the sixth division, and major general Byng's brigade, which had relieved the fourth division, on the left of our position on the road to Ostiz, instantly attacked and carried that village.

Lieutenant general sir Lowry Cole likewise attacked the front of the enemy's main position with the 7th Cacadores, supported by the 11th Portuguese regiment, the 40th, and the battalion under colonel Bingham, consisting of the queen's and 52d regiment. All these operations obliged the enemy to abandon a position which is one of the strongest, and most difficult of access, that I have yet seen occupied by troops.

In their retreat from this position the enemy lost a great number of prisoners.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of all the general officers, officers, and troops, throughout these operations. The attack made by lieu-

tenant general the earl of Dalhousie, was admirably conducted by his lordship, and executed by major general Inglis, and the troops composing his brigade; and that by major general the honourable Edward Pakenham and major general Byng, and that by lieutenant general sir Lowry Cole; and the movement made by sir Thomas Picton, merit my highest commendation.

The latter officer co-operated in the attack of the mountain by detaching troops to his left, in which the honourable lieutenant colonel Trench was wounded, but I hope not seriously.

While these operations were going on, and in proportion as I observed their success, I detached troops to the support of lieutenant general sir Rowland Hill.

The enemy appeared in his front late in the morning, and immediately commenced an extended manœuvre upon his left flank, which obliged him to withdraw from the height which he occupied behind the Lizasso to the next range. He there, however, maintained himself, and I enclose his report of the conduct of the troops. I continued the pursuit of the enemy after their retreat from the mountain to Olaque, where I was at sunset, immediately in the rear of their attack upon lieutenant general sir Rowland Hill. They withdrew from his front in the night, and yesterday took up a strong position, with two divisions to cover their rear, in the pass of Donna Maria.

Lieutenant general sir Rowland Hill, and the earl of Dalhousie, attacked and carried the pass, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the enemy and the strength of their position. I am concerned to add, that lieutenant general the honourable William Stewart, was wounded on this occasion.

I enclose lieutenant general sir Rowland Hill's report.

In the mean time I moved with major general Byng's brigade, and the fourth division, under lieutenant general sir Lowry Cole, by the pass of Velate upon Isurita, in order to turn the enemy's position of Donna Maria. Major general Byng took in Elizondo, a large convoy going to the enemy, and made many prisoners.

We have this day continued the pursuit of the enemy in the valley of the Bidassoa, and many prisoners and much baggage have been taken.—Major general Byng has possessed himself of the valley of Bastan, and of the position of the Puerto de Maya, and the army will be this night nearly in the same positions which they occupied on the 25th July.

I trust that his royal highness the prince regent will be satisfied with the conduct of the troops of his majesty, and of his allies, on this occasion. The enemy having been considerably reinforced and re-equipped after their late defeat, made a most formidable attempt to relieve the blockade of Pampelona, with the whole of their forces, excepting the reserve under general Villatte, which remained in front of our troops on the great road to Iruin.

This attempt has been entirely frustrated by the operations of a part only of the allied army, and the enemy has sustained a defeat, and suffered a severe loss in both officers and men.

The enemy's expectations of success, beyond the point of raising the blockade of Pampelona, were very sanguine. They brought into Spain a large body of cavalry, and a great number of

guns, neither of which arms could be used to any great extent, by either party, in the battle which took place. They sent off the guns to St. Jean Pied de Port on the evening of the 28th, which have thus returned to France in safety.

[Here follow compliments to sundry general officers.]

I transmit this despatch to your lordship by his serene highness the hereditary prince of Orange, who is perfectly acquainted with all that has passed, and with the situation of the army, and will be able to inform your lordship of many details relating to this series of operations for which a despatch does not afford scope. His highness had a horse shot under him, in the battle near So-rausen, on the 28th of July.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I have omitted to inform your lordship in the body of the despatch, that the troops in the Puer-to de Maya lost their four Portuguese guns on the 25th of July. Major general Pringle, who commanded when the attack commenced, had ordered them to retire towards Maya; and when lieutenant general Stewart came up, he ordered that they might return, and retire by the mountain road to Elizondo. In the mean time the enemy were in possession of the pass, and the communication with that road was lost, and they could not reach it.

I enclose returns of the loss before San Sebastian, from the 7th to the 27th of July, and returns of the killed, wounded, and missing in the operations from the 25th ultimo to the 1st instant.

JULY 31, 1813.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship that, although from the immense superiority of force the enemy directed against the position entrusted to my charge yesterday, it became, in my opinion, imperiously necessary for me to retire from that ground; the conduct of the officers and troops, British and Portuguese, was such as to entitle them to my entire approbation, and I could not have wished it to be better.

Major general Pringle, with major general Walker's brigade, under lieutenant colonel Fitzgerald of the 60th regiment, supported by the 34th regiment, and 14th Portuguese regiment, opposed the ascent of the enemy to the ridge of the left of the position, in a most gallant style, drove him repeatedly back, and although unable ultimately to prevent his ascending the ridge, by a more distant movement, our troops kept their ground firmly, and when ordered to retire, performed it with the greatest regularity under major general Pringle, and with small loss, covered by a battalion of the 14th Portuguese regiment, under lieutenant colonel M'Donald, of the conduct of which officer, and the steadiness of his regiment, the major general speaks in terms of the highest praise.

Colonel Ashworth's brigade, also attacked in his position by a superior force, met the attack with the greatest steadiness, and drove the enemy before him at the point of the bayonet, and held his ground as long as I thought it prudent for him to do so; and a battalion of brigadier general Costa's brigade held the ridge on the right of the position to the last, covering the formation

of the troops on the ground they were directed to take up. The enemy attempted to force the point, but were repulsed by brigadier general Costa, and finally driven down the ridge at the point of the bayonet by that battalion, a part of colonel Ashworth's brigade, and a small detachment of the 28th regiment.

On the whole, I can assure your lordship that the enemy had nothing to boast of, nor was our loss severe, considering the disparity of our forces.

(Signed) ROWLAND HILL.

To field marshal, marquis }
of Wellington, K. G. }

ELIZONDO, Aug. 1, 1813.

My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that in compliance with the instructions I received through major general Murray, I proceeded yesterday with the column under my orders on the road to Donna Maria. On our arrival at the foot of the pass, we found the enemy ascending the hill in great haste, and closely pressed by the 7th division, moving by a road parallel and to the right of that which my column was on.

The rear of the enemy's column having begun to ascend the hills before our arrival, it was impossible to cut off any part of it. It was, however, considerably annoyed on its march by one 9 pounder and a howitzer. I immediately ordered the 2d division, under lieutenant general Stewart, to ascend the hill by the road we were on, whilst the Earl of Dalhousie's column ascended by one more to the right. The enemy took up a strong position at the top of the pass, with a cloud of skirmishers in the front.

The attack on our side was led by lieutenant general Stewart, with major general Walker's brigade, under lieutenant colonel Fitzgerald, of the 60th, who forced back the enemy's skirmishers to the summit of the hill: but coming upon their main body found them so numerous and so strongly posted, that lieutenant general Stewart was induced to withdraw them until the 7th division should be in closer co-operation with him.

About this time the lieutenant general was wounded, and the command of the division devolved upon major general Pringle, who, with his own brigade, commanded by colonel O'Callaghan, renewed the attack on our side, whilst the 7th division pressed them on the other, and both divisions gained the height about the same time, the enemy retiring, after sustaining a very considerable loss.

The conduct of lieutenant general Stewart, major general Pringle, and of the officers and troops in general, was conspicuously good, and I regret that the very thick-fog prevented our taking that advantage of the situation of the enemy which we might otherwise have done. A part of each division pursued them some distance down the hill, and occasioned them a considerable loss. Having thus far performed your Lordship's instructions, I withdrew my column from the pass, and moved it upon Almandoz.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROWLAND HILL,
Lieutenant General.

LEZACA, 4th August, 1813.

My Lord—The Prince of Orange having been detained till this day for the returns, I have to

inform your Lordship that the enemy still continued posted in the morning of the 2d with a force of two divisions on the Puerto de Echalar, and nearly the whole army behind the Puerto, when the 4th, 7th, and light divisions advanced by the valley of the Bidassoa to the frontier and I had determined to dislodge them by a combined attack and movement of the three divisions. The 7th division, however having crossed the mountains from Sambilla, and having necessarily preceded the arrival of the 5th, major general Barnes' brigade was formed for the attack, and advanced, before the 4th and light divisions could co-operate, with a regularity and gallantry which I have seldom seen equalled, and actually drove the two divisions of the enemy, notwithstanding the resistance opposed to them, from those formidable heights.

It is impossible that I can extol too highly the conduct of major general Barnes, and these brave troops, which was the admiration of all who were witnesses of it.

Major general Kempt's brigade of the light division likewise drove a very considerable force from the rock which forms the left of the Puerto.

There is now no enemy in the field within this part of the Spanish frontier.

I have the honour to inclose lieutenant general sir Thomas Graham's report of the assault of San Sebastian.

While the troops were engaged in the neighbourhood of Pampelona, as reported in my despatch of the 1st instant, brigadier general Longa occupied with his part of the Bidassoa, including the town of Verar.

That part of the enemy's army which had been left in observation of the allied troops on the great road from Irun, attacked him on the 28th, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

I have great pleasure in reporting the good conduct of these troops on all occasions, and likewise of a battalion of Spanish cacadores, in general Barcena's division of the Gallician army, which had been sent to the bridge of Yansi, on the enemy's retreat on the 1st instant, which it held against very superior numbers during a great part of the day.

Nothing of importance has occurred in Arragon since my despatch of the 19th July.

I have a report from lieutenant general Lord William Bentinck, from Binaroz, on the 21st July; and he was making preparations to cross the Ebro. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded, in the attack of the enemy's position on the 2d instant.

British Official Account of the capture of the brig Argus.

Admiralty Office, August 24

Extract of a letter from captain Maples, of his majesty's sloop Pelican, to vice-admiral Thornborough, and transmitted by the latter officer to John Wilson Croker, esq.

His majesty's sloop Pelican, St. David's head, east 5 leagues, Aug. 14.

I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders to me of the 12th instant,

to cruise in St. George's Channel, for the protection of the trade, and to obtain information of the American sloop of war, I had the good fortune to board a brig, the master of which informed me that he had seen a vessel, apparently a man of war, steering to the N. E. At 4 this morning, I saw a vessel on fire, and a brig standing from her which I soon made out to be a cruiser; made all sail in chase, and at half past five, came alongside of her (she having shortened sail, and made herself clear for an obstinate resistance), when, after giving her three cheers, our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit on both sides 43 minutes, when we lay her alongside, and were in the act of boarding, when she struck her colours. She proves to be the United States' sloop of war Argus, of 360 tons, 18 twenty-four pound carronades, and 2 long twelve pounders; had on board, when she sailed from America, (two months since,) a complement of 149 men, but in the action 127, commanded by lieutenant commandant W. H. Allen, who, I regret to say, was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice to the merits of my gallant officers and crew (which consisted of 116); the cool courage they displayed, and the precision of their fire, could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves; but I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my first lieutenant Thos. Welsh; of Mr. W. Glanville, acting master; Mr. Wm. Ingram, the purser, who volunteered his services on deck; and Mr. Richard Scott, the boatswain.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is small; one master's mate, Mr. William Young, slain in the moment of victory, while animating, by his courage and example, all around; and one able seaman, John Kitery; besides five seamen wounded, who are doing well; that of the enemy I have not yet been able to ascertain, but it is considerable; her officers say, about 40 killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. F. MAPLES, commander.

Copy of a letter from major-general Harrison, to the war department.

Head quarters, Amherstburg,
September 23d, 1813.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I landed the army under my command, about three miles below this place, at 3 o'clock this evening, without opposition, and took possession of the town in an hour after. General Proctor has retreated to Sandwich with his regular troops and Indians, having previously burnt the fort, navy-yard, barracks, and public store-houses—the two latter were very extensive, covering several acres of ground. I will pursue the enemy to-morrow, although there is no probability of overtaking him, as he has upwards of one thousand horses, and we have not one in the army. I shall thank myself fortunate to be able to collect a sufficiency to mount the general officers. It is supposed here that general Proctor intends to establish himself upon the river Trench, 40 miles from Malden.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. M. H. HARRISON.

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

United States' schooner Ariel, Malden Harbour, 27th Sept. 1813—5 P. M

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you that the army, under major-general Harrison, have this moment marched into Malden, without opposition, and that the squadron are now at anchor off the town.

I have the honour to be, &c.

O. H. PERRY.

Extract of a letter from colonel Smith, of the rifle regiment, to colonel A. Y. Nicols, inspector-general, dated

Lower Sandusky, October 2.

I have already collected 520 of my regiment. The last accounts from the general, state, that he was in pursuit of Proctor, who had evacuated Malden a few hours before he landed. I fear he will make his escape. I leave here immediately for Portage, and probably head-quarters, to procure transport for my detachment.

Extract of a letter to the secretary of the navy, dated

Head-quarters, Fort George,
Sept. 29, 1813.

I enclose you a letter from commodore Chauncey, which he put into my hands the day before yesterday, and beg leave to add the following brief but interesting detail

The commodore entered this port on the 24th instant, with his squadron. On the 26th we received satisfactory information, direct from York, that on the day of the commodore's arrival here (Friday the 24th), the British squadron was on the opposite coast. This communication being made to the commodore, he promptly ascertained the fact to his satisfaction, and on the 27th, in the evening, left port in quest of his antagonist. Yesterday morning his squadron was descried near mid-channel, between this place and York, standing for the latter place, and about noon we discovered by the smoke, in which his vessels were occasionally enveloped, that he was closely engaged and had the wind of the enemy, who were scarcely discernable. We could, however, with the aid of our glasses, distinctly perceive that the British squadron was forced to leeward towards the head of the lake; and the action continued without intermission, until we lost sight of the sternmost of our vessels, about 3 o'clock, P. M. The issue must, therefore, have been decisive, because the breeze freshened, without any change in its direction, and the narrowness of the lake made it impossible for the vanquished party to escape by any manœuvre.

I have no doubt the victory is ours, but am apprehensive it has cost us dear; since the batteries of the enemy were superior to those of our squadron, and the British commander is an officer not only of desperate resolution, but of great naval skill.

If commodore Chauncey has survived, (which I implore heaven may be the case,) we shall behold him mantled with glory, as his ship was yesterday beheld wrapt in the flame and smoke of her batteries.

A postscript to the above letter, dated late in the evening, says, "A flag was sent to the British

camp on the lake last evening; the receiving officer acknowledged we had the wind, and observed that a vessel had been dismasted; this was observed from the heights of Lewistown also, and it is believed it was the Royal George, by the Pike. A vessel, supposed to be the Wolf, bore up to the relief of the crippled ship, and engaged the Pike, and they went out of sight, covered with smoke, and apparently about to board.

"Sept. 29th, 8 o'clock, P. M.—We have not as yet heard from Chauncey; the utmost does not exceed fifty miles to the end of the bay—but the wind is still adverse. I begin to fear his victory may have cost too much.—I have sent out several small craft to look for him; but the sea, which is running high, has forced them back. It was visible the Pike bore the brunt of the engagement."

Copy of a letter from commodore Chauncey to the secretary of the navy, dated

United States' ship Gen. Pike, Niagara River, 25th Sept. 1813.

* Sir,—After I had the honour of addressing you on the 13th, I continued to blockade the enemy until the 17th, when the wind blowing heavy from the westward, the enemy having run into Kingston, and knowing that he could not move from that place before a change of wind, I took the opportunity of running into Sackett's Harbour.

I remained but a few hours at the Harbour, and left it at day-light on the morning of the 18th, but did not arrive here until yesterday, owing to continual head winds, not having laid our course during the passage. On the 19th, I saw the enemy's fleet near the False Ducks, but took no notice of him as I wished him to follow me up the lake.

There is a report here, and generally believed, that captain Perry has captured the whole of the enemy's fleet on lake Erie. If this should prove true in all its details (and God grant that it may), he has immortalized himself, and not disappointed the high expectations formed of his talents and bravery.

I have learnt from a source which can be depended upon, that we did the enemy much more injury in our rencountre on the 11th, than I had expected.—I find that we killed captain Mulcaster, of the Royal George, and a number of his men, and did considerable injury to that ship, as well as several of the other vessels. It was truly unfortunate that we could not have brought the enemy to a general action on that day, as I am confident that the victory would have been as complete as that upon lake Erie.—I, however, have the consolation to know that every exertion was used to bring him to close action. If we did not succeed it was not our fault.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

The hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Sec'y. of the Navy, Washington.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Plymouth, August 24.

On Saturday last, the 21st instant, was interred with military honours, William Henry Allen, esq. late commander of the United States' sloop of war Argus, who

lost his left leg in an action with his majesty's sloop of war Pelican, J. F. Maples, esq. captain, in St. George's Channel, the 14th instant, whereof he died in Mill Prison hospital, on the fifteenth following.

PROCESSION:

Guard of honour.

Lieutenant colonel of royal marines
With two companies of that
corps:

The captains, subalterns, and field adjutant,
(Officers with hat-bands and scarfs.)

Royal marine band:

Vicar and curate of St. Andrew's:
Clerk of ditto.

THE HEARSE,

With the corpse of the deceased captain,
Attended by eight seamen,
late of the Argus, with crape round their
arms, tied with white crape ribbon:
also,

Eight British captains of the royal navy,
as pall-bearers, with hat-bands
and scarfs:

Captain Allen's servants in mourning:

The officers late of the Argus, in uniform,
with crape sashes and hat-bands,
two and two:

John Hawker, esq. late American vice-
consul, and his clerks:

Captain Pellewe, commissioner for pri-
soners of war:

Dr. McGrath, chief medical officer at Mill
Prison depot:

Captains of the royal navy, in port,
two and two:

Followed by a very numerous and respect-
able retinue of inhabitants.

The procession left Mill Prison at 12 o'clock. The coffin was covered with a velvet pall, and the American colours under which the action was fought, and upon that the hat and sword of the deceased were laid. On the coffin being removed to the hearse, the guard saluted; and, when deposited in the hearse, the procession moved forward; the band played the "Dead march in Saul." On their arrival near the church the guard halted and clubbed arms, single files inward, through which the procession passed to the church, into which the corpse was carried, and deposited in the centre aisle, whilst the funeral service was read by the rev. vicar, after which it was removed and interred in the south yard (passing through the guard in the same order from as to church) on the right of Mr. Delphy, midshipman of the Argus, who lost both his legs in the same action, and was buried the preceding evening.

Petersburg, July 13.

General Bennigsen, with his reinforcements, have arrived at Warsaw, on his way to the imperial head quarters. In Austria the preparations for war are carried on with unexampled vigour. She will take an active part in the war, if the armistice does not produce an honourable peace.

July 19.

The general in chief, Tolly, informs the minister of the interior, that the allied armies were in the best possible state, and ready to renew the war, if the armistice does not effect a solid peace.

Gottenburg, July 30.

General Moreau is still here. Report says he is to have a command in the allied army.

Yarmouth, August 25.

Yesterday the Russian fleet of three sail of the line and two corvettes, passed this port on their way home.

From the London Evening Star of Aug. 16.
Expulsion of Marshal Soult and the French Army from Spain.

Yesterday forenoon the telegraph was at work for several hours, and it was soon known that the Fancy had arrived at Plymouth, with most gratifying intelligence from lord Wellington. At one o'clock the publick anxiety was in some measure relieved by the circulation of the following

BULLETIN.

"Admiralty Office.

Aug. 15, 1 o'clock.

Message by the Plymouth Telegraph.

"The Fancy arrived.

"Another battle on the thirtieth.

"Total defeat of Marshal Soult on that day.

"An officer on the road with despatches of the twenty-seventh, twenty-eight, and thirtieth."

Copies were instantly forwarded to his royal highness the Prince Regent, and to all the cabinet ministers; and such was the anxiety of ministers, that several of them instantly repaired to the War Office to wait the arrival of the despatches.

A little after midnight, the gentlemen intrusted with the despatches, no less a personage than the Prince of Orange (one of Lord Wellington's aids-de-camps) arrived at the War Office, where he was received by the ministers in waiting, who conducted his serene highness to the Prince Regent,

nor was any time lost in communicating the glorious contents to the public.

At six o'clock in the morning the intelligence was communicated to the city by the following

Letter to the Lord Mayor.

“Downing Street, Aug. 16, 1813.

“My Lord—I have the honour to inform your lordship, that the Prince of Orange has arrived with despatches from field marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, Aug. 4, containing an account of a series of actions with the French army, under the command of Marshal Soult, from the 25th ult. to the 2d instant, inclusive, the result of which has been the *defeat and retreat* of the enemy from the Spanish frontier with a loss of fifteen thousand men, including about four thousand prisoners. The loss of the allied army is above six thousand men.

“I have the honour to be, &c.

“BATHURST.”

(A true copy.)

(Signed) GEO. SHOLEY, Mayor.

“Monday morning, half past six”.

About nine o'clock in the morning, the Park and Tower guns were fired in celebration of the splendid victory.

The Editors of the New York Gazette have received by the Robert Burns, a file of the London Courier, to the 27th of August. From this paper (a ministerial print) the subsequent extracts are made.

The Akbar and Endymion, were ordered to America, Aug. 16.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued to the first of November.

A Petersburg article of July 27, says, “Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, Ministers Plenipotentiary from the United States of America have arrived here.

Lord Aberdeen reached Gottenburg on the 14th of August.

We are led to believe, from private advices per the Robert Burns, that, although the British Government had rejected the mediation of Russia, they had sent out Lord Walpole and Mr. Morrier, to hear the propositions of Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin.

Cork, August 13.

On Saturday the ship Barbadoes, the Alliance, and the Jason Russian vessel, in company with some others, sailed from this harbour for Limerick. In the course of Sunday, some of the vessels put into Kinsale, but the three above mentioned proceeded

on their destination. On Monday evening they fell in with, off Baltimore, the American sloop of war the Argus. She boarded the Jason, but permitted her to proceed. She then boarded the Barbadoes and Alliance, and after having taken out the crews, set them on fire, and completely destroyed them. Captain Skiller of the Barbadoes, states, that half the crew of the Argus were British seamen, and that one midshipman had held a similar post in the British frigate Macedonian. He further adds, that immediately upon his vessel being boarded, two of his crew volunteered into the Argus. The Argus had also captured and destroyed the following vessels:

The Richard, of Whitby, from Gibraltar to Portsmouth off Scilly.

The Lady Frances, of Rothsay, from Limerick to Liverpool.

The Foy, of Dartmouth, burned in the Shannon on the 1st of this month, with provisions from Limerick, for Plymouth: and

The Cordelia from Antigua for Bristol.

The cargo of this latter vessel was first destroyed, and she was then delivered up to the prisoners of the different vessels, amounting to 48, six masters and 32 men, who arrived at Cove on Wednesday.

As soon as the intelligence reached admiral Thornborough, the Leonidas frigate, capt. Seymour, which was going out convoy with the flour for Lisbon, was sent to sea, and we understand the Pelican, which had arrived yesterday morning from a cruize, was ordered to prepare for sea immediately.

August 23.

Austria declared on the 11th in favour of the allies, and it is said that Lubeck is again free from the French yoke.

August 27.

The despatches brought by Mr. Sylvester, announcing the re-commencement of hostilities, are from Lord Cathcart. Mr. Johnston, another messenger, arrived this morning with despatches to the same effect from Sir Charles Stuart.

London, August 23.

Surrender of the Fort of Zaragoza, and advance of Lord W. Bentinck.

Despatches were received last night from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Luzaca, the 11th inst. and the substance of them was immediately communicated in the following Bulletin —

BULLETIN.

“War Department, 22d Aug. 1813.

“Despatches have been received this eve-

ning from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Luzaca, 11th of August.

"Nothing of consequence had occurred in that neighbourhood since the date of the last despatches.

"The fort of Zaragoza surrendered on the 30th of July, to Gen. Mina. Above 500 prisoners, 47 pieces of cannon, and a vast quantity of ammunition, arms, and clothing; were taken in this place.

"Lord William Bentinck was near Taragona on the 1st of August."

Pampeluna and St. Sebastians still held out at the date of these despatches. But we believe a fresh supply of shot had arrived, and the fire was about to be opened again upon the latter fortress. Pampeluna is understood to be much straitened for provisions.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—This day was received here the death of H. E. the duke of Abrantes (JUNOT), who died in the midst of his family, of the department of *Cote d'Or*.

Natchez, Sept. 1.

COLONEL CONSTANT'S RESIGNATION.

CANTONMENT,

Washington, August 17, 1813.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

On the 9th of May last, the following communication was addressed by colonel Constant to the secretary of war :

SIR—I perceive, by newspapers which accidentally fell into my hands last evening, that colonels Pike, Izard, and Winder, with whom I ranked, have been appointed by the president brigadier generals in the army. I have the highest respect for the character of those gentlemen, and doubt not the purity of the motives which have given them promotion; yet, as I cannot consider their early elevation as complimentary to myself, and, as I have no intention of serving in a grade subordinate to them, I take the earliest opportunity of begging you to accept of my resignation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. CONSTANT.

And this day the following order has been received from the adjutant and inspector of the army :

*Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, }
Washington, 24th July, 1813. }*

The resignation of colonel J. Constant, of the third regiment of infantry, is accepted by the president, to take effect from the 15th of August next. By order,

(Signed) C. K. GARDNER,

Acting Adjutant General.

Colonel Constant has only to take leave of his regiment: his best efforts have been devoted to its prosperity, and his best wishes will attend every officer and soldier with whom he has had the honour to serve.

(Signed)

J. CONSTANT.

By a letter from Portland, dated the 4th instant, we learn, that the Young Emulous, off that port, is waiting for the Enterprize, which was to sail on the 6th, anxious to meet her. The Enterprize is commanded by lieutenant Renshaw. Her force is inferior to the Young Emulous, which carries 24's, the Enterprize only 18's. As they will probably meet, we may expect to hear of a desperate battle in a few days. The president having considered the Boxer as equal in force to the Enterprize, has ordered her to be delivered up, for the benefit of the captors.

Albany, October 12.

A friend has furnished us with the following particulars, which are given by a gentleman direct from Sackett's Harbour, and may be relied on:—

Commodore Chauncey's squadron left Fort George on the 28th of September. The next day discovered the enemy and gave chase. The Pike, being considerably ahead of the rest of the squadron, commenced action at half gun-shot, with the whole of the British squadron, which continued for two hours—a schooner struck, but afterwards escaped. At 4 o'clock, the enemy had succeeded in getting under the guns of Burlington heights; and the wind blowing ahead, and commodore Chauncey being fearful of grounding, gave up the pursuit, and returned to Fort George, where he arrived on the 1st instant. The Pike had 1 killed and 4 wounded by the enemy's shot, and 3 killed and 19 wounded by the bursting of a twenty-four pounder. The Wolf lost her main and mizen topmasts, and the Royal George her fore topmast. On the 2d instant the squadron again sailed; and, on the 5th, the Pike and Sylph being ahead, fell in with five schooners, a sloop, and gun-boat of the enemy—took the schooners, the sloop was destroyed by the crew, and the gun-boat run ashore. One of the schooners carries two guns—the others, one each. Major Grant, with 259 men of De Rottenbergh's regiment, were taken, with 48 other prisoners. The squadron, with the five prize schooners, arrived at Sackett's Harbour on the 5th instant.

Office of the Albany Argus, Friday evening, October 8th.

By this evening's mail the editor of the Argus has received the following highly important intelligence from the post-master at Utica, dated

Utica, Oct. 7, 10 P. M.

I have this moment seen an officer from Sackett's Harbour. He informs me that commodore Chauncey had arrived at the Harbour, and brought with him four schooners, which he captured on the lake, two of them were the schooners that he lost—they have 3 or 400 troops on board, and 8 or 10 officers, among whom is major Grant.—Yours, &c.

H. HITCHCOCK.

Officers Prisoners in Canada.

To the editors of the National Intelligencer.
*Beaufort, near Quebec,
Sept. 9th, 1813.*

GENTLEMEN,

Enclosed you have a full and correct list of the names of the officers of the United States' army, &c. prisoners of war in Canada. It will, no doubt, be a gratification to the friends of many of the unfortunate persons composing this list, to have their names published in your paper; and, as I have the pleasure of a slight acquaintance with you, I am requested and induced to ask your compliance with this favour; more especially as the government of the United States has not received this necessary information, and I have the consent of the American commanding officer here.

I am, with great respect and esteem, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DAVID P. POLK.

Names of American Officers, &c. prisoners of war in Beaufort, near Quebec.

Brigadier Generals.

James Winchester, United States' army.

John Chandler, do.

William H. Winder, do.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Charles G. Bæersler, 14th regt. U. S. infantry.

William Lewis, do. Kentucky volunteer militia.

Majors.

Lewis Taylor, 26th regt. U. S. infantry.

Christopher Van de Venter, attached to quarter master general's department.

George Madison, Kentucky volunteer militia.

Captains.

John Machesney, 6th regt. U. S. infantry.

*Andrew M'Dowell, U. S. light artillery.

*Kenneth M'Kenzie, 14th regt. U. S. infantry.

Henry Flemming, do.

*David Cumminge, do.

*George Steel, 16th regt. U. S. infantry.

Alexander M'Ewen, do.

Derick Van Veghten, 23d.

Isaac Rouch, do.

*Lemuel Bradford, 21st do.

*Oliver Herrick, twelve-months' volunteers, District of Main.

*Joshua Conkey, New York militia.

First Lieutenants.

*Henry Shell, 6th regt. U. S. infantry.

*Joseph Marshall, 14th do.

Thomas Karney, do.

*Richard Ariel, do.

John Waring, do.

Thomas Randal, do.

*Abel Wheelock, do. lt. dragoons.

*Henry Van Swearer, do. rifle regt.

*William C. Beard, do.

Second Lieutenants.

John W. Thompson, 14th regt. U. S. infantry.

*George Morris, do.

*John G. Clarke, 5th regt. U. S. infantry.

*Ira Drew, 21st do.

John H. Cranson, 9th do.

*Benjamin E. Burd, light dragoons.

George Murdock, U. S. infantry.

*Kimmel Godwin, 14th regt. U. S. infantry.

Nicholas N. Robinson, do.

*David P. Polk, 12th do.

Third Lieutenants.

*William G. Saunders, 14th do.

*Abraham Clarke, do.

Masson Mudd, do.

Samuel Griswold, 23d do.

James Smith, 20th do.

*Lewis Goddard, N. York militia.

Ensigns.

Washington Dennison, twelve-months' volunteers, District of Maine.

*Benjamin Graves, New York militia.

Lieutenant.

Sidney Smith, U. S. navy.

Sailing Master.

Jarius Loomis, do.

Master's Mate.

John Trumbull, do.

John Freeborn, do. do.

Pilot.

Abraham Watter, do. do.

Midshipmen.

*Horace B. Sawyer, do. do.

Walter N. Monteath, do. do.

United States' Citizens.

James W. Wood, taken at Plattsburgh.

Innis B. Palmer, taken at Fort Schlosser.

* Those marked thus * have gone to Halifax, 9th August, 1813.

Chillicothe, (Ohio,) Sept. 29.

By a gentleman of this place, who arrived here on Sunday last from Lower Sandusky, we are informed that on the 21st instant, another British armed vessel was taken, after a short action, by one of commodore Perry's squadron, and brought into Sandusky bay, a little below which the vessels taken in the late engagement are all moored. General Harrison, with the advance of the army, and all the heavy artillery, had landed on an island about seven miles from Malden, on Wednesday last.—The main body had also embarked, and were expected to join the advance guard on the same day. The whole force that embarked amounts to upwards of 10,000 men, in addition to which, about 1500 mounted men, under the command of colonel Johnson, had gone on by way of Brownstown to Detroit, where, it is said, the hostile Indians have all assembled. A slight skirmish is said to have taken place at the river Raisin, between the spies of colonel Johnson's regiment and some Indians, in which two or three of the latter were wounded, and two taken prisoners, one of whom is said to have acted as aid-de-camp to Tecumseh.

A number of the officers who were taken prisoners in the late engagement on lake Erie, have arrived at this place. About 300 more are on their way, and are expected here in a few days. The wounded men have been sent to Cleveland.

The Mechanic Arts rapidly improving.

In the last twelve months, a large establishment of workshops has been erected by Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, in the northern part of Jersey City, expressly for constructing steam engines, and the machinery for steam boats. The first is a capacious building, two stories high, in which are the boring, turning, and drilling mills; also, the fitting, filing, and model shops. The second building is a superb smith's shop, containing nine fires, in which shafts of one ton weight are forged. The third is a boiler shop, with its *ovens, moulds, punchers,* and *cutters*, complete, and of a capacity to construct within it at one time, two boilers, 22 feet long, and of eight feet diameter. To these works are added a dry dock, for building and repairing steam boats, which

is 200 feet long, 40 feet wide at bottom, and 60 at top, sunk three feet below low water mark, walled, floored, and well secured, with horse pumps, to exhaust the water left by the ebb tide; yesterday its large folding gates were thrown open for the first time, to receive the flood of our magnificent and bountiful Hudson, and at one o'clock, the North River Steam Boat entering, settled on the timbers prepared for her support. This, to the best of our knowledge, is the only dry dock in the United States.

When not occupied by steam boats, it is contemplated to repair and clean sloops that draw not more than 7 feet of water; which will be a great convenience and saving to the owners of such vessels. The whole of these works occupy about three acres, and have cost the proprietor forty thousand dollars. The increasing demand for steam boats which Messrs. Livingston and Fulton have excited from one end of the union to the other, and the difficulty of getting the work executed promptly and in the best style, pointed out to them the necessity of forming the noble establishment. And so great is the facility it has given to the execution of heavy and complicated machinery, that in addition to constructing the shops with all their apparatus, there has been made in them, in the short time of one year, five steam engines, with the whole machinery for four steam boats, viz: One steam ferry boat for the north river, the (L. I.) Sound, the James river, and the Washington steam boats. Works of such great general utility, prosecuted with such arduous, do honour to our national industry and enterprize, and place the native American genius high in the ranks of talent and public spirit. They also contribute eminently to our national independence, and strengthen our claims to the respect of the European states, and consideration of the world. Patriotism and interest equally combine to recommend their encouragement and patronage.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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G. PALMER, PRINTER.

THE
AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

No. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 23, 1813.

VOL. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN.

We on this side of the Atlantic cannot reasonably, or indeed honestly, feel any concern in the dreadful conflicts which convulse Europe, further than the interest which, in common with all Christians, we must take in the well-being of those engaged in them, and the earnest hope that the results will be ultimately productive of lasting peace, and with it of the amelioration, as far as their respective circumstances will allow, of the condition of every people in that quarter of the world. It often happens that the remedies applied for the removal of one disease have not only cured it, as was expected, but removed another also, contrary to all expectation. Within our own remembrance several cases have occurred of inveterate chronic diseases being swept away in the cure of a violent acute one—of a crazy constitution being completely mended by the medicines exhibited for the relief of an accidental injury, or a local hurt—nay, sometimes by the hurt itself—as in the case of a man who after living for some years a miserable martyr to the headache, got rid of it by a severe drubbing on the skull with a cudgel. As such things take place in the physical world, they may, with much greater reason, be looked for in the moral and the political. We hope it may turn out so with our brethren in Europe. If something of the kind does not take place, they have struggled and shed their blood in vain.

It always struck us, even from the first effort of the Spaniards in vindication of their independence, that, let the beam turn how it would, their condition would be bettered;—we did believe, that while they were combating one abuse, they were in a fair way of extinguishing many others: and we were convinced, that their resistance to any one would be aided and rendered more effectual by their encountering all of them together.—From what appears now, we were not wrong in our conjectures, nor vain in our hopes. The inquisition has been put down, not only in Spain, but in Portugal itself, where it raged with the most unap-

peasable fury. Nor is the suppression of that engine of despotism confined to the mother country, but extended to the most remote colonies. For at Goa, where it presented itself in its most hideous form, it is for ever put down.

It must be soothing to the human heart, worn down and fatigued as it has been with the unparalleled carnage of the last twenty or thirty years, to perceive that already the Spanish cortes have taken advantage of the intermission of butchery in their native land, to devote their labours to the substantial benefit and amelioration of their country, and to the establishment, on a more secure and permanent basis than war, of the security and independence of their empire. By the latest accounts it appears that, from the overthrow of the inquisition, they have proceeded to that only certain and inviolable palladium of freedom and independence, the establishment of the freedom of the press. The consequence is such as might have been expected—the cortes have acquired the unbounded confidence of the people. The most popular characters in each province have been elected deputies to that assembly; and those from which the French have been lately expelled have distinguished themselves by the promptness and exultation with which they have sent their representatives to it. One of their first proceedings was an act of gratitude.—“The Spanish cortes [say the accounts] have decreed to present the dukedom of Albuhera to lord Wellington. It produces a very princely revenue.” Report states it at forty thousand pounds sterling a year.

The sense they entertain of their perfect security is evinced by another article of intelligence contained in the Cadiz Gazette, [13th August,] viz.—that considerable bodies of troops had been sent to the Spanish American colonies.

They had, it was stated from the same source of information, 120,000 soldiers, a great part of whom were excellently disciplined and clothed.

DOMESTIC.

The intelligence of this week from the main army on our northern frontier, is

hardly of sufficient consequence to be worth a circumstantial detail. That army continued, according to the Albany papers, at Chataguay and Malone, but evidently making preparation for a movement—the heavy ordnance with all the baggage was embarked on board scows for transportation on the 9th, and boats were in readiness to receive the troops, which were expected to be embarked early in the ensuing week—but what that was, when precisely to be made, or what the ultimate destination, still remained a secret. Yet, taking it for granted that that part of the intelligence is true which states that the troops were at Sackett's Harbour, on Sunday the 10th, at which time the forces which had, as was mentioned in a former number, gone down the lake from Fort George, had passed on and were lying at Gravelly Point nearly opposite to Kingston, the greatest probability arises from it that the object of the commander is an attack upon the last mentioned place.

Accompanying this intelligence came a rumour that governor Prevost had passed down from Kingston into Lower Canada, and that in a few days after he was followed by a number, supposed to be a thousand, of his troops in batteaux—and that moreover the Canadian militia had been called out *en masse*, from the age of sixteen to that of fifty. If this intelligence be correct, it would appear from it that the governor's plan is to strengthen Montreal to meet the shock of our armies. In which case there will be some hard fighting. The Canadian militia had been seen exercised by general Smith of Baltimore, who declared in the senate, the session before the last, that they were almost as well disciplined as good regular troops—and, calculating upon the ordinary principles of plain common sense, we cannot resist the conclusion that powerful reinforcements have been sent by the British government to Canada, though in the general uproar about the to them more important military transactions of Europe, little notice has been taken of them by the public prints, which indeed are unexpectedly abstinent from observations on the contest with this country. At the time the Lady Johnston was taken, a considerable body which left England in company with that vessel had reached Canada. Two regiments had, according to reports from Plattsburg, arrived during the last four months—and we conceive that even the present British ministers, estimating their acknowledged incapacity and arrogance at the very highest, can hardly have forgotten the demands of their country, or under-rated

the power of the United States so far as to think it safe to neglect sending reinforcements for the defence of Canada, to this time of the war. But, whatever the force of the enemy may be estimated at the highest on reasonable probability, we look for a termination to the campaign of the most satisfactory and creditable kind. Of the equal valour of our troops to any upon earth, we believe no one, even in Europe, entertains a doubt—and there is scarcely less probability that we shall be able to number with the enemy, man for man. We are aware that invading armies are universally considered as labouring under many disadvantages; but we doubt whether that rule, however true in general, applies with equal truth to us. The great barrier which constituted the enemy's chief defence is entirely removed by our naval victories on the lakes; and those vast waters which seemed to the world to be an insurmountable rampart, being now under our dominion, will waft our forces with speed and certainty to any point we may select for attack; while the British must either divide their troops into a variety of places to provide against a surprise in any of them, or else concentrate them in one *point*, and thus leave all the other *places exposed* for us to take possession of, without, perhaps, the expenditure of a drop of blood. For instance, it seems very likely that at this moment the British general, being utterly incapable of determining whether our armies are destined for Kingston or for Montreal, will be at a loss where to prepare for making a stand, while we transport our troops to either in so short a time, as to strike a decisive blow before they can march their army from either to the other. Should Kingston fall, Yeo's squadron will fall along with it; and this consideration may induce the enemy to make a vigorous stand there, in which case our armies may drop down at once to Montreal, and here win both places by one gallant stroke.

It is highly probable that the expedition which the preparations gave us reason to expect was to sail from Sackett's Harbour, would have proceeded on its destination before this, if it were not that an equinoctial gale of wind, attended with hail and rain, had intervened and continued for twenty-four hours, raising the water no less than eight feet in six hours, and doing considerable damage to property on the lake and its margin. When the last accounts left that place, however, the expedition was expected to sail in three or four days.

From our troops at the Niagara frontier

the intelligence is contained in a letter, which states, that on the afternoon of the 6th of October, some skirmishing took place between colonel Chapin and the British. It would seem from this document, that between one and two o'clock he attacked one of the enemy's pickets, about a mile from Fort George, with about 500 volunteers and 150 Indians—that he drove them to the main body, where they opened a fire of artillery upon him, from which he retreated in good order, with the loss of only one volunteer and one Indian killed, and two or three wounded; and that he took two prisoners, and killed seven or eight. The letter continues to state, that the British picket retreated to a barn and halted, and were driven from it with the loss of three killed, on which our troops set fire to the barn, which contained forage and provisions. The account further mentions that about four o'clock the British were seen advancing towards the fort, upon which colonel Chapin sallied out with 300 militia and some Indians, and fell upon them with spirit, but it appearing to general M'Clure to be the object of the enemy to out-flank our party, he ordered out two hundred more men to reinforce them. The enemy was (as the letter expresses it) drove hard till dark, when a retreat was ordered.

As to the loss, it was, on our side, trifling:—that of the enemy it was impossible to ascertain. Five were found on the field of battle, and many were seen in the act of being carried off wounded.

A letter from brigadier-general M'Clure to governor Tompkins confirms the above intelligence in every particular. We should wrong ourselves and the subject were we to omit this occasion of applauding the manner of writing of brigadier-general M'Clure. The conclusion may serve for a model which we would recommend to the imitation of all officers, naval and military. Simple, unostentatious, and vigorously expressive, there is no attempt to bloat up a transaction beyond its intrinsic magnitude, nor to swell up the account of blows with words—while on the other hand, all is said that ought to be, and the fact, like the naked arm of a strong man, appears the more lusty and vigorous from the want of drapery. These are his words:—"We succeeded in driving the enemy into the woods, when night coming on, put an end to the conflict. Our loss was trifling; I have not ascertained that of the enemy. COL. CHAPIN IS A BRAVE MAN.—EVERY OFFICER AND SOLDIER DID HIS DUTY."

A whole ship-load of fustian and tinsel could not say half so much to the intelligent mind for colonel Chapin, or for the army.

To whatsoever quarter we turn our eyes, the rising glories of our navy break upon us with increased lustre. While yet scarcely travelled above the horizon, they emit almost the splendour and the fire which sanguine patriots could have expected from their meridian height. Our naval history, though young in time, is already old in achievement. We are not sure, but we believe it is Martial the celebrated epigrammatist, who, enlogizing a Roman hero, a contemporary of his who died young, remarks with still more than usual excellence, that Death, enumerating not his years but his victories, concluded him to be advanced in age beyond the time allotted to man, and cut him off. This conception is not inapplicable to our navy, which, if its existence were this day to stop, has enrolled itself in the annals of time with deeds of heroism which might suffice for centuries. And by a singular felicity, without one single blot or tarnish, as a drawback, upon its escutcheon.

We have lost two vessels, but under what circumstances?—why one, under circumstances evidently of mere accident—we mean the Chesapeake. The other—the Argus—with a disadvantage on our side in weight of metal. Well! be it so—we have lost little, because we have not lost a jot of honour. The death of the gallant Allen must ever be lamented by a grateful country. But man must pay a price for every thing. The greatest blessings of life are purchased by a world of cares, fears, pains, and anxieties. The fond parent pays many a pang, even during the infancy of his child, for the delight it affords him—and in the full tide of connubial felicity the husband is arrested in his peace by the sickness, the danger, and even the death of the object which constitutes his happiness. We must lament the death of our brave Allen, therefore—but we ought to be consoled by the reflection that he could not have had a death more worthy of him, and that the best monument to his fame has been raised and inscribed to him even by his enemies. For the particulars of this action, and the funeral honours conferred upon our hero by the British, we refer to our next number. Our readers will be delighted at the manner in which the last offices of respect were paid to the remains of our gallant

countryman. Amidst the horrors of war, these occasional acts of mutual generosity cast a momentary gleam of delight through the bosom, and more irresistibly affect the feelings by the extreme contrast they afford to the passions they interrupt and displace: Just as the feeblest stream of lightning which darts through the storm of the night, seems more bright and vivid to the eye than the torrent of electric fire which, in the day time, fills the whole firmament with a blaze.

BIOGRAPHY.

LIEUTENANT BURROWS.

(Continued from page 39.)

In the year 1799, Burrows was attached to the ship of war Portsmouth, commanded by captain Mac Neil, and sailed to France. On his return he requested and obtained a furlough for some months. Afterwards he sailed in the Constitution, under the command of commodore Preble, to the Mediterranean. In this Tripolitan war he was peculiarly distinguished no less by his bravery than his discipline, and was promoted by his gallant commander to a lieutenancy as a reward for his services. This war seems to have been the nursery of American gallantry. Almost all our officers who have so gloriously signalized themselves since in the service of their country, gave evidence of their heroism before the walls of Tripoli. In 1807, lieutenant Burrows returned to the United States, and was appointed to the first lieutenancy of the Hornet. It has been said that in this appointment he was out-ranked by his junior officers—that his pride as a naval officer, and his feelings as a man, were deeply wounded by this circumstance—that he remonstrated without redress, and that he was even induced to tender his resignation, which, however, was not accepted. He did, however, apply for a furlough, and sailed in the ship Thomas Penrose, commanded by captain Ansley, of this city, as first officer, to Canton. On his return he was captured and carried into Barbadoes, and suffered to return home on his parole. During the operation of the embargo he was appointed to the command of a gun-boat, to enforce the execution of those laws. In this invidious service he acquitted himself so well, that he acquired no less the confidence and esteem of his country, than of those very men who were suffering under the operation of those edicts. While he was guarding the coast he was fre-

quently on shore, and the mildness and amenity of his manners, and the fascinating charms of his company and conversation, endeared him to all the inhabitants. They were constantly in the habit of sending him the best provisions which the country afforded, and soliciting his company on shore. He mitigated the severity of this arduous service by such courtesy, while he rigidly enforced the laws, and by tempering the character of the officer and the gentleman, left a sensation of regret when he was called off from this duty. On shore he frequently amused himself by assuming a variety of characters, in all of which he played his part so adroitly that those who were ignorant of the man were completely the dupes of his artifice. At one time he was the severe and unbending censor, and at another the light and airy fop—and, in short, whatever character the company wanted, Burrows was immediately transformed into that one. At such times he was every thing but an officer, and those who had accidentally been so deceived, when they visited the gun-boat afterwards, would scarcely credit the evidence of their senses, that the severe and unbending censor, or the light and giddy fop, was the commander on that station. While we behold such a love of naval glory panting under this smiling and whimsical exterior of mingled character, it is impossible not to lament the loss of a man, whose various qualities were, by the hand of nature, so distinctly defined.

But a more important service now awaited him. On the first of September last he was appointed to the command of the brig Enterprize, then lying in the harbour of Portsmouth. On the fifth, while sailing on a cruise, a brig was espied under way, which fired a gun in token of defiance. The Enterprize then hauled upon the wind to try her sailing with the enemy, and finally closed at half pistol shot, and brought her antagonist to close quarters. In five minutes after this bloody action was commenced, lieutenant Burrows received his mortal wound. He refused to be carried below, and remained on deck during the whole of the engagement, cheering his men, and animating them by his gallant example. The command then devolved on lieutenant McCall, who proved himself a worthy successor of that gallant officer whose life blood was then staining the deck. At length the enemy was out-manœuvred, and the Enterprize, by means of a raking fire, compelled her opponent to cry for quarters. She proved to be his

Britannic majesty's brig the Boxer, of sixteen guns, commanded by captain Samuel Blythe, who was slain by a cannon ball in an early part of the action.

The last moments of captain Burrows were worthy of himself, and worthy of his country. He raised his languid head from the deck, and exclaimed, in faltering accents, that the flag must never be struck. When he received the sword of his gallant enemy—his eye already covered with the glaze of death assumed a momentary brightness.—*I am satisfied, he replied; I die contented.* His enthusiasm for victory seemed to preserve for a time his waning existence, and to maintain a struggle with the king of terrors. When that strong stimulant gave way, he was left powerless and exhausted—he resigned himself tranquilly to his fate, suffered himself to be carried below, and expired in a few hours after. When we contrast this high and exalted heroism with those lighter qualities in which he was so pre-eminent, it is impossible not to entertain a definite conception of the character of this remarkable man. A volume could not more distinctly point out his character, than his deportment while he commanded the gun-boat, and his deportment while he commanded the Enterprize.

Many have lamented his early fate; but can that life be said to have been prematurely spent which fills up the measure of its glory so complete? In dwelling on this interesting scene every American feels himself ennobled—he feels a dignity of character, an elevation of sentiment—and for these delightful and dignified sensations he is indebted to this young man, who, at the early age of twenty-eight, makes us proud of the country which we inhabit. He might, indeed, by a protraction of his existence have occasioned a recurrence of such feelings, but more he could not have done had he lived to pay the debt of time and nature. His victory is indeed the only consolation for his loss, and it was one glorious to our naval annals. The British flag was nailed to the mast, and still the haughty foe was compelled at last to accept of that mercy which he, in the outset of the combat, so deliberately refused. The remains of captain Burrows and of his brave competitor, one of whom did not survive to enjoy his victory, nor the other to suffer the mortification of defeat, now lie side by side, like brothers in the grave. A generous and humane people have shed over the remains of both tears of regret, and we trust

that our countrymen will always have the soaring magnanimity to do justice to the bravery of her enemies. By so doing she exalts her own character, and either in victory or defeat irresistibly commands respect. We prove ourselves worthy of such contention, and we further prove that the sanctuary of the grave is inviolable by resentment. When peace shall once more bless our country with her smiles, our national character will be ennobled, and if Burrows had lived only for this purpose, his life will not have been spent in vain.

MILITARY CHARACTER OF THE SPANIARDS.

The revolution in France [the excesses committed in which we are far from being desirous to palliate, and regard policy as well as truth too much to deny], and the consequences of that revolution, even up to the day on which this is written, will not be entirely useless to mankind. The benefits to accrue from it may be, and most people will say that they are inconsiderable, when compared with the price that has been extorted for them; on this subject, it is not our intention to provoke, or to be a party in a controversy:—we only mean to say that, however productive of mischief it may have been in some points, it has not been wholly ineffectual to good in others. It is probable, that it will serve to make monarchs, from prudence, more moderate in the exercise of power, and it must necessarily have developed talents and qualities heretofore unthought of in mankind, and awakened from torpor into active energy, spirits and intelligences, which despotism, both lay and ecclesiastical, had laid in a trance for centuries.

Among the sons of Adam, there never has existed a people, who afford such melancholy proofs of the complete and utter defeasance of the highest natural endowments by the all-blighting hand of despotism, as the population of Spain. Under the milder despotism of the throne, aided and terrifically augmented by the furious and implacable tyranny of the church, there sank into insignificance a people, whose bravery and hardihood, as warriors, almost threw the competition of ancient heroism into the shade, and whose brilliant moral qualities, and honour without stain, appeared to their neighbours something like fictions of romance, and long held the genius of chivalry, when it was thought by all other nations to have fled to heaven, still lingering over their glorious land. The

Castilian, at one time first in the ring of honour—the noble Arragonian—the active, indefatigable Catalonian, and the rough and honest Biscayner, for a long time fallen into an ignoble condition of mind, and morals, and spirit, now bid fair to blaze out with no inferior lustre, and to hold their wonted station among men.

Of the physical and intellectual powers of the Spaniards, few that know the history of the human race are ignorant.—Once the first soldiers in Europe, they now begin to evince that they still retain the capabilities to be so. A writer, of high reputation, says of them—“the steadiness of the Hungarian in retreat; the ardour of the French in attack; passive subordination; patience past trial; sobriety so prevalent and universal, that often an onion will content a man, while under the hardships of a campaign, provided he have plenty of segars to smoke; courage and perseverance to encounter the fatigues of a march; indifference as to lying on the hard ground; such are the qualities of the Spanish soldier! Without partiality we may reckon him among the best in Europe; desertions are not frequent, the men being sincerely attached to their country. The expulsion of the Moors from the kingdom of Spain; the conquest of Mexico; the battles of Pañra and of St. Quintin; the fields of Almanza and Villa Viciosa; bear witness to the bravery of the Spanish soldiers. More recently still [within the last ten years of the last century], the conquest of the lines on the Pyreneans, achieved by five thousand men under the command of Don Antonio Ricardos; the taking of Bellegarde by the same general; the defence of that fortress afterwards by the marquis of Vallesantaro; the storming of Castel Pignoule in Navarre, by the general in chief, Don Ventura Caro; the defence of the frontier by the same general, who had but eight thousand men under his orders to cover thirty-two leagues of country, attacked by an enemy of superior force, these facts corroborate my assertion.”—So says the author of the Views of Spain, published in 1805.

Now, let the reader take the character of the Spaniards with the authority of that consummate militarist, the emperor Napoleon, for its truth.

“The Spanish soldier possesses all the qualities that constitute a good warrior.—In height, these troops are of a good standard; they are not bulky, but muscular. As soldiers, they are patient; support fatigue

well; and are of the most exemplary sobriety. The Spanish soldier subsists on a morsel of bread, cheers himself with his segars, sleeps on the bare ground, and hardily braves the most inclement weather. CONSTITUTIONALLY HE IS BRAVE, and his natural placid courage becomes, on the field of battle, the fiercest intrepidity, when he is led by officers in whom he confides. It very rarely happens that two Spanish regiments have a quarrel together; or that any individual disputes or duels take place among them. Whenever quarrels arise in garrisons where there are Spanish troops, they are almost always found to originate with the foreign corps. It is an unheard of thing, for a Spanish soldier to become intoxicated. There are more duels in the Fleming company of the bodyguards, and in the regiment of Walloon guards, than in all the rest of the Spanish army. The Spanish soldier is equally remarkable for the most passive obedience to his commanders. If the Spanish army should, in the course of circumstances, have to make war a few years, and above all, if it should have chiefs worthy of such soldiers, we shall see those troops resume their station among the first and bravest troops in the world. The trade of war, like every other business, requires practice to attain perfection in it; and it is not by mere parades and exercises, that the soldier is to become a steady warrior; but by the frequency of battle. We cannot forget the excellent light infantry, known under the name of *miquelets*, than which there are none more intrepid, more intelligent, or more active; but it is above all in the mountains, that these *miquelets* are so much superior to other troops, especially in those mountains with the peculiarities of which they are acquainted.”

See *Journal du Commerce*, }
29th June, 1807. }

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

TREATY OF PEACE LATELY CONCLUDED
BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND ALGIERS.

In the name of God, gracious and merciful!

Treaty of peace and friendship between the high and mighty prince, the prince regent of Portugal and of the Algarves, &c. and the right honourable and noble Sid Hage Aly, bashaw of Algiers, agreed upon between the said bashaw with his divan and the chief men of his states, and Jose Joaquim da Rosa Coello, captain in the royal navy, and Fr. Jose de Souta Antonio Moura, interpreter of Arabic, and belonging to the office of secretary of state for the affairs of marine, duly

authorized to conclude the said treaty; in which his Britannic majesty interposed as mediator, and for that purpose Mr. William A'Court, envoy extraordinary from the court of London, presented himself with the necessary powers.

Art. I. There shall be a firm, stable, and perpetual peace, between the two high contracting parties, and their respective subjects, and all vessels, whether of war or commerce, may freely navigate, and with full security, according to their convenience, carrying with them for that purpose the necessary passports.

II. All ships and subjects of Portugal may enter, depart, remain, trade, and provide themselves with every necessary in the dominions of Algiers, without being placed in any embarrassment or having any violence done them. The subjects and vessels of Algiers shall be treated in the same manner in the dominions of Portugal.

III. The ships of war belonging to the crown of Portugal may provide themselves with stores, or any thing they stand in need of, in the ports of Algiers, and at the current price, without being obliged to pay any thing additional for that privilege.

IV. No Algerine cruiser shall cruise within the distance of six miles from the coast of Portugal, and its isles, or remain in its waters for the purpose of giving chase to or visiting Portuguese ships, or those of any other nation, the enemy of Algiers visiting the said ports for commercial purposes.—Portuguese ships of war on the Algerine coast shall follow the same regulation.

V. When any Portuguese merchant vessel is met by an Algerine corsair, and the latter demands to visit her, he may do so; but not more than two persons are to go on board the said vessel, to examine her papers and passports.

VI. Foreigners of any nation, and merchandize of foreign ownership, found on board any Portuguese vessel, even though belonging to a nation hostile to the regency of Algiers, shall not be seized under any pretext whatever. The same rule shall be observed by the Portuguese, in regard to property found by them on board any Algerine vessel.

In like manner the subjects and goods belonging to either of the contracting parties, found on board the vessel of an enemy of either of the said parties, shall be respected and set at liberty by both. But they are not to commence their voyage without a proper passport; and if that should happen to be mislaid, such persons shall not on that account be accounted slaves; but on the contrary, upon its being certified that they are subjects of the contracting parties, they shall be immediately set at liberty.

VII. Should any Portuguese vessel, chased by an enemy, take refuge in any port of the dominions of Algiers, or under its fortifications, the inhabitants shall defend the said vessel, and shall not assent to its receiving any damage. In like manner should any Portuguese vessel fall in with an enemy's ship in a port of Algiers, and wish to depart on her destination, her enemy shall not be permitted to sail from the port till twenty-four hours after her departure. The same shall take place with regard to Algerine vessels in the harbours of Portugal.

VIII. Should any Portuguese vessel be shipwrecked or stranded on the Algerine coast, the governor and inhabitants of the district shall treat

the crew with humanity, doing them no harm, nor permitting them to be robbed; on the contrary, they shall afford them all possible assistance in saving the said ship and cargo; the crew not being bound to pay any thing to such salvors but their salary or day's wages. The same shall hold with regard to any Algerine vessel wrecked on the Portuguese coast.

IX. The subjects of Portugal may be tried in the Algerine ports in the same manner, paying the same duties, and enjoying the same privileges as those stipulated for English. Algerine subjects shall pay in Portugal the same duties as those paid by the English.

X. The Portuguese consul, established in the dominions of Algiers, shall be accounted and treated like the British consul; and he, as well as the servants, and all others who may wish to practice it, shall enjoy the free exercise of his religion in his own house. The same consul may decide all controversy and disputes arising among Portuguese subjects, without the judges of the country, or any other authority being entitled to interfere, except where a controversy arises between a Portuguese and a Moor, in which case the governor of the country may decide it, in the presence of the said consul.

XI. The said consul and his agents shall not be bound to pay any debt contracted by Portuguese subjects, unless where he has bound himself, by writing under his hand and seal.

XII. When any Portuguese dies in the dominions of Algiers, all his property shall be delivered to the Portuguese consul, in order to be remitted to the heirs of the deceased.

XIII. Should there happen any infraction of the present treaty on the part of the subjects of Portugal, or those of Algiers, it shall not on that account be considered as dissolved; but the origin of such circumstance shall be examined into, and proper satisfaction given to the injured party.

XIV. In case of war being declared between the two high contracting parties, (which God avert,) hostilities shall not be committed on either side till the expiration of six months after the said declaration. During that interval, the Portuguese consul and all the subjects of that kingdom, may retire with all their property, without receiving the least hindrance; and Algerine subjects in Portugal shall do the same.

XV. Whatever is not specified in the above articles shall be regulated by the articles of peace established between his Britannic majesty and the regency of Algiers.

XVI. And that this treaty may be firm and durable, the two high contracting parties accept of mediator and guarantee of its observance, the king of Great Britain; in testimony of which the treaty is signed by Mr. A'Court, envoy extraordinary from the court of London, jointly with the above mentioned envoys of Portugal; and the other to remain in possession of the resident consul of Algiers.

Done at Algiers, the 14th July, 1813, corresponding to the 15th of Jomadi Tam, in the year 1226 of the Hegira.

(Signed)

JOSE JOAQUIM DE ROSA COELHO,
WM. A'COURT,
FR. JOSE ST. ANTONIO MOURA.

[Here followed the ratification of the above treaty by the lord governor of Portugal.]

Copy of a letter from commodore Chauncey to the secretary of the navy, dated

United States' ship General Pike,
Off Niagara, 1st Oct. 1813.

SIR,

On the 26th ult. it was reported to me that the enemy's fleet was in York—I immediately despatched the Lady of the Lake to look into York, and ascertain the fact—she returned in the evening with the information that the enemy was in York bay. I immediately prepared to weigh, but owing to a strong wind from N. N. E. was not able to get out of the river before the evening of the 27th, and, owing to the extreme darkness of the night, a part of the squadron got separated, and did not join before next morning, at 8 A. M. On the 28th, the General Pike, Madison, and Sylph, took each a schooner in tow, and made all sail for York. Soon after discovered the enemy's fleet under way in York bay, shaped our course for him and prepared for action—he, perceiving our intention of engaging him in his position, tacked and stood out of the bay, wind at east;—I formed the line and run down for his centre. When we had approached within about three miles, he made all sail to the southward—I wore in succession and stood on the same tack with him, edging down gradually in order to close—at 10 minutes past meridian, the enemy, finding that we were closing fast with him, and that he must either risk an action or suffer his two rear vessels to be cut off, he tacked in succession, beginning at the van, hoisted his colours and commenced a well directed fire at this ship, for the purpose of covering his rear, and attacking our rear as he passed to leeward; perceiving his intention, I was determined to disappoint him; therefore as soon as the Wolf (the leading ship), passed the centre of his line and abeam of us, I bore up in succession (preserving our line) for the enemy's centre; this manœuvre not only covered our rear but hove him in confusion; he immediately bore away. We had, however, closed so near as to bring our guns to bear with effect, and in 20 minutes the main and mizen topmast and main-yard of the Wolf was shot away; he immediately put before the wind and set all sail upon his foremast; I made the signal for the fleet to make all sail; the enemy, however, keeping dead before the wind, was enabled to out-sail most of our squadron. As it brought all the sail upon one mast, he did not feel the loss of his main and mizen topmast—I continued the chase until near 3 o'clock, during which time I was enabled in this ship (with the Asp in tow), to keep within point-blank shot of the enemy, and sustained the whole of his fire during the chase. Captain Crane in the Madison, and lieutenant Brown in the Oneida, used every exertion to close with the enemy, but the Madison having a heavy schooner in tow, and the Oneida sailing very dull before the wind, prevented those officers from closing near enough to do any execution with their carronades. The Governor Tompkins kept in her station, until her foremast was so badly wounded as to oblige her to shorten sail. Lieutenant Finch of the Madison, who commanded her for this cruise (owing to the indisposition of lieutenant Pettigrew), behaved with great gallantry, and is an officer of much promise. Captain Woolsey, in the Sylph, was kept astern by the Ontario, which he had in

tow, but did considerable execution with his heavy guns.

At 15 minutes before 3 P. M. I very reluctantly relinquished the pursuit of a beaten enemy—the reasons that led to this determination were such as I flatter myself that you will approve—they were these: At the time I gave up the chase, this ship was making so much water that it required all our pumps to keep her free (owing to our receiving several shot so much below the water edge that we could not plug the holes from the outside), the Governor Tompkins with her foremast gone, and the squadron within about six miles of the head of the lake, blowing a gale of wind from east, and increasing, with a heavy sea on, and every appearance of the equinox I considered that if I chased the enemy to his anchorage, at the head of the lake, I should be obliged to anchor also, and although we might succeed in driving him on shore, the probability was that we should go on shore also—he amongst his friends, we amongst our enemies, and after the gale abated, if he could succeed in getting off one or two vessels out of the two fleets, it would give him as completely the command of the lake as if he had twenty vessels. Moreover he was covered at his anchorage by a part of his army, and several small batteries thrown up for the purpose. Therefore, if we could have rode out the gale, we should have been cut up by their shot from the shore: under all these circumstances, and taking into view the consequences resulting from the loss of our superiority on the lakes at this time, I without hesitation relinquished the opportunity then presenting itself, of acquiring individual reputation at the expense of my country.

The loss sustained by this ship was considerable, owing to her being so long exposed to the fire of the whole of the enemy's fleet, but our most serious loss was occasioned by the bursting of one of our guns, which killed and wounded 22 men, and tore up the top-gallant fore-castle, which rendered the gun upon that deck useless. We had four other guns cracked in the muzzle, which rendered their use extremely doubtful. Our main-top-gallant-mast was shot away in the early part of the action, and the bow-sprit, fore and main mast wounded, rigging and sails much cut up, and a number of shot in our hull, several of which were between wind and water, and 27 men killed and wounded, including those by the bursting of the gun. The Madison received a few shot, but no person hurt on board. The Governor Tompkins lost her foremast, and the Oneida her main topmast badly wounded. We have, however, repaired nearly all our damages, and are ready to meet the enemy. During our chase one, if not two, of the enemy's small vessels was completely in our power, if I could have been satisfied with so partial a victory, but I was so sure of the whole that I passed them unnoticed, by which means they finally escaped.

The gale continued until last night, but the wind still blows from the eastward. I thought it important to communicate with general Wilkinson, to ascertain when he meant to move with the army. I therefore ran off this place for that purpose, and he thinks that the public service will be promoted by my watching sir James at the head of the lake, and if possible preventing his return to Kingston, while he proceeds with the

army for Sackett's Harbour. I shall, therefore, proceed immediately in quest of the enemy.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the assistance I received from captain Sinclair during our chase, in using his best exertions to bring this ship into close action. The other officers and men behaved to my perfect satisfaction, and were extremely anxious to close with the enemy even singly, and if he ever gives us an opportunity for close action, they will show that they are not inferior to any of their countrymen.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General M'Clure to his Excellency Governor Tompkins, dated

"Fort George, half past 5 o'clock,
P. M. 6th October, 1813.

"Since writing the above we have commenced offensive operations against the enemy.—About 500 militia volunteers and about 150 Indians, commanded by Col. Chapin, attacked the picket guard of the enemy about a mile and a half from Fort George, and drove them in upon the main body, when the enemy opened a fire from several field pieces. Our men retired in good order into the fort, with the loss of one man killed and two or three wounded. The enemy's loss was 7 killed, many wounded and 4 prisoners. In a short time the enemy appeared in considerable force within 500 yards of the fort, at the edge of the woods; Chapin again sallied out with about 300 men and some Indians, commenced a brisk fire on the whole of the enemy's line, and drove them half a mile—but perceiving by the movements of the enemy that they would outflank us, I ordered 200 to reinforce him, and in two detachments to attack the enemy's flanks. We succeeded in driving the enemy into the woods, when night coming on put an end to the conflict. Our loss was trifling; I have not ascertained that of the enemy. Col. Chapin is a brave man. Every officer and soldier did his duty.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. States Frigate President,
Pawtuxet, Oct. 7th 1813.

Sir—Enclosed I have the honour of transmitting you a letter this moment received from lieutenant Nicholson, commanding the gun boats at Newport, informing me of the capture of the British private armed sloop Dart.

With great respect, I have the honour to be,
&c.

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Nicholson to Commodore Rodgers.

Newport, Oct. 5th, 1813.

SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the British armed sloop "Dart," by the revenue cutter of this place, last evening. She appeared of the harbour before sunset; the capt. of the cutter offered his services to go out;

I put on board three sailing masters, and about twenty men, she immediately made all sail and laid aboard the Dart, and carried by boarding; her first officer was killed, two of our men were wounded slightly. The prisoners I send for your disposal.

Very respectfully, your most obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

Commodore John Rodgers,
U. S. Frigate President.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison to the Department of War.

Head-quarters, Sandwich, U. C.
30th Sept. 1813.

SIR, Gen. Proctor has with him 475 regulars of the 41st Newfoundland regiment; 60 of the 10th regiment of veterans; 45 dragoons and from 600 to 1000 Indians. Some deserters who left him the night before last, gave the latter as the number. The citizens of Detroit suppose the former to be correct.

The Ottawas and Chippewas have withdrawn from the British, and have sent in three of their warriors to beg for peace, promising to agree to any terms that I shall prescribe. I have agreed to receive them upon condition of their giving hostages for their fidelity, and immediately joining us with all their warriors. The Wyandots, Miamics, and the band of Delawares, which had joined the enemy, are also desirous to be received upon the same terms.

The celebrated chief Main Pock is at the head of the hostile band on the Detroit side of the streight. Tecumseh heads that which remain with the British. The inhabitants of Detroit, who were in daily communication with them, make the former from 1000 to 1200. Their object in dividing their force was to make a night attack upon the part of the army which crossed over to Detroit, or that which remained on this side, by a junction of their force some miles above.

A detachment of the army, and some of the vessels of war, will set out for the reduction of Mackinac and St. Joseph's, in a few days.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter from Gen. M'Arthur to the Secretary of War.

Detroit, Oct. 6, 1813.

You have no doubt been advised by the commanding general, that Malden and this place were abandoned by the enemy previous to the arrival of our army, and that all the public buildings, &c. were destroyed. On our arrival at Sandwich, my brigade was ordered across the river to disperse some Indians, who were pillaging the town, and to take possession of this place. Information was received that several thousand Indians had retired a small distance into the woods, with instructions to attack Gen. Harrison's army on its passage, for the purpose of retarding its progress, consequently my brigade was left to garrison this place.

Since general Harrison's departure, five nations

of Indians, viz. the Outaways, Chippeways, Potawattemies, Miamies, and Kickapoos, who were but a few miles back, have come in for peace, and I have agreed that hostilities should cease for the present on the following conditions:—"They have agreed to take hold of the same tomahawk with us, and to strike all who are, or may be, enemies to the United States, whether British or Indians." They are to bring in a number of their women and children, and leave them as hostages whilst they accompany us to war. Some of them have already brought in their women, and are drawing rations.

I have just received a note from general Harrison, advising that he had last evening overtaken Gen. Proctor's force, and had gained a complete victory; that all the principal officers, Gen. Proctor excepted, were in his possession, which no doubt ends the war in this quarter.

I have the honour, &c.

DUNCAN M'ARTHUR,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Harrison, to the Department of War.

Head Quarters, near Moravian Town, on the river Thames, 80 miles from Detroit, 5th October, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that by the blessing of Providence, the army under my command has this evening obtained a complete victory over the combined Indian and British forces, under the command of general Proctor. I believe that nearly the whole of the enemy's regulars are taken or killed. Amongst the former are all the superior officers excepting general Proctor. My mounted men are now in pursuit of him. Our loss is very trifling. The brave Col. R. M. Johnson is the only officer whom I have heard of that is wounded, he badly, but I hope not dangerously.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

The Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary at War.

Copy of a letter from major general Harrison to the secretary of war.

Head Quarters, Detroit, October, 9, 1813.

Sir—In my letter from Sandwich of the 30th ultimo, I did myself the honour to inform you, that I was preparing to pursue the enemy the following day. From various causes, however, I was unable to put the troops in motion until the morning of the 2d instant, and then to take with me only about one hundred and forty of the regular troops, Johnson's mounted regiment, and such of governor Shelby's volunteers as were fit for a rapid march, the whole amounting to about three thousand five hundred men. To general M'Arthur (with about seven hundred effectives), the protecting of this place and the sick was committed. General Cass's brigade and the corps of lieutenant colonel Ball were left at Sandwich, with orders to follow me as soon as the men received their knapsacks and blankets, which had been left on an island in lake Erie.

The unavoidable delay at Sandwich was attended with no disadvantage to us. General Proctor had posted himself at Dalston's, on the right bank of the Thames (or Trench), fifty-six miles from this

place, where I was informed he intended to fortify and wait to receive me. He must have believed, however, that I had no disposition to follow him, or that he had secured my continuance here, by the reports that were circulated, that the Indians would attack and destroy this place upon the advance of the army; as he neglected to commence the breaking up the bridges until the night of the second instant. On that night our army reached the river, which is twenty-five miles from Sandwich, and is one of four streams crossing our route, over all of which are bridges, and being deep and muddy, are unfordable for a considerable distance into the country—the bridge here was found entire, and in the morning I proceeded with Johnson's regiment to save if possible the others. At the second bridge, over a branch of the river Thames, we were fortunate enough to capture a lieutenant of dragoons and eleven privates, who had been sent by general Proctor to destroy them. From the prisoners I learned that the third bridge was broken up, and that the enemy had no certain information of our advance. The bridge having been imperfectly destroyed, was soon repaired, and the army encamped at Drake's farm, four miles below Dalston's.

The river Thames, along the banks of which our route lay, is a fine deep stream, navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, after the passage of the bar at its mouth, over which there is six and a half feet water.

The baggage of the army was brought from Detroit in boats protected by three gun-boats, which commodore Perry had furnished for the purpose, as well as to cover the passage of the army over the Thames itself, or the mouths of its tributary streams; the banks being low, and the country generally open (prairies) as high as Dalston's, these vessels were well calculated for that purpose. Above Dalston's, however, the character of the river and adjacent country is considerably changed. The former, though still deep, is very narrow, and its banks high and woody. The commodore and myself, therefore, agreed upon the propriety of having the boats under a guard of one hundred and fifty infantry, and I determined to trust to fortune and the bravery of my troops to effect the passage of the river. Below a place called Chatham, and four miles above Dalston's, is the third unfordable branch of the Thames, the bridge over its mouth had been taken up by the Indians, as well as a M'Gregor's mills, one mile above—several hundred of the Indians remained to dispute our passage, and, upon the arrival of the advanced guard, commenced a heavy fire from the opposite bank of the creek as well as that of the river. Believing that the whole force of the enemy was there, I halted the army, formed in order of battle, and brought our two six pounders to cover the party that were ordered to repair the bridge—a few shot from those pieces soon drove off the Indians, and enabled us, in two hours, to repair the bridge and cross the troops. Colonel Johnson's mounted regiment, being upon the right of the army, had seized the remains of the bridge at the mills, under a heavy fire from the Indians. Our loss, upon this occasion, was two killed and three or four wounded—that of the enemy was ascertained to be considerably greater. A house near the bridge, containing a very considerable number of muskets, had been set on fire—but it was extinguished by our troops, and the arms saved. At the first farm above the bridge, we found one of the enemy's vessels on fire, loaded with arms and ord-

nance stores, and learned that they were a few miles ahead of us, still on the right bank of the river, with the great body of the Indians. At Bowles's farm, four miles from the bridge, we halted for the night, found two other vessels and a large distillery filled with ordnance and other valuable stores to an immense amount in flames—it was impossible to put out the fire—two twenty-four pounders with their carriages were taken, and a large quantity of ball and shells of various sizes. The army was put in motion early on the morning of the 5th—I pushed on in advance with the mounted regiment, and requested governor Shelby to follow as expeditiously as possible with the infantry. The governor's zeal and that of his men, enabled them to keep up with the cavalry, and by 9 o'clock, we were at Arnold's Mills, having taken in the course of the morning two gun-boats, and several batteaux loaded with provisions and ammunition.

A rapid, at the river at Arnold's mills, affords the only fording to be met with for a very considerable distance, but, upon examination, it was found too deep for the infantry. Having, however, fortunately taken two or three boats and some Indian canoes on the spot, and obliging the horsemen to take a foot-man behind each, the whole were safely crossed by 12 o'clock. Eight miles from the crossing, we passed a farm, where part of the British troops had encamped the night before, under the command of colonel Warburton. The detachment with general Proctor had arrived the day before at the Moravian towns, four miles higher up. Being now certainly near the enemy, I directed the advance of Johnson's regiment to accelerate their march for the purpose of procuring intelligence. The officer commanding it, in a short time, sent to inform me, that his progress was stopped by the enemy, who were formed across our line of march. One of the enemy's waggoners being also taken prisoner, from the information received from him, and my own observation, assisted by some of my officers, I soon ascertained enough of their position and order of battle, to determine that which it was proper for me to adopt.

I have the honour herewith to enclose you my general order of the 27th ult. prescribing the order of march and of battle, when the whole army should act together. But as the number and description of the troops had been essentially changed, since the issuing of the order, it became necessary to make a corresponding alteration in their disposition. From the place where our army was last halted, to the Moravian towns, a distance of about three and a half miles, the road passes through a beech forest without any clearing, and for the first two miles near to the bank of the river. At from two to three hundred yards from the river, a swamp extends parallel to it, throughout the whole distance.—The intermediate ground is dry, and although the trees are tolerably thick, it is in many places clear of underbrush. Across this strip of land, its left *appoyed* upon the river, supported by artillery placed in the wood, their right in the swamp covered by the whole of their Indian force, the British troops were drawn up.

The troops at my disposal consisted of about one hundred and twenty regulars, of the 27th regiment, five brigades of Kentucky volunteer militia infantry under his excellency governor Shelby, averaging less than five hundred men, and colonel Johnson's regiment of mounted infantry, making in the whole an aggregate of something above 3000. No dispo-

sition of an army opposed to an Indian force can be safe, unless it is secured on the flanks and in the rear! I had therefore no difficulty in arranging the infantry conformably to my general order of battle. General Trotter's brigade of 500 men formed the front line, his right upon the road, and his left upon the swamp. General King's brigade, as a second line, 150 yards in the rear of Trotter's, and Chiles's brigades as a corps of reserve in the rear of it. These three brigades formed the command of major general Henry; the whole of general Desha's division, consisting of two brigades, were formed *en potence* upon the left of Trotter.

Whilst I was engaged in forming the infantry, I had directed colonel Johnson's regiment, which was still in front, to be formed in two lines opposite to the enemy, and upon the advance of the infantry, to take ground to the left, and, forming upon that flank, to endeavour to turn the right of the Indians. A moment's reflection, however, convinced me that from the thickness of the woods and swampiness of the ground, they would be unable to do any thing on horseback, and there was no time to dismount them and place their horses in security; I therefore determined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to break the British lines at once by a charge of the mounted infantry; the measure was not sanctioned by any thing that I had seen or heard of, but I was fully convinced that it would succeed. The American backwoodsmen ride better in the woods, than any other people. A musket or rifle is no impediment to them, being accustomed to carry them on horseback from their earliest youth. I was persuaded, too, that the enemy would be quite unprepared for the shock, and that they could not resist it. Conformably to this idea, I directed the regiment to be drawn up in close column, with its right at the distance of fifty yards from the road, (that it might in some measure be protected by the trees from the artillery,) its left upon the swamp, and to charge at full speed as soon as the enemy delivered their fire. The few regular troops of the 27th regiment, under their colonel (Paul) occupied, in column of sections of four, the small space between the road and the river, for the purpose of seizing the enemy's artillery, and some ten or twelve friendly Indians were directed to move under the bank. The *crotches* formed by the front line and general Desha's division was an important point. At that place the venerable governor of Kentucky was posted, who at the age of sixty-six preserves all the vigour of youth, the ardent zeal which distinguished him in the revolutionary war, and the undaunted bravery which he manifested at King's Mountain. With my aids-de-camp, the acting assistant general captain Butler, my gallant friend commodore Perry, who did me the honour to serve as my volunteer aid-de-camp, and brigadier general Cass, who having no command, tendered me his assistance, I placed myself at the head of the front line of infantry, to direct the movements of the cavalry, and give them the necessary support.

The army had moved on in this order but a short distance, when the mounted men received the fire of the British line and were ordered to charge; the horses in the front of the column recoiled from the fire; another was given by the enemy, and our column, at length getting in motion, broke through the enemy with irresistible force. In one minute, the contest in front was over; the British officers seeing no hopes of reducing their disordered ranks to order, and our mounted men wheeling upon them,

and pouring in a destructive fire, immediately surrendered.—It is certain that three only of our troops were wounded in this charge. Upon the left, however, the contest was more severe with the Indians. Colonel Johnson, who commanded on that flank of his regiment, received a most galling fire from them, which was returned with great effect. The Indians still further to the right advanced and fell in with our front line of infantry, near its junction with Desha's division, and for a moment made an impression upon it. His excellency governor Shelby however brought up a regiment to its support, and the enemy receiving a severe fire in front, and a part of Johnson's regiment having gained their rear, retreated with precipitation. Their loss was very considerable in the action, and many were killed in their retreat.

I can give no satisfactory information of the number of Indians that were in the action, but they must have been considerably upwards of one thousand. From the documents in my possession, (gen. Proctor's official letters, all of which were taken) and from the information of respectable inhabitants of this territory, the Indians kept in pay by the British were much more numerous than has been generally supposed. In a letter to general De Rottenburg, of the 27th inst. general Proctor speaks of having prevailed upon most of the Indians to accompany him. Of these it is certain that fifty or sixty Wyandot warriors abandoned him*.

The number of our troops was certainly greater than that of the enemy, but when it is recollected, that they had chosen a position that effectually secured their flank, which it was impossible for us to turn, and that we could not present to them a line more extended than their own, it will not be considered arrogant to claim for my troops the palm of superior bravery.

In communicating to the president through you, sir, my opinion of the conduct of the officers who served under my command, I am at a loss how to mention that of governor Shelby, being convinced that no eulogium of mine can reach his merits. The governor of an independent state, greatly my superior in years, in experience and military character, he placed himself under my command, and was not more remarkable for his zeal and activity, than for the promptitude and cheerfulness with which he obeyed my orders. The major generals Henry and Desha, and the brigadiers Allen, Caldwell, King, Chiles and Trotter, all of the Kentucky volunteers, manifested great zeal and activity. Of governor Shelby's staff, his adjutant general col. M^dDowell, and his quarter master general col. Walker, rendered great service, as did his aids de camp, general Adair and majors Barry and Chittenden. The military skill of the former was of great service to us, and the activity of the two latter gentlemen could not be surpassed. Illness deprived me of the talents of my adjutant general col. Gaines, who was left at Sandwich. His duties were, however, ably performed by the acting assistant adjutant general, captain Butler. My aids de camp lieutenant O'Fallon and captain Todd, of the line, and my volunteer aids, John Speed Smith and John Chambers, esq. have rendered me most important services from the

opening of the campaign. I have already stated that general Cass and commodore Perry assisted me in forming the troops for action. The former is an officer of the highest merit, and the appearance of the brave commodore cheered and animated every breast.

It would be useless, sir, after stating the circumstances of the action, to pass encomiums upon col. Johnson and his regiment. Veterans could not have manifested more firmness. The colonel's numerous wounds prove that he was in the post of danger. Lieutenant colonel James Johnson and the majors Payne and Thompson were equally active, though more fortunate. Major Wood of the engineers, already distinguished by his conduct at Fort Meigs, attended the army with two six pounders. Having no use for them in the action, he joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and with major Payne of the mounted regiment, two of my aids de camp, Todd and Chambers, and three privates, continued it for several miles after the rest of the troops had halted, and made many prisoners.

I left the army before an official return of the prisoners, or that of the killed and wounded was made out. It was however ascertained that the former amounts to six hundred and one regulars, including twenty-five officers. Our loss is seven killed and twenty-two wounded, five of which have since died. Of the British troops twelve were killed and twenty-two wounded. The Indians suffered mostly—thirty three of them having been found upon the ground, besides those killed on the retreat.

On the day of the action, six pieces of brass artillery were taken, and two iron twenty-four pounders the day before. Several others were discovered in the river, and can be easily procured. Of the brass pieces, three are the trophies of our revolutionary war, that were taken at Saratoga and York, and surrendered by general Hull. The number of small arms taken by us and destroyed by the enemy must amount to upwards of five thousand; most of them had been ours, and taken by the enemy at the surrender of Detroit, at the river Raisin, and colonel Dudley's defeat. I believe that the enemy retain no other military trophy of their victory than the standard of the 4th regiment. They were not magnanimous enough to bring that of the 41st regiment into the field, or it would have been taken.

You have been informed, sir, of the conduct of the troops under my command in action; it gives me great pleasure to inform you, that they merit also the approbation of their country for their conduct, in submitting to the greatest privations with the utmost cheerfulness.

The infantry were entirely without tents, and for several days, the whole army subsisted upon fresh beef without bread or salt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Gen. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—General Proctor escaped by the fleetness of his horses, escorted by 40 dragoons and a number of mounted Indians.

GENERAL ORDERS,
OF DEBARKATION, OF MARCH, AND
OF BATTLE.

Head quarters on board the U. S. schr. Ariel,
September 27th, 1813.

As it is the intention of the general to land the

* A British officer of high rank assured one of my aids de camp, that on the day of my landing, general Proctor had at his disposal upwards of three thousand Indian warriors, but asserted that the greatest part had left him previous to the action.

army on the enemy's coast, the following will be the order of debarkation, of march, and of battle.

The right wing of the army will be composed of the Kentucky volunteers, under the command of his excellency governor Shelby, acting as major-general. The left wing, of the light corps of lieutenant col. Ball and the brigades of general M'Arthur and Cass. The arrangement is made with a view to the localities of the ground upon which the troops are to act, and the composition of the enemy's force, and is calculated in marching up the lake or straight to place our regular troops in the open ground on the lake, where they will probably be opposed by the British regulars, and the Kentucky volunteers in the woods, which it is presumed will be occupied by the enemy's militia and Indians. When the signal is given for putting to the shore, the corps of lieutenant colonel Ball will precede the left wing; the regiment of volunteer riflemen the right wing; these corps will land with the utmost celerity, consistent with the preservation of good order, and as soon as landed will seize the most favourable position for annoying the enemy and covering the disembarkation of the troops of the line. Gen. Cass's brigade will follow colonel Ball's corps, and general Calmes' the volunteer riflemen.

The regiments will land and form in succession upon those which precede them. The right wing, with its left in front, displaying to the right; and the left wing, with its right in front, displaying to the left. The brigades of generals King, Allen, and Caldwell, will form successively to the right of general Calmes. Gen. M'Arthur's and Childs' brigades will form the reserve.—The general will command in person the brigades of general Cass and Calmes, assisted by major gen. Henry. His excellency governor Shelby will have the immediate command of the three brigades on the right, assisted by major general Desha. As soon as the troops are disembarked, the boats are to be immediately sent back to the fleet. It will be observed that the order of landing here prescribed is somewhat that of direct echellons deployed into line upon the advanced corps of the right and left wing. It is the intention of the general, however, that all the troops which are provided with boats should land in as quick succession as possible; and the general officers commanding towards the extremities of the line are authorised to deviate from the arrangement to counteract any movement of the enemy, by landing any part of their commands, previously to the formation of the corps which is herein directed to precede them.—The corps of lieutenant colonel Ball and the volunteer rifle regiment will maintain the position they occupy on landing until the troops of the line are formed to support them; they will then retire through the intervals of the line, or to the flanks, and form in the rear of the line.

A detachment of artillery, with a six, four and three pounder and howitzer, will land with the advanced light corps; the rest of the artillery will be held in reserve, and landed at such points as major Wood may direct.

The point of landing for the reserve, under brigadier general M'Arthur, cannot now be designated; it will be made to support any point of the line which may require aid, or be formed on the flanks, as circumstances may render necessary. The arrangement for landing the troops will be made entirely under the direction

of an officer of the navy, whom commodore Perry has been so obliging as to offer for that purpose. The debarkation of the troops will be covered by the cannon of the vessels. The troops being landed and the enemy driven off, or not opposing the landing, the army will change its front to the left, and form in order of battle in the following manner:—The two brigades of regular troops and two of the volunteers to be formed in two lines at right angles to the shore of the lake. General M'Arthur's brigade and Calmes to form the front line, and Cass and Childs the second line; the regular troops still on the left; that flank of both lines resting on the shore, the distance between the two lines will be three hundred yards. The remaining three brigades of volunteers will be drawn up in a single line of two ranks, at right angles to the line of march, its head upon the right of the front line forming a crotchet (en potence) with that line and extending beyond the second line. The corps of lieutenant colonel Ball will form the advance of the left wing at the distance of 300 yards, the regiment of rifle volunteers the advance of the right wing at the same distance.

Some light pieces of artillery will be placed on the road leading up the lake, and at such other points as major Wood may direct. When the order is given for marching, the first and second lines will advance by files from the heads of companies; in other words, the two lines will form two columns, marching by their flanks by companies at entire distances. The three brigades on the right flank, will be faced to the left and marched forward—the head of the column still forming en potence with the front line. It is probable that the two brigades of the front line will extend from the lake, some distance into the woods, on the right flank, and it is desirable it should be so—but should it be otherwise, and the crotchet of angle be at any time on the open ground, his excellency gov. Shelby will immediately prolong the front line to the right, by adding to it as many companies of the leading brigade of the flank column as will bring the angle and consequently the flank column itself completely within the woods. It is to be presumed that the enemy will make their attack upon the army on its march, that their regular troops will form their right upon the lake, their militia occupy the ground between the regulars and the woods. The formation herein prescribed is intended to resist an arrangement of this kind. Should the general conjecture on that subject prove correct, as it must be evident that the right of the enemy cannot be turned, and on that wing the best troops must be placed, it will be proper to refuse him our left, and direct our principal effort to uncover the left flank of his regulars by driving off his militia. In the event here supposed, therefore, it will be proper to bring up a part or the whole of general Cass's brigade, to assist the charge made by gen. Calmes, or that the former should change positions with the brigade of volunteers in the second line. Should the general think it safe to order the whole of Cass's brigade to the right, without replacing it with another, gen. Cass will march it the right formed in oblique echellons of companies. It will be the business of general M'Arthur in the event of his wing being refused to watch the motions of the enemy, and (with the assistance of the artillery) prevent his front line at least from immer-

rupting the progress of our right. Should the enemy's militia be defeated, the brigade of ours in advance will immediately wheel upon the flank of the British regulars, and general M'Arthur will advance to attack them in front. In the mean time, his excellency Governor Shelby can use the brigade in reserve of the second line to prolong the flank line from its front or left, or to reinforce any weak part of the line. In all cases where the troops in advance are obliged to retire through those who are advancing to support them, it will be done by companies in files, which will retire through the intervals of the advancing line, and will immediately form in the rear. The light troops will be particularly governed by this direction.

The disposition of the troops on the right flank is such as the commanding general thinks best calculated to resist an attack from Indians, which is only to be expected from that quarter. His excellency Gov. Shelby will, however, use his discretion in making any alteration which his experience and judgment may dictate. Lieut. Col. Ball, lieut. col. Simral, and the general officers commanding the flank line, are to send out small detachments in advance of the two former corps, and to the flank of the latter. Should they discover the enemy in force immediate notice will be sent to the lines. The general commanding on the spot will immediately order the signals for forming in order of battle, which will be the beat "to arms."

All signals will be immediately repeated by all the drums of the line—the signal for the whole to halt is the retreat. Drums will be distributed along the heads of companies, and the taps occasionally given to regulate their march.

Lieut. Col. Ball and Simral are to keep the general constantly advised of the discoveries made by the advanced parties. Where it shall become necessary for the corps of Ball and Simral to retire, they will form on the flank or in the rear of M'Arthur's and Calmes' brigades, and receive the orders of the brigadiers respectively.

Brigadier general Cass will designate such officers as he may deem proper, to assist captain Elliott, of the navy, in the arrangement of the boats and the debarkation of the troops. The generale will be the signal for the whole to move.

By command,

{Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES,
Colonel adjutant general.

Truly copied from the original.

ROBERT BULLER,
A. A. adjutant general.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

LIST OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN DENMARK.

AUGSBURGH, JULY 26.

A Danish paper publishes the following list of births and deaths in Denmark, during the year 1812:—

In Denmark proper.

Births, - - - 32,650

Born out of wedlock, - - - 3,250
Deaths, - - - 28,172
Still-born, - - - 1,277

In Norway.

Births, - - - 22,960
Born out of wedlock, - - - 1,434
Deaths, - - - 17,068
Still-born, - - - 655

Duchies of Sleswig and Holstein.

Births, - - - 20,057
Born out of wedlock, - - - 1,442
Deaths, - - - 14,210
Still-born, - - - 903

Thus it appears that the total number of births, in the Danish states, during 1812, were, - - - 81,833 persons.
Deaths in do. do. 61,745

Of course the excess of births over deaths are, 20,088

Burlington, (Vermont,) Oct. 5.

Colonel Isaac Clarke, with a detachment of 130 men of the rifle corps, has just returned from an expedition into Lower Canada. He embarked in batteaux at Chazy, and proceeded to Caldwell's manor, where he surprized the garrison, and took prisoners major Powell, and about ninety-three other officers and privates, 120 stand of arms, 8 horses, 7 oxen, and 3 or 4000 dollars worth of property recently smuggled from the states, consisting of leather shoes, &c. &c.

Brigadier-general Izard, from New York, has joined general Hampton, at Chatague.

Some little skirmishing has taken place between the Indians and picket guards of general Hampton's army; in one of them lieutenant Nash of the 33d was killed.

Governor Prevost, it is said, has passed down into the lower province, escorted by 1000 men. It is also said, that the mass of the militia, from 16 to 50 is called out.

Several detachments have passed to join the main army.

Two large and very fine row galleys are building at Plattsburg, and will be ready for service in a few days.

CAPTURE OF THE MORGIANA.

Newport, October 18.

This afternoon arrived in this harbour the British packet Morgiana, captain Cunningham, of 18 guns and 50 men, prize to the privateer Saratoga, captain Addington, of New York. The Morgiana sailed from Falmouth the 27th of August, with the mail for Surinam, and was taken on the 25th of September, off Surinam bank, by the Sara-

toga, after an action of one hour and five minutes, by boarding. The following is an extract from the Saratoga's journal:—

September 21, commenced with light winds, and fine weather. At half past 5. A. M. saw a sail on the weather bow; made sail in chase—at 3 P. M. she hoisted English colours, and commenced firing with her stern chasers;—at 3, 20, P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot, and continued till 25 minutes past 4, when we carried her by boarding, with the loss of our first lieutenant, and one man killed, and six wounded, one of them mortally. The prize proved to be the king's packet Morgiana, of 18 guns and 50 men, from England bound to Surinam. Her loss was two killed and eight wounded, five of them mortally—among the wounded is captain Cunningham, and the first officer of the packet. The quarters of the Morgiana were superior to those of the Saratoga.

The crew of the Saratoga were repulsed in two attempts to board. In the third attempt they succeeded. The mail was thrown overboard soon after she struck. Captain Cunningham was severely wounded in the thigh and arm.

The Saratoga had captured, previous to the packet, two brigs, one of which she gave to the prisoners, and burnt the other after taking out her guns. The Saratoga was chased on the 1st of August by a frigate, and was compelled to throw all her guns but two overboard.

The Morgiana anchored last night off Watch Hill Reef, but was discovered this morning by the Loup Cervier, and a sloop of war, (supposed to be the Atalanta,) which obliged her to cut her cables and run for this port.

The Loup Cervier, and a sloop of war, (supposed to be the Atalanta,) were off the entrance of our harbour this afternoon, and at sunset this evening they were joined by a frigate from the eastward.

New York, October 15.

By a gentleman who left Sackett's Harbour on Saturday evening last, the 9th instant, and arrived here in the steam-boat this morning, we are obligingly favoured with the following particulars. The army under general Wilkinson was about setting out on an expedition, the object of which was not known, but generally supposed to be Kingston. It was expected the army would move from Sackett's Harbour the next day, (Sunday.) Commodore Chauncey's squadron were again ready to put to

sea, and probably did so on Sunday. The British prisoners, taken on board the schrs. by commodore Chauncey, were on their march for Greenbush, by the way of Rome. The snow fell two inches deep at Sackett's Harbour on Sunday night last.

Boston, October 10.

The United States' frigate Constitution, captain Stewart, has dropped down, from Charleston, off Long-wharf.

Captain Warrington is to command the sloop of war Peacock, fitting at New York. She is to carry 22 thirty-two pound carronades, and 2 long eighteens.

Albany, October 19.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Fort George, Oct. 12.

The enemy have left the vicinity of Fort George. General McClure is closely pursuing them, with about 2000 men, volunteers, militia, and Indians. It is believed he will pursue them at least to Forty Mile Creek.

The retreat of the enemy is confirmed by a letter from colonel Scott, who adds, that he destroyed a part of his stores and arms, which he was not able to take off in his hurry.

Extract from a letter to the editor of the Pittsburg Gazette, dated Erie, Oct. 11.

There is one circumstance which happened at the capture of the British fleet, on the 10th of September, which I believe is not generally known, at least I have not seen any account of it published—that is, two Indians were on board the Detroit when she surrendered; they had been placed in the tops, it is supposed, to pick off our officers, but after the first broadside from the Lawrence they skulked below. Commodore Perry asked one of them, who could speak a little English, what he had been placed there for, he replied, "to shoot Yankees."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Burlington, Oct. 15.

Last evening arrived at this cantonment 93 prisoners, taken at the village near Missisquoi bay, by the old veteran Clark's corps of riflemen. He had 130 men, and engaged a British force of between 4 and 500 men, principally militia, took 100 prisoners, killed two, and wounded nine, and this without the loss of a man, and but two wounded. I had these particulars from captain Langworthy, who was in the engagement and came in with the prisoners.

He says that Old Rifle, (Clark,) was in his element, and that when the old man came in sight of the enemy, he pulled off his hat, wung it round his head, and called out, "Come on my brave boys—they are ours,"—and fired the first gun.

P. S. To-day 10 or 12 more prisoners have been brought in, together with six fat oxen and a number of horses. The militia have retaken the sloop which the enemy took out of Shelburn bay. It is laden with dry goods to a considerable amount.

It appears by intelligence dated the 18th from New London, that commodore Decatur had dropped about three miles down the river, which is about half the distance from the place where the squadron lay to New London. In consequence of which the enemy's force, consisting of "The Valiant," the *Acasta*, the *Atalanta*, and (report says) another frigate, anchored in as near to the harbour as they could with safety.

Another account says that our squadron had moored below the bar, and were ready to embrace the first opportunity to put to sea. By this account it would appear that the enemy's blockading force consisted of one seventy-four, (the *Valiant*), one razeed, two frigates, and a sloop of war, part of which were, at the time of writing, lying at anchor in Gardner's Bay, and the remainder off New London light-house.

CULTURE OF THE SUGAR CANE.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at Sapelo in Georgia, to his friend in Beaufort, S. C. respecting the growth of the Sugar Cane.

"You are desirous of knowing something of the progress made with the sugar cane. On the Sapelo, Mr. Spalding has about 22 acres; Mr. Geary about 8 acres; Mr. Carnochan, near Darien, 12 or 14 acres, all in a most promising way, and said by Mr. Carnochan, who has been a sugar planter in Jamaica for a number of years, and now manages for his brother, to be equal to any in the West-Indies, and not a doubt remains on his mind of its success. Mr. Spalding is in forwardness with his works, and a fair experiment will be made the coming season by him. Five hundred dollars per acre has been refused by Mr. Geary for his cane for plants to take the chance of it as it stands. Mr. G. intends preparing his cane for syrup

only, and if it is correct that he has engaged all that he can make in this way, at one dollar per gallon, Mr. Carnochan says the proceeds will be equal to 2000 dols. per acre. I know this will amaze you, as it would any one unacquainted with the production. Mr. Carnochan says, that cane of the same description in Jamaica would give exceeding two tons of sugar per acre; allow that the juices may not be so rich and matured as in the West-Indies, and deduct one half—will not that answer? Major Wood and Dr. Grant have some cane on lands of a similar quality to yours that is very fine. These I have not seen. Mr. Carnochan tells me, that last year Dr. Grant's was superior to any he had seen. Canes, to the extent of a few acres, may be now engaged at 6 1-4 cents per cane. At this rate Mr. Geary's cane, by actual calculation, will give him 2400 dollars per acre. His cane will average 15 perfect canes to the hill; many of the hills exceed 20."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Eclectic Repertory, and Analytical Review. Medical and Philosophical. Edited by a society of Physicians. October, 1813. Vol. IV. No. 1.—Total No. XIII.

A Reply to the Edinburgh Reviewers, by the author of the Resources of Russia.

IN THE PRESS.

Accum's System of Chemistry theoretical and practical, with notes by Thomas Cooper, esq. Professor of Chemistry at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

An Apology for the Life of James Fennell, written by himself.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER is published by JOHN CONRAD, No. 30, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, at Five Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually. But, after the expiration of the first six months from the commencement of the publication, subscribers not living in any of the cities or towns in which the publisher shall have an agent, will be required to pay six months in advance. It will be delivered in the city and environs of Philadelphia on the day of publication, and will be carefully put up and regularly forwarded by the first conveyance to distant subscribers.

G. PALMER, PRINTER.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN.

The articles of intelligence from Europe which will be found in this number may indeed be considered as more interesting in their details and important in their consequences than any that have reached this country for many years. He who searches through the historical annals of the world for a series of military operations comparable to those which have lately occurred in Europe, and all comprised within the space of a few days, will search in vain. Whether we look to the gigantic masses of force collected into the field and arranged against each other—to the quantity and quality of military talents that conducted them—to the renown of the leading captains—to the valour of the men and the high character of the nations concerned—to the magnitude of the stake for which those gamblers in human blood have played—to the prodigious eventfulness of the crisis—or to the consequences that in the end must result from them, we venture to affirm that nothing equal to them has ever before been witnessed on the face of the earth.

Our readers will remember (if they do not, we beg them to look to the first number of the Messenger in order to remind themselves) the confidence with which we asserted that the armistice would not eventuate in a peace. We will now add that though, at this time of day, little inclined to wonder at any thing, we were astonished at the easy credence which the sanguine hopes of mankind obtained for that improbable—that almost impracticable suggestion. Those who grounded their expectations of a peace upon inferences drawn from the past feebleness of some of the European governments—from the servency of others, and from the disunion of them all, forgot that despair is often the best corrective of feebleness and timidity, and that the allies had brought themselves into such an inextricable dilemma, that no middle point was left for them to rest upon between victory and extermination; while to the emperor of France there was no possi-

ble alternative but a retraction of his avowed, determined plans, and an abdication of a vast portion of the power and dominion he had obtained by the hard warfare and the "deeds without a name" of the best portion of his life, and what was more impracticable, by the bending of his spirit—a spirit perhaps the most fierce, stern and indomitable that ever informed the human frame (that of Charles XII of Sweden himself not excepted) to a new control, and the renunciation of all the projects of an ambition which leaving practicable objects far behind, seemed to spurn the limits prescribed by possibility, and to fabricate for itself imaginary objects of indulgence.

The denunciation of the armistice was followed by a formal manifesto from the emperor of Austria, proclaiming to the world the motives which compelled him to make common cause with the powers of Europe against his son-in-law the emperor of France by a proclamation from the archduke Charles (now prince of Swartzenburg) as field marshal and commander in chief of the Austrian armies, explaining the necessity that had accrued of taking up arms against France, and expressing his confidence in their fidelity, his reliance on their valour, and his conviction of their success; by an address from the crown prince of Sweden to the same effect, and by a short annunciation from general MOREAU of his having joined the allied powers and taken the field as chief of the staff of the allied army.

The accounts of battles are, in their most simplified form, so little intelligible that few readers can collect more from them than their general results—To convey any thing like a clear and exact idea of a train of military transactions, which lasted for several days and extended over a length of 230 miles, and that too without the aid of maps, must from the nature of the thing be impracticable. In the present case the details have been so numerous and in some degree so contradictory, and have come moreover in such detached scraps that we have found it very difficult to form a scheme for their explanation such as we could wish. In some parts the accounts seemed to cross-cut each

other, and were so involved and entangled that it was with great difficulty we could separate them—and now, when with much labour we have acquired what to us seems a reasonably accurate idea of the whole, we distrust our abilities to convey that idea to our readers. Doing the best we can to accomplish it we still are compelled to deal more than we could wish in generals, and to leave particulars to the conceptions of our readers.

The most simple way of viewing the whole is to consider it as a series of successive battles not of one but of distinct armies opposed to four distinct enemies—and mutually borrowing aid each from the other, as the necessities of one forced it to demand, and as the strength of the other afforded the means of granting it.

The chief of these armies, having Dresden as the centre of its operations, was composed on the side of the emperor Napoleon of the main bulk of the French army, commanded by generals St. Cyr and Bonnet, defending Dresden and its out-posts—Opposed to those was the allied main army, composed of Russians under the command of Barclay de Tolly, Wittgenstein and Milorodovitch—of Prussians under Kleist, and of Austrians under the prince of Swartzenburgh, accompanied by the emperors of Austria and Russia, the king of Prussia and general Moreau.

On one side of this army, near Breslau in Silesia, about one hundred and twenty miles east of Dresden, was an army composed of five select corps of French under the command of the Prince of Moskwa (Ney), Lawrison, McDonald, Marmont and Poniatowski—against those the allies opposed 100,000 Russians and Prussians, under the command in chief of the renowned Prussian general Blucher, with Yorck, Sacken and Laugaron to assist him.

On the other side (northward), near a place called Dahme, and about fifty miles from Berlin, general Davoust, prince of Ek-moul, with the Danish army under him, and Oudinot with three corps of French had a strong position—and these were kept in check by the crown prince of Sweden (Bernadotte) commanding 40,000 Swedes, together with 25,000 Russians under Winzingerode, and 40,000 Prussians under Bulow, who lay to the north of the Elbe and between it and the Oder.

These were the armies actually engaged—but the allies had beside these an army of Austrians under general Hillier in the south of Germany—to oppose the movements of the viceroy of Italy.

The emperor Napoleon was, as is already known, lying at Dresden at the breaking up of the armistice, and on that event taking place left Dresden to join the eastern army in Silesia: a step which it is reasonable to suppose he would not have taken if he had obtained sufficient intelligence of the immense force which the allies had in Bohemia ready to fall upon Dresden. On the 21st of August he reached the Bober, where he fought several battles with the allies, whom he compelled to fall back between twenty and thirty miles—In the mean time the allied grand army passing into Saxony in four columns, dispossessed St. Cyr twice on the frontier, attacked him with the bayonet on the lines and seized the post of Pirna, drove in the outposts of Dresden and reconnoitred all its defences on the 25th. Intelligence, however, of their first moving having reached the emperor Napoleon on the Bober, he hastened away, leaving part of his army there under the command of McDonald, and accompanied by the remainder, together with the prince of Moskwa and Marmont, returned back to Dresden, marching not less than one hundred miles in four days.

It was the 28th when he entered Dresden and on that very day he attacked the allied army with great success, driving them back and making, according to his own account, a dreadful slaughter. The 29th too he continued fighting them, the allies still retiring before him and reentering Bohemia. The French accounts state the loss of the allies on this occasion to be 60,000—while the allied generals make it out only 14,000.—With such contradictory evidence to go upon, who shall presume to judge what the real account was?—For ourselves we think the French account rather discredited by its own assertions; as it makes the loss on their side less than we can suppose it to be in two days of such dreadful conflict between two such armies. The disproportion is too great; only four thousand killed on one side and sixty thousand on the other, in open field fighting, is, at least, not probable.

While victory thus followed the standard of Napoleon wherever he appeared in person, his armies in the quarters where he was absent, met with the most signal defeats and severe losses. While he was driving back the allied chief army into Bohemia, the armies under general Vandamme on one side and those under McDonald on the other, were receiving the most signal and ruinous defeats. The former was entirely overthrown in the village of Kulma and broken at every

point. The route indeed was so general that his troops threw down their arms in every direction and took shelter in the woods—Vandamme himself, with six other general officers and 10,000 men were made prisoners: among these was the whole of the staff; and at the time the despatches came away, the Cossacks and allied cavalry were in pursuit of the rest. As to the latter (M'Donald) who was left by Napoleon in command of the army in Silesia, and had occupied a position at Jauer naturally advantageous, and strengthened with a numerous and formidable artillery, he was attacked on the morning of the 26th of August by general Blucher, and after a severe battle driven from every part of his position, leaving behind him fifty pieces of artillery, thirty-nine trimbrils and ammunition waggons with a number of prisoners exceeding ten thousand men. On the 27th the contest was renewed with fresh vigour, and continued that day and the 28th, with such success on the part of Blucher that thirty more pieces of cannon and five thousand more prisoners were taken—and Blucher still continued the pursuit until the 4th September, capturing altogether (as reported by that general) one hundred and three pieces of artillery, 18,000 prisoners and above one hundred and fifty ammunition waggons.

As soon as the emperor Napoleon received intelligence of these sinister events he lost no time in making an effort to repair his disasters by the effects of his own presence—he again on the 2d of September left Dresden and proceeded to Silesia which he reached on the 4th, when he found that M'Donald had been driven not only across the Bober but across the Niesse, and the Quiesse, over which the French accounts say Blucher retreated.

On the 5th of September the grand allied army, which had retreated into Bohemia, again advanced towards Dresden, whither Napoleon returned on the 7th, leaving the remnant of his eastern army at Gorlitz.

Leaving the grand armies at Dresden, we must now turn to those in the north, where a French army was posted under the prince of Eckmoul, with a large body of Danish auxiliaries, making 30,000 men independent of the garrison in Hamburg. Davoust had, before the breaking up of the armistice, completely swept away all of the English and the allies that were to be found between the Oder and the Weser, to the sea, and had begun to fortify Hamburg regularly, chastising the inhabitants of that city in the most severe manner for their

late conduct—levying a contribution from it of nine millions, and, as report says, compelling even ladies of the first distinction to work in erecting the fortifications. On the expiration of the armistice he attacked and drove the allied advanced posts from Lawenburgh and took possession of the strong post of Schwerin in Lower Saxony, thirty miles eastward of the river Elbe. There he remained to the 3d of September, when he was compelled to evacuate all his positions and to retreat with his whole army, the main body towards Hamburg, the rest to Oldersloe, where the Danish troops separated from the French and concluded an armistice for themselves with the allies. Count Waldmoden took advantage of their rapid retreat to advance with his troops, consisting of Russians, Swedes, Germans, Hanseatic Patriots and Cossacks to the amount of 25,000 men, upon the French, and on the 4th of September reentered Schwerin, while general Vegasack occupied Lubec—and finally, on the 18th of September, the allies occupying Luneburgh and the Hanoverian bank of the Elbe to Harburgh, cut off the communication of Davoust with the grand army.

Mean time the crown prince of Sweden, seeing that several French corps to the amount of 80,000 men were forming near Baryeuth and that a bold and rapid march upon Berlin was meditated, made the most able disposition, in consequence of which a variety of affairs took place between the French and his advanced posts, with various success on both sides, but generally on the side of the allies. To stop his highness's further operations, the French pushed on from Wirtenberg with a rapid movement against Berlin, and, though opposed with the most gallant resistance by the Russian army posted between Zahna and Jutterboch, succeeded in penetrating as far as the latter. Upon which the prince hastened with 70 battalions of Swedish and Russian infantry, 10,000 cavalry and 150 field pieces, to assist the Prussian army, which being only 40,000 had held out for the whole time without yielding a foot of ground against the repeated attacks of 76,000 men under the prince of Moskwa. At the sight of the crown prince's army the French fled, pursued on all sides by the cavalry and light infantry, and retreated towards Torgau and Dresden. In this transaction the Prussians are related to have exhibited bravery perhaps unexampled—18,000 prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon and 400 ammunition waggons were taken. Half of the escort of the prince of Moskwa was killed.—The Prussians lost

near 5000 men. The Swedish and Russian troops lost little.

This was on the 6th of September—on the 10th the crown prince's head quarters were at Seltzenberg and Ruthland, only thirty miles from Dresden, while his left flank was in communication with the advancing army of Blucher, who after the route of M'Donald's army before mentioned had been joined by Benningsen with 80,000 Russians and Prussians. Thus there was every appearance of the emperor Napoleon's being surrounded, except in one place near Torgau, by three immense and victorious armies.—What the result will be, the next intelligence from Europe will in all probability enable us to mention.

That the allies have out-numbered the French is evident. For if the Emperor Napoleon had men enough to meet them, he would not have been reduced to the necessity of marching with large portions of one army to the aid of another and back again with a rapidity that must have considerably weakened the bodily powers of his men. And what is still more ominous, a spirit of desertion seems, from the bulletins and other accounts, to spread through his armies.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

GENERAL ORDERS—BY GENERAL MOREAU.

Grosowitz, Head Quarters, Aug. 17, 1813.

The sanguinary struggle for our independence is resumed: all the efforts of our illustrious ally, his majesty the emperor of Austria, and our own, to obtain a durable peace without any further bloodshed, have proved fruitless. The design was, that we should have groaned under an ignominious yoke for a long time to come. To arms, therefore, ye valiant Russians, Prussians, and Germans! Our power is formidable, as it possesses both energy and a large numerical force—his imperial highness the archduke Charles is commander in chief of the imperial Austrian army, who have made common cause with ours. Courage in battle united with perseverance, must infallibly prevail.

In the name of his majesty the king of Prussia, as commander in chief of the allied army

The Russian major general, and chief of the etat major.

MOREAU.

AUSTRIAN PROCLAMATION.

Prince Von Schwartzenburg's order to his army, given on the 17th of August.

The great day is arrived, brave warriors! Our country relies on you; hitherto, every time she called upon you you justified her confidence. All the endeavours of our emperor to restore the long wanted peace to Europe, and to fix the peace and welfare of the empire, which is inseparable from the peace and welfare of our neighbour, on a solid basis were in vain. Neither constant patience, nor

pacific representations, nor the confidential reliance of the other belligerent powers in the emperor's councils or measures; in short, nothing could bring the minds of the French government to moderation and reason. On that day on which Austria loudly declared herself for the cause of justice and order, she likewise took on herself to combat for the greatest of all blessings. We do not singly undertake this combat. We stand in the same ranks with all that Europe has to oppose of greatness and activity, against the powerful opponents of her peace and liberty. Austria, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England, Spain, all join their united endeavours for the same end, for a well founded and durable peace, reasonable distribution of strength among the different states, and the independence of every single power. It is not against France, but against the domineering power of France, out of her own borders, that this great alliance has raised itself. What may be performed by the resolution and constancy of nations has been proved to us by Spain and Russia: what may be performed by the united force of so many powerful states will be shown in the year 1813.

In such a holy war we must more than ever preserve those virtues by which our armies have rendered themselves conspicuous in so many former wars. Unconditional willingness to sacrifice every thing for our monarch and native country—great equanimity in good or unfavourable times—determination and constancy in the field of battle—moderation and forbearance towards the weak,—these qualities must always be found in us. Brothers in arms! I have lived in your ranks all those years which I have devoted to my country's service. I know, I honour in you, the brave men who conquered a glorious peace, and those who are following your footsteps. I rely on you! I am chosen from amongst you by our monarch: and his gracious favour has placed me at your head, this confidence, jointly with yours, is my strength. In what manner every individual is to be useful to the whole will be fixed by the sphere of action allotted to him; but in every appointment, in every situation, in every decisive moment, always to his duty, and to the utmost of his power. Such is the determination which must make us all equal and elevate us all to the same glorious point. The emperor will remain with us, for he has confided the utmost to us—the honour of the nation, the protection of our native country, and the security and welfare of posterity. Be thankful, warriors, that you are going into battle before God, who will not forsake the just cause, under the eye of a paternal and feeling monarch, under the eyes of your grateful fellow citizens, and in the sight of all Europe, which expects from you great deeds and great happiness after long sufferings. Remember *you must conquer*, that you may justify this expectation—Combat as it becomes Austria's warriors to do, and *you will conquer*.

(Signed)

CHARLES PRINCE SCHWARTZENBURG,
Field-marshal.

Copy of a letter from commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy.

*United States ship General Pike.
Sackett's Harbour, 8th Oct. 1813.*

SIR—As soon as the last of the flotilla with the troops cleared the Niagara, I proceeded in quest

of the enemy. On the 2d inst. at 10 A. M. discovered him steering a course for Niagara with studding-sails and all sails set, wind from the south and westward; we made all sail in chase, but as soon as we shot out from the land so that he could fairly make us out, he took in studding-sails, and hauled upon a wind to the westward and made all sail from us: the wind being light all day, we made but little progress against the current, and at sun down the enemy was off 20 mile creek, and had evidently gained considerably from us. During the night the wind continued so light that we altered our position but very little, and at day-light on the 3d, saw the enemy at anchor close in with the land, between 12 and 20 mile creek as soon as he saw us he weighed and made all sail to the westward, wind from south to southwest and squally. I made all sail in chase, and continued the chase the whole day, it blowing very heavy in squalls: at sun down we could barely make him out from the mast head, when he appeared nearly up to the head of the lake; it continued squally with rain and the night very dark; at day-light on the 4th hazy, could see nothing of the enemy—continued working up for the head of the lake; towards meridian it became calm, I ordered the Lady of the Lake to sweep up to Burlington Bay and ascertain whether the enemy was there—at half past 9 P. M. she returned with information that the fleet was not there. Saw but two gun boats. It struck me at once that he had availed himself of the darkness of the preceding night, and had either run for Kingston or down the lake for the purpose of intercepting the flotilla with the army, I therefore made all sail and shaped my course for the Ducks, with a view of intercepting him and his prizes if he should have made any.

The wind increased to a gale from the northward and westward, and continued during the whole day on the 5th, we therefore made a great run, for at 7 P. M. we passed Long Point; at 3 discovered seven sail near the False Ducks: presuming them to be the fleet, made sail in chase; at 4 made them out to be sloops and schooners. I made the signal for the Sylph and the Lady of the Lake to cast off their tow, and chase N. E. soon after perceiving the enemy separating on different tacks, I cast off the Governor Tompkins from this ship, gave the squadron in charge of captain Crane, and made all sail in chase; at 5 the enemy finding us to gain fast upon him, and one of his gun vessels sailing much worse than the rest, he took the people out and set her on fire. At sun down when opposite the Real Ducks, the Hamilton (late Growler) Confiance (late Julia) and Mary Ann struck to us. The Sylph soon after brought down the Drummond, cutter rigged. The Lady Gore run into the Ducks, but the Sylph (which was left to watch her) took possession of her early the next morning. The Enterprize, a small schooner, is the only one that escaped, and she owed her safety to the darkness of the night.

Finding much difficulty in shifting the prisoners, owing to the smallness of our boats and a heavy sea, I determined to take the prizes in tow and run for this place and land the prisoners and troops that I had on board. We arrived here at day-light. On the 6th, the Lady of the Lake having towed one of the prizes in, I despatched her immediately to cruise between the Real and False Ducks.

She returned the same afternoon, having discovered the enemy's squadron going into Kingston.

I have repaired the principal damages sustained by this ship in the action on the 28th ult. and have put a new foremast in the Governor Tompkins. We are now ready and waiting the movements of the army, which it is contemplated will leave here on the 10th.

The vessels captured on the 5th are gun vessels, mounting from one to three guns each, with troops from the head of the lake (but last from York) bound to Kingston. We learnt from the prisoners that the enemy was very much cut up in their hulls and spars, and a great many men killed and wounded, particularly on board the Wolf and Royal George. I enclose here with a list of the prisoners taken on the 5th.

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

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Return of British prisoners of war, landed from on board the squadron under the command of commodore Isaac Chauncey, October 6th and 7th, 1813.

C. W. Grant, lieutenant colonel, B. M. L. C.
Charles de Vilatte, major Watteville regiment, lieutenant colonel brevet.

Frederick Zehinder, captain do. major.
Francis Dicenter, lieutenant do. captain.
Wm. A. Steele, lieutenant and adjutant, 89th, do.

Arthur Carter, lieutenant royal artillery, do.
Charles Morris, volunteer, do. do.
David Duval, lieutenant Watteville regiment, do.

Albert Mannel, lieutenant do. do.
Mort. McMahon, lieutenant 8th, or King's, do.
Orbal, assistant surgeon, Watteville regiment.
Hector McLean, lieutenant royal navy, commanding sloop Drummond.

James Jackson, master's mate, do. commanding schooner Hamilton.
David Wingfield, do. do. schr. Confiance.
Theoph. Sampson—late master of the sloop Betsey.

Joseph Jillett, sailing master—
Joseph Dennis—
John Sagerford, pilot.

Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and seamen.

Royal Artillery, 1.—89th regiment, 10.—Watteville regiment, 186.—Newfoundland regiment, 3.—Voltiguers, 1.—Royal navy, 33.—Officers of the army and navy, 13.—Total, 252.

Copy of a letter from brigadier general Parker to the Secretary at War, dated

BURLINGTON, October 12.

SIR—I have the honour to enclose you a communication from colonel Isaac Clarke, dated the 15th inst.

The expedition appears to have been well concerted and happily executed, for which the colonel deserves great credit.

On our part none were killed, and only two wounded, neither of them dangerously.

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

THOMAS PARKER,
Brigadier General Commanding

Extract of a letter from colonel CLARKE, to brigadier general Parker, dated

Camp Shazey-Landing, Oct. 15, 1813.

It is with great pleasure I can inform you of a successful attack upon the enemy at Massesquoi bay on the morning of the 13th instant. (After detailing his approach to the enemy which evinces an excellent knowledge of the country, the colonial states)—At this time I had only the riflemen with me, the artillery moving slow and the militia protecting their rear. We proceeded to the village (Massesquoi) and arrived within fifteen rods of the enemy before we were discovered. We found them drawn up under major Powell in a manner that would have annoyed us much had we attacked them by water, but wholly unprepared to defend themselves on the land side; they commenced a fire on the left flank, but in ten minutes after the first attack, they laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

Understanding that a force of two hundred men under colonel Look was marching to attack us, I despatched captain Finch with his company to reconnoitre them and ascertain their course. He proceeded with such promptness and ability as to surprize and capture the advanced guard, consisting of cavalry, excepting one man who escaped, and giving the information, the enemy retreated.

The prisoners were then put on board our boats and sent to Burlington.

Our whole force engaged was one hundred and two—the number of prisoners taken is one hundred and one, their killed nine, and wounded fourteen.

I am, sir, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC CLARKE.

Brig. Gen. PARKER,

Commanding at Burlington, Vt.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

“HELIGOLAND, Aug. 23.

“A flag of truce has just arrived with an officer on board, from whom we have collected the subsequent particulars.

“The Austrians have joined the allies with 160,000 men, and their first movement has been in the direction of Bavaria, the territories of which are now occupied by a portion of their troops. This fact was announced in the Altona Mercury, but the disclosure being made known to the Danish government, all the copies of the paper were destroyed, with the exception of a few which found their way into that city before the order for the suppression could be fully executed.

“The Danes, it is said, have engaged to provide Bonaparte with 12,000 horses to augment his cavalry. They have assigned a corps of 20,000 men to support the French, but the Danish soldiers refused to place themselves under French colours; the

prince of Hesse, to remove this difficulty, has been appointed to command them. The indication of their dislike of the service in which they were engaged was not sufficient, and 1000 of them went over to the allies.

“The Swedes and Prussians are in the possession of Lubeck.

“The French are to pay a monthly subsidy of 100,000 marks to the court of Copenhagen.”

A letter has been received from St. Petersburg, stating that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard had had no intercourse whatever either with the emperor or his ministers, or with any human being in a political capacity.

— LONDON, Sept. 6.

Paris papers have arrived to the 2d inst. and now of course our readers expect to have the official details of those great victories said to have been gained by the enemy. There is not a single official line in them. But the Bobr is again alluded to, and “they mention among the corps which have fought upon the Bobr under his majesty’s orders, those commanded by count Lauriston, and marshal the duke of Tarentum.—They had successive engagements with the enemy’s corps, to which they have occasioned much loss. Whilst his majesty acted thus upon the Bobr, several French detachments were marched upon Freidland, Rumburg, and Gamel, in order to observe and hold the Bohemian defiles, which debouch upon the right flank of the French army in Lusau and Silesia.”

Several battles are here stated to have been fought upon the Bobr, *within* the line occupied by the enemy during the armistice, and the only result stated is, that “these successive battles have occasioned the allies much loss.”

We know no particulars of the battle—nothing beyond the report we have just stated.

This circumstance has rendered it unnecessary to comment further upon the Paris papers.

Eugene Beauharnois having passed the Italian frontier and Triest, was at Aldsburg 21st ult. near the Duchy of Carniola. We hear nothing of the Austrian movements in that quarter—but the Milan article, which states, that Eugene is marching upon Saxony by Laybach is absurd—it must be marching upon Carniola.

On the 28th, the minister of police, Savary, issued the following bulletin:

“The emperor was at Lowenburg on the twenty-first. He had completely beaten the

Russians and Prussians. The prince of Moskwa (Ney) and general Lauriston had particularly distinguished themselves in this affair. The enemy's troops had suffered much, particularly the corps of gen. Langeron composed of five divisions. The operations of the campaign were developing themselves with great rapidity, and much to our advantage. It was expected that our troops would be at Berlin by the twenty-third. His majesty was in the best health. The prince of Eckmuhl has reached Schwemin.

Paris, Aug. 28, 1813."

"P. S. The enemy's loss is estimated at 17 or 18,000 men, of whom the prince of Moskwa alone made 2000 prisoners."

The communications from Heligoland bring us the order of the day issued by the prince of Schwartzenburg, on the declaration of war by Austria against France. This document may be considered as a kind of abridgment to the declaration itself, setting forth the grounds on which Austria has been induced to go to war.—All the endeavours of the emperor to restore peace are stated to have proved abortive, and nothing could bring the mind of the French government to the principles of moderation. Austria, therefore, found herself obliged to declare for the cause of justice and order, not singly, but in conjunction with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, England, and Spain. All designs against the integrity of the French empire are disclaimed, and the objects of this great confederacy are stated to extend no further than the confining of the power of France within her own borders.

The last French papers add nothing on the subject of the affairs near Dresden—our opinions on that head are unchanged—the French were beaten—taken in the flanks and in the rear by the combined armies, and driven back into Dresden with immense loss. The plains of Plauen, where the battles of the 26th and 27th were fought, are situated two or three miles to the southward of Dresden. Pirna, Freyberg, and Peterswalde, which count Daru's letter admits to have been occupied by the enemy, are also to the southward, or, to speak in military terms, in the rear of Bonaparte's position at Dresden.—On the 26th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 150,000 men were seen deploying in the direction of Plauen—they must have advanced from the points which have been just mentioned in the form of a crescent. Bonaparte, or Maret for him, says he defeated them on the 26th and 27th; but who remained masters of the ground on both days?

Not the French surely—for they returned to Dresden on the 26th—nay, they came back at night on the 27th also, avowedly leaving the allies in possession of the field; for we are told that they were at liberty to retreat or to remain where they were! It appears evident, that on the 26th, the allies were the assailants—and on the 27th the French were. This is Bonaparte's policy, and it was masterly enough, for he warded off the blow which was aimed at Dresden for another day—Out of Dresden he must go at last, for the allies, now that Austria has joined, are swarming in his rear.

The 16th and 17th regts. are to embark for North America.

Despatches have been received from lord Wellington to the 27th ult. There is nothing new from him whatever.

From lord Wm. Bentick they are up to the 10th. Suchet has collected about 30,000 men, and lord William not having been joined by all his troops, did not feel himself equal to a pitched battle. He, therefore, left Taragona open, having been before it, and the French, after blowing it up, evacuated it.

Suchet retired afterwards to Barcelona.

Lord Wellington highly approves of lord William's conduct.

A letter from Yarmouth says, the following account is taken *verbatim* from one of the passengers who arrived in the packet from Heligoland:

"That a severe action took place on the 24th and 25th ult. between the crown prince of Sweden, and the French under the duke of Reggio, near Wittenberg—that during the action a division of Saxon troops, about 6000, deserted to the allies—that the French were beaten with great slaughter and with the loss of six or seven generals—and that the fortress of Wittenberg was taken by storm, after the battle, by the allies—that about the 22d of August a battle was fought between the Austrians and French, on the frontiers of Bohemia, in which the Austrians gained a temporary advantage; but the French army being afterwards joined by Bonaparte, the contest was renewed, and the Austrians, after a hard fought battle, retreated about three leagues.—The action was not considered decisive. In the contest, the prince of Eckmuhl is said to have been killed."

HELIGOLAND, Sept. 2.

The Russians and Swedes have beaten the French and Danes on the 24th most completely. The prince of Eckmuhl was

saved by a party of Danish hussars, in a most miraculous manner. Vandamme is killed; only 12 Danes escaped—the whole regiment except those was cut to pieces. It is said that the French and Danish loss together amounts to several thousand, the allies but trifling. The Russians are within three miles of Hamburg. All the works of the fortifications were stopped, and little resistance expected to be made. The governor has called upon the inhabitants to aid in defence of the town. An engagement (according to an account just reached us) has taken place in the front of Dresden, but no results are stated. On this account we are easy, for had the French succeeded to any extent, we should have heard the news through trumpets from every quarter.

The London papers contain nine official despatches from gen. Stewart, lord Cathcart, Mr. Thornton and admiral Moore, detailing the great events which have recently occurred in Germany. We are only allowed to give sketches of them.

No. I.—from gen. Stewart, dated Zehista, Aug. 27th, announces the determination of the allied Austrian, Russian and Prussian army, which had assembled in Bohemia, to debouche into Saxony, to attack the French grand army in Saxony and Lusatia. This army is commanded by prince Schwartzenburg, having generals de Tolly, Wittgenstein, Millaradovitch, and Kleist under him. While this army advanced, gen. Blucher, with the corps of generals D'Yorck, Lachen, and Langeron was to advance from Silesia on Lusatia, and threaten the French front. On the entrance of the allied grand army into Saxony, a smart combat was had with St. Cyr, and Bonnet, who were beaten and retreated towards Dresden.—The French grand army then posted itself in its entrenched camp at Liebenstein, and round and in Dresden; where Bonaparte arrived from Silesia on the 23d August. On the 26th the allied army took positions round Dresden; and on that day two regiments of Westphalian (Jerome's) hussars deserted from the French and joined the allied army. Gen. Blucher advanced in Silesia to the Bober, where he was attacked by Bonaparte in person, on the 21st August, with upwards of 100,000 men, and after the most gallant resistance, was obliged to retire first behind the Kutzbach, and then upon Jauer, on the 23d, with considerable loss.

No. II.—from gen. Stewart is dated Aftenburg, Aug. 29th, and states that on the 27th the allied army assaulted Dresden, in

seven columns, three of them headed by prince Augustus of Prussia, count Colleredo, and prince Maurice; that a tremendous cannonade ensued; that the allies penetrated to the walls, but were unable to enter the city: when a sortie of 30,000 men being made, a great conflict ensued, in which the cavalry (but not the infantry) were engaged; and at night the French returned. The day was uncommonly stormy. Gen. Moreau was this day mortally wounded, having both his thighs broken by a cannon ball, while in conversation with the emperor of Russia. In the evening orders were given for the retreat of the allied army to Bohemia, which it did in distinct columns. The allied loss this day estimated at 7000;—the French loss larger. Gen. Blucher advanced again into Silesia, on the 24th Aug. The Austrian gen. Newberg also advanced in the direction of Zittau.

No. III.—is also from gen. Stewart, and dated at Toplitz, (in Bohemia) about forty miles from Dresden, the 29th, and gives an account of a brilliant action between a Russian corps under count Osterman, and a pursuing French corps under generals Vandamme and Bertrand; in which the Russians resisted more than three times their number, and captured two standards, made several hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded 6000; with the loss of 3000 killed and wounded;—among the latter were several general officers.

No. IV.—is also from general Stewart, dated Toplitz, Aug. 31, and announces the complete defeat and capture of Vandamme's corps, with that celebrated chief and several generals.

☞ This general has passed Vienna (a prisoner) for Russia.

No. V.—is a letter from adm. Moore, dated off Rostock, Sept. 2, and states, that the Russian general Vegezey had beaten the French, and compelled them to evacuate Wismar—and that "in consequence of the victories of Bernadotte, count Walmoden was able to resume operations against marshal Davoust at Schwerin."

No. VI.—is from Mr. Thornton, the British minister to Bernadotte's army.

No. VII.—is prince Bernadotte's bulletin, dated Jutterboch, Sept. 8, announcing his victory over marshal Ney, (who had left Silesia) Oudinot, Bertrand, Regnier and the duke of Padua. This able war paper develops the great talents of the crown prince.

No. VIII.—is from lord Cathcart, dated at Toplitz, Sept. 1, and states in an able mar-

ner, the war events recounted in gen. Stewart's letters. He particularly mentions with regret the wound of gen. Moreau. The allied army reached Toplitz on the 30th, and there established their head quarters. His lordship adds:

"The defeat of the enemy by the crown prince of Sweden and by gen. Blucher, will probably influence the future movements of all the armies." "The gallant exploits of the 29th and 30th near Toplitz, have had every consequence of decisive victory."

No. IX.—is also from lord Cathcart, dated Sept. 1, announcing officially that gen. Blucher had informed his Prussian majesty, that he attacked the French on the Bobr, on the 29th of August, defeated him, took gen. Puttow, and most of Marshall Macdonald's staff prisoners, with two eagles and 21 pieces of cannon—and that from the 26th to the 29th he had taken fifteen thousand prisoners and nearly 100 pieces of cannon. Twenty-two pieces of cannon have been collected in addition to the 60 taken on the 30th ult. near Culm, and several more ammunition waggons.

DEFEAT OF VANDAMME'S CORPS.

(From the Vienna Extraordinary Gazette.)

According to official accounts from the head-quarters of field marshal the prince of Schwartzburg, dated at Dux, the 30th of August, at six in the evening, the allied armies have obtained a complete victory over the corps d'armee of gen. Vandamme, which had advanced by the road of Peterswalde to Toplitz.

After the enemy, though more than 40,000 strong, had, during the whole of the 29th, been prevented from penetrating to Toplitz by the distinguished valour of the Russian corps of guards, about 8000 strong, under the command of general count Ostermann, and had even towards night-fall been driven back to Culm, which he held in great strength, the field marshal prince of Schwartzburg determined, for the support of the Russian troops, to attack Vandamme's corps with the united divisions of Colloredo and Bianchi, and the Coburg brigade of cavalry.—The battle commenced at day break and was crowned with the happiest results.

About two in the afternoon the Prussian corps d'armee commanded by gen. Kleist, debouched from the defiles in the rear of the enemy. From that moment he was thrown into the greatest disorder, which ended in a complete rout. The number of the prisoners (among whom are several generals, particularly Vandamme and Haxo, chief of en-

gineers) and of the pieces of cannon taken, 34 of which are already counted, together with the quantity of baggage lost by the enemy, could not be estimated at the departure of the Courier, as all the roads were covered with fugitives, who, environed by the corps d'armee, must, the greater part of them, fall into the hands of the conquerors.

On the same day arrived at the head quarters of the grand army, two official reports of victories of not less importance—one of which was gained on the 28th between Luckau and Uchigau, by the crown prince of Sweden, in which the allied army took 26 pieces of cannon, 27 ammunition waggons, and 1500 prisoners. The defeated French army retired with the greatest haste in the direction of Torgau.

The other victory was obtained at Jauer, on the 26th, by the Prussian general Blucher, commander of the allied armies in Silesia over the four corps of marshals Macdonald and Ney, and generals Lauriston and Sebastiani, after which the French emperor despatched two corps from threatened Dresden to the assistance of his troops in Silesia.—The allied army which consisted of the corps of Yorck, Sacken and Langeron, took 40 pieces of cannon, from 50 to 60 ammunition waggons, and about 2000 prisoners.

The several allied armies now carry on their operations with the greatest concert.

LONDON, Sept. 23. BULLETIN.

Foreign Office, Sept. 22.

"Extract from the 11th Bulletin of the Crown Prince, dated Juterboch, Sept. 8.

"BATTLE OF DENNEVITZ.

"While his royal highness the crown prince, with the Russian and Swedish corps under his command, was moving on the 4th inst. upon Rosla, in order to pass the Elbe there, and march upon Leipzick, intelligence arrived that the enemy's army, coming from Wittenburg, was pushed forward on Zahna, with a view, as it appeared, to stop his royal highness's further operations, by a movement against Berlin. As the enemy had succeeded on the 5th inst. notwithstanding the heroic resistance opposed by the Prussian army, posted between Zahna and Juterboch, in penetrating as far as Juterboch, his royal highness, early on the morning of the 6th, hastened, with seventy battalions of Swedish and Russian infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 150 field pieces, to assist the Prussian army, which, consisting of about 40,000 men, had held out without yielding, against the repeat-

ed attacks of the enemy's army, 76,000 strong, under the command of the prince of Moskwa. At the sight of these fresh troops the enemy fled, pursued on all sides by the cavalry and light infantry, and retreated towards Torgau and Dresden.

"From 16 to 18,000 prisoners, more than 60 pieces of cannon, and 400 ammunition waggons, are the fruits of this victory and the subsequent actions.

"The army has covered itself with glory. The remembrance of the bravery of the Prussian army will eternally remain in the recollection of every warrior, and shine forth as a splendid example to all who fight for the independence of Germany.

"Gen. Adlercreutz has acquired the particular esteem of his royal highness. Generals Tavast and count Luwenheim have received assurances of highest satisfaction.

"His royal highness is in good health."

—
September 25.

GOTTENBURG MAIL.

Although the rumour of a battle at Juterboch on the 10th is deprived of credit, that of the occupation of Dresden, by the allies, so far from being destroyed, is strengthened by the present accounts, since the crown prince mentions that on the 5th instant the allied troops had advanced into Saxony and Bavaria; and it is asserted from Berlin, that it had been notified at Dresden, that the French would shortly leave the Elbe.

—
Extract from the Twelfth Bulletin of the Crown Prince of Sweden, dated Head Quarters, Juterboch, Sept. 20.

"There is an account of the death of general Moreau on the 4th instant.

"Every day brings fresh proof that the consequences of the battle of Denewitz are of greater weight than were at first expected. It is already calculated that 10,000 prisoners, 80 cannon, upwards of 400 ammunition waggons, three pair of colours, and one standard were taken.

"The marshal prince of Eckmuhl had in the night between the 2d and 3d of September left Schwerin with the whole of his army. Considering the strong position in which he was, this motion appears to be a consequence of the progress made by the allied army on the side of Saxony.

"General Vaudamme's corps d'armee was annihilated 30th Aug. on the road from Toplitz to Peterswalde. This general, with five other generals, and 1500 men, were made prisoners, 80 pieces of artillery were

taken. After these favourable affairs, the combined army again moved forward from Bohemia into Saxony, and on the 5th of September marched by the way of Peterswalde and Altenberg, against Pirna and Dippoldeswalde. Strong detachments, supported by large bodies of reserve, are directed into the enemy's rear to cut off his communications. During this time the emperor Napoleon had again gone towards Silesia, with his guards and some other troops, the prince of Moskwa was to cover his left flank, and after that he should have beaten the army under his royal highness, was to have turned a part of his force against Neisse. The occurrences of the 6th have spoiled this plan: the army of the prince of Moskwa is dispersed—it has lost two thirds of its artillery, all its ammunition and baggage, and upwards of 20,000 men. The emperor Napoleon is retiring towards Dresden. The army of gen. Von Blucher follows him, and will in all probability cause him a severe loss. The united army of the north of Germany is, therefore, in communication, by its left wing, with the army of Silesia.

"General Benningsen follows all these movements."

—
VIENNA, Sept. 7.

Lord Aberdeen, English minister to our court, arrived on the 2d inst. at the headquarters in Toplitz.

The *Court Gazette* announces, that in the affairs which took place on the 26th and 27th, under the walls of Dresden, we have to regret the loss of the brave Androssy, and of the Russian general Melissend. The general of artillery, count Giulay, and generals Marcassav and Frienberger, of the artillery, were wounded. Generals Mesco and Szeceza are missing.

—
PARIS, September 6.

Her majesty, the empress queen and regent, received the following news from the army, to the 20th August:

The enemy denounced the armistice the 11th at noon, and made known that hostilities would begin the 17th, after midnight.

At the same time a note from M. the count De Metternich, minister of exterior relations of Austria, addressed to M. the count de Narbonne, made known to him that *Austria declared war against France.*

SITUATIONS OF THE ARMIES, &c.

On the 17th, in the morning, the dispositions of the two armies were as follows:—The 4th, 12th, and 17th corps, under the duke de Reggio [Oudinot] were at Dahme.

The prince de Eckmuhl [Davoust] with his corps, with which the Danes were united, were encamped before Hamburg, his head quarters being at Bergedorf. The 3d corps was at Leignitz, under the orders of the prince of Moskwa [Ney.]

The 5th corps was at Goldberg, under the orders of general Lauriston.

The 11th corps was at Lowenberg, under the orders of the duke of Tarentum [Macdonald.]

The 6th corps, commanded by the duke of Ragusa [Marmont] was at Brenzlau.

The 8th corps, under the orders of prince Poniatowski, was at Zittau.

Marshal St. Cyr, was with the 14th corps, having his left leaning on the Elbe, at the camp of Koenigstein. and on horseback on the great causeway from Prague to Dresden, extending detachments of observation as far as the defiles of Marienberg.

The 1st corps arrived at Dresden, and the 2d corps at Zittau.

Dresden, Torgau, Wittemberg, Magdeburg, and Hamburg, had each their garrison, and were armed and provisioned.

The enemy's army was, as far as we can judge, in the following positions:

Eighty thousand Russians and Prussians had entered since the 10th in the morning, Bohemia, and were to arrive towards the 21st on the Elbe. The army is commanded by the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia, the Russian generals Barclay de Tolly, Witgenstein, and Miloradowitch, and the Prussian gen. Kliest. The Russian and Prussian guards form a part of it; which, added to the army of the prince of Schwartzenberg, formed the grand army, and a force of 200,000 men. This army was to operate on the left bank of the Elbe, passing that river in Bohemia.

The army of Silesia, commanded by the Prussian generals Blucher and Yorck, and the Russian generals Sacken and Laugeron, seemed to reunite about Breslau; it was 100,000 men strong.

Many Prussian and Swedish corps, and insurrectional troops covered Berlin, and were opposed to Hamburg, and to the duke de Reggio [Oudinot.] The force of the armies that covered Berlin was stated to be 110,000 men.

All the operations of the enemy were made in the idea that the emperor would pass over to the left bank of the Elbe.

The imperial guard departed from Dresden, arrived the 15th at Bautzen, and 11th at Goerlitz.

On the 19th the emperor repaired to Zit-

tau, ordered immediately the troops of prince Poniatowski, to march, forced the defiles of Bohemia, passed the great chain of mountains which separate Bohemia from Lusatia, and entered Gobel, whilst general Lefevre Desnouettes, with a division of infantry and cavalry of the guards was taking possession of Rumbourg, passing over the gap of the mountains at Gorgenthal, and the Polish gen. Remenski was possessing himself of Friedland and Reichenberg.

This operation had for its object to harass the allies about Prague, and of acquiring certain knowledge of their projects.— There it was learnt what already our spies had made known, that the select part of the Russian and Prussian army traversed Bohemia, re-uniting on the left bank of the Elbe. Our light troops advanced as far as within 16 leagues of Prague.

The emperor had returned from Bohemia to Rittau, the 29th at 10 o'clock in the morning. He left the duke of Belluno [Victor] with the 2d corps at Zittau, to support the corps of prince Poniatowski; he posted general Vandamme, with the 1st corps at Rumbourg to support general Lefevre Desnouettes, these two generals, occupying with great force the gap, and ordering redoubts to be constructed on the point which command this pass. The emperor repaired through Lauban to Silesia, where he arrived the 20th, before 7 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's army of Silesia had violated the armistice, traversed the neutral territory as early as the 12th. On the 15th they insulted all our out posts, and carried off some piquet guards.

On the 16th a Russian corps took a position between the Bobr and the post of Spiller, occupied by 200 men of the division of Charpentier. Those brave fellows, who were resting on the faith of the treaties, ran to arms, passed over the bodies of the enemy and dispersed them; the chief of battalion, La Guillerme commanded them.

On the 18th the duke of Tarentum [Macdonald] gave orders to gen. Zucchi to take the small town of Lahn. He repaired there with an Italian brigade; he bravely executed his order, and destroyed more than 500 of the enemy: General Zucchi is an officer of distinguished merit. The Italian troops attacked with the bayonet the Russians, who were superior in number.

On the 19th the enemy came to encamp at Zobten. A corps of 12,000 Russians passed the Bobr and attacked the post of Siebenicken, defended by three light companies. Gen. Lauriston ordered a part of his corps

to take up arms, marched from Loewenberg, attacked the enemy, and threw him into the Bobr. The brigade of gen. Lafitte, of the division of Rochambeau, distinguished itself.

Meanwhile the emperor, having arrived the 20th at Lauban, was on the 21st at break of day at Loewenberg, and ordered bridges to be thrown over the Bobr. The corps of general Lauriston passed at noon. General Maison overthrew with his accustomed valour, every thing that attempted to oppose his passage, seized upon all the positions, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet as far as Goldberg. The 5th and 11th corps supported him. On the left the prince of Moskwa [Ney] ordered an attack upon general Saken by the 3d corps in advance of Bunzlau; overthrew, routed and took many prisoners. The enemy beat the retreat.

A battle took place the 23d of August before Goldberg. General Lauriston was there at the head of the 5th and 11th corps: he had before him the Russians who covered the positions of Flenburg, and the Prussians who extended on the right on the road to Leignitz. At the moment, when general Gerard defiled on the left towards Niederau, a column of 25,000 Prussians appeared on that point; he ordered it to be attacked in the midst of the barracks of the former camp. It was broken through on all sides; the Prussians attempted several charges of cavalry which were repulsed at the point of the bayonet; they were driven from all their positions, and left on the field near 5000 killed, besides prisoners, &c. On the right Flenburg was taken and retaken several times; at last the 135th regiment rushed on the enemy and completely overthrew him. The enemy lost on this point 1000 killed and 4000 wounded.—The army of the allies retired in disorder, and precipitately towards Jauer.

The enemy being thus beaten in Silesia, the emperor took with him the prince of Moskwa [Ney] left the command of the army of Silesia to the duke of Tarentum [Macdonald] and arrived on the 25th at Stolpen. The old guards, the young, the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, performed these forty leagues (120 miles) in four days.

GREAT BATTLE AT DRESDEN.

Her majesty the empress queen and regent, has received the following news from the army, to the 28th of August:

On the 26th at 8 o'clock in the morning, the emperor entered Dresden. The grand

Russian, Prussian and Austrian army, commanded by their sovereigns, was before it; it crowned the tops of all the hills which surrounded Dresden, at a distance of a short league along the left bank. Marshal St. Cyr, with the 14th corps, and the garrison of Dresden, occupied the entrenched camp, and lined with sharp shooters the *palanka* which surrounded the suburbs. Every thing was calm at noon; but, to the experienced eye, this calm was the harbinger of a storm; an attack appeared imminent. At 4 o'clock afternoon, at a signal of three guns, six enemy's columns, each one preceded by 50 pieces of cannon were formed, and a few moments afterwards descended into the plain; they directed their march towards the redoubts. In less than a quarter of an hour the cannonade became terrible. The fire of a redoubt being extinguished, the besiegers had turned it, and were making efforts at the foot of the *palanka* of the suburbs, where a considerable number were killed.

It was about 3 o'clock; a part of the reserves of the 14th corps were engaged. Some bombs fell into the city; the moment was urgent. The emperor ordered the king of Naples [Murat] to repair with the corps of cavalry of general Latour-Maubourg to the right flank of the enemy, and the duke of Treviso [Mortier] to repair to the left flank. The four divisions of the young guards, commanded by the generals Dumoutier, Barrois, Decouz and Roguet, defiled them, two through the gate of Pirna, and two through that of Plauen.

The prince of Moskwa [Ney] defiled at the head of the division Barrois. These divisions overthrew every thing before them; the fire was immediately removed from the centre to the circumference, and very soon was thrown back upon the hills. The field of battle remained covered with killed, cannon and ruins. General Dumoutier is wounded, as also generals Boyeldieu, Tyndal, and Combelle; the ordnance officer, Beranger, is mortally wounded; he was a promising young man. General Gros, of the guard, was the first to rush into the fosse of a redoubt, where the enemy's sappers were endeavouring already to cut the palisades; he is wounded by the thrust of a bayonet.

Night came on dark and the firing ceased, the enemy having failed in their attack, and left more than 2000 prisoners upon the field of battle, which was covered with the wounded and the dead.

On the 27th, the weather was dreadful; rain fell in torrents. The soldiers had pass-

ed the night in mud and water. At 9 o'clock in the morning, we saw distinctly the enemy distending his left, and covering the hills which were separated from their centre by the valley of Plauen.

The king of Naples [Murat] set out with the corps of the duke of Belluno [Victor] and divisions of cuirassiers, and filed off towards the road of Freyberg to attack his left. He effected it with the greatest success. The 6 divisions which composed this wing were overthrown and scattered. One half, with their standards and cannon, were taken prisoners, among the number are several generals. In the centre, a brisk cannonade drew the attention of the enemy, and columns were shown ready to attack it on the left.

The duke of Treviso [Mortier] with general Nansouty, manœvred in the plain, with his left on the river, and his right on the hills. Marshal St. Cyr connected our left with the centre, which was formed with the corps of the duke of Ragusa [Marmont.] About two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy resolved on a retreat; they had lost their great communication with Bohemia by their left and right.

The result of this action are from 25 to 30,000 prisoners, 40 standards, and sixty pieces of cannon. It may be relied upon that the enemy in all have sustained a loss of 60,000 men.

Our own loss amounts in wounded, killed, or taken, to 4000 men.

The cavalry has covered itself with glory. The staff of the cavalry will make known the particulars, and those who have distinguished themselves.

The young guards have merited the eulogiums of the whole army. The old guards have had two battalions engaged, their other battalions were in the city, as a reserve, disposable. The two battalions which were engaged overthrew every thing *a l'arme blanche*.

The city of Dresden has been agitated and has run great dangers. The conduct of the inhabitants was such as was to be expected from an allied people. The king of Saxony and his family have remained at Dresden, and given an example of confidence.

Her majesty the empress, queen and regent, has received the following news from the army, dated the 30th August:

On the 28th, 29th and 30th we have pursued our successes. The generals Castex,

Doumere, and D'Audenarde, of the corps of gen. Latour-Mourg, have taken more than one thousand caissons or ammunition waggons, and collected a considerable number of prisoners. The villages are full of the wounded enemy; we count more than ten thousand.

The enemy have lost, according to the reports of the prisoners, eight generals killed and wounded.

The duke of Ragusa [Marmont] has had several affairs of out posts which attest the intrepidity of his troops.

General Vandamme, commanding the 1st corps, has defiled on the 25th through Kœnigstein, and possessed himself on the 26th of the camp of Pirna, of that town, and of Hohendorf. He intercepted the communication from Prague to Dresden.—The duke of Wurtemberg, with 15,000 Russians, had been charged with observing this defile.

On the 28th, general Vandamme attacked and beat him, took 2000 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and drove the remainder to Bohemia. The prince of Reuss, general of brigade, an officer of merit, has been killed.

On the 29th, general Vandamme took post on the heights of Bohemia. He scours the country with light troops and parties to acquire intelligence of the enemy, to harass them and fall on their magazines.

The prince of Eckmühl [Davoust] was on the 24th at Schwerin. He had not yet had any affair of importance. The Danes had distinguished themselves in many small actions.

This beginning of the campaign is most brilliant, and causes us to entertain great hopes.—The quality of our infantry is by far superior to that of the enemy.

Her majesty the empress and queen has received the following intelligence from the army, dated Sept. 2:—

On the 21st of August, the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army, commanded by the emperor Alexander, and the king of Prussia, entered Saxony, and on the 22d marched against Dresden with from 180 to 200,000 men, having an immense *material*, and full of hope, not only of drawing us from the right bank of the Elbe, but even of marching upon the Rhine, and nourishing the war between the Elbe and the Rhine. In five days it has seen it hopes confounded; 30,000 prisoners, 10,000 wounded, fallen into our power, which makes the number amount to 40,000; 20,000 killed or wounded, as many sick, in consequence of fatigue, and

the want of provisions (it has been five or six days without bread) have weakened it nearly 80,000 men. It does not now amount to 100,000 men under arms; it has lost more than one hundred pieces of cannon, entire parks, 1600 ammunition and artillery waggons, which were blown up or fell into our power; more than three thousand baggage waggons, which it has burnt or we have taken. There were also taken, forty colours or standards. Among the prisoners, there are 4000 Russians. The ardour of the French army, and the courage of the infantry, fixed every one's attention. The first cannon fired from the batteries of the imperial guards on the 27th, mortally wounded general Moreau, who had returned from America to enter the Russian service.

—
BOSTON, October 26.

By the ship *Erie*, captain Robinson, arrived at this port yesterday, in 27 days from Falmouth (England) we have received by the politeness of passengers, London papers to the 25th of September.

The Spanish government have presented lord Wellington a most beautiful estate, with elegant parks and gardens, worth about 30,000 pounds sterling a year, situated in the most fertile part of Spain.

Detachments for the regiments in Canada embarked at the Isle of Wight the latter part of August, to the amount of 1300.

The French general of division de Jomini, chief of the staff of the army commanded by the prince of Moskwa, went over to the allies on the 15th of August, and passing through the army of general Blucher, proceeded to the Russian head quarters. He has confirmed the intelligence of the emperor Napoleon's project to attack the army covering Berlin.

De Jomini has served under Moreau, was chief of Ney's *etat major*, and esteemed to be one of the best engineers in the French service.

It is said that the prince of Stahremberg has been appointed ambassador from the court of Vienna to England, and has actually set out on his journey.

Lord Bergherst was shortly to proceed to the head quarters of the Austrian army, to act in the same capacity as lord Cathcart had at the Russian head quarters.

General Blucher occupied Breslau on the 14th.

Murat had arrived at Bonaparte's head quarters, and accompanied him to the parade.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 26.

By the Spanish schr. *Jove*, captain Palaes, from Carthage (Spanish Main) which arrived here on Sunday last, in 26 days, we have received an extract from the Jamaica Royal Gazette, which furnishes some intelligence of the frigate *Essex*, which has been cruising in the Southern Ocean for a number of months past. The following is the postscript above alluded to:—

Postscript to the Royal Gazette.

“At length we have received accounts of the United States frigate *Essex*, captain Porter, which has so long been considered missing. She anchored at Lima on the 5th of April, having in charge two Southseamen, her prizes, and shortly after proceeded on a cruise off the Gallapagos Islands. On the 28th of April she captured the English ships *Georgiana*, *Petts*; *Policy*, *Bomman*; and *Montezuma*, *Baxter*. On the 28th of May she also made prize of the ships *Atlantic*, *Myer*, and *Greenwich*, *Shuttleworth*. Shortly after captain Porter had the *Georgiana* fitted out as a vessel of war.”

In addition to the above, we are informed by the supercargo of the *Jove*, that the *Essex* had on board of her specie to the amount of 4 or 5,000,000 of dollars. This information was given to our informant by captain *Baxter*, of the ship *Montezuma*, who had arrived at Carthage before the *Jove* sailed from that port.

—
NEW-YORK, October 26.

Commodore Lewis, sailed from this port yesterday morning, with a division of the Flotilla under his command, in pursuit of the enemy in the Sound.

—
LONDON, Sept. 6.

Nine of the crew of the *Argus* (late U. S. sloop of war) strongly suspected of being Englishmen, have been sent on board the *Salvador del Mundo*, at Plymouth, for examination.

—
PLYMOUTH, Aug. 28.

The *Æolus* frigate, armed en flute, with 250 scamen, to man the fleet on lake Ontario, and several transports, with 1300 troops on board, for Canada, were expected to sail in a few days.

—
PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 15.

The Dictator, armed en flute, the hon. captain Crofton, is ordered to Cork, to take stores and recruits, and proceed with them to North America.

SAVANNAH (*Geo.*) Oct. 12.

We have seen a gentleman just from Jones county, from whom we learn, that on the 5th inst. an express from fort Hawkins reached gen. Floyd, who was with the troops encamped this side of that place, giving the sad intelligence that a body of Indians had attacked the escort and taken the whole of the provisions on the way to the Creek agency for the expedition destined against them. On receipt of the news, general Floyd immediately despatched three hundred horse and three companies of infantry in pursuit of the Indians. Our informant further states, that on his way down to this place, it was reported that the detachment had overtaken the Indians and retaken the provisions. We hope this report is true.

General M'Arthur, in a letter to the editor of the Chillicothe paper, mentions that general Tecumseh is said to have been killed in the battle between gen. Harrison and the Indian and British army under Proctor.

The amount of British property taken and destroyed by the United States brig Argus, in the British channel, previous to her capture, amounted to *two million, five hundred thousand dollars.* *Aurora.*

ALBANY, October 23.

After our paper was at press, we received from our attentive correspondent at fort George, a detailed account of the proceedings on that frontier up to the 13th, inclusive.—We have only time to give a brief abstract.—General M'Clure had made preparations to attack the enemy, when, on the morning of the 11th, information was received through deserters, that he had commenced his retreat, in confusion, having burnt much of his property. Gen. M'Clure immediately pursued with the militia, volunteers and Indians. On arriving at 12 mile creek about 2 o'clock, an express arrived from colonel Scott at fort George, stating, that as the enemy had left the country, he should, pursuant to orders, leave that place with the regulars on the 13th. General M'Clure was therefore obliged to return with his force, which he did by Beaver Dam, Chippaway and Queenstown. Col. Chapin was despatched towards 40 mile creek, and reported that the enemy were in rapid retreat, probably for Kingston. Considerable quantities of flour and blankets were found which the enemy had left in his flight.—Colonel Scott crossed the Niagara on the

13th, with the regulars, for the mouth of the Genessee river, where he would embark for Sacket's Harbour. The certainty of Proctor's defeat was not known at Niagara. It is not the design to abandon fort George; but it is presumed the militia are competent to its defence against any disposable force the enemy can send against it. Our force still remaining in that neighbourhood probably amounts to 1500 men.

BURLINGTON, Oct. 22.

Accounts from general Hampton's army, at the Four Corners, Chateaugay, are down to Wednesday morning last (20th); they were then on the eve of a march, having drawn 6 days provisions. The object of the expedition is not known.

Brigadier general Parker arrived here on Friday last, next day reviewed the 1st and 3d regiments of Vermont militia, stationed at this post, on the same day and next morning all were discharged except those who had volunteered to cross the lines, lat. 45.

On Saturday the prisoners taken by col. Clark, left this place for Greenbush.

Several curious persons lurking about the northern army anxious to know the strength of gen. Hampton, and the object of his next move, are secured to go with him that they may have the earliest intelligence.

QUEBEC, June 14.

The steam boat arrived this morning at ten o'clock, sailed yesterday at five o'clock. Generals Chandler and Winder of the American army, and five other officers taken on the 6th instant, at the head of lake Ontario, came passengers in her.

There was no public news of importance at Montreal. Sir J. Yeo, had lately been at Kingston, taking in provisions and had sailed again.

All the recent accounts from thence agree in stating that our affairs in Canada are going on with every prospect of ultimate success. The British force, including the provincial militia, is perhaps nothing short of 10,000—that of the U. States on the frontier, otherwise destined for the invasion of Canada, 30,000; but from the specimens we have already experienced of their military prowess, it may well be doubted whether any favourable results will accrue to them in the contest even with this numerical superiority. The following is a list of our supposed force in Canada:—

Royal Artillery,	500	Gen. Kienau's corps,	30,000
1st or Royal Scots inf. 1st battalion,	1200		—200,000
8th Regiment, or King's Own,	1000	Allied army in Silesia,	106,000
41st Regiment, 1st battalion,	900	Allied army in Prussia,	120,000
41st Regiment, 2d battalion,	350	Allied troops besieging or	
49th Regiment,	700	blockading Dantzic, Stet-	
100th Regiment,	900	tin, Custrin, &c.	60,000
103d Regiment,	800	Reserve of Russians ad-	
104th Regiment,	750	vancing under gen. Ben-	
1st Veteran Battalion,	500	nigsen,	60,000
Canadian Fencibles,	800	Grand total of the allied army	—540,000
19th Dragoons,	500	Numerical superiority on the side of the	
Glengary Fencibles,	800	French, 30,000 men.	
Voltiguer Corps,	800		
Besides six battalions embodied }			
Militia in Lower Canada, about }	6000		
Total force,	16,500		

Two troops provincial volunteer cavalry, about 150; three companies ditto chasseurs, 150; the whole independent of the incorporate militia in Upper and Lower Canada; the force on and destined for our frontiers, now in the service of the states, may amount to 30,000 men.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received the 89th regiment, supposed of 500, and a regiment of the German Legion, called De Watteville's, 1600 strong, both of which have left this for Upper Canada.

The London Star of the 17th ult. gives a particular statement of the French and allied armies, in which the following round numbers appear.

Number of men under Bonaparte and his different Generals.

At Dresden,	200,000
In Silesia,	80,000
In Lusatia,	20,000
In Prussia,	70,000
About Hamburg,	60,000
Lower Elbe	55,000
In Italy,	60,000
Bavarian army,	30,000

370,000

ALLIES.

The main allied army, commanded by the emperors of Russia, Austria, and the king of Prussia, consisted, at the date of their attack upon Dresden, of 200,000 men, viz.

Austrians under prince Schwartzenburg,	90,000
Russians and Prussians who joined them at Prague,	80,000

Gen. Kienau's corps,	30,000
Allied army in Silesia,	106,000
Allied army in Prussia,	120,000
Allied troops besieging or blockading Dantzic, Stetin, Custrin, &c.	60,000
Reserve of Russians advancing under gen. Benigsen,	60,000
Grand total of the allied army	—540,000
Numerical superiority on the side of the French, 30,000 men.	

MONTREAL.

His royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank by brevet, as under-mentioned:—

To be Major Generals.

Colonels Duncan Derrack.
John Vincent, 49th regiment.
Robert Lethbridge, Inf. field officer.

Henry Proctor, 41st.

A. Halckett, 104th.

L. D. Watteville.

To be Colonels.

Lt. Cols. W. Douglass, 98th regt.

H. Scott, 103d regt.

J. B. St. George, Inf. field officer.

J. Menton.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Official Copy, Register of the Army of the U. States.

The Official Copy of the General Staff of the Army.

The Giaour, a fragment of a Turkish tale, by Lord Byron, author of "English Bards," "Childe Harold," &c.

Elements of Surgery, by John Syng Dorsey, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. in two volumes octavo, with plates.

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THE
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No. 7. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 6, 1813. VOL. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY.

The dearth of domestic news in the past week enables us to continue the publication of the important documents and state papers, with which the late arrivals from Europe have, in a manner, deluged the prints of our republic; but which will enrich the pages of the Messenger, and, more than any original matter we could procure for it, increase its value, and help to accomplish the object to which it is principally directed, namely, that of standing as a faithful, comprehensive, and permanent record of the great political transactions of the day, in which FACTS, and not vagrant effusions of fancy, are to be treasured up for the information of after-times, and for the aid of future historians.

Of our domestic concerns we have little more than already lies before our readers in antecedent numbers, to offer, that has any claim to be particularly recorded. The only thing of such importance being the address of general McClure, who commands on the Niagara frontier, to the people of Upper Canada. This paper does such credit to the general as an officer, and a man of humanity and good sense, that we think it would be wrong to take it out of his words, or to diminish the impressor. It will make on the reader, by a partial account of its contents—we therefore recommend a perusal of it as it will be found in the subsequent columns.

Of foreign intelligence, the importation of this week, is the taking of St. Sebastians by the peninsular allies, the particulars of which will be found in letters, one from lord Wellington to the British cabinet—the other from sir Thomas Graham to his lordship, in which sir Thomas, with the honourable spirit of true military gallantry, pays the highest compliments to the bravery of the French commander and garrison.

The thoughts which arise from this event will more properly belong to a future summary, and can be spared with advantage now, when our columns are demanded for matter of superior moment.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

AUSTRIAN MANIFESTO.

The Austrian monarchy has been compelled, by its situation, by its various connexions with the other powers, and its importance in the confederacy of European states, to engage in most of those wars which have ravaged Europe for upwards of twenty years. Throughout the progress of these arduous struggles, the same political principle has invariably directed his imperial majesty. A lover of peace from a sense of duty, from his own natural feelings, and from attachment to his people; free from all ambitious thoughts of conquest and aggrandizement, his majesty has only taken up arms when called by the urgent necessity of self-preservation, by an anxiety for the fate of contiguous states inseparable from his own, or by the danger of beholding the entire social system of Europe a prey to lawless and absolute power. To promote justice and order have been the object of his majesty's life and reign; for these alone has Austria contended. If in these frequently unsuccessful contests, deep wounds have been inflicted on the monarchy, still his majesty has the consolation to reflect, that the fate of his empire has not been hazarded upon needless and violent enterprises; that all his decisions were justified before God, his people, his contemporaries, and posterity.

Notwithstanding the most ample preparations, the war in 1800 would have brought the state to ruin, had not the ever memorable bravery of the army, and the spirit of true patriotism which animated all parts of the monarchy, overbalanced every adverse occurrence. The honour of the nation and its ancient renown in arms, were happily upheld during all the mischances of this war; but valuable provinces were lost; and Austria, by the cession of the countries bordering upon the Adriatic, was deprived of all share in maritime commerce, one of the most efficient means of promoting her industry; a blow which would have been more sensibly felt, had not at the same time the whole continent been closed by a general and destructive system, preventing all commercial intercourse, and almost suspending all communication amongst nations.

The progress and result of this war fully satisfied his majesty, that in the obvious impossibility of an immediate and thorough improvement of the political condition of Europe, shaken as it was to its very foundation, the exertions of individual states in their own defence, instead of setting bounds to the general distress, would only tend to destroy the little strength they still retained, would hasten the fall of the whole, and even destroy all hopes of future and better times. Under this conviction, his majesty foresaw the important advantages that would result from a peace, which, if secured for some years, might check this overgrown and hitherto irresistible

power, might allow his monarchy that repose which was indispensable to the restoration of his finances and his army, and at the same time procure to the neighbouring states a period of relaxation, which, if managed with prudence and activity, might prepare the way to more fortunate results. Such a peace, under the existing circumstances of danger, was the only one to be obtained by any extraordinary effort. The emperor was sensible of it, and made this effort: for the preservation of the empire, for the most sacred interests of mankind, as a security against immeasurable evils, as a pledge of the future order of things, his majesty sacrificed what was dearest to his heart. With this view, exalted above all common scruples, armed against every misconception of the moment, an alliance was formed, which was intended by a sense of some security to reanimate the weaker and more suffering party, after the miseries of an unsuccessful struggle, to incline the stronger and victorious one to a course of moderation and justice, without which the community of states can only be considered as a community of misery.

His majesty was the more justified in these expectations, because at the time of the consummation of his union the emperor Napoleon had attained that point of his career when the preservation of his conquests was a more natural and desirable object than a restless struggle after new possessions.—Any farther extension of his dominions, long since outstretching their proper limits, was attended with evident danger, not only to France, already sinking under the burthen of his conquests, but even to his own personal interest. What his authority gained in extent, it necessarily lost in point of security. By an union with the most ancient imperial family in christendom, the edifice of his greatness acquired in the eyes of the French nation and of the world, such an addition of strength and perfection, that any ulterior scheme of aggrandisement must only weaken and destroy its stability. What France, what Europe, what so many oppressed and despairing nations earnestly demanded of Heaven, a sound policy prescribed to the triumphant ruler as a law of self preservation—and it was allowed to hope that so many great and united motives would prevail over the ambition of an individual.

If these flattering prospects were destroyed, it is not to be imputed to Austria. After many years fruitless exertions, after boundless sacrifices of every description, there existed sufficient motives for the attempt to procure a better order of things by confidence and concession, when streams of blood had hitherto produced nothing but misery and destruction; nor can his majesty ever regret that he has been induced to attempt it.

The year 1810 was not yet closed, the war still raged in Spain, the people of Germany had scarce been allowed a sufficient time to recover from the devastations of the two former wars, when, in an evil hour, the emperor Napoleon resolved to unite a considerable portion of the north of Germany with the mass of countries which bore the name of the French empire, and to rob the ancient free commercial cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, first of their political, and shortly after their commercial existence, and with that, of their means of subsistence. This violent step was adopted without any even plau-

sible pretensions, in contempt of every decent form, without any previous declaration, or communication with any other cabinet, under the arbitrary and futile pretext that the war with England required it.

This cruel system, which was intended to destroy the commerce of the world, at the expence of the independence, the prosperity, the rights and dignity, and in utter ruin of the public and private property of all the continental powers, was pursued with unrelenting severity, in the vain expectation of forcing a result [the subjugation of England] which, had it not fortunately proved unattainable, would have plunged Europe for a long time to come into a state of poverty, impotence, and barbarity.

The decree by which a new French dominion was established on the German coasts, under the title of a thirty-second military division, was in itself sufficiently calculated to raise the suspicions of the adjoining states, and it was the more alarming to them as the forerunner of future and greater dangers.—By this decree it became evident that the system which had been created in France (although previously transgressed, yet still proclaimed to be in existence), the system of the pretended natural limits of the French empire, was, without any further justification or explanation, overthrown, and even the emperor's arbitrary acts were in the same arbitrary manner annihilated—neither the princes of the Rhenish confederacy nor the kingdom of Westphalia, no territory, great or small, was spared in the accomplishment of this dreadful usurpation. The boundary drawn by blind caprice, without either rule or plan, without any consideration of ancient or more recent political relations, intersected rivers and countries, cut off the middle and southern states of Germany from all connexion with the German sea, passed the Elbe, separated Denmark from Germany, laid its pretensions even to the Baltic, and seemed to be rapidly approaching the line of Prussian fortresses still occupied on the Oder, and so little did this act of usurpation (however powerfully it affected all rights and possessions, all geographic, political, and military lines of demarcation) carry with it a character of determinate and complete accession of territory, that it was impossible to view it in any other light than as a forerunner of still greater usurpations, by which one half of Germany was to become a French province, and the emperor Napoleon the absolute ruler of the continent.

To Russia and Prussia this unnatural extension of the French territory could not fail of producing the most serious alarm. The latter, surrounded on all sides, no longer capable of free action, deprived of every means of obtaining fresh strength, appeared hastening to its dissolution. Russia, already in fear for her western frontier by the conversion of the city of Dantzic, declared a free city by the treaty of Tilsit, into a French military post, and of a great part of Poland into a French province, could not but see, in the advance of the French dominion along the sea coast, and in the new chains prepared for Prussia, the imminent danger of her German and Polish possessions. From this moment, therefore, the rupture between France and Russia was as good as decided.

Nöt without deep and just anxiety did Austria observe the storm which was gathering. The

scene of hostilities would in every case be contiguous to her provinces, which, owing to the financial system which had cramped the restoration of her military means, were in a very defenceless state. In a higher point of view, the struggle which awaited Prussia appeared still more doubtful, as it commenced under the same unavoidable conjuncture of affairs, with the same want of co-operation on the part of other powers, and with the same disproportion in their relative means, consequently was just as hopeless as all former struggles of the same nature. His majesty the emperor made every effort in his power by friendly mediation with both parties to avert the impending storm. No human judgment could at that time foresee that the period was so near at hand, when the failure of these friendly attempts should prove more injurious to the emperor Napoleon than to his opponents. Thus, however, it was resolved by the wisdom of Providence.

When the commencement of hostilities was no longer doubted, his majesty was compelled to have recourse to measures, which, in so unnatural and dangerous conjuncture, might combine his own security with just consideration for the real interest of neighbouring states. The system of unarmed inaction, the only neutrality which the emperor Napoleon, according to his own declarations, would have permitted, was by every maxim of policy wholly inadmissible, and would at last have proved only a vain endeavour to shrink from the approaching trial. A power so important as Austria could not renounce all participation in the interest of Europe, nor could she place herself in a situation in which, equally ineffective in peace or war, she would lose her voice and influence in all great negotiations, without acquiring any guarantee for the security of her own frontier. To prepare for war against France would have been, under the existing circumstances, as little consonant with equity as with prudence. The emperor Napoleon had given his majesty no personal ground for hostile proceedings: and the prospect of attaining many beneficial results by a skilful employment of the established friendly relations, by confidential representations, and by conciliatory councils, had not been abandoned as hopeless. And with regard to the immediate interests of the state, such a revolution would inevitably have been attended with this consequence—that the Austrian territory would have become the first and principal seat of war, which with its well known deficiency of means of defence could, in a short time, have overthrown the monarchy.

In this painful situation his majesty had no other resource than to take the field on the side of France. To take up arms for France, in the real sense of the word, would have been a measure not only in contradiction with the duties and principles of the emperor, but even with the repeated declarations of his cabinet, which had, without any reserve, disapproved of this war. On the signature of the treaty of the 12th March, 1812, his majesty proceeded upon two distinct principles: the first, as is proved by the words of the treaty, was to leave no means untried which might sooner or later obtain a peace: the other was to place himself internally and externally in a position, which, if it should prove impossible to effect a peace, or in case the turn of the war should render decisive measures in this part

necessary, would enable Austria to act with independence, and in either of these cases to adopt the measures which a just and wise policy should prescribe.—Upon this principle, it was, that only a fixed and comparatively small part of the army was destined to co-operate in the war, and the other military resources, at that time in a state of readiness, or that still remained to be prepared, were not called forth for the prosecution of this war. By a kind of tacit agreement between the belligerents, the Austrian territory was even treated as neutral. The real end and views of the system adopted by his majesty, could not escape the notice of France, Russia, or any belligerent observer.

The campaign of 1812 furnished a memorable example of the failure of an undertaking supported by gigantic powers, conducted by a captain of the first rank, when, in the confidence of great military talents, he despises the rules of prudence, and outsteps the bounds of nature. The illusion of glory carried the emperor Napoleon into the heart of the Russian Empire; and a false political view of things induced him to imagine that he should dictate a peace in Moscow, should cripple the Russian power for half a century, and then return victorious. When the magnanimous constancy of the emperor of Russia, the glorious deeds of his warriors, and the unshaken fidelity of his people, put an end to his dream, it was too late to repent it with impunity. The whole French army was scattered and destroyed; in less than four months, we have seen the theatre of war transferred from the Dnieper and the Dwina to the Oder and the Elbe.

This rapid and extraordinary change of fortune was the forerunner of an important revolution in all the political relations of Europe. The confederacy of Russia, Great Britain, and Sweden, presented a point of union to all neighbouring states. Prussia, whom report had long declared determined to risk all, to prefer even the danger of immediate political destruction to the lingering sufferings of continued oppression, seized the favourable moment, and threw herself into the arms of the allies. Many greater and smaller princes of Germany were ready to do the same. Every where the ardent desires of the people anticipated the regular proceedings of their governments. Their impatience to live in independence, and under their own laws, the sentiment of wounded national honour, and the hatred of a foreign dominion, broke out to bright flames on all sides.

His majesty the emperor, too intelligent not to consider this change of affairs, as the natural and necessary consequences of a previous violent political convulsion, and too just to view it in anger, was solely bent upon securing, by deep digested and well combined measures, the real and permanent interests of the European commonwealth. Already in the beginning of December, considerable steps had been taken on the part of the Austrian cabinet, in order to dispose the emperor Napoleon to quiet and peaceful policy, on grounds which equally interested the world and his own welfare. These steps were from time to time renewed and enforced. Hopes had been entertained that the impression of last year's campaign, the recollection of the fruitless sacrifice of an immense army, the severe necessities of every description that would be necessary to replace that

loss, the decided disinclination of France, and of all those nations connected with her to a war, which, without any prospect of future indemnification, exhausted and ruined her internal strength; that, lastly, even a calm reflection on the doubtful issue of this new and highly imminent crisis, would move the emperor to listen to the representations of Austria. The tone of these representations was carefully adapted to the circumstances of the times, serious as the greatness of the object, moderate as the desire of a favourable issue, and as the existing friendly relations required.

That this overture flowing from so pure a motive should be decidedly rejected, could not certainly be foreseen. But the manner in which they were received, and still more the striking contrast between the sentiments entertained by Austria and the whole conduct of the emperor Napoleon, to the period of these unsuccessful endeavours for peace, soon destroyed the best hopes that were entertained. Instead of endeavouring by a moderate language to improve at least our view of the future, and to lessen the general dependency, it was on every occasion solemnly declared, before the highest authorities in France, that the emperor would hear of no proposition for peace, that should violate the integrity of the French empire in the French sense of the word, or that should make any pretension to the arbitrarily incorporated provinces.

At the same time, eventual conditions, with which this self created boundary did not even appear to have any relation, were spoken of, at one time menacing indignation, at another with bitter contempt—as if it had not been possible to declare in terms sufficiently distinct, the resolution of the emperor Napoleon, not to make to the repose of the world even one single nominal sacrifice.

These hostile demonstrations were attended with this particular mortification to Austria, that they placed even the invitations to peace with this cabinet, with the knowledge and apparent consent of France, made to other courts, in a false and highly disadvantageous light. The sovereigns united against France, instead of any answer to Austria's propositions for negotiation, and her offers of mediation, laid before her the public declarations of the French emperor. And when, in the month of March, his majesty sent a minister to London, to invite England to share in negotiation for peace, the British minister replied, "that they would not believe Austria still entertained any hopes of peace, when the emperor Napoleon had in the mean time expressed sentiments which could only tend to the perpetuation of war; a declaration which was the more painful to his majesty, the more it was just and well founded.

Austria, however, did not, upon this account, cease to impress in more forcible and distinct terms the necessity of peace, upon the mind of the emperor of France; directed in all her measures by this principle, that, as all order and balance of power in Europe had been destroyed by the boundless superiority of France, no real peace was to be expected, unless that superiority were diminished.—His majesty in the mean time adopted every necessary measure to strengthen and concentrate his armies; sensible that Austria must be prepared for war if her mediation were

not to be entirely unavailing. His imperial majesty had moreover been long since persuaded, the probability of an immediate share in the war, would no longer be excluded from his calculations. The actual state of things could not be continued; of this the emperor was convinced: this conviction was the mainspring of his actions, and was naturally strengthened by the failure of any attempt to procure a peace. The result was apparent. By one means or the other, either by negotiation or by force of arms, a new state of things must be effected.

The emperor Napoleon was not only aware of the Austrian preparations for war, but even acknowledged them as necessary, and justified them in more than one instance. He had sufficient reason to believe that his majesty the emperor, at so decisive a period for the fate of the whole world, would lay aside all personal and momentary feelings, would alone consult the lasting welfare of Austria, and of the countries by which she is surrounded, and would resolve nothing but what this great motive should impose as a duty upon him. The Austrian cabinet had never expressed itself in terms that would warrant any other construction, and yet the French did not only acknowledge that the Austrian mediation could only be an armed mediation, but declared, upon more than one occasion, that Austria, under existing circumstances, ought no longer to confine herself to act a secondary part, but should appear in force upon the stage, and decide as a great and independent power. Whatever the French government could either hope or fear from Austria, this acknowledgment was of itself a previous justification of the whole intended and hitherto adopted measures of his imperial majesty.

Thus far were circumstances developed when the emperor Napoleon left Paris, in order to make head against the progress of the allied armies.—Even their enemies have done homage to the valour of the Russian and Prussian troops in the sanguinary actions of the month of May.—That, however, the result of this first period of the campaign was not more favourable to them, was owing partly to the great numerical superiority of the French force, and to the universally acknowledged military talents of their leader, and partly to the political combinations by which the allied sovereigns were guided in all their undertakings. They acted under the just supposition, that a cause like the one in which they were engaged, could not possibly be confined to themselves, that sooner or later, whether successful or unfortunate, every state which still preserved a shadow of independence must join their confederacy, every independent army must act with them. They, therefore, did not allow further scope to the bravery of their troops than the moment required, and preserved a considerable part of their strength for a period, when, with more extended means, they might look to the attainment of greater objects. For the same cause, and with a view to the development of events, they consented to the armistice.

In the mean time the retreat of the allies had for the moment given an appearance to the war which daily became more interesting to the emperor, from the impossibility, if it should proceed, of his remaining an inactive spectator of it. The fate of the Prussian monarch was a point which

peculiarly attracted the attention of his majesty, feeling as the emperor did, that the restoration of the Prussian monarchy was the first step towards that of the whole political system of Europe, and he viewed the danger in which he now stood, as equally affecting himself. Already in the month of April had the emperor Napoleon suggested to the Austrian cabinet, that he considered the dissolution of the Prussian monarchy as a natural consequence of her defection from France and of the continuation of the war, and that it now only depends upon Austria to add the most important and most flourishing of her provinces to its own state: a suggestion which showed distinctly enough, that no means could properly be neglected to save that power. If this great object could not be obtained by a just peace, it was necessary to support Russia and Prussia by a powerful co-operation. From this natural view of things, upon which even France could no longer deceive herself, his majesty continued his preparations with unwearied activity. He quitted in the early part of July his residence, and proceeded to the vicinity of the scene of action, in order the more effectually to labour at the negotiation for peace, which still continued to be the object of his most ardent desires, and partly to be able the more effectually to conduct the preparations for war, if no other choice should remain for Austria.

A short time before, the emperor Napoleon had declared, "that he had proposed a congress to be held at Prague, where plenipotentiaries from France, the United States of North America, Denmark, the king of Spain, and the other allied princes on the one hand, and on the other, plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, Prussia, and Spanish insurgents, and the other allies of this hostile mass, should meet, and lay the groundwork of a durable peace." To whom this proposition was addressed, in what manner, in what diplomatic form, through whose organ it could have been done, was perfectly unknown to the Austrian cabinet; which only was made acquainted with the circumstance through the medium of the public prints. How too, such a project could be brought to bear—how from the combination of such dissimilar elements, without any previously regulated plan, a negotiation for peace was to be set on foot, was so little to be comprehended, that it was very allowable to consider the whole proposition rather as a play of the imagination, than as a serious invitation to the adoption of a great political measure.

Perfectly acquainted with all the obstacles to a general peace, Austria had long considered whether this distant and difficult object was not rather to be attained progressively; and, in this opinion, had expressed herself both to France, and to Russia and Prussia upon the subject of a continental peace. Not that the Austrian court had misconceived, even for a moment, the necessity and importance of an universal peace among all the great powers of Europe, and without which there was no hope of either safety or happiness, or had imagined that the continent could exist, if the separation of England were not invariably considered as a most deadly evil! The negotiation which Austria proposed, after the alarming declaration of France had nearly destroyed all hopes of England uniting her endeavours in the attempt to procure a general peace, was an essential part of the great approaching negotiation, for a gene-

ral and effective congress for peace: it was intended, as preparatory to this, to draw up the preliminary articles of the future treaty, to pave the way by a long continental armistice to a more extended and durable negotiation. Had the principle upon which Austria advanced been other than this, neither Russia nor Prussia, bound by the strongest ties to England, would ever have listened to the proposals of the Austrian cabinet.

After the Russian and Prussian courts, animated by a confidence in his majesty, highly flattering to the emperor, had already declared their concurrence in the proposed congress under the mediation of Austria, it became necessary to obtain the formal assent of the emperor Napoleon, and to determine upon what principle the negotiations for peace were to be carried on. For this purpose his imperial majesty resolved, towards the end of the month of June, to send his ministers for foreign affairs to Dresden. The result of this mission was a convention concluded upon the 30th June, accepting the mediation of his imperial majesty in the negotiation of a general, and if that could not be effected, of a preliminary continental peace. The city of Prague was fixed upon for the meeting of congress, and the 5th of July for the day of its opening. In order to obtain a sufficient time for the negotiation, it was determined by the same convention that the emperor Napoleon should not give notice of the rupture of the armistice which was to terminate on the 20th of July, at that time existing between himself and Russia, till the 10th of August; and his majesty the emperor took upon himself to obtain a similar declaration from the Russian and Prussian courts.

The points which had been determined in Dresden, were hereupon imparted to the two courts. Although the continuation of the armistice was attended with many objections, and with much serious inconvenience to them, the desire of giving to his imperial majesty another proof of their confidence, and at the same time to satisfy the world that they would not refuse any prospect of peace, however confined it might be, that they would not refuse any attempt which might prepare the way to it, overcame every consideration. The only alteration made in the convention of the 30th June, was, that the term of opening the congress, since the final regulations could not so soon be determined, should be deferred until the 12th of July.

In the mean time his majesty, who would not as yet abandon all hopes of completely terminating by a general peace, the sufferings of mankind and the convulsions of the political world, had also resolved upon a new attempt with the British government. The emperor Napoleon not only received the proposal with apparent approbation, but even voluntarily offered to expedite the business, by allowing the persons to be despatched for that purpose to England, a passage through France. When it was to be carried into effect unexpected difficulties arose, the passports were delayed from time to time, under trifling pretexts, and at length entirely refused. This proceeding afforded a fresh and important ground for entertaining just doubts as to the sincerity of the assurances which the emperor Napoleon had, more than once, publicly expressed of his disposition to peace, although several of his expressions, at that particular period, afforded just reason

to believe that a maritime peace was the object of his most anxious solicitude.

During that interval, their majesties the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, had nominated their plenipotentiaries to the congress, and had furnished them with very decisive instructions. On the 12th July they both arrived at Prague, as well as his majesty's minister, charged with the concerns of the mediation.

The negotiations were not to be protracted beyond the 10th of August, except in the event of their assuming such a character as to induce a confident hope of a favourable result. To that day the armistice had been extended through the mediation of Austria; the political and military situation of the allied sovereigns, the condition of the countries they occupied, and their anxious wish to terminate an irksome period of uncertainty, prevented any further extension of it. With all these circumstances the emperor Napoleon was acquainted; he well knew that the period of the negotiations was necessarily defined by that of the armistice: and he could not, moreover, conceal from himself how much his own determinations would influence the happy abridgment and successful result of the pending negotiations.

It was therefore with real sorrow that his majesty soon perceived not only that no serious step was taken by France to accelerate this great work, but on the contrary, it appeared as if a procrastination of the negotiations, and evasion of a favourable issue had been decidedly intended.—There was indeed a French minister at the place of congress, but without any orders to proceed to business, until the appearance of the first plenipotentiary.

The arrival of that plenipotentiary was in vain expected from day to day. Nor was it until the 21st July that it was ascertained, that a demur which took place on settling the renewal of the armistice between the French and Russians, and Prussian commissioners, an obstruction of very subordinate importance, having no influence whatever upon the congress, and which might have been very easily and speedily removed by the interference of Austria, was made use of as the justification of this extraordinary delay. And when this last pretext was removed, it was not until the 28th of July, sixteen days after that appointed for the opening of the congress, that the first French plenipotentiary arrived.

Even on the very first day after this minister's arrival, no doubt remained as to the fate of the congress. The form in which the full powers were to be delivered and mutual explanations should be conducted, a point, which had already been treated by all parties, became the object of a discussion, which rendered all the endeavours of the mediating powers abortive. The apparent insufficiency of the powers intrusted to the French negotiator occasioned a silence of several days. Nor was it until the 9th of August that this minister gave in a new declaration, by which the difficulties with respect to forms were by no means removed, nor the negotiation by one step brought nearer to its object. After a useless exchange of notes upon every preliminary question, the 10th of August arrived. The Prussian and Russian negotiators could not exceed this term: the congress was at an end, and the resolution which Austria had to form was previously determined

by the progress of this negotiation—by the actual conviction of the impossibility of peace—by the no longer doubtful point of view in which his majesty examined the great question in dispute—by the principles and intentions of the allies, wherein the emperor recognized his own—and finally, by the former positive declarations, which left no room for misconception.

Not without sincere affliction, and alone consoled by the certainty that every means to avoid the war had been exhausted, does the emperor now find himself compelled to action. For three years has his majesty laboured with unceasing perseverance to effect, by mild and conciliatory measures, real and durable peace for Austria and for Europe. All his endeavours have failed: there is now no remedy, no resource to be had but to arms. The emperor takes them up without any personal animosity; from a painful necessity, from an irresistible duty, upon grounds which any faithful citizen of his realm, which the world, which the emperor Napoleon himself in a moment of tranquillity and reason, will acknowledge and justify. The necessity of this war is engraven in the heart of every Austrian, of every European, under whosesoever dominion he may live, in such legible characters that no art is necessary to distinguish them. The nation and the army will do their duty. A union established by common necessity, and by the mutual interest of every power that is in arms for its independence, will give due weight to our exertions; and the result, with the assistance of heaven, will be such as must fulfil the just expectations of every friend of order and of peace.

LONDON, September 23.

Foreign Office, September 22.

Despatches of which the following are copies and extracts, were last evening received by viscount Castlereagh, from Edward Thornton, esq. from his excellency general viscount Cathcart, and from lieutenant-general the honourable sir Charles Stewart, K. B. dated Jüterboch, September 8, and Toplitz, September 1, and 31st of August, 1813.

Toplitz, September 1, 1813.

MY LORD,

It is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that, at the moment of the departure of the messenger Fisher, for England, a despatch was received from general Blücher, dated Holstein, in Silesia, the 30th ult. which informs his Prussian majesty that he attacked again on the 29th inst. a position behind the Bobr river, and completely defeated them, and took general Puttow, and the greatest part of marshal M'Donald's staff, prisoners; also two eagles, and 22 pieces of cannon were taken.

From the 26th to the 29th, the corps of general Blücher has taken 15,000 prisoners, and near 100 pieces of cannon.

When the officer, the bearer of this despatch, left general Blücher's head-quarters, on the 30th, a report was received of general Horn having entered Buntzlau that day.

A great desertion had taken place in the French army, and the peasantry of Silesia began to take an active part in collecting the prisoners after the different actions.

Twenty-two pieces of cannon have been collected, in addition to the sixty alluded to as hav-

ing been taken in the action of the 30th, near Culm, and several more ammunition waggons.

Admiralty Office, September 21.

Rear-admiral Graham Moore writes to Mr. Croker from Rostock, on the 10th of Sept. that lieutenant-general count Walmoden had his head-quarters at Domitz on the 8th.

[The papers contain despatches of general sir C. Stuart, of the same date and purport.]

*Imperial Head-quarters, Toplitz,
September 1, 1813.*

MY LORD,

The emperor Alexander arrived at Prague on the 15th ultimo. The greater part of the Russian army in Silesia, and a corps of Prussians moved into Bohemia on the 11th and 12th ultimo, and formed a junction with the Austrian army on the 17th and following days.

On the 19th, the Austrian army, except the corps already on the frontier, passed in review before the emperors and the king of Prussia, near Sungfern Tignitz.

On the 22d, the whole of the allied army passed the frontier into Saxony, in four columns, by Peterswalde, Altenberg, Marienberg, and to the left of the last named place.

Count Wittgenstein, on the right, having met Gouvion St. Cyr, and dispossessed him twice on the frontier, attacked him with the bayonet on the lines of Perua, and seized that post the same evening.

The 23d, the several columns moved towards the right to concentrate. The imperial head-quarters being the 21st at Comotau, the 22d at Zoblitz, and the 23d at Mit Seid. The 24th they moved to Reichstadt, near Dippoldswalde.

The 25th, at three in the afternoon, the heads of all the columns were behind the heights which surround Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe.—The outposts were driven in, and the defences reconnoitered.

The city was evidently out of reach of being carried by a coup-de-main, without much loss, and as there was no object to commit so great a sacrifice, it was determined not to attempt it, and the army encamped.

On the 26th, the enemy, under the cover of their batteries, attempted to regain their out-posts, which occasioned a cannonading and firing which lasted all the day. Towards evening the Austrians stormed a redoubt and spiked the ordnance, and some attacks were made with a view to provoke the enemy, and, if opportunity favoured, to follow him into the town.

On the 27th, the weather, which had for several days been extremely wet and cold, became uncommonly thick and bad, and it rained without intermission for more than twenty-four hours with many heavy showers. The enemy showed himself in much greater force, several large masses of infantry appeared upon his right, supported by artillery, and by attacks from the centre which was protected by the works.

This menace on the Austrian left beyond Plauen, towards the vale of Tharand, was not formidable, and was supported by a sufficient number of Austrian troops—but in the middle of the day reports arrived that Pirna was re-occupied in force, and that general Blucher, who had been engaged five times in six days, two of which were

general actions, one in presence of Bonaparte on the Bober, and one in which he had taken marshal Macdonald's baggage, had fallen back to Jauer. At the same time, large columns moved out of the town, and formed masses to attack the right, as if to turn it, and to cover a movement to the left behind the Elbe. This had the appearance of the enemy's declining the combat on the Leipzig or Erfurt roads, and moving to his left to gain the Bohemian line, and it was resolved to make a flank march immediately, in five columns by the right, to reach the important passes in that direction before him, and to choose a field of battle in Bohemia, instead of one towards the old ground of Lutzen, to which it was not certain he would advance.

This day produced several severe partial actions, in which the enemy had many men killed, and many prisoners in charges of cavalry, and it was expensive to both sides, by the continued cannonade and heavy fire of musquetry. The ground, which is deep clay in many places, became so wet that neither infantry nor cavalry could move without difficulty, and ordnance and all carriages sunk to the axle-trees.

The emperor was passing along the front of the line towards the right, where an attack was ordered, and had stopped for a moment to direct the movements of some Russian battalions, on a ground within the reach of the cross fire of two French batteries, when general Moreau, who was speaking to his imperial majesty, and close to him, was wounded. The shot struck one thigh, passed through the horse, and shattered the other leg, so that the general was obliged to submit to the amputation of both considerably above the knee. It is impossible to show more heroic magnanimity and composure than the general has displayed in every circumstance of this dreadful wound, and from that firmness and tranquillity, there is reason to hope his life will be preserved. He has been moved on men's shoulders in a litter behind the Eger. The emperor remained by him when he fell till he was placed upon several of the Cossacks' pikes and carried off, and, after the operation, went with the king of Prussia to see him, and has paid him every possible attention.

Head-quarters were that night at Reichstadt, near Dippoldswalde.

The 28th, the head-quarters were at Altenberg, and on the 29th at Duchs.

On the 29th, the enemy having moved in force, under general Vandamme, by Peterswalde to Hollendorf and Cuhri, attempted to attack the baggage and ordnance moving to Toplitz by roads which unite near that place. The Russian foot guards, who had on the preceding day cut a passage for one hundred pieces of field ordnance, (not one of which was lost,) stopped this attack, and, supported by some part of the Russian imperial cavalry guard and cuirassiers, kept the enemy in check the whole of the day, while the columns of baggage and artillery passed in their rear. In the evening they were reinforced by some battalions of Russian grenadiers, and a considerable force was assembled at Toplitz. Orders were sent to general Kleist, whose column of Prussian troops was meant to move in the night by Zinwalde upon Hollendorf, so as to be ready to attack general Vandamme in the rear, when the other troops should attack in front.

On the 30th the Austrian divisions Colloredo and Bianchi were added to the troops above named, and the command was given to general Barclay de Tolly:

the emperor and the king were on the height near the field, and marshal prince Schwartzenburg was also a spectator.—The enemy was posted near (ulm. (a seat of the Thun family), and in the woods: the attack was made about ten, with great spirit; and the enemy had already lost ground, when general Kleist appeared. He turned against the Prussians, and attempted to cut a passage with great impetuosity, but the attacks of the allies were carried on with so much vigour that the enemy was completely beat on all points, and driven into the woods. General Vandamme and three other generals, (one of whom is general Ackso, their best engineer,) were taken in the evening; another was found killed either on that or the preceding day; some colours were taken, with from 40 to 50 pieces of cannon and some thousand prisoners. Two other generals and some thousand troops who had got into the mountains, surrendered this morning near Peterswalde. The Russian guards and cavalry engaged the preceding day, had an opportunity of being again distinguished.

Head-quarters were at Toplitz on the 30th, and continued there this day.

General Wittgenstein was attacked beyond Altenberg on the 30th, and drove back the enemy. This day it seems the French have entirely left the mountains.

The defeat of the enemy by the crown prince of Sweden, and by general Blucher, of which accounts were received last night, will probably influence the future movements of all the armies.

Sir Charles Stewart, who has been in every action within his reach, was unfortunately wounded yesterday by the splinter of a shell, above the knee; the bone is not injured, and it is hoped he will not long be confined. Upon the whole, the gallant exploits of the 29th and 30th near Toplitz, though they were performed by a small part of the army, have had every consequence of decisive victory.

Te Deum was sung this morning at the head of the Russian guards. The three sovereigns were present, and the guards marched past them in review in as complete order as if they had been in a camp of instruction, instead of having been employed in making forced marches, or engaging the enemy, for eighteen days without intermission.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Jüterboch, September 3, 1813.

MY LORD,

Almost immediately after the despatch of my letters of yesterday's date from Bruck, I set off for this place, baron de Wetterstedt having received a summons from the prince royal of Sweden to proceed hither.

I arrived here this morning, and have now the honour of transmitting to your lordship the bulletin of the operations of the day before yesterday, which have been attended with the most important results, and which have conferred immortal honour on the Prussian army, against whom the whole of the force of the enemy was directed, and who sustained the unequal contest with unexampled bravery and firmness.

The accounts from the side of Mecklenburgh confirm the retreat of marshal Davoust from Schwerin, and his passage across the Elbe, in the direction of Magdeburgh. As it is possible that this movement was combined with the attack of marshal Ney, and was intended to act as a diversion against Berlin on

the other side, count de Walmoden has been directed to approach Magdeburgh on this side of the Elbe, for the purpose of watching the movements from that fortress. The corps of general Hirschfeld has the same destination against Wittenburg, and the main body of the allied army will take such a position as will counteract any operations on the side of Torgau. It is understood that Bonaparte has taken the command of the army acting against general Blucher, the latter of whom has moved from Laubau to Goerlitz; but it may be equally the intention of the former to act in conjunction with the corps at Torgau against this army, and it is necessary to be prepared for such an event.

It is understood that the head-quarters will be continued in this place to-morrow; but the troops have been moved forward, and six thousand Swedish troops have been placed under the orders of general Bulow, in order to act with his corps.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDW. THORNTON.

II. 2. Jüterboch, September 8, 1813.

The prince royal transferred his head-quarters to Babenstein on the 4th of this month.

At the moment when his royal highness had commenced a movement, in order to advance with the Russian and Swedish army to Roslau, with the intention of crossing the Elbe, and of taking the direction of Leipsic, his royal highness learnt that the enemy, after having made a demonstration of passing over to the left side of the river, had suddenly returned into his intrenchments of Teuchel and Tragun, in advance of Wittenburg. This sudden return afforded a presumption, either that he intended to attack the combined army in their passage across the Elbe, or to make a rapid march upon Berlin.

The prince royal slackened the pace of his troops, and announced that it should take place the following day. Two battalions, a Swedish and a Prussian, were despatched to Roslau, under the orders of lieutenant colonel Holst, aid-de-camp to his royal highness, in order to collect all materials necessary for the construction of a bridge.

The reports of the out-posts announced every moment that the enemy's army was marching upon Zahne. This post, occupied by the corps of general Dobschutz, belonging to the corps d'armee of general count Taumentzin, was attacked by a very superior force on the 4th of September, in the afternoon, and maintained its ground with great bravery.

The enemy having been repulsed in several attacks, re-entered his intrenchments before Wittenburg.

Next day, the 5th of September, most murderous attacks were renewed against Zahne, and in spite of the courage displayed by general Dobschutz, with the troops under his orders, that position was carried. The same was the case, after an obstinate resistance, with respect to the post of Seyda, occupied by the corps of Tarentzin.

The reports of the country people, of the out-posts, and of secret agents, announced positively that the enemy was taking the route of Torgau. These accounts came in every hour—only one single person brought word that the enemy intended to proceed to Jüterboch.

The prince royal set out on the 6th of September, at 3 o'clock in the morning, from Babenstein, and collected the Swedish and Russian armies upon the heights of Lobessen. His royal highness was waiting the reports of general Taumentzin, whom he

thought farther advanced, when he received an account from general Bulow, announcing that the whole army of the enemy was in full march upon Juterboch. The prince royal ordered him to attack immediately the flank and rear of the enemy, before general Tautentzein, who defended the approaches of the town, should be overwhelmed by numbers. The Swedish army, who had been marching upwards of two German miles, proceeded to Juterboch, which was yet distant three German miles, and was followed by the Russian army, with the exception of the advanced guard under the order of count Woronzow, and of the corps of general Czernicheff, which continued before Wittenburgh. The cannonade and musquetry began immediately between the Prussian troops and the enemy. The Russian and Swedish corps, after their forced marches, were obliged to halt a moment in order to form the order of battle. The Prussian army, at most 40,000 men strong, sustained in the mean while, with a courage truly heroic, the repeated efforts of 70,000 of the enemy, supported by 200 pieces of cannon. The struggle was unequal and murderous. The Prussian troops, however, were not disconcerted even for one moment, and if some battalions were obliged to yield for an instant the ground which they had gained, it was only for the purpose of re-occupying it the moment after. Whilst this was passing 70 battalions of Russians and Swedes, ten thousand horse of both nations, and an hundred and fifty pieces of artillery advanced in columns of attack, leaving intermediate spaces for deploying. Four thousand Russian and Swedish cavalry had advanced in full speed to support some points whither the enemy principally directed his attack. Their appearance began to check him, and the appearance of the columns did the rest. The fate of the battle was instantly decided. The enemy's army beat a retreat—the cavalry charged them with a boldness resembling fury, and carried disorder into their columns, which retreated with great precipitation upon the route of Dahne.

The enemy's force was composed of four corps d'armee—those of marshal duke of Reggio, of generals Bertrand and Regnier, and of that of the duke of Padua, and of from three to four thousand Polish troops, foot and horse; the whole under the command of the marshal prince of Moskwa. The result of this battle, which was fought near the village of Donnowitz, by the name of which it will be called, has already, yesterday morning, five thousand prisoners, three standards, from five and twenty to thirty pieces of cannon, and upwards of two hundred ammunition waggons. The field of battle, and the road over which the enemy passed, are strewed with dead and wounded, and with a quantity of arms; six thousand of the former have been already collected. Vigorously pursued, the enemy, who appeared willing to proceed to Torgau, will not reach the Elbe before he has suffered losses yet more considerable. So early as yesterday evening general Wobeser, who had been ordered to proceed with 5000 men from Luckau upon Dahne, attacked in that town, where the prince de la Moskwa and the dukes of Reggio and of Padua had taken up their quarters, part of the enemy's army that intended to go to Dresden, and made 2500 prisoners. Major Helwig, with 500 horse, advanced upon Swemitz and Hertsburg, and attacked a column of the enemy in the night, taking 600 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon. General Orouck, at the head of his cavalry, has made upwards of 100 prisoners, and taken

several pieces of cannon. The light troops were every moment bringing in more: and general Regnier remained a long time exposed to the fire of our sharp-shooters, in the situation of a man desirous of death. We may estimate that the enemy has lost up to this moment in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from sixteen to eighteen thousand men, more than fifty pieces of cannon, and four hundred ammunition waggons. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded must have been immense; half of the escort of the prince of Moskwa was killed; the duke de Reggio charged himself the infantry of the count de Tautentzein. The loss of Prussian troops is great, and amounts to between 4 and 5000 men in killed and wounded. However, the results of the day ought to contribute to the consolation of every true patriot, who will find the triumph of the cause of his country, insured by the death of these brave men. The Swedish and Russian troops have lost little.

The corps vied with each other in courage and devotion. The heroic example showed on this occasion by the Prussian army, is calculated to exist for ever in the annals of military fame, and to inspire all those who fought for the independence of Germany. The Russian and Swedish troops who took part in the engagement, have valiantly seconded the efforts of their brethren in arms.

[Generals Bulow, Tautentzein, and others, are here praised in the warmest manner.]

A solemn Te Deum has this day been chaunted in every corps of the army, for the advantages which have been gained by the combined forces since the commencement of hostilities.

Among the prisoners are a number of Saxons, who have requested permission to form themselves into a Saxon legion, to fight in behalf of the independence of the sovereigns and the liberty of Germany. The prince royal has complied with their offer, persuaded that the devotion of these brave men will prove satisfactory to the allied powers.

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*From general Stewart to lord Castlereagh.
Toplitz, August 31, 1813.*

MY LORD,

The brilliant and well contested action of the 29th instant, in which the Prussian guards covered themselves with glory, has been followed up by a very general decisive victory over that part of the enemy's army which had advanced from Konigstein and Pirna, on the great causeway leading from Petersvalde to Toplitz. It became of the utmost importance to make this attack, not only to give time for these columns of the army to fall back, which were still retiring upon the Altenberg and Dippoldswalde road, but at the same time to extricate the corps under general Kleist, which had not disengaged itself from the mountains.

The attack being determined upon, the following dispositions of the troops destined for the purpose, was immediately made—6000 Russian grenadiers, 2000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, under general Miloradovitch, together with 12,000 Austrians, under count Colerodo and general Bianchi, commenced the action—the remainder of the troops called for this en-

terprise being formed in columns of reserve upon the adjacent plain.

In the village of Kulm, situated at the bottom of a range of mountains, the enemy had collected a strong force; such was its strength, and so ably had the enemy disposed of their force, for its defence, that it was judged most expedient to make the principal attack by the right, in consequence of which, the Austrian infantry were directed to move along the high ground upon the right, while the Russian guards and infantry were to commence their attack upon the left, so soon as the Austrians were sufficiently advanced. While these movements were executing, the corps of general Kleist, which had not been disengaged from the mountains, appeared in the enemy's rear, descending the road by which the enemy were to retire in case of need. On all sides the attack commenced in the most vigorous and decisive manner.—The enemy's left was turned by the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the Austrians under count Colerodo, the cavalry charging desperately, while upon the other flank general Miloradovitch, with the hussars of the guards and grenadiers, forced every point which the enemy in vain attempted to defend. Upon this point above forty pieces of artillery and sixty tumbrils, much baggage and the whole equipage of general Vandamme fell into the hands of the Russians. Completely beaten in front at all points, and intercepted in their rear by general Kleist, nothing was left for the enemy but a desperate and precipitate retreat.

The route now became general, the enemy throwing down their arms in every direction and ceasing even to resist, abandoning guns and standards to seek shelter in the woods.

The fruits of this victory are considerable. The general commanding, Vandamme, six other general officers, of which are generals Giot, Hachtow, Himberg, and prince Reuss; sixty pieces of artillery, and about ten thousand prisoners, with six standards.

The whole of general Vandamme's staff, and many officers of rank, are also among the prisoners.

The enemy continue their retreat, closely pursued by the Cossacks and allied cavalry.

I have now the pleasing task of calling your lordship's attention to another most brilliant contest, which has terminated highly to the honour and advantage of the allied army.

It would appear that upon the 25th, marshal Macdonald had occupied a very strong position in the neighbourhood of Jauer, in Silesia, which he had strengthened with a numerous and formidable artillery.

He was, however, attacked by general Blucher, upon the morning of the 26th, and, after a very sharp contest, driven from every part of his position, leaving upon the ground 50 pieces of artillery, 39 tumbrils and ammunition waggons, with a number of prisoners exceeding 10,000 men.

The contest was renewed with fresh vigour and with equal success on the part of general

Blucher, the whole of the 27th and 28th, of which the result appears to be, that 30 pieces of cannon, and 5000 more prisoners, have been taken during the two last days.

According to the latest intelligence, general Blucher continued the pursuit with the utmost celerity.

General prince Reuss, taken prisoner, is dead of his wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES STEWART, Lt. Gen.

TWELFTH BULLETIN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Head-Quarters, Juterboch, Sept. 10.

Every day brings fresh proof that the consequences of the battle of Dennevitze are of greater weight than were at first expected. It is already calculated that 10,000 prisoners, 80 cannon, upwards of 400 ammunition waggons, three pair of colours, and one standard, were taken.

After the general Wobeser had put to flight the enemy's army at Dahme, it continued its retreat on Torgau. Our light troops did not desist from following him, taking prisoners, ammunition waggons, and baggage. The enemy has broken down the bridges over the Eszter, in the vicinity of Anaberg and Hertzberg. The cavalry indeed may cross the river, but the bridges must be repaired before the artillery can be got over it. Eight hundred prisoners were taken close to the *tete de front* at Torgau, and some battalions, which found it impossible to reach Torgau, have turned towards Muhlberg, and taken their route towards Dresden.

The marshal prince of Eckmuhl had, in the night between the 2d and 3d of September, left Schwerin with the whole of his army. Considering the strong position in which he was, this motion appears to be a consequence of the progress made by the allied army on the side of Saxony. The enemy had time enough to put every thing in readiness for his retreat, so that we could not come up with his artillery and baggage. He had, besides, a great start of generals Walmoden's and Vegesack's corps, the first of which was at Crewitz, and the latter near the Waren. The corps de armee under the prince of Eckmuhl, marched in two columns on the road from Gadenusch and Rhena, and halted about half a German mile from Ratzburg. General Loison's division retreated in the same direction from Wisnar, through Grevesmuhlen to Schenberg. At this place the Danish troops separated from the French. The latter marched to Ratzburg and the first to Lubeck, where they left a garrison, and afterwards encamped farther off, at Oldislohe. The whole French army has retired across the Sticknitz, on the banks of which entrenchments are thrown up, and they have destroyed all the means of crossing the river. The enemy's loss, in this hasty retreat, exceeds 1000 men, of whom upwards of 600 have been taken prisoners. The Cossacks of the corps of Lut-

zow and Von Reiche, with the Hanseatic cavalry, have made several attacks on the enemy's rear guard.

On general Vegeſack's side, the enemy was pursued under the guns of Lubeck.

Major Armin, who commanded the Hanseatic cavalry with great ability, was there killed by a cannon ball. The Mecklenburg yagers attacked a Danish squadron in the vicinity of Dassou, and caused a considerable loss.

General Vegeſack has again taken his position at Grevesmuhlen. General count Waldmoden had again returned to Schwerin, but marched from thence to Domitz, where he caused a bridge to be built to cross the Elbe, on the ground of a part of the enemy's force being detached to the left side of the river. General Tettenborn's advanced posts are near Boitzenberg.

The Danes have committed many acts of violence in Mecklenburgh. It is most remarkable that they are commanded by a prince of Hesse, whose family is declared to have forfeited their possessions by the emperor Napoleon, and who, nevertheless, serves that monarch, under the command of the prince of Eckmuhl.

Wittenberg is blockaded by general Czernitscheff. A number of troops are observing Mecklenburgh [Magdeburgh], on the right bank of the Elbe. The remains of general Girard's corps have escaped into that fortress, from the left bank of the Elbe. The sallies of the garrison are now restrained to felling of wood in the forest of Biederitz, which is done merely to destroy the forest, which belongs to the king of Prussia.

The advanced posts of general Taudentz's corps are at Senftenberg, Elderwerda, and Rutland, and reconnoitring parties are pushed as far as Hogerswerda, and into the vicinity of Grosse Hayn.—The light Russian troops stand along the Elbe as far as Muhlberg, and keep Torgau inclined at a short distance. Swedish, Russian, and Prussian detachments are sent into the vicinity of Bautzen, to fall in with the corps of generals Bennings and Blucher.

General Vandamme's corps d'armee was annihilated on the 30th of August, on the road from Toplitz to Peterswalde. This general, with five other generals, and 15,000 men, were made prisoners, 80 pieces of artillery were taken. After these favourable affairs, the combined army again moved forward from Bohemia into Saxony, and on the 5th of September marched, by the way of Peterswalde and Altenberg, against Pirna and Dippoldeswalde. Strong detachments, supported by large bodies of reserve, are directed into the enemy's rear to cut off his communications. During this time the emperor Napoleon had again gone towards Silesia, with his guards, and some other troops; the prince of Moskwa was to cover his left flank, and after that he should have beaten the army under his royal highness, was to have turned a part of his force against Neisse. The occurrences of the 6th, have spoiled this plan: the army of the

prince of Moskwa is dispersed—it has lost two thirds of its artillery, all its ammunition and baggage, and upwards of 20,000 men. The emperor Napoleon is retiring towards Dresden. The army of general Von Blucher follows him, and will in all probability cause him a severe loss. The united army of the north of Germany, is, therefore, in communication, by its left wing, with the army of Silesia.

General Benningsen follows all these movements.

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Paris, September 15.

Her majesty the empress, queen, and regent has received the following intelligence from the army, dated 6th September in the evening:

On the 2d September the emperor reviewed the 1st corps in Dresden, and confirmed the command of it on count Lobau. This corps is composed of the three divisions Dumonceau, Phillipport, and Teste. This corps has lost less than was at first supposed, many men having re-entered.

General Vandamme was not killed, he was made prisoner. The engineer, general Haxo, who had been sent on a mission to general Vandamme, being with him at the moment, was also taken prisoner. The elite of the Russian guards were killed in that affair.

On the 3d, the emperor slept at the castle of Harta, upon the Silesian road, and on the 4th at the village of Hochkerch, (on the other side of Bautzen.) Since his majesty's departure from Laneberg, important events have taken place in Silesia.

The duke of Tarento, to whom the emperor had left the command of the army in Silesia, made good dispositions for pursuing the allies, and driving them from Janer. The enemy was driven from all his positions; his columns were in full retreat. On the 25th the duke of Tarento had taken all his measures to turn him, but in the night between the 26th and 27th, the Bobr, and all the streams which flowed into it, overflowed, and in less than from seven to eight hours, the roads were covered with from 3 to 4 feet water, and all the bridges carried away. Our columns found themselves separated. Those who were to have turned the enemy were not able to arrive.

The allies quickly perceived this change of circumstances.

The duke of Tarento employed the 28th and 29th in connecting his columns, separated by the inundation. They succeeded in regaining Buntzlau, where the only bridge was, that had not been carried away by the waters of the Bobr—but a brigade of general Pulhou's division was not able to arrive there.

In place of endeavouring to throw himself upon the sides of the mountains, the general wished to return upon Lowenberg—there finding himself surrounded by enemies, and the river behind him, after having defended himself with all his means, they were obliged to give way to numbers. All those of the two regiments who could swim, saved themselves.

We reckon of them from 7 to 800, the remainder were taken.

The enemy has taken from us, in those different affairs, from 3 to 4000 prisoners, and the two eagles of the two regiments, and the cannon belonging to the brigade.

After these circumstances, which had fatigued the army, it successively repossessed the Bobr, the Quisse, and the Neisse. The emperor found it on the 4th, upon the heights of Hochkerch; he made it the same evening to re-attack the enemy, drove him from the heights of Wodlenbergh, and pursued him during the whole day of the 5th, *l'espee dans les rains*, to Goerlitz. General Sebastiani executed several charges of cavalry at Reichenbach, and made some prisoners.

The enemy hastily repossessed the Neisse and Quisse, and our troops took a position upon the heights of Goerlitz, beyond the Neisse. On the 6th and 7th, in the evening, the emperor returned to Dresden.

Letter from sir Thomas Graham, dated Oparzan, September 1, to lord Wellington.

MY LORD,

In obedience to your lordship's orders of the preceding day, to attack and form a lodgment on the breach of St. Sebastian, which now extended to the left, so as to embrace the outermost tower, the end and front of the curtain immediately over the left bastion, as well as the faces of the bastion itself, the assault took place at 11 o'clock, A. M. yesterday; and I have the honour to report to your lordship, that the heroic perseverance of all the troops concerned was at last crowned with success. The column of attack was formed of the second brigade of the fifth division, commanded by major-general Robinson, with an immediate support of detachments as per margin*, and having in the reserve the remainder of the 5th battalion of cacadores of general Bradford's brigade, under major Hill—the whole under the direction of lieutenant-general sir J. Leith, commanding the 5th division. Having arranged every thing with sir J. Leith, I crossed the Urumia to the batteries of the right attack, where every thing could be most distinctly seen, and from whence the order for the fire of batteries according to circumstances could be immediately given. The column, in filing out of the right of the trenches, was as before exposed to a heavy fire of shells and grape shot, and a mine was exploded in the left angle of the counterscarp of the hornwork, which did great damage, but did not check the ardour of the troops in advancing to the attack. There was never any thing so fallacious as the external appearance of the breach: without some description, the almost insuperable difficulties of the breach cannot be estimated. Notwithstanding its great extent, there was but one point where it was possible to enter, and there by single files.

* One hundred and fifty volunteers of the light division, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Hunt of the 52d regiment, four hundred of the first division (consisting of two hundred of the brigades of guards, under lieutenant-colonel Cooke, of two hundred of the line battalions of the king's German legion), under major Robertson; and two hundred volunteers of the 5th division, under major Ross of the 120th foot.

All the inside of the wall to the right of the curtain formed a perpendicular scarp of at least 20 feet to the level of the streets. So that the narrow ridge of the curtain itself, formed by the breaching of its end and front, was the only accessible point. During the suspension of the operation of the siege, from the want of ammunition, the enemy had prepared every means of defence which it could devise, so that great numbers of men were covered by intrenchments and traverses in the hornworks, and the ramparts of the curtain, and inside the town and opposite the breach, and ready to fire a most destructive fire of musketry on both flanks of the approach to the top of the narrow ridge of the curtain. Every thing that the most determined bravery could attempt, was repeatedly tried in vain by the troops, who were brought forward from the trenches in succession. No man outlived the attempt to gain the ridge; and though the slope of the breach afforded a shelter for the enemy's musketry, yet still the nature of the stone rubbish prevented the great exertions of the engineers and working parties from being able to form a lodgment for the troops exposed to the batteries of the castle, as was particularly directed, in obedience to your lordship's instructions: and at all events, a secure lodgment could never have been obtained without occupying a part of the curtain.

In this almost desperate state of the attack, after consulting with colonel Dickson, commanding the royal artillery, I ventured to order the guns to be turned against the curtain. A heavy fire of artillery was directed against it, passing a few feet over the heads of our troops on the breach, and was kept up with a precision of practice beyond all example. Meanwhile I accepted the offer of a part of major-general Bradford's Portuguese brigade, to ford the river near its mouth. The advance of the first battalion, 13th regiment, under major Snodgrass, over the open beach, and across the river, and of a detachment of the 24th regiment, under lieutenant-colonel M'Bean, in support, was made in the handsomest style, under a very severe fire of grape. Major Snodgrass attacked and finally carried the small breach on the right of the great one, and lieutenant-colonel M'Bean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach. I ought not to omit to mention, that a similar offer was made by the 1st Portuguese regiment of brigadier-general Wilson's brigade, under lieutenant-colonel Fearon; and that both major-general Bradford and brigadier-general Wilson had, from the beginning, urged most anxiously the employment of their respective brigades in the attack, as they had so large a share in the labour and fatigues of the right attack. Observing now the effect of the admirable fire of the batteries against the curtain, though the enemy was so much covered, a great effort was ordered to be made to gain the high ridge at all hazards, at the same time that an attempt should be made to storm the hornwork. It fell to the lot of the 2d brigade of the 5th division, under the command of colonel, the honourable C. Greville, to move out of the trenches for this purpose, and the 3d battalion of the royal Scots, under lieutenant-colonel Barnes, supported by the 38th under lieutenant-colonel Mills, fortunately arrived to assault the breach of the curtain, about the time when an explosion on the rampart of the curtain (occasioned by the fire of artillery) created some confusion among the enemy. The narrow pass was gained, and was maintained, after a severe conflict, and the troops on the right of the breach, having

about this time succeeded in forcing the barricades on the top of the narrow line of the wall, found their way into the houses that joined it. Thus, after an assault which lasted above two hours, under the most trying circumstances, a firm footing was obtained. It was impossible to restrain the impetuosity of the troops, and in an hour more the enemy were driven from all the complication of defences prepared in the streets, suffering a severe loss on their retreat to the castle, and leaving the whole town in our possession.

By William Henry Harrison, major-general in the army of the United States, and commanding in chief the 8th military district,

A PROCLAMATION.

The enemy having been driven from the territory of Michigan, and a part of the army under my command having taken possession of it, it becomes necessary that the civil government of the territory should be re-established, and the former officers renew the exercise of their authority. I have therefore thought proper to proclaim, that all appointments and commissions which have been derived from British officers, are at an end; that the citizens of the territory are restored to all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed previously to the capitulation made by general Hull, on the 15th of August, 1812. Under the present circumstances, and until the will of the government be made known, I have thought proper to direct that all persons, having civil offices in the territory of Michigan, at the period of the capitulation of Detroit, resume the exercise of the powers appertaining to their offices respectively. In the present dispersed state of its population, many officers are doubtless absent. In all cases thus situated, the last incumbent who *resigned* the office, will resume the exercise of its duties. The laws in force at the period above mentioned, will be re-established, and continue in force until repealed by the proper authority.

Given at head-quarters the 29th day of September, 1813.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

By the general,

JOHN O'FALLAN, Aid-de-camp.

ADDRESS

To the inhabitants of the Upper Province of Canada.

Brigadier-general McClure, commanding the Niagara frontier, finds the Upper Province deserted by the British army and abandoned by its government.—In the peculiar situation of the inhabitants, it is essential to their security, that some regulations should be established for their government, while the American army has the power of enforcing them. The general regrets to say, that illegal, unauthorized, and forbidden pillage has been committed by a few, who are lost to all honour, and insensible of the obligations of a soldier. To arrest such practices, to afford all the protection in his power, and to ensure safety to the property and persons of the inhabitants who are now

under his controul, the general has issued this address.

The employment of the Indians has been a source of extreme regret to the general. But finding them called out by the government of the United States, and expecting to attack an army who had long employed them in scenes of atrocity and outrage at which humanity shudders, he was driven to the only alternative left him of using the same weapon against our enemies, which they had used against ourselves. That the British army had abandoned their encampments, and fled before the American force, does not weaken the necessity which he was under, of employing the Indians before he knew that the enemy had absconded. At the same time, it is due to them to say, that the Indians have conducted themselves far better than could have been expected, if the example of British officers and British savages be a criterion. Not a single individual has been scalped or tomahawked by them, no prisoner of war has been burnt, the dead have not been thrown into the public highways, women and children have not been massacred, nor has private property been destroyed, except in cases where the former conduct of the owners required exemplary retaliation. The property which they have plundered, has, in cases where it was possible, been restored to the inhabitants at the expense of the United States; and when the necessity for their employ ceased to exist, the Indians were sent to the American side of the river, beyond the reach of temptation, to wait until circumstances justified another call upon them. The relation of these facts is due to the honour of our government, to the reputation of the general, and to the reputation of the Indians. From it also, the inhabitants of Canada may learn, what they may expect from American forbearance and clemency.

To insure that forbearance, the inhabitants have an easy duty to perform—let them be perfectly neutral; let them abstain from communications with the British army, and remain at home, quietly pursuing their avocations.—Those who conduct differently, will incur the penalties of rigorous martial law. The character of our free republican government, and the nature of our institutions, will justify your expectation of security and protection; all civil magistrates will continue to exercise the functions of their offices *merely* as conservators of the peace; as far as they are able, they will preserve order and quiet among the inhabitants. The existing laws of the province, so far as they regard the public peace, and not interfering with the regulations of the army, will be considered in force until other measures are taken. The magistrates are particularly required to give information at head-quarters, of all violences committed by American troops or citizens, unless they are authorized by a written order. The general enjoins the inhabitants to submit to their magistrates, and those who refuse obedience must be reported to head-quarters. The brigadier-

general invites all the inhabitants who are disposed to be peaceable, orderly, and neutral, to return to their homes and their business. He cannot promise complete security, but he engages as far as his power extends, to protect the innocent, the unfortunate, and the distressed.

GEO. M'CLURE,
Commanding Niagara Frontier.
Head-Quarters, Fort George, Oct. 16, 1813.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Berlin, September 5.

An official article from general Blucher, dated 2d of September, states that he had taken of and from the French marshal M'Donald's army, 18,000 men, one general of division, two brigadier generals, and many colonels and subaltern officers—103 pieces of cannon, 250 tumbrils, forges, provision waggons, &c. Silesia is freed from the Gallic enemy.

The king of Westphalia has issued a proclamation against the officers of his four regiments of hussars, who deserted with their troops. He says, they united ingratitude to treason; for he had heaped favours upon them.

Bonaparte has outlawed gen. Jomini, a Swiss, who lately went over to the enemy.

Letters have been received in Boston, by the ship Erie, from Samuel Williams, Esq. American merchant in London, dated September 2, in which he states, that there was some probability that peace would grow out of the mission of Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin—that it was reported and believed ministers had been appointed to meet them, but nothing certain was known on the subject.

M. de Kantzow, minister from the court of Sweden to the United States, has arrived in Washington, and presented his credentials to the president of the United States.

From the Albany Argus, of October 26.

An officer who left Brownsville on Wednesday, informs us of the capture of an enemy's gunboat, carrying a 24lb. carronade and 50 men, on the 12th instant, at Point Peninsula, by captain Morgan's company of riflemen. The gun boat put in from stress of weather, and most of the crew landed and took shelter in a small cabin near the shore. At this juncture captain Morgan drew his men from the covert where they had been concealed, to the beach, and induced the few on board to submit without giving the alarm; he then surrounded the

cabin, and compelled the residue to surrender. The prisoners are on their way to Greenbush.

The officer who furnished this information, states, that our regular troops had wholly left the harbour on Wednesday.

We learn from the same paper, that the schr. Chippaway (lately captured from the enemy) had been driven by a gale from the head of lake Erie to near Buffalo. She was bound to Malden with the baggage of the 27th. and had on board Wm. Brown, esq. brother of general Brown, who was the bearer of despatches from general Armstrong to general Harrison. This gentleman was unfortunately drowned in attempting to reach the shore on an oar. The schooner was got in, and is repairing.

Canandaigua, Tuesday evening, Oct. 25.

A gentleman who left Buffalo yesterday morning, and arrived in this village this evening, has politely favoured us with the Buffalo Gazette Extra, of the 24th inst. giving us the pleasing intelligence of the arrival of general Harrison and commodore Perry at that place, which we hasten to lay before the readers of the Messenger.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers, that the U. S. brigs Niagara, Caledonia, and Hunter; the schr. Ariel and lady Prevost, and the sloop Trippé and Little Belt arrived off Buffalo creek this day, with com. Perry and gen. Harrison on board. To describe the public joy exhibited on the appearance of the gallant and brave men, to whom the inhabitants of a frontier of a thousand miles owe their peace and security, we will not attempt; we will merely state, that the heroes were very handsomely saluted by col. Chapin, from our battery, with three hearty cheers, which was returned in a very appropriate manner from the fleet. Brig. gen. M'Arthur with a detachment of the north western army, consisting of infantry and riflemen, have come down in the fleet. The British commodore Barclay, also came down in the fleet; he is expected to recover from his wounds.

Burlington, October 19.

Latest accounts from the northern army, are down to Monday and Tuesday last. Gen. Hampton had encamped with his army on the south side of the St. Lawrence at the Calow Rapids, 15 miles this side of Montreal, and four miles this side of the British army, encamped at la Chine, consisting of regulars and militia, said to be about 5000,

commanded by gov. Prevost in person. Gen. Hampton was waiting the arrival of gen. Wilkinson, who was on Wednesday of last week at Ogdensburgh, with his army and about 500 batteaux.

It is said that the inhabitants of Montreal are moving their valuables down to Quebec.

Cols. Clark and Fasset have made their stand at Odletown, their force is about thirtcen hundred.

—
FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.

A few weeks ago we noticed that the Sacs and Foxes would winter on the north side of the Missouri, above the Loutre, where a factory would be established for them. On Sunday last 155 canoes arrived at Portage des Sioux, where governor Clark held a council with them. They have hitherto and continue to show every mark of neutrality in the present contest. That part of their nation who have joined the British wished to come in, but they would not receive them, as it would commit them with the United States. These wretches have gone to Prairie du Chien, to join the Sioux's, who expect Dixon* with his regulars from Canada—they have taken a decided part with the British. The plan of detaching the Sacs and Foxes from the Mississippi, and from the neighbouring hostile bands (who infest its bank), is wise, and will no doubt lead to fortunate results. Our army will now meet an enemy in every savage band, and, from measures now in operation, that vengeance they have so long merited, will fall on them with redoubled fury;—for the shades of our unsuspecting farmers, their innocent wives and children, cry loud for revenge.

The whole amount of Sacs and Foxes, who have gone to the wintering grounds, with a United States' factor, is thought to exceed 1500 souls; besides those contained in 155 canoes, which ascended the Missouri on Monday last, near 500 warriors crossed over by land, accompanied by Blondeau, their interpreter.

War has broke out between the Sacs and the Ioways, and two or three Sacs have

* It is known that the Indians were lately sent home from Detroit to protect their women and children; the English commander told them that an American force was preparing to march for Prairie du Chien, and Dixon told them he would soon be there with 200 green coats, (pointing to a regiment in green uniform;) but the Indians are beginning to see the perfidy of their allies, and their own miserable situation.

been killed. We sincerely hope that government will no more meddle in their quarrels, to restore peace; government should let them settle their disputes in their own way: for they are as vipers, who will turn and inflict a deadly wound on their deliverers.

The regular troops who manned the gunboats have safely arrived at Peoria, and in a few days have erected a fort. General Howard, with the mounted men, will reach the Illinois fifty or one hundred miles above Peoria; ascended the Mississippi as high as the two rivers, in pursuit of a large body of Indians, whose trails were discovered on the frontiers, and intended to visit the villages of the hostile bands between Peoria and Lake Michigan.

—
Nashville, October 13.

At the date of our last information there were about 1600 infantry at Fayetteville, and 1000 cavalry at Huntsville. Several companies of mounted infantry, perhaps 4 or 500 men, have returned home, some of them under the expectation they would not be received when they should arrive at head-quarters; others went on; and, we understand that the commanding general did not know whether he was authorized to receive them or not; in consequence of which they left camp and returned home. General Jackson has, however, reached head-quarters, which will prevent any such unfortunate occurrences henceforth. Of the 1000 militia ordered for service, 700 had reached head-quarters.

We can, therefore, only count certainly on a force of about 3600 men from West Tennessee. This, when joined by the troops of East Tennessee, at least 2000, and 3000 from Georgia, already embodied and probably on the march, will make an effective force of between 7 and 8000; which we believe amply sufficient to chastise any force the Creek Indians can possibly raise.

It is uncertain when general Jackson will march.

—
New Orleans, Sept. 25.

Notwithstanding the outcry which was some time since raised in Jamaica against the "pirates" of Carthagena, a pretty brisk trade appears to be carried on between the two countries. The Jamaica papers in town notice the arrival and departure of several vessels from and to Carthagena.

Republicanism appears to be on the wane among the good people of Carthagena. It is true they have a congress, but they have

thought proper also to appoint a dictator, in true *Roman style*, who was about to lead an army against Quito. Their naval force is pretty considerable, and is increasing.

—
Washington City, November.

By the failure of direct information from Sacket's Harbour, we are left in a state of suspense and anxiety as to the fate of the expedition which has sailed from that port, and is supposed to be destined against Kingston. From the talents and force embodied in our military service, we anticipate success; but confess that, owing to the lateness of the season, and the unavoidable delays, which have given time to the enemy to prepare and concentrate his means of defence, we are not without some apprehensions for the result. It is impossible we should remain in ignorance many days longer. Meanwhile we may be permitted to observe, that our great advantages in every enterprize set on foot in that quarter during the present campaign, have, perhaps, generated in the public mind too sanguine an expectation of immediate and unbounded success. We hope and indeed believe, that in ten days hence the enemy will be entirely dispossessed of Upper Canada; but should the result be otherwise, the many untoward circumstances which have occurred, among the most prominent of which are Chauncey's failure in his efforts to bring Yeo to action, and the adversity of the winds which retarded the passage of the army from Fort George to Sacket's Harbour, have prepared our minds for a different state of things. If success crown our wishes, the triumph will be glorious; if otherwise, failure will not be dishonourable, because it will be the elements and not the enemy which have checked our career of victory.

—
COMMUNICATED.

The following list of Bonaparte's newly created dignitaries, may be useful to your readers during the present contest in Europe:

Prince Cambaceres,	{ Arch-chancellor of the empire.
Talleyrand, prince	of Benevento.
Marshal Massena,	Prince of Esling.
Ney,	Moskwa.
Davoust,	Eckmuhl.
Berthier,	{ Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram.
Le Brun, (dead)	Duke of Placenza.
Lasnes, (killed,)	of Montebello.
Angereau,	of Castiglione.

Soult,	of Dalmatia.
Moncey,	of Corneigliano
Mortier,	of Treviso.
Bessieres, (killed,)	of Istria.
Duroc, (killed,)	of Frioul.
Victor,	of Belluno.
Lefebvre,	of Dantzie.
Kellerman,	of Valmy.
Junot,	of Abrantes.
Marmont,	of Ragusa.
Oudinot,	of Reggio.
Macdonald,	of Tarentum.
Suchet,	of Albufera.

Civil Department.

Fouche,	of Otranto.
Caulincourt,	of Vicenza.
Savary,	} Generals of Rovigo.
Arighe,	
Champagny,	of Padua.
Marat,	of Cadore.
	of Bassano.

New York Columbian.

—
Mode of dying Cotton Nankin Colour.

M. Hess, of Zurich, gives the following process for dying Nankin colour:—Boil leaves of the willow in a very clear water, afterwards pass the decoction through a linen cloth strainer, and add isinglass till the liquor is entirely limpid. The willow leaves, besides the colouring matter which they contain, have still the property of tan, a property that would weaken the colouring matter, and render it unsolid if isinglass was not added to this preparation.—This water can serve to dye thread or cotton stuffs, and the shades of it can be varied at pleasure. To render this dye more perfect the stuff will be soaked in a wash of nitrous acid covered in water; which renders the colour more brilliant, and prevents it from turning pale. Besides the beauty of this colour, the process is so simple, and gives so fine a dye, that any one can prepare it without the assistance of a dyer.

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THE
AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

No. 8.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 13, 1813.

VOL. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN.

The court of Denmark has declared war against Sweden, in due form; a ceremony which, considering that war between them had already been declared, and what was more to the purpose actually made with gun and bayonet, we should have imagined superfluous if the instrument by which it is proclaimed were not more than a mere declaration of war.—It is, in fact, a manifesto containing grievances of a very impressive nature as a justification of taking up arms against Sweden. What these were will be seen by a reference to our after pages. If we are to believe the London paragraphists, the allies having made such successful head against Bonaparte in his great body, are now directing their attention more forcibly than ever against his extremities, Denmark on the one hand and the confines of Spain on the other. The Morning Chronicle of the 24th of September, intimates an intended attack upon Copenhagen, and says that it is undertaken at the request of Russia and Sweden—that the British troops at Stralsund are to be employed in that service—and that the Danes and French having come to a knowledge of the design, were fortifying that city and increasing their means of defence.—The Chronicle names general Gibbs and admiral Hope as commanders, the one by sea, the other by land. Without meaning any disrespect we must say that these are names not particularly calculated to inspire the Danes with apprehensions for their capital. In their departments they stand in the long catalogue of *nomina ignota*—the filigree jars of the profession made to fill a space on the mantle-piece, look pretty and hold nothing. At best they are not Nelsons—nor will Copenhagen be so easy a prey now as of yore. Yet, should the emperor Napoleon fall, the mighty ruin will pull down along with it every branch of ivy that now clings around it, and Denmark will be at the mercy of the allies. In which case no ghost need come from the grave to

inform us of her fate. The propinquity of his blood to that of the king of Great Britain will not save the Danish monarch one inch of territory. That an attack upon Copenhagen is meditated we think not unlikely—at least the report is countenanced by another paragraph, stating a fact, viz. that besides fifteen sail of the line a very large bombarding fleet was in September collected at the Downs, while their object and destination were kept so profound a secret that not a syllable had transpired respecting it, though the orders for their sailing were every moment expected.

While thus menaced in the northern extreme of Europe, and harrassed and cut up in the centre, further operations were advancing in the south against the power of the emperor of France. Rendered perfectly secure from further aggressions—by discipline and daily practising in war, increased beyond any thing known for centuries, or for centuries even hoped for, in military strength, and grown confident in their powers, the Spaniards and Portuguese loudly call upon lord Wellington to lead them into France, that is, call upon him through their governments—and correspondent to this we find another suggestion of a British print attached to government, viz. that the whole of the troops of the line in Great Britain were to be sent to reinforce lord Wellington in Spain.

Respecting the hostile armies in Germany reports have reached this country, but as they want the impress of authority we only advert to them as reports. It is said that after a number of bloody battles and defeats Dresden had been evacuated by the French and entered by the victorious allies. Should it be so, it cannot be a very long time till we receive authentic intelligence respecting it.

DOMESTIC.

The accounts we receive from our armies on the northern frontier are numerous enough; but few of them sufficiently precise

or authentic. Letters from unauthorised individuals—hearsays—rumours and plausible givings-out, oftener, we fear, dictated by private inclination than by positive fact, and perhaps over-coloured by hope, or discoloured by party prejudice, fill the columns of the public prints and swell the mail-bags—while little is given from authority respecting the proceedings of our commanders—There are no periodical bulletins—and perhaps it is better there should not. For the information of our readers, however, we offer an abstract of the statements which we think most entitled to notice.

General Hampton, who was encamped with his army at a place called the Four Corners, Chakaugay, in order, as it is imagined, to call away the attention of the enemy from the intended operations of general Wilkinson (whose actual destination is as yet unknown: and perhaps might have been dependent on events), is said, and we believe truly, to have penetrated into Canada a length of twenty-five miles, and advancing on the Chateaugay river where general Prescott had taken an entrenched position to oppose the progress of our armies—That general Hampton had attacked and taken an entrenchment which covered the enemy's picquets, but not without very hard fighting and a heavy loss of men on both sides—That a severe engagement followed—That though attacked from an ambuscade by three thousand Canadian militia and Indians, our troops repulsed them with the bayonet after receiving three or four volleys from their musquets—And that after driving the enemy from the field, the general, for reasons which are not stated and which we dare say will be found satisfactory, had marched back again to his former encampment at Four Corners.

Upon this simple movement we have heard and read a multitude of speculations, not very congruous with themselves, nor indeed all of them observant of the facts. While some consider the affair as intended for a diversion in favour of superior operations on the part of general Wilkinson—others say that it cannot be so, general Hampton's return to Four Corners having rendered it completely ineffectual to that object.—Thus uncertain will the decisions for ever be of those who hazard opinions upon subjects without a full knowledge of all the facts connected with them. We think it much more correct and consistent with justice to wait for the official despatches and to give those concerned leave to unfold their own plans and motives for action.

Indeed we would more willingly have abstained from mentioning the affair at all, in this place, if we were not persuaded that an entire omission of it would be imputed to neglect.

As to general Wilkinson, who is said to be at present encamped on Granadier's Island, his destination is hidden from us and his present local situation renders it dubious whether Kingston or Montreal be the object of his meditated attack. Whichever it may have been, the obstructions it has met with from the heaviest falls of rain experienced in the memory of man, will not only account for the tardiness of his movements, but might perhaps even justify a postponement to the next season. From the whole that we have observed, however, it is our opinion that the general will yet endeavour to strike a blow, and that Montreal will be the object of his attack. In the mean time those delays will have the effect of alarming the British, to the utmost exertions, and suggesting the necessity of drawing from Lower Canada and concentrating about Montreal all the forces they can collect—in which case the contest will do doubt be severe and bloody.

On the other hand—if Kingston be the general's object, his operations will have been greatly facilitated by the demonstrations against Montreal—and the movements of general Hampton will have had the uses—All this is but speculation, the fallacy of which a few days may discover.

Lake Champlain, it would seem, is now likely to be a scene of hot warfare—A British fleet is said to have made its appearance upon it, consisting of four sloops and eight row galleys, with an additional number of seamen and crafty Yeo to direct their operations; while a military force had landed at Little Chazy. Among our naval heroes there is not, we take upon us to affirm, of a more valiant spirit, or more pithy hardihood than captain Macdonough—And we unhesitatingly predict that whatever can be expected from such qualifications as these, with good seamanship, the public look for, without fear of disappointment in the commander of Lake Champlain.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

SECOND BULLETIN

Of the combined army of the North of Germany.

“Head-quarters, Potsdam, Aug. 16.

“The prince royal removed his head quarters to this city last night.

“The army is concentrating:

"At the expiration of unavailing negotiations entered upon at Prague, the armistice was denounced on the 10th by the allies, so that hostilities may be renewed to-morrow. On the 11th at one in the morning, count Metternich delivered to the count de Narbonne, at Prague, the declaration of war by Austria against France.

"His royal highness has just addressed to the combined army under his orders, the following proclamation:—

Combined army of the north of Germany.

The prince royal generalissimo to the army.

"Soldiers—Called by the confidence of my king, and of the sovereigns his allies, to lead you in the career which is about to open, I rely for the success of our arms on the divine protection, the justice of our cause, and on your valour and perseverance.

"Had it not been for the extraordinary occurrence of events which have given to the last twelve years a dreadful celebrity, you would not have been assembled on the soil of Germany: but your sovereigns have felt that Europe is a great family, and that none of the states of which it is composed can remain indifferent to the evils imposed upon any one of its members by a conquering power. They are also convinced that when such a power threatens to attack and subjugate every other, there ought to exist only one will among those nations that are determined to escape from shame and slavery.

"From that moment you were called from the banks of the Wolga and the Don, from the shores of Britain and the mountains of the north, to unite with the German warriors who defend the cause of Europe.

"This then is the moment when rivalry, national prejudices and antipathies ought to disappear before the grand object of the independence of nations.

"The emperor Napoleon cannot live in peace with Europe, unless Europe be his slave. His presumption carried 400,000 brave men 700 miles from their country; misfortunes against which he did not deign to provide, fell upon their heads, and 300,000 Frenchmen perished on the territory of a great empire, the sovereign of which had made every effort to preserve peace with France.

"It was to be expected that this terrible disaster, the effect of Divine vengeance, would have inclined the emperor of France to a less murderous system, and that instructed at last, by the example of the north and of Spain, he would have renounced the idea of subjugating the continent, and have consented to let the world be at peace; but this hope has been disappointed, and that peace which all governments had desired, and which every government had proposed, has been rejected by the emperor Napoleon.

"Soldiers! It is to arms that we must have recourse to conquer repose and independence. The same sentiment which guided the French in 1792, and which prompted them to assemble and combat the armies which entered their territory, ought to animate your valour against those who, after having invaded the land which gave you birth, still hold in chains your brethren, your wives and your children.

"Soldiers! What a noble prospect is presented to you! the liberty of Europe; the re-establishment of its equilibrium, the end of that convulsive state which has had twenty years' duration; finally, the

peace of the world, will be the result of your efforts. Render yourselves worthy, by your union, your discipline, and your courage, of the high destiny which awaits you.

"CHARLES JEAN.

"From my head-quarters at
Oranienburg, Aug. 15, 1813."

THIRD BULLETIN

Of the combined army of the North of Germany.

"Head-quarters, Charlottenburgh, Aug. 18.

"The prince royal left Potsdam, at three o'clock yesterday morning, and transferred his head-quarters to this place.

"Repeated advices have been received that the enemy's troops were assembling in force at Barenth and in the direction of Trebbin, to make a push on Berlin. His royal highness concentrated the combined army between that capital and Squandau. Nearly 90,000 combatants have arrived in that position since yesterday evening. Some corps have marched ten German miles in thirty hours.

"Lieut. baron de Winzingerode has made a reconnoissance on the right with 8 or 9000 cavalry. He pushed forward as far as Wittemberg and Juterbock on the left flank of the enemy, and made some prisoners, two of whom are captains. The Bavarian colonel count de Sessel has been taken with some cavalry. Lieut. de Vins of the regiment of Hussars of Pomerania, attacked the enemy at Zesch, and took 52 men and 21 remount horses belonging to a regiment of Hesse Darmstadt cavalry.

"The enemy, as far as it is yet known, has not passed the frontier, except with reconnoitering parties."

FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

Potsdam, Aug. 21.

It announces the position of the crown prince's army from Potsdam to Trebbin and Beletz; that the enemy had under Oudinot 20,000 men at Luckenwalde. Some affairs of advanced posts had taken place.

Gen. Walmoden reports, that two battalions of Lutzw had been attacked near Launberg, on the 17th and 18th, by six battalions; but they had been repulsed.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

Ruhlsdorff, Noon, August 24.

All the reports of the secret agents having announced that on the evening of the 21st August, the emperor Napoleon was concentrating the corps of the dukes of Reggio, Belluno and Padua, and of generals Bertrand and Regnier, forming more than 80,000 men, in the environs of Bayeuth, and every thing announcing on the part of his troops a rapid march upon Berlin, the prince royal made the following dispositions:—

The third Prussian corps commanded by Bulow, placed two divisions between Henersdorf and Klein Beren. One division already occupied Mittenwalde, and another Trebbin, in order to mask the whole movement. The fourth Prussian corps under Taudentz united at Blackenfelde. The Swedish army left Potsdam on the 22d at 2 A. M. proceeded upon Saarmund, passed the defiles and took post at Ruhlsdorff. The Russian army followed the Swedish army, and took post at Gatzke. General Czernicheff guarded iteletz and

Treunbritzen, with 3000 Cossacks and a brigade of light infantry.

The secret agents announced that the emperor Napoleon was to pass by Luckau to proceed to Bayreuth. General Czernicheff executed his orders with his usual intelligence, and carried alarm and uneasiness to the rear of the enemy's columns. General Hersefeldt who had received orders to proceed from the environs of Magdeburg to Brandenburgh and Potsdam, and from Potsdam to Saarmund, made a rapid movement of five Swedish miles in ten hours.

Affairs were in this state when the enemy attacked general Thumen at Trebbin, on the 22d, in the morning. Their superiority determined the general to evacuate that post. The enemy advanced successively, and occupied all the interval between Mittenwaide and the Saare, covered by woods and flanked by marshes. The advanced posts fell back slowly, and covered the front of the line. On the 23d in the morning, the corps of general Bertrand debouched upon general Taudentzin. The latter repulsed him, and made some prisoner

The village of Gross Beren, against which the 7th French corps and a strong reserve were directed, was taken by him. The duke of Reggio's corps proceeded upon Allrendorff. By the occupation of Gross Beren, the enemy was at 1000 toises from the centre of the camp. General Bulow received orders to attack it; he executed it with the decision of a skilful general. The troops marched with the calmness that distinguished the soldiers of the great Frederick in the 7 years war. The cannonade was warm for some hours. The troops advanced under the protection of the artillery, and fell with the bayonet upon the 7th corps, which had deployed in the plain, and which marched boldly upon the camp. There were several charges of cavalry against the corps of the duke of Padua, which do great honour to the Prussian general Open. The Russian and Swedish army were in battle, and waited the deploying of the other enemy's corps to attack them at the same time. Gen. Winzingerode was at the head of 10,000 horse, and the count de Woronzow at the head of the Russian infantry.

Marshal count Stedingk, in front of the Swedish line had his cavalry in reserve. The village of Ruhlsdorff, situated in front of his camp, was furnished with infantry in order to keep open the communication with gen. Bulow. The other corps of the enemy's army not having debouched from the woods, the Russian and Swedish army did not stir.

However, the enemy menacing the village of Ruhlsdorff, and having already pushed tirailleurs against the light Swedish troops placed in front of the village, the prince ordered some battalions, supported by artillery, to reinforce the advanced posts; and colonel Cardell was directed to push on with a battalion of flying artillery, to take the enemy in the flank.

Hitherto the results of the affair of Gross Beren are 26 cannon, 30 caissons, and much baggage, and 1500 prisoners, among whom are 40 officers, the colonel of the Uhlans of the Saxon Guard, and several lieutenant colonels and French majors. The number of killed and wounded of the enemy is very considerable, and the woods are filled with stragglers whom the light cavalry are bringing in every moment.

The enemy have retired beyond Trebbin, which is already occupied by two regiments of Cossacks. Generals Bulow, Taudentzin, and O'Rourke are in pursuit of the enemy, as well as the whole light Russian cavalry.

The prince royal found among the prisoners, officers and soldiers who had served under his orders, and who shed tears of joy on seeing their old general again.

SIXTH SWEDISH BULLETIN.

Saarmund, August 28.

The prince royal removed his head-quarters to this place on the 26th August.

The corps of general Hirschfeldt was posted, the 26th, between Rekau and Golzow, where he had hopes of cutting off the rear guard of general Girard's which was proceeding from Ziessar to Bruck; but the enemy passed in such haste that he could not effect it.

On the 25th, two officers and 104 soldiers of the enemy, of different nations, were brought to Potsdam; who were willingly made prisoners by 20 men of the militia cavalry. They grounded their arms. They assert that this disposition is general.

The pursuit of the enemy is so brisk, that on the 25th, gen. O'Rourke arrived at Gotten, where the dukes of Reggio and Padua and gen. Regnier passed the preceding night with a large division of their army.

The enemy having forced colonel Adrianoff to retire from Juterboch, and having taken post therein with two battalions of foot and 600 Polish Hulans, probably with a view of facilitating a retreat, and keeping open his communication with the Elbe; he was dislodged quickly on the 29th, by a part of his troops under general O'Rourke, and two Prussian squadrons, under major Hellwig. Colonel Krasowski attacked and took possession of the town. General Benkendorf pursued the enemy with four squadrons of Russian cavalry. The two Prussian squadrons and two pieces, which were in the villages of Rohlbeck and Boshchay, joined him. The enemy lost in this affair more than 300 men killed, besides many prisoners.

Several French officers have come over to us, and have been embodied with our troops.

General Czernicheff occupied Belsig the night of the 26th, with his Cossacks. General Girard, who had stopped at Lubnitz in order to pass the night, was alarmed on the spot; a brisk action ensued near Belsig. He did not however succeed in keeping possession of the town.

The 26th, col. Krus returned to Niemeck with his regiment of cavalry from his expedition to Dahme, which he executed most brilliantly. Envoyed on all sides by the enemy, he was unable long to retain his position. Nevertheless he seized, within sight of a strong column, seventy carriages laden with provisions, and took of their escort six officers, and one hundred and twenty men; the rest were either killed or dispersed.

The prince royal has directed, general Winzingerode to express to this brave officer his entire satisfaction at the skill and valour he displayed on so interesting an occasion.

General Bulow's head-quarters were on the 27th at Elsholtz; General Borstell was in the environs of Luckenwalde; General Taudentzin's head-quarters were at Bayreuth on the 27th: his corps was

posted between that city, Golzen, and Luckau. He evinced great ability in quickly collecting his reserve; and much activity in chasing the enemy from the wood. General Wolleser, after galling the left flank and rear of the enemy, collected his force near Golzen, marched upon Bayreuth, eluding an enemy's force of 2,500 men. All our troops harassed the enemy in their retreat. All the roads are covered with arms, and dead, or disabled horses.—The French rear-guard destroyed its baggage.

General Walmoden was attacked on the 21st, in the afternoon, between Vallahn and Camin, by a French force of 20,000 men, commanded by the prince of Eckmuhl; the battle lasted till long after night fall—the positions were maintained on both sides. Our loss is about 100 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy according to the prisoners, exceeds 500. The 23d, they concentrated themselves at Wittenberg, and after several demonstrations suddenly detached 10,000 men towards Schwerin, the remainder shortly followed. They took a strong position between the great and little lake. General Tettenborn, with four regiments of Cossacks, supported by the corps of Lutzen and of Reiche, observed them on all sides, and cut off their communications. They have already intercepted many couriers despatched by the French government, and taken many waggons of ammunition. In addition gen. Vegesack observes their motions, and takes his measures in consequence. General Walmoden feels he should not let this hazardous manœuvre of the enemy pass him; he advanced to Gabrew; but the 26th he marched again towards Schwerin; from whence the enemy have not yet attempted to stir.—About 100 French and Danish prisoners have been taken by the Cossacks. Count Keilmansegg, of the Hanoverian Chasseurs, passed the Elbe with his detachment, near Domitz, on the 25th in the morning. He attacked the enemy in an entrenched post, and after having killed and wounded about 50, took three officers and 100 men prisoners.

Yesterday was made remarkable by the defeat of the corps under general Girard, between Lubnitz and Belsig, through the combined efforts of generals Czernicheff and Hirschfeldt. The enemy had marched against Czernicheff, while without being aware of it, Hirschfeldt was on their rear. He profited by the situation of a wood, to fall upon their left flank. The heights in front of the village of Hagelsberg, and that where the enemy had formed, were carried by assault, and retaken several times. After an obstinate resistance, all in the enemy's army, which was greatly superior in number to ours, retired in much disorder, and were pursued by the tirailleurs until night-fall.

On this occasion general Czernicheff attacked the enemy on the side of Belsig—his Cavalry executed some brilliant charges. A regiment of Cossacks charged a column of infantry, 1000 strong, which it destroyed or took prisoners.—We cannot yet specify all the officers who signalized themselves in this day's action. Gen. Czernicheff, took 60 officers, 1500 soldiers, and one piece of cannon. Gen. Hirschfeldt, between 70 and 80 officers, and more than 2000 soldiers, besides seven cannon, many waggon loads of ammunition, and nearly all the enemy's baggage.—The Prussian infantry required some repose after so many toilsome marches—but the Cossacks under general Czernicheff, pursued the enemy briskly—Colonel

Benkendorf, on the evening of the 27th, passed through the enemy, and was at Gorzke. It is probable they will not escape; nor any, save the feeble remains of the corps of gen. Girard, towards Magdeberg or Wittenberg.

That which more particularly reflected honour on the corps of general Hirschfeldt, was the forced marches which it executed immediately after this action. The young troops of the new levy chiefly composed of the militia of the new marches, obtained a victory over the enemy superior in number and in artillery. This proves what ardent patriotism, guided by an able and active general can perform.

SAXONS, BAVARIANS, WURTEMBERGERS! you have shown your courage in a cause repugnant to the wishes and the interests of your country, and sustaining a foreign yoke, which could never exist if you were animated by motives truly noble and pure!—Where is that power on the earth which united Germans, combatting for the independence and the integrity of their country, could not successfully resist?

General Thumen evinced great bravery in the actions which preceded the affair of Gross Beren. Although wounded, he continued to command in person. General O'Rourke displayed in all the actions with the enemy, a great deal of coolness and talent. Since the renewal of hostilities the enemy's force opposed to that of the allies in the north of Germany, has lost more than twelve thousand men. According to the reports of the generals, seven thousand prisoners have been made, of whom two hundred and fifty are officers, including several colonels and lieut. colonels.

August 29, nine o'clock A. M.

Lieutenant-general count Tauenzlein, has detached general Wobeser to take possession of the town of Luckau. The latter summoned the commandant yesterday, and having met with a refusal, he bombarded the place. At the moment he was about to give the assault, the commandant capitulated—nine pieces of cannon, one thousand prisoners and a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores are the result of this brilliant operation.

SEVENTH SWEDISH BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters, Berlitz, Aug. 30, 1813.

The prince royal removed his head-quarters to this place in the course of the day.

From all the intelligence received by the prisoners of the corps of general Girard, that officer was killed in the affair of the 27th. General Putlitz received a violent contusion in the shoulder. He displayed much bravery and talent.—Prisoners are hourly made, and the troops are in brisk pursuit of the enemy.

Gen. Borstel, occupies Zinna, and Juterboch, and has given on every opportunity, proofs of his zeal and science.

The enemy appeared disposed to concentrate yesterday at Eckmandsdorff and Kattenborn, between Wittenberg and Truenbrizen.

The intelligence received this day, from generals Winzingerode and Woronzoff, leaves it no longer in doubt that the enemy have retired towards the Elbe. General Winzingerode pursues them with 8000 cavalry.

General Woronzoff, who went to take the command of the Russian advanced guard made an attack upon Juterboch the day before yesterday to

wards night, with between three and four thousand men, whilst the enemy had at least 20,000 in the town, or very near it. A brisk cannonade put the enemy in great alarm. This operation was highly creditable to the talents of General Woronzoff, whose at the moment of its commencement, was uninformed that a strong column was on its march to support him in case of necessity.

All the army is upon the advance.—The grand Russian, Austrian, and Prussian army, under the command of marshal prince Schwartzenberg, debouched from Bohemia into Saxony the 22d of August, taking a position on the left bank of the Elbe. The troops which the enemy had posted in the defiles were forced. On the 25th, the headquarters of the allies were before Dresden. The bombardment commenced and the city was already in flames. The emperor Napoleon arrived there on the 25th, with his guard. The French army under his orders immediately quitted Lusatia and Silesia, and approached the Elbe—General Blücher, marched from Pader on the 25th, in the morning, and followed with all his forces.

General prince Koudaschoff, who was sent express from the camp before Dresden, by prince Schwarzenberg, to his serene highness the prince royal, arrived at eight this morning, with this intelligence.

The general traversed the enemy's army, crossed the Elbe, by swimming, with two hundred Cossacks, between Bessa and Missel, and forced several passages. He has just set out to Liebenwerde, from thence he is to go to Dahme, where he will fall in with the first Prussian troops. In his march, he made six Polish officers prisoners, whom he brought with him—he joined the headquarters of his serene highness without the loss of a man.—Two of his Cossacks were wounded by sabres.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters at Truenbrietzen, the 1st Sept.

His royal highness the crown prince removed his head quarters to Buchholz on the 30th of August, from whence they were shifted here yesterday, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy had possession of the towns of Marzahn, Schwabach, Eckensdorf, and Felheim: cannon shots were yesterday exchanged between him and our reconnoitering corps—General baron Adlererentz was detached by his royal highness to view the enemy's position, and rode forwards, accompanied by general baron Tavast, to within 400 paces of his batteries.

The unred army is collected together. The Prussian and Russian van guard are in pursuit of the enemy on the road to Wittenberg. A corps of Swedish troops, composed of Norner's regiment of hussars, two battalions of yagers, and 4 pieces of artillery, under the command of adjutant general baron Cederstrom, is joined by the Russian van guard. General Czernieff's and col. Brendel's light troops swarm about the enemy. The generals Tauentzien and Hirschfeldt direct their motions by those of the army, and are in connection with it.

The prince of Eckmühl still confined his position near Schwerin on the 28th of August.

His royal highness has this day sent off colonel Bignon with a flag of truce to the French advanced posts, to deliver the commandant of Luckau's capitulation.

Extract of an official letter from Truenbrietzen of the 31st September.

The enemy has this morning been attacked and driven out of the position which he occupied and, as it appears, has thrown himself into Wittenberg. We are as yet uninformed of the details of this affair.

The town of Zinnitz has been burnt down.—The crown prince has fixed his head-quarters at Rodigke, a town situated near Niemeck, and two German miles from Truenbrietzen.

NINTH BULLETIN.

Head-Quarters at Rodigke, Sept. 4, 1813.

The crown prince removed his head-quarters to Buchholz on the 30th of August, on the 31st to Truenbrietzen, and yesterday to this place.

Luckau is one of those points on the frontiers of Saxony which the enemy had fortified with the greatest assiduity during the armistice. He had reckoned on being able to defend it longer, and had not expected to see us there so soon.—We shall give the capitulation of this place afterwards. The crown prince has commanded that the neighbouring mountain shall be fortified: 600 men are at work on it. The suburbs will be razed, and by this means the garrison of Luckau will be able to defend itself.

The ground which is very much broken to some leagues from Wittenberg, favoured the enemy's retreat, and prevented the light cavalry from acting. He has, notwithstanding, been forced from time to time in his different positions.

On the 30th of August, general Winzingerode had his head quarters at Niemeck: General Bulow had his at Truenbrietzen, on the 30th of August; and on the 1st of September, at Fromadorff. On the 2d of September, this general's corps advanced into the positions of Schwabach and Feidheim, his advanced guard being at Marzahn. The enemy garrisoned Kropstadt, but defiled during the night, and at break of day his rear guard commenced its retreat—General Borstel pursued him as far as Thiessen. The enemy commenced a heavy cannonade and fire of musketry, to cover this position. But general Borstel's advanced posts sustained themselves before the defiles of Kopping, 2000 paces from Thiessen. The division of col. Krafft, ascended the heights of Kropstadt, to support general Borstel.

At the same time, general Dolschetz made himself master of the heights of the town of Zalme. His connection with general Borstel was kept up by the post of Weltersdorf, of which major Bever had taken possession. The rest of gen. Bulow's corps took position at Marzahn.

The Prussian division under the command of colonel Krafft principally contributed to the success of the affair at Gross Beeren, and its commander has distinguished himself by his intrepidity. The corps of the prince of Hesse-Homburg has likewise taken an active share in the engagements which took place; and the prince has on every opportunity given proofs of his valour and activity.

The enemy being hard pressed on his left flank by the generals Woronzoff, O'Rourke, and Czernieff made some attempts from the side of Coswag, but was always repulsed with loss. On the 3d of September, lieutenant-col. Izbacha was detached by general Woronzoff to take possession of a wood near Schmilkendorf, and executed his orders with

success.—Being afterwards surrounded by the enemy with four times his number, he still faced them, and cleared his way in good order, and with very little loss. Schmilkenborff was again garrisoned by gen. Woronzoff.

The French corps d'armee which had advanced to Schwerin still remained there on the 2d inst.; it has detached the Danish division to Gadebusch to cover his rear. General Tettenborn continued to disturb the enemy's communications, and alarm his advanced posts. He took near Gadebusch, a transport of 40 waggons with provisions and ammunition, after having killed and dispersed its escort.

The consequences of the victory which general Blucher gained on the 26th, on the Katzbach, are decisive. The result of that action on the 30th, amounted to more than 14,000 prisoners, eighty pieces of artillery, and 300 ammunition waggons. The whole French division of general Pacthod, on the 29th instant laid down their arms at Lowenberg, with the exception of 3 or 400 men, who threw themselves into the Bober. General Blucher, on the 30th August, had his head-quarters at Holstein, near Lowenberg, and continued briskly in pursuit of the enemy. General Bennigsen with his corps d'armee arrived at Breslau on the 30th; from whence he proceeded to Leignitz, marching on the same line with general Blucher.

From the London Gazette, of Sept. 20.

CAPITULATION OF ST. SEBASTIANS.

Yesterday evening dispatches were received from the Marquis of Wellington, and this morning the following was published:—

Downing Street, Sept. 19, 1813.

Major Wyndham arrived this evening with a despatch from field marshal the marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, the 10th September, of which the following is an extract:

A battery was constructed in the hornwork, with great difficulty, against the works of the castle of San Sebastian, which opened on the morning of the 8th instant; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the garrison surrendered before evening. I enclose lieut. gen. sir Thomas Graham's report, and the terms of the capitulation agreed upon with the garrison, and returns of ordnance, ammunition, &c. in the place. The loss of the garrison during the siege, is stated to have amounted to two thirds of their numbers at its commencement.

I beg leave again to draw your lordship's attention to the conduct of lieut. gen. sir Thomas Graham, and of the general officers and troops under his command, in the arduous operation of which I am now reporting the successful close. Under the ordinance recently issued by the French government, the difficulties of the operations of a siege, and the length of time it must take, are greatly increased, and they can be brought to a conclusion only by the storm of the breach of the body of the place. The merit of success, therefore, is proportionably increased, and it will be found that the operation did not last longer than has usually been required for a place which possessed three lines of defence, including the convent of St. Bartholomew.

During the operations against the castle, the navy took charge of the attack from the island of Santa Clara, by which the enemy was much annoyed in his position in the castle. Captain sir George Collier, and the officers, seamen, and ma-

lines, have continued to afford every assistance in their power, and lieut. gen. sir T. Graham particularly mentions capt. Bloye, of the Lyra, and captain Smith; and lieut. col. Dickson, commanding the artillery, has reported his obligations to lieut. O'Reilly, of his majesty's ship *Surveillante*, who commanded the seamen employed in the batteries.

Since my last the enemy have collected their troops towards their left, but have again resumed their old positions since the fall of St. Sebastian.

It appears by a report from the Duke del Parque, that when the third Spanish army were recently crossing the Ebro, at Anpostta, after the allies had retired from before Tarragona, the enemy made a sortie from Tortosa, on the 19th ult. along the left bank of the Ebro, with about 1000 men, and attacked the 3d division of the army. The Duke Del Parque detached troops from the right bank, under the command of Don Francisco Ferry, the chief of the staff of the army, and the enemy were immediately repulsed with considerable loss. It appears that the troops conducted themselves remarkably well on this occasion, and the Duke del Parque highly applauds the conduct of the chief of the staff.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir Tho. Graham, to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Ervoni, Sep. 9.

I have the satisfaction to report to your lordship, that the castle of San Sebastian has surrendered: and I have the honour to transmit the capitulation, which, under all the circumstances of the case, I trust your lordship will think I did right to grant a garrison which certainly made a very gallant defence.

Ever since the assault of the 31st ult. the vertical fire of the mortars, &c. of the right attack was occasionally kept up against the Castle, occasioning a very severe loss to the enemy; and yesterday morning a battery of seventeen 24 pounders in the hornwork, another of three 18 pounders, still more on the left having been completed by the extraordinary exertions of the officers of artillery and engineers, aided by the indefatigable zeal of the troops; the whole of the ordnance, amounting to 54 pieces, including two twenty four pounders, and one howitzer on the island, opened at 10 A. M. against the Castle, and with such effect, that before 1, P. M. a flag of truce was hoisted at the Mirador battery by the enemy; and after some discussion the terms of the surrender were agreed on.—Thus giving your lordship another great result of the campaign, in the acquisition to the allied armies of this interesting point on the coast and near the frontier.

Captain Stewart of the royals, aid-de-camp to major gen. Hay, who so greatly distinguished himself during the siege is unfortunately among the killed since the last return.

I omitted in my last report to mention my obligations to the great zeal of capt. Smith of the royal navy, who undertook and executed the difficult task of getting guns up the steep scarp of the island into a battery which was manned by seamen under his command and which was of much service. Capt. Bloye, of the Lyra, has been from the beginning constantly and most actively employed on shore, and I feel greatly indebted to his services.

Besides the officers of artillery, formerly men

tioned, who have continued to serve with equal distinction, I should not omit the names of captains Morrison, Power and Parker, who have been constantly in the breaching batteries, and in the command of companies. I beg leave to repeat my former recommendation of capt. Cameron, of the 9th foot, who volunteered to command the attack of the island, and who conducted himself so ably on the occasion and during all the time he commanded there.

Convention proposed for the Capitulation of the Fort of La Motte de San Sebastian by the Adjutant Commandant Chevalier de Songeon, Chief of the Staff, to the troops stationed in the Fort, charged with full powers, by General Rey, commanding the said troops, on the one side; and by colonel De Lancey, Deputy Quarter Master General, Lieut. Col. Dickson, commanding the artillery; and Lt. Col. Bouverie, charged with full powers by Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham on the other side.

The above named having exchanged their full powers, agreed as follows:

Article I. The French troops forming the garrison of fort La Motte shall be prisoners of war to his majesty's troops and their allies.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. II. They shall be embarked in his Britannic majesty's ships, and conveyed to England direct, without being obliged to go further by land than to the port of Passage.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. III. The gen. and other superior officers, and the officers of regiments and of the staff, as well as the medical officers, shall preserve their swords and their private baggage, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall preserve their knapsacks.

Answer.—Agreed to.

Art. IV. The women, the children, and the old men, not being military, shall be sent back to France, as well as the other non-combatants, preserving their private baggage.

Answer.—Granted, for the women and children. The old men and non-combatants must be examined.

Art. V. The Commissaire de Guerre, Burbier de Guilly, having with him the wife and the two daughters of his brother, who died at Pampluna, requests sir Thos. Graham to authorize his return to France, with the three above named ladies, as he is their chief support.—He is not a military man.

Answer.—This article shall be submitted to the marquis of Wellington by Sir Thomas Graham.

Art. VI. The sick and wounded shall be treated according to their rank, and taken care of as English officers and soldiers.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. VII. The French troops shall file out to-morrow morning by the gate of Mirador, with all the honours of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating to the outside, where they will lay down their arms; the officers of all ranks preserving their swords, their servants, horses, and baggage; and the soldiers their knapsacks, as mentioned in third article.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. VIII. A detachment of the allied army, consisting of 100 men, shall occupy in the evening the gate of the Mirador, a like detachment

shall occupy the gate of the Governor's battery. These two posts shall be for that purpose evacuated by the French troops, as soon as the present capitulation shall be accepted and ratified by the commanding generals.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. IX. The plans and all the papers regarding the fortifications, shall be given over to an English officer, and the officers shall be named equally on each side, to regulate all that concerns the artillery, engineers, and commissariat department.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. X. The general commanding the French troops, shall be authorized to send his excellency marshal Soult, an officer of the staff, who shall sign his parole of honour, for his exchange with a British officer of his rank. This officer shall be the bearer of a copy of the present capitulation.

Answer.—Submitted for the decision of lord Wellington. The officer to be sent to marshal Soult, shall be chosen by the commanding officer of the French troops.

Art. XI. If any difficulties or misunderstanding shall arise in the execution of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be always decided in favour of the French garrison.

Answer.—Agreed.

Made and concluded this 8th day of September, 1813.

Signed Adjutant Commandant Chevalier SONGEON.

Signed W. M. DELANCEY, Colonel.

Signed ALEX. DICKINSON, Lieut. Col. commanding the artillery.

Signed H. BOUVERIE, Lieut. Col. Approved.

Signed Le General Gouverneur REY.

Signed THOMAS GRAHAM, lieut. gen.

Approved on the part of the Royal Navy, GEO. COLLIER, commanding the squadron of his Majesty's ships of St. Sebastian.

Return of the French garrison made prisoners of war, by capitulation in the Castle of St. Sebastian, on the 8th September, 1813.

80 officers, 1756 serjeants, drummers and rank and file. Grand total 1836.

N. B. Twenty-three officers and 512 men, out of the above number, are sick and wounded in the hospital.

Signed ED. PACKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Return of ordnance and ammunition captured from the enemy, in the fortress of St. Sebastian, 9th September, 1813.

IRON MOUNTED.

8 twenty-four pounders, 1 sixteen pounder, 2 twelve pounders, 7 eight pounders.

IRON DISMOUNTED.

5 twenty-four pounders, 1 sixteen pounder, 2 twelve pounders, 7 four pounders, 4 three pounders, 2 nine pound carronades.

BRASS MOUNTED.

1 twenty-four pounder, 6 sixteen pounders, 3 twelve pounders, 5 eight pounders, 6 six pounders, 9 four pounders, 6 three pounders, 6 thirteen inch mortars, 1 eight inch howitzer, 6 six inch howitzers.

BRASS DISMOUNTED.

3 sixteen pounders, 2 twelve pounders, 2 eight pounders, 1 four pounder, 1 thirteen inch mortar.

Total 93.

AMMUNITION—ROUND SHOT.

1856 twenty-four pounders, 12,035 sixteen pounders, 1220 twelve pounders, 2776 eight pounders, 4640 four pounders.

AMMUNITION—CASE SHOT.

1126 twelve pounders, 200 four pounders, 902 three pounders, 334 ten inch shells, 380 barrels of powder of 100 lbs. each, 1103 muskets, with bayonets, 785,000 musket ball cartridges.

Signed A. DICKSON, lieut. col. commanding artillery.

Signed JOHN BUTCHER, assistant commissary and paymaster, ordnance department.

N. B. The ordnance for the most part are in a very bad state, from excessive use, or being damaged by the besieging fire.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Sept. 19.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Royal Sovereign, in Homoeaze, 18th September, 1813, with copies of its enclosures.

SIR—I have the highest satisfaction in transmitting to their lordships the accompanying despatches (which I have just received by capt. Bloye from capt. sir G. R. Collier) giving an account of the fall of St. Sebastian and the surrender of the French garrison: and the professional skill and perseverance of the officers and men who have been employed in cooperation with the army before that place has been so eminently conspicuous, and particularly that of sir G. R. Collier himself, that I beg to recommend him, and his several officers and petty officers whom he names to their lordships' notice.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

KEITH, Admiral.

P. S. Capt. Bloye landed at Falmouth, and as he may be able to give their lordships much useful information, I have directed him to deliver this despatch.

*Surveillante, off St. Sebastian,
Sept. 9, 1813.*

My Lord—It is with sincere pleasure that I do myself the honour to report to your lordship the fall of San Sebastian, the northern Gibraltar of Spain.

Yesterday, at 10 A. M. the breaching and mortar batteries opened a most ruinous fire against the Castle of La Motte, (situated on the crown of the hill) and the adjoining works.

In a very short time general Rey, the governor, sent out a flag of truce to propose terms of capitulation, which were concluded at five in the evening, when the battery du Gouverneur and the Mirador were immediately taken possession of by our troops.

The garrison, still upwards of seventeen hundred, became prisoners of war, and are to be conveyed to England from Passage.

At this season of the year the possession of St. Sebastian becomes doubly valuable; it may be considered the western key of the Pyrennees, and its importance as to the future operations of the allied army is incalculable. The town and works have suffered considerably, and it must be a long time before the former can recover its original splendour. I cannot, however, avoid congratulating your lordship on its fall on any terms, as the gales now blow home, and the sea is prodigious;

all the squadron were yesterday forced to sea, with the exception of the *Surveillante* and *President*.

The former good conduct and gallantry of the seamen landed from the squadron under lieut. O'Reilly, of the *Surveillante*, and serving in the breaching batteries, have been most conspicuously maintained. Lieut. Dunlop, as well as Mr. Marsh (having sufficiently recovered from his wound) were also at their former post.

The *Surveillante's* 24 pounders, mounted on *Santa Clara*, and dragged up by capt. Smith of the *Beagle*, were admirably served by a party landed from the *Revolutionaire*, *Magicienne*, and *Challenger*; their fire had totally silenced the enemy's guns opposed to them.—Captain Smith speaks in high terms of the general zeal evinced by all under his orders. The most perfect cordiality was maintained between the officers and seamen under captain Smith and the party of the 9th regiment under captain Cameron.

The captains and commanders of the vessels named in the margin* have all been usefully employed and the situation many of them have been unavoidably placed in, has called forth proofs of professional skill and perseverance seldom surpassed; and I have the highest satisfaction in being able to report, that in no instance has it been more tryingly evinced, than in the conduct of lieut. the hon. James Arbuthnot of the *Surveillante*, which he has proved himself equal to. Messrs. Marsh, Harvey, Bloye, Lawson (wounded) have been constantly on shore. There are others of the squadron who, though not wounded, are not less deserving.

Captain Bloye's services has been repeatedly noticed by me to your lordship, and as he has been employed from the very commencement of operations on this coast, and has a perfect knowledge of the localities of this harbour, as well as that of St. Sebastian, I have felt it important to send him to England, as he will, from his having been particularly attached to the duties connected with this port and the army, be able to give your lordship much useful information.

Lieut. Stokes, in the *Constant*, has scarcely ever quitted the mouth of the *Bidassoa*; the utility of his positions is, I believe, felt by the army; it has been a station of considerable anxiety.

I enclose a return of casualties among the seamen in the breaching batteries, from the 28th to the 31st of August, 1813.

I have, &c.

Signed

GEORGE COLLIER,

Captain.

To the right hon. lord Keith, K. B. adm. of the red, commander in chief, &c. &c.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

Gentlemen of the Council, &c.

THE severe pressure of the war upon the people of this state, gives unusual importance to the present session of the general assembly.

As I have conceived necessary for the public safety, to avail myself of the enlarged powers delegated to the executive by the resolutions of the

* *Andromache*, *President*, *Revolutionaire*, *Magicienne*, at anchor off *St. Sebastian*; *Sparrow*, *Challenger*, off the *Bidassoa*; *Constant*, gun brig, *Nimble cutter*, in the *Bidassoa*; *Juniper*, *Holly*, west of *Cape Hignera*.

last legislature, it is proper that I submit to your consideration a brief statement of the circumstances under which those powers were exercised.

When the United States' squadron took refuge in the harbour of New-London, it was at once perceived that the decayed and feeble state of the fortifications afforded a precarious defence.—The menacing appearance of the hostile squadron at the entrance of the harbour, and the strong probability that the town would be destroyed in the conflict, which was hourly expected, produced amongst the inhabitants the greatest consternation. In this moment of alarm, the major-general of the third division, and the brigadier-general of the third brigade, considered themselves justified, at the earnest entreaty of the citizens, in summoning the militia to their assistance. Having issued orders for that purpose, they immediately despatched an express to me with intelligence of these transactions, and requested my particular directions. On this occasion I could not hesitate as to the course it became my duty to pursue.—The government of Connecticut, the last to invite hostilities, should be the first to repel aggression. In my view it was not a time to inquire into the character of the enemy or the cause which made him such, when our territory was invaded and our citizens demanding protection—and when no inconsiderable portion of our gallant navy, was exposed within our own waters, to instant capture or destruction. I made no delay therefore, in signifying to those officers, my entire approbation of their conduct. The necessary supplies were immediately forwarded, and generally such measures of defence were adopted as the emergency evidently required. Information of these proceedings, and of subsequent operations at New-London, was duly transmitted to the general government, and the instructions of the president, in relation to this important subject, were requested. I received assurances from the national executive, that measures would be taken to put the fortifications, on the eastern side of the harbour of New-London, into a respectable state of defence, that the wages of the militia thus called into service under the authority of the state, should be paid from the national treasury—and that provision would be made for liquidating and discharging the accounts of the commissary and quarter-master departments.

The causes which first occasioned the array of a military force at New-London, has not ceased to operate. Accordingly at the request of the general government, a considerable body of troops has been kept at that station. I have endeavoured, conformably to the advice of the council, to divide the duty between the militia and the military corps, and to spread detachments of the former over the brigades. To men, however, who are accustomed to different pursuits, the service could not be otherwise than burdensome. The remark is particularly applicable to the regiments in the neighbourhood of New-London. From their proximity to the scene of action they were of course first brought into the field, and although they were dismissed as speedily as circumstances would permit, yet the frequent alarms produced by sudden augmentations of the enemy's force as frequently compelled them to return. They have therefore suffered losses and privations which could be equalled only by the patience and magnanimity with which they were endured. Their hardships

were unhappily increased by an occurrence, which as it is intimately connected with these events, ought not to pass unnoticed. An order from the war department for the dismissal of all the militia, then on duty, arrived at the moment a detachment from the distant brigades was on the march to relieve those who had been so repeatedly called into service. Believing the general government had the right of determining what degree of force would suffice to protect the national property, and unwilling to obtrude the services of our citizens upon the public when they were not desired, especially in a season so very important to our husbandmen, I issued instructions giving full effect to the order. Scarcely, however, had the disbanded troops reached their several homes, before a request for the militia was renewed, enforced by an urgent petition from the principal inhabitants of New-London and Groton. This combined application I felt no disposition to refuse. The requisite aid was immediately ordered, but from the necessity of the case, men who had been just discharged, were obliged to repair again to the post of danger, and to remain until a new detachment could be levied and brought to their relief. The ground of this procedure is hitherto unexplained.

The patriotism displayed by the officers and privates both of the military corps and of the militia during the whole of this anxious period, merits the highest commendation. Whilst their ready obedience to the first summons of their government, has shown them to be the best of citizens, their strict attention to every part of military duty has proved them to be the best of soldiers. They have given the state indisputable evidence of their attachment to its institutions, and of their ability to defend them.

The British force stationed in our waters having occasioned great inquietude along the whole of our maritime frontier, every precaution, consistent with a due regard to the general safety, has been adopted for its protection. Guards are placed at the points most exposed.—In many towns on the coast the citizens exempt by law from military service, animated by a laudable zeal, have formed volunteer companies of artillery, pursuant to the act, and the quarter-master general has received directions to supply them with ordnance. The resident militia, whether infantry, cavalry, or artillery, have been excused from other duty, and are allowed to remain as a local defence; and sufficient quantities of ammunition are distributed, suited to the various descriptions of force. In our present state of preparedness, it is believed a descent upon our coast will not be attempted, a well grounded hope is entertained that it will be attended with little success. Unfortunately we have not the means of rendering our navigation equally secure. Serious depredations have been committed even in our harbours, and to such an extent that the usual communication through the sound is almost wholly interrupted. Thus whilst anxiously engaged in protecting our public ships, we are doomed to witness the unrestrained capture of our private vessels, and the consequent suspension of commercial pursuits.—These, it must be admitted, are necessary effects of a state of war, but they are not the less to be deplored.

In obedience to a resolution of the assembly passed at the last session, I made immediate application to the government of the United States for the proportion of arms to which the militia of

this state are entitled, under the act of congress, making appropriations for that object, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that two thousand stands are received. By the act just mentioned it is made the duty of the legislature to provide by law for their distribution.

The various military supplies authorised by the resolves of the last session, are for the most part procured. The wisdom of the legislature in these preparatory measures became sufficiently evident from the events which soon after followed. As the United States were not in a condition to provide tents, camp equipage, or the suitable ammunition, our troops were furnished in these respects, and for a considerable time with subsistence also, by the quarter-master general and commissary general of the state.

You will perceive the expediency, gentlemen, of carefully reviewing the "Act for forming and conducting the military force of this state." Several obvious amendments are suggested by the present situation of the country.—Amongst others it is desirable that the penalty for refusing or neglecting to perform a tour of duty, agreeably to the provisions of the act, should be rendered more definite, if not more efficient. You will also consider the propriety of prescribing rules for the government of the militia whilst in actual service, under the authority of the state. Although recent experience may have shown that an habitual love of order and subordination supercedes, in a great measure, the necessity of any new restraint, still you will reflect whether it is either prudent or safe to remain in this respect wholly destitute of some positive regulations.

It will not be expected, gentlemen, that I should particularly recommend to your notice the various subjects which may properly occupy the deliberations of the assembly. They are confined principally to affairs of a local nature and will not escape your observation. Our political system calls for no theoretical reforms; nor does our happy state of society depend on a multiplication of laws. I should rejoice in being permitted to announce to you that our prospects abroad correspond with that degree of quiet and security to be found at home.

Gentlemen—The progress of the war affords little hope that its calamities will soon come to an end. The characteristic bravery of our seamen, in whatever service they are engaged, is indeed a just theme of national exultation: and it is devoutly to be wished that our naval triumphs may produce an auspicious effect upon this unhappy contest, the evils of which are seen and felt in whatever concerns the real prosperity of the country. To mitigate these evils, you will be disposed to employ every faculty which the structure of our government allows you to exercise—and if any constitutional effort on your part may contribute to remove them, I am persuaded it will not be withheld. The sentiments of the people of Connecticut upon this momentous subject cannot be misunderstood. Their disapprobation of the war was publicly declared through the proper organ, shortly after hostilities commenced; accompanied with an assurance that the obligations imposed by the constitution should nevertheless be strictly fulfilled. If no event has occurred to vary their opinion, the highest evidence is furnished of fidelity to their engagements. They have pursued that honourable course which regards equally the legi-

mate claims of the confederacy, and the rights and dignity of their own government.

It is with peculiar satisfaction, gentlemen, that I meet you in general assembly at this interesting period. I freely submit to your examination those measures which the crisis seemed to demand, and which my best judgment led me to adopt: and I shall cheerfully accept your counsel and direction relative to that line of conduct which the executive ought to observe, as well under the circumstances which now exist as in those emergencies which will probably arise.

Whilst we implore the smiles of Divine Providence upon our endeavours to promote the public welfare, let us be thankful that amidst the distresses of war, so much internal tranquility has prevailed, and that notwithstanding the revolutions which agitate the world, we still enjoy the privileges of freemen with dispositions to defend and perpetuate these inestimable blessings.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

General Assembly, October Session, 1813.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

[From the London Courier of Sept. 17.]

DECLARATION OF DENMARK AGAINST SWEDEN.

Copenhagen, Sept. 2.

The Copenhagen official Gazette contains the Danish declaration of war against Sweden, dated September 3. It states in substance as follows:—

"After the peace concluded at Joen Koeping, between Denmark and Sweden, the king of Denmark constantly applied himself to maintain the good intelligence re-established between the two powers. However, since that epoch the Swedish coast near the Cattegat has not ceased serving as a station for the enemy's cruisers, notwithstanding the engagements entered into in the same treaty to protect Danish vessels on her coasts. The subsequent state of war between Sweden and England, would, it is true, cause some change in this order of things; but peace being afterwards established between the two governments, it was no longer upon the coast near the Cattegat, but upon all the Swedish coast, that Danish navigation has been interrupted. It was stipulated in the treaty of Joen Koeping that the sequestration should be taken off Danish property in Sweden; and nevertheless this claim has not been executed on the part of the Swedish government under the most frivolous pretexts.

"At the beginning of last year a treaty of alliance was concluded between the courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburg, and again confirmed at Aho. Russia then promised her assistance for the execution of the plan

already conceived by Sweden for taking possession of Norway. With the same view an alliance was concluded between Sweden and Great-Britain. Since this epoch, Sweden no longer keeping any appearance with Denmark, took measures manifestly hostile; she employed treachery and perfidy to turn the Norwegian subjects from the obedience they owed to their legitimate sovereign.—Norway was inundated with seditious proclamations.

“At the same time a considerable number of Danish vessels, laden with grain for provisioning Norway, either by government or different individuals, were held in Swedish ports, where they sought an asylum, either against tempests, or the enemy’s cruisers. All complaints against the measures, the consequences of which were so fatal to the inhabitants of Norway, were without effect. It was only answered, that the exportation was forbidden in Sweden; a prohibition which evidently could not extend to Danish vessels going to revictual Norway. It was thus it was endeavoured to compel by famine the Norwegians to become Swedes.

“The Swedish government, relying upon the assistance of powerful allies, openly demanded the cession of Norway, and proposed other countries to Denmark as an indemnity. It was clear to all the world, that such a proposition was not admissible. Denmark rejected it.

“The Swedish government redoubled its hostile measures; it prevented all communication, by interrupting the course of the posts between Sweden and Norway—it did more; it forbade Swedish ships to pay the duties of the Sound, a right insured to Denmark by posterior treaties, and especially confirmed by the last treaty of Joen Koepping. Even the ships of war prevented the vessels of other nations from paying this duty at Elsineur. A Swedish marine officer declared by writing to the royal governor of the Isle of Barnholm, that he had received orders to take all vessels bearing the Danish flag, and intercept all communication between Christiansoe and Barnholm. This order was in effect soon after carried into execution. An officer belonging to the Danish marine, proceeding from Dornholm to Copenhagen, was arrested by a Swedish brig, and carried to Ystad.

“It is with regret the Danish government feels itself forced to take up arms to revenge such insults and revenge its subjects. Orders have in consequence been given to the commanders of the forces by land and sea.

“Every thing justifies this resolution. Government has but too long suffered the provocations and aggressions of a power whose hostile projects and perfidious views are now notorious to all Europe.—The king places his entire confidence in the fidelity of his people, and particularly in his brave Norwegians.”

In consequence of the war which has just broken out between Denmark and Sweden, his Danish majesty now orders all Swedes taken on board any vessels to be treated as prisoners of war.

LETTER FROM F. L. CLAIBORNE.

Mount Vernon, M. T. Sept. 21,

DEAR SIR,

Since the fall of Mim’s station, commanded by the late major Beasely, the enemy have not been inactive. On the 1st instant two of colonel Carson’s spies were wounded on the Alabama. On the second, two families of women and children (twelve in number) were killed on Basset’s Creek, and one woman and child were badly wounded and scalped, but have been brought into fort Madison. The next day colonel Carson sent out lieutenant Bayley and eleven dragoons to bury the dead. On their return, passing Singfield’s Stockade, a small place erected for the security of a few families, and manned by about fifteen men, but crowded with women and children, the lieutenant and his party accidentally stopped, and had scarcely entered the gate before the Stockade was furiously attacked by about sixty Indians. The dragoons were fortunately armed with good muskets, in addition to their swords, and defended the place with great gallantry. The few citizens who were within the walls fought also well. After an action of two hours, the enemy retreated, leaving their chief dead within a few yards of the gate.—Four other dead bodies were found, and it is supposed several were taken off, as it is their custom to do so whenever in their power. Our loss was one man and one woman killed, and some dragoon horses taken off. Three of the horses have since been retaken by lieutenant Cradbury, of the volunteer militia, who fell in with and gave chase to a party of the Creeks, but could not bring them to action.

The enemy are in possession of the Tensaw settlement, and the entire country east of the Tombigbee river, except M’Grew’s station, a small stockade called Carney’s and fort Madison, which afford protection only to those within or near the walls.

The crops of corn are abundant, and the

stocks of cattle are very large, but unless the Indians be driven from the country in a very short time, immense losses will be sustained if the whole of them are not destroyed. General Flournoy, in whom I have the greatest confidence, has been making, and continues to make every arrangement in his power, for the defence of this unhappy frontier, and the safety of Mobile. On the arrival of the third regiment of the United States infantry and the dragoons from the western part of the territory, no doubt, the general commanding the district will determine to take the field, and probably to march into the Creek territory. The volunteer officers are preparing the regiment for an active campaign.

It is said that a few of the Choctaw Indians have joined the Creeks, Pushmataha, a Choctaw Medal Chief, is at St. Stephens, awaiting my arrival at that post. His business is not particularly known, but it is believed that he will offer the services of the warriors of his district to the United States. If so, the tender must be made to general Flournoy, who is hourly expected at Mobile, from the bay of St. Louis, his late head quarters. He will do every thing he can with propriety, for the advancement of the country's interest.

By the next opportunity, I will send you an interesting document for publication, showing the agency of the British government in promoting the hostile views of the Creeks. Two months ago, the inimical Creeks sent an address to the Governor of Jamaica, and it is said they will be furnished from that quarter with all the munitions of war.

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

F. L. CLAIBORNE,
Brigade General Volunteers.

MR. ISLER.

—
ST. LOUIS, (*Missouri*) Oct. 2.

Copy of a letter from gen. Howard, to gov. Clark, dated Ramsey's Creek, September 16th, 1813.

"The direction given to the troops has been most fortunate for the frontier—the 2d regiment crossed the Illinois about three miles above its mouth, and moved up between the two rivers—on its march it was discovered that several large parties had crossed from the Illinois to the Mississippi; they were pursued, a rencontre took place between a small party of the rangers, whose horses were stolen by them.—The Indians were driven into the Illinois with great pre-

cipitation. Some Sacs arrived on the night of the 14th at Capau Gray; I had a conversation with Black Tobacco on the 15th, who informed me that on the 14th just above Capau Gray, he saw three Indians of the Illinois with horses they had stolen from this side—while conversing with him another party arrived, stating that about two hours before, they saw the trail of about fifty Indians, four miles above Capau Gray; the 2d regiment commanded by col. Stephenson was about ten miles above, the same side of the Mississippi. I instantly sent an express to col. Stephenson, ordering him to detach a sufficient force to attack them. I then proceeded on to this place. I have not heard from him since, but expect intelligence every moment.

The first regiment is now in my view crossing the Mississippi; to-night or in the morning a junction of the regiments will be formed: I find that a number of small parties were on this side since the troops came up, and have no doubt but a movement of between three and five hundred Indians has been made down the Mississippi and Illinois in concert; those of the Illinois crossed over to the settlements on this side—the movement of the troops between the Illinois and Mississippi, and also on this side, has completely routed them, together with the boats which ascended the Illinois, all of which movements are simultaneous; although they have discovered troops under my command, I believe they will still be embarrassed in finding out their destination from their present positions.

I feel great anxiety lest some small parties have gone to the settlement of Sugar creek and Shoal creek in Illinois; my force is much less than I expected when I saw you, the troops in Illinois have been sickly and many remain, others were sent back. The troops now with me are remarkably healthy and in high spirits, although we have had immense rains. I have sent expresses along the line of frontier from Capau Gray to Loutre on Missouri, admonishing the people to be on their guard. I have left some troops to reconnoitre, they are now actually engaged. I enclose you a letter to the people of Illinois advising them to be guarded at least for a few days; I would thank you to forward it by the first conveyance; in fifteen days I hope to write you further; the party of Sacs and Foxes at Capau Gray is considerable; Mr. Bolvin met them, but they would go on. I advised them to remain on an island near Capau Gray until his arrival, and all to go to the Portage

des Sioux together, agreeably to your orders; I knew if they went to St. Louis it would be useless to them and troublesome to you; the contractor's agent will furnish them with provisions."

—
Copy of a letter from Maj. Tho. Rowland, of the 27th regt. United States infantry, to his friend.

" Arnold's Mill, River Thames,
 October 9, 1813.

" An expedition to consist of general M'Arthur's brigade, will start immediately for Macanaw, with a number of vessels of war, the number I am not informed.

" The Indians force in the late action amounted to 1000. Tecumseh is certainly killed, I saw him with my eyes, it was the first time I had seen this celebrated chief. There was something so majestic, so dignified, and yet so mild in his countenance, as he lay stretched on his back on the ground where a few minutes before he had rallied his men to the fight, that while gazing on him with admiration and pity, I forgot he was a savage. He had received a wound in the arm and had it bound up before he received the mortal wound. He had such a countenance as I shall never forget. He did not appear to me so large a man as he was represented. I did not suppose his height exceed five feet ten or eleven inches, but extremely well proportioned.—The British say he compelled them to fight. Proctor and Elliot ran away at the commencement of the action. The British officers are cursing Proctor for a coward and a rascal."

—
 LEXINGTON, (Ky.) Oct. 23.

From captain Martin who left Detroit on the 5th inst. we have been politely furnished with the following information, on which the public will make their own comments.

On the 4th, several deputies from the Potawatomy and Miami tribes of Indians, came into Detroit bearing a white flag. General M'Arthur, who commanded at Detroit, permitted that the deputies should be heard in council. A council was immediately held—when one of the deputies who appeared to act as the orator for the remainder, rose and addressed the general in the following words:

FATHER—We are now unarmed—we are at your mercy—do with us as you think proper—Our squaws and children are perishing—we ourselves are perishing—if you take us by the hand, we are willing to take

up the tomahawk against any power either white or red which you may direct.

They were immediately taken by the hand—tobacco was distributed among them—and they were directed to bring in their squaws and children—and were promised that they and their tribes should be fed at the expense of the United States. We understand that general M'Arthur acted under the directions of general Harri-on.

Captain Martin informs us that he was assured that among the Indian deputies, one was recognised to be the same villain who burnt the house containing the prisoners at the river Razin.—*Frank. Chron.*

—
 FRANKLINTON, (Ohio) October 20.

Our town is at present crowded with the Kentucky troops under governor Shelby, who are on their return from Canada. His excellency arrived on Wednesday, and is still in town. Major Chambers and two other British officers have passed through here on their way to Chillicothe—The remainder of the prisoners are expected here in a few days.

The Kentuckians have experienced great hardships on their return, having had to traverse on foot, the wilderness and swamps between Detroit and Portage, a distance of about 130 miles, sometimes on less than half rations. Many, we believe the principal part of them, are much dissatisfied at the conduct of gen. Harrison. They all speak in the highest terms of governor Shelby.

—
 We have seen letters dated

" Burlington, Nov. 4.

" When the steam boat, which arrived yesterday, left Plattsburg, the place was in great confusion.—They had received information that the British had landed in some force at Little Chazy, from four sloops and eight row galleys;—that the militia has been called out and were mustering;—that the people were removing in all haste, and great fears were entertained for the safety of a large quantity of clothing and provisions for the army, which was deposited at Plattsburg.

" Commodore Macdonough has sailed in quest of the English flotilla;—we have every confidence in him; and you may expect to hear great news from this quarter by the next mails.

" POSTSCRIPT.—The Plattsburg mail has this moment arrived.—It confirms the account of the British having landed in Chazy; and that they last night captured the guard boat, with eight men, and thirty batteaux.

which were lying at Chazy. The fleet are in the vicinity of each other.

“Gen. Hampton’s army has returned to Chatauaga cross roads; and Parker, who is at Plattsburg, has sent an express to Hampton, to acquaint him of the landing of the English at Chazy. General Parker’s lacy, with many others, have come over to this place.”

Sackett’s Harbour, Nov. 5, 1813.

“I have procured for you, and enclose you a copy of a letter from general Brown to the colonel commanding at this post. Gen. Wilkinson left Grenadier’s Island on the 3d, with the last division of the army, accompanied with commodore Chauncey and his fleet. The weather since the 3d has been much more favourable than we have had for the last five weeks. It is understood here that the British have been concentrating at Prescott, with a view to make all the resistance possible. Eight Canadians deserted to this place two days ago. The militia, since the capture of Proctor’s army, are very unwilling to do duty. Those who refuse even though born within the United States, are treated with great cruelty. They deny our right to employ British subjects in our army or navy, even with their own approbation, yet they force American citizens to fight their battles, both by sea and land, whether they will or not.”

(COPY.)

Head Quarters, French creek,
2d Nov. 1813.

SIR—We were attacked last evening by the enemy. He showed two brigs and two schooners, with some gun and other boats. He was repulsed. This morning the attack was renewed with the same success. The enemy did not succeed in landing any where in the neighbourhood of our position that I have yet learned. We have lost, say ten men, in killed and wounded. The enemy must have suffered very considerably, as we saw many bullets take effect.

He is now making the best of his way into Kingston channel. Our boats have sustained no injury whatever.

By order of general Brown.

L. AUSTIN, Aid-de-camp.

Colonel RICHARD DENNIS,

Commanding at Sackett’s Harbour.

—
GENEVA, Nov. 3.

The hero of Erie, the gallant com. Perry, arrived at this village on Sunday afternoon on horseback, unattended by any person.

He was greeted on his arrival by a national salute from a four pounder of captain Rees’ artillery company. On Monday morning he proceeded on his way to Newport (R. I.) the residence of his family, where he will spend the winter. Com. Perry informs that the Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed at the capture of Proctor’s army; that he went to see him on the field of battle after he was dead, in company with a British officer, and that the identity of his person was put beyond all question.

—
Albany, November, 9.

The army under general Wilkinson, reinforced by the detachments under the command of colonels Randolph and Coles, began their movement from Grenadier Island, down the St. Lawrence, on the 31st of October. On the evening of that day, general Brown’s brigade, which forms the advance of the army, arrived at the mouth of French Creek, opposite that of Gannanoqui river. This point leaves it in doubt whether Kingston or Montreal be the object of the expedition. Our opinion, however, is that the latter is the mark, and that yesterday, or today, generals Wilkinson and Hampton effected their junction before that city. The public will remember, that on the 12th of November, 1775, Montgomery took possession of Montreal. This is the best answer to those who believe, that the lateness of the season forbids the hope of a successful prosecution of the campaign in a latitude so far to the north.

We have seen a publication of the British adjt. general Baines, giving a most pompous account of a late affair between sir George Prevost and general Hampton, on Tuesday the 21st October. General Hampton’s movements were from the beginning intended to draw the knight to the source of the Chateauguey river.

General Harrison has arrived at Fort George, with from 1500 to 2000 men; and will probably soon move down the lake, as the whole of the enemy’s force have retreated to Kingston.

The corps which lately left Fort George under colonel Scott, of 850 men, has arrived at Sackett’s Harbour. The colonel has proceeded to join general Wilkinson.

The secretary of war and his excellency governor Tompkins, have arrived here from Sackett’s Harbour.

—
Notwithstanding the different rumours at Albany and Boston, respecting the *northern army*, we believe the following to be a

brief account of all that had taken place. The advanced guard or light corps of Hampton's army, consisting of 800 men, commanded by gen. Izard, fell in with three small British posts, and marched into the rear to cut them off. Here they were suddenly attacked by the whole British force, of 3000 men; but sustained their ground until reinforced by gen. Hampton, when the ene- were charged and repulsed. The posts were destroyed, and our army returned to its former position. The loss on our part is believed to be about 32 killed and a few wounded, and no prisoners were taken on their side. The next steam boat will probably bring us particulars. *Columbian.*

The Boxer, British brig, having been adjudged by the president of the United States to the officers and crew of the Enterprize, as being a vessel of superior force, is advertised for sale at Portland, on Thursday next, for the benefit of the gallant captors. Thus are the "wooden walls of Old England" placed under the hammer. *ib.*

The rumors in England as to our envoys in Russia, were very contradictory; but it is believed they remained at St. Petersburg. It was thought the British were willing to negotiate directly, but not through a third power. *Bost. Pal.*

New London, Nov. 5.

The United States brigs Enterprize and Rattlesnake, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday, about 1, P. M. (having three gunboats in co.) for the purpose of ascertaining the character of two British brigs of war, which were off. They approached the enemy to within about three miles, and then returned, The British brigs being found heavy vessels. [We know they were the Fantome and Epervier, rating 18 guns each, French built sloop of war, and very large for vessels of that rate.] The enemy, on Wednesday forenoon, fired at a number of coasters, five being pursued by them, attempted to get into York, but only three succeeded, the other two, a schooner and sloop, being captured. They were all bound up. One of the brigs was off York same evening, with a sloop alongside.

Norwich (Conn.) Nov. 3.

On Saturday the Macedonian, 38, captain Jones, and Hornet, captain Biddle, unmoored and proceeded to New-London where

they anchored about one o'clock. On Sunday morning they came up the river again, and moored near their former station. The enemy's squadron off remains as usual.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

Letter from Point Look-Out.

Monday, 11 A. M. Nov 1, 1813.

SIR—I have the honour to enclose you herewith, a transcript of my journal, from 25th to 31st October, both dates inclusive, 1813.

You will perceive, sir, a seventy-four, a brig mounting 18 guns, and a small sloop, took possession of St. George's Island on Friday last. About half of col. Fenwick's stock that was on the island has unfortunately fallen into the hands of the enemy. There are two or three wells on the island, which produce excellent water, and as there is no preventative to keep the enemy from committing any depredations he may think proper in the adjacent neighbourhood, I think it highly probable he will take up his quarters for the winter.

Mr. James Fee and his son belonging to the neighbourhood of St. Mary's are taken prisoners,

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS SWANN.

To the Post-Master General.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.

From Mobile we learn, that gen. Flournoy was about to take the field at the head of about 1800 men, consisting of the 3d, and part of the 7th regiment United States' volunteers, a detachment of cavalry from Natches, and the local militia.

Two Choctau chiefs had visited general Flournoy, and offered their services against the Creeks—the general accepted their offer, and they returned home to prepare their young men for the war.

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THE
AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

No. 9.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 20, 1813.

VOL. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

THE arrivals from Europe supply us with but little matter for the summary of this week. The English papers announce the receipt at St. James's of letters from Lord Cathcart and Mr. Thornton—the first dated the 7th Sept. at Toplitz, in Bohemia—the latter dated the 10th, from Juterboch; also a mail from Gottenburg, with Swedish papers up to the 20th; Berlin to the 13th; and the Crown Prince's twelfth bulletin, giving a minute detail of the military operations of the northern army.

Though by the arrivals from Gottenburg no event of magnitude was added to the former intelligence, matter of high interest, in explanation of those already known, appeared in the intelligence, and helps to develop the able designs of the great captains on both sides. Our readers will recollect that Napoleon had, for the second time, quitted Dresden, in order to hasten to the assistance of Macdonald, who in Silesia was undergoing a series of defeats from Blucher; and that as soon as he did so, the allied army, which had been beaten back from Dresden into Bohemia, again advanced against Dresden. Whether because it was his preconcerted plan, or that his own sagacity enabled him to foresee it, Bernadotte was prepared to cross the Elbe, after having defeated Oudinot. From the execution of this design, however, he was prevented by the movements of N y, which led to the bloody battle of Donnwitz. The effects of which battle will be now more perfectly understood, when it is known, that had Ney been victorious in that engagement, he was to have covered his emperor's left flank, and detached a part of his force to assist him in the expected total annihilation of the allied army under general Blucher, with such celerity as to accomplish the business before Blucher could receive support from Benningsen, who with 80,000 men was known to be advancing from Poland. In expectation of the success of Ney, the emperor was [see p. 83], after beating back Blucher across the Niesse and the Quiesse, waiting at Gorlitz, when the movement of the allied army back again from Bohemia

defeated the whole project, by compelling his majesty to return to Dresden.

Ney being defeated, the allies under the command of Dahme pursued the French to Torgau, where, at the *t te du pont*, a vast number of prisoners were taken; but the French, in order to prevent the allied troops from crossing the Elster, had broken down the bridges.—Another part of the defeated army, being cut off from Wittenburgh, endeavoured to reach Dresden by Muhlburgh on the right of the Elbe; this also was closely and vigorously pursued.

The obstacles to the crown prince crossing the Elbe being thus materially diminished, he lost no time in making the necessary dispositions for that purpose; and had advanced before Sustensberg, Ruhland, and Elsterwerre, upon the Elster—and sent some detachments to the vicinity of Grossen Hayn, Bautzen, and Hoyerwerder, for the purpose of establishing a communication with general Blucher, so that the two armies might be considered as acting in conjunction, in the front and on the left flank of the French force at Dresden.

On the other hand, general Blucher, who had, after the defeat and pursuit of Macdonald, been obliged, by the approach of Napoleon, to retreat over the Niesse and Quiesse, had again advanced, harassing the enemy in their retreat, while a corps of fifty thousand Austrians, under prince Swartzenberg, had, in order to relieve Blucher from the menaced operations of the French emperor, moved upon Zittau, and was expected to be in communication with him on the thirteenth—and general Benningsen, with his army of reserve of 80,000 Russians, had crossed the Oder, and been so close to Blucher, that his advanced guard was at Katzbach. On his leaving Poland, he issued an order of the day to his army, which will be found in this number (p. 134.)

Thus circumstanced, nothing was left to the emperor Napoleon, but immediately to retreat, if it were possible, or to court his old friend Fortune once more in a general battle. Remaining in Dresden, it will appear clearly to any one who looks into a map, he will be encompassed on every side, and all possibility of his retreat cut off.—

This latter conjecture is encouraged by private advices received in London on the 25th. September, which state, that he had ordered Macdonald to fall back upon Dresden, and Augereau to bring up the army of reserve.

Upon the whole, we see the strongest reasons for believing the report lately current, that there has been once more severe fighting about Dresden—but with what success on either side, we are yet to be informed. It cannot, however, be many days till the whole will be developed to us.

DOMESTIC.

Of the affair between the armies of general Hampton and the British, which took place on the Chateaugaye, on the 24th of last month, no official, and therefore no authentic or circumstantial account has reached us: enough, however, is known, to satisfy the public that the general had accomplished his object, so far as that movement was projected—that the enemy were routed in general, perhaps in every attack; and that, on our side, the loss was not very material. Some accounts confidently set it down at thirty-three killed, wounded, and missing, while the British estimated their loss at twenty-one; an estimate, which, from other concurrent circumstances, there was every reason to disbelieve.

Of the circumstances which have transpired on this occasion, we select those which to us appear most probable, but will by no means take upon us to vouch for the certainty of any, till we receive them from the proper authorities. Taking those which bear the strongest features of likelihood and correctness, we are inclined to believe that brigadier-general Izard, with a detachment consisting of about two hundred and fifty men, advanced from general Hampton's army, and attacked the advance of the enemy's forces, consisting of British and Indians, posted under cover of a thick wood, and fortified with an abbatiss; that after a fire which was for some time kept up on both sides with considerable spirit, that of the British was silenced, when our troops made a vigorous charge, which threw the enemy into such confusion, that they fled precipitately in all directions, leaving the abbatiss in possession of our troops. After the dispersion of the enemy, their Indians considerably annoyed our troops from behind the trees, but were in the end driven from their skulking coverts.

Meantime general Wilkinson began to drop down the river from Grenadier Island, and passing the British fort at Prescott on the 6th, without greater loss than two privates killed and three wounded, got to Hambleton on the 8th, where the cavalry crossed over without meeting the least opposition from the Canadians, who retired from the water side, without indicating the slightest disposition to molest or resist their progress.

On this, general Hampton, who, after having dispersed the enemy as above, and destroyed their intrenchments, had marched his army back to Four Corners again, moved forward to the St. Lawrence, evidently for the purpose of forming a junction with general Wilkinson. At Chazy, it is said, he was joined by all the effective men from Burlington, Plattsburgh, &c., and entered Canada from Champlain, with a view, as was conjectured, to penetrate by the woods of Lacade, through which arrangements had been made for cutting a road. The published statement from which we derive this, goes so far as to account (on what grounds we know not) for this proceeding, and says that the general was influenced to the taking of the route through the woods of Lacade, by two motives—one, that the enemy would be less prepared to oppose him in that way—the other, that the country on the Chateaugaye having been laid waste by the enemy, and the forage of every kind being destroyed, presented difficulties much greater than the other.

In addition to these forces of Hampton and Wilkinson united, three thousand men more were expected to join, as an express had arrived at Sacket's Harbour, with information that general Harrison, with that number, had got down lake Erie in the fleet, as far as fort George, and was urging his way with all practicable despatch to the head-quarters of our armies in Canada.

Thus, we have at least the satisfaction to perceive that a plan for the campaign has been digested, and that it is such a plan, as leaves no room to doubt that our armies are now under the command of able captains.

Montreal is said to be the object of direct attack, while Kingston is passed by—if it be so, we have no doubt that the generals have good grounds for that decision. Yet, when we consider that the taking of Kingston would not only be more easy, but include the taking of the enemy's fleet, and obstruct their progress in build-

ing ships, we cannot but suspect that they have a side glance at the latter.

From lake Champlain, the latest intelligence informs us that the enemy had augmented his number of row-gallies to twelve; some of which carry a thirty-two pound carronade, and a long twenty-four pounder, which makes his fleet superior to commodore Macdonough's, and, as the latter (it comes from Plattsburgh) says, keeps the people there in a continual alarm for fear of our fleet being taken, in which case the British would have the command of the lake. The account further states, that the enemy had five row-gallies in a large building, round which they kept guards night and day, to prevent information of it reaching us, so that we might build faster than they:—and it adds, that the British had an army at Odletown of two thousand men, to come out along with his flotilla.

Respecting the situation and movements of our northern armies, this information, such as it is, is all that we can skim from the flood of motley correspondence, that pours down with each succeeding mail from the frontiers.

OCEAN CHIVALRY.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will not deem it impertinent in me to solicit the attention of your readers to a subject intimately connected, as I conceive, to the rising grandeur of our country. What I particularly wish to enforce is an observance, on our part, of that generous and high-minded heroism which makes us more respected abroad either as friends or as enemies. I will denominate it, for want of a better term, an *ocean chivalry*. Now I certainly should feel my pride as an American hurt, if the British government should demand the remains of captain Blythe, who fell in the contest between the Boxer and the Enterprize. He reposes now by the side of our lamented Burrows, and these two gallant men will await the day of resurrection together. A tribute of respect and reverence shewn by an enemy is the strongest of all testimonies in favour of the character they venerate. It is to a certain extent a *reluctant respect*. The enemy are interested, and deeply interested in disparaging our intrepidity upon the ocean. Whatever testimonials of respect they produce cannot be flattery—their bias is all the other way. When, therefore, these men pay such tributes, they are compelled to conquer first

impressions, and to surrender that tribute which inexorable justice awards. Our gallant heroes then lie in a foreign country, and their monuments are standing mementos of the bravery and intrepidity of the nation with whom they have contended. We look through a partial medium, and survey their merits—the medium of all our private and national jealousies. Our enemies have no feelings of this kind to struggle with, and nothing but downright and decided magnanimity can extort approbation from them. In the recent victory over the *Argus*, the Englishman who visits the grave of Allen, will learn, that there is another nation whose naval valour, while hostility was raging, they were themselves compelled to applaud. His mangled corpse is an evidence of the bravery with which he fought, and the plaudits of his admiring foes must—I repeat the expression, they must be founded in justice. I confess that these feelings do, to a certain extent, outrage our private sympathies. It is, however, both partial and unmanly to consider the question on one side only. If we should demand the body of the lamented Allen—they may demand the body of Blythe, and thus the repose of the grave may be vexed by the officious importunity of their friends. I do not at all object to the raising of proud, magnificent, and stately monuments. The bravery of these men demands such testimonials from their countrymen. But this I take to be widely different from disenterring a mangled, bloody, and mouldering corpse from the calm sanctity of the grave, when it becomes as much an object of abhorrence as it was before of affection and endearment. Who would wish now to see the body of Allen? None of those who knew him while alive. The same observation applies to Blythe. Since then the severe destiny of these gallant men has caused their graves to be dug in a foreign and hostile land, let us disdain to assume the officious character of those who violate the slumbers, and disturb the silence of a bleeding corpse. Every humane and delicate feeling revolts against such ideas. The poet Cowper expresses his abhorrence of this custom, in language peculiarly forcible, on the disentertainment of Milton:

*“ Ill fare the hands that heav'd the stones
Where Milton's ashes lay;
That trembled not to grasp his bones,
And steal his dust away.
Oh, ill requited bard, neglect
Thy living worth repaid;
And blind idolatrous respect
As much affronts thee dead.”*

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN SPAIN AND SWEDEN.

In the name of the most holy and indivisible Trinity.—His majesty, DON FERDINAND VII. king of Spain and of the Indies, and his majesty the king of Sweden, being equally animated with the desire of establishing and strengthening the ancient relations of amity which have existed between their monarchies, appointed for this purpose, to wit: his Catholic majesty, and in his name and authority the regency of Spain, residing in Cadiz, DON PANTALEON MORENO and DAOIZ, colonel in the armies of his Catholic majesty, and chevalier of the military order of St. James de Compostela; and his majesty the king of Sweden, Monsieur LAURENT, count of Engestrom, one of the grandees of the kingdom of Sweden, minister of state and foreign affairs, chancellor of the university of Lund, chevalier commandeur of the orders of the king, chevalier of the royal order of Charles VIII., *grand eagle of the legion of honour of France*; and Monsieur GUSTAVUS, baron of Wetterstadt, chancellor of the court, commander of the polar star, one of the eighteen members of the Swedish academy; who, after having exchanged their full powers, and found them in good and due order, agreed to the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall exist peace and amity between his majesty the king of Spain and of the Indies, and his majesty the king of Sweden, their heirs and successors, and between their monarchies.

II.—The two high contracting parties, in virtue of the peace and amity established by the preceding article, agreed ulteriorly to every thing that can have any relation to their reciprocal interests.

III.—His majesty the king of Sweden acknowledges as legitimate, the general and extraordinary cortes, assembled in Cadiz, as also the constitution which they have decreed and sanctioned.

IV.—The relations of commerce shall be re-established from this moment, and shall be mutually favoured. The two high contracting parties shall take the most effectual methods on this point.

V.—The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the period of three months, to be reckoned from the day of the signature thereof, or before, if it be possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty, and have affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at Stockholm, the 19th of March, of the year of Grace, 1813.

(L. s.) PANTALEON MORENO and DAOIZ.
(L. s.) The COUNT DE ENGESTROM.
(L. s.) G. BARON DE WETTERSTADT.

DECLARATION OF DENMARK AGAINST SWEDEN.

Copenhagen, Sept. 2.

The Copenhagen official Gazette contains the Danish declaration of war against Sweden, dated to-day, September 2. It states in substance as follows:—

“After the peace concluded at Joen Koeeping, between Denmark and Sweden, the king of Denmark constantly applied himself to maintain the good intelligence re-established between the two powers. However, since that epoch, the Swedish coast near the Cattegat has not ceased serving as a station for the enemy’s cruisers, notwithstanding the engagements entered into, in the same treaty, to protect Danish vessels on her coasts. The subsequent state of war between Sweden and England, would, it is true, cause some change in this order of things; but peace being afterwards established between the two governments, it was no longer upon the coast near the Cattegat, but upon all the Swedish coast, that Danish navigation has been interrupted. It was stipulated in the treaty of Joen Koeeping, that the sequestration should be taken off Danish property in Sweden; and, nevertheless, this claim has not been executed on the part of the Swedish government, under the most frivolous pretexts.

“At the beginning of last year a treaty of alliance was concluded between the courts of Stockholm and St. Petersburg, and again confirmed at Abo. Russia then promised her assistance for the execution of the plan, already conceived by Sweden, for taking possession of Norway. With the same view, an alliance was concluded between Sweden and Great Britain.—Since this epoch, Sweden, no longer keeping any appearance with Denmark, took measures manifestly hostile; she employed treachery and perfidy to turn the Norwegian subjects from the obedience they owed to their legitimate sovereign. Norway was inundated with seditious proclamations.

“At the same time a considerable number of Danish vessels, laden with grain for provisioning Norway, either by government or different individuals, were held in Swedish ports, where they sought an asylum, either against tempests, or the enemy’s cruisers. All complaints against the measures, the consequences of which were so fatal to the inhabitants of Norway, were without effect. It was only answered, that the exportation was forbidden in Sweden; a prohibition which evidently could not extend to Danish vessels going to re-victual Norway. It was thus it was endeavoured to compel by famine the Norwegians to become Swedes.

“The Swedish government, relying upon the assistance of powerful allies, openly demanded the cession of Norway, and proposed other countries to Denmark as an indemnity. It was clear to all the world, that such a proposition was not admissible. Denmark rejected it.

"The Swedish government redoubled its hostile measures; it prevented all communication, by interrupting the course of the posts between Sweden and Norway; it did more—it forbade Swedish ships to pay the duties of the sound, a right ensured to Denmark by posterior treaties, and especially confirmed by the last treaty of Joen Koeping. Even the ships of war prevented the vessels of other nations from paying this duty at Elsineur. A Swedish marine officer declared, by writing, to the royal governor of the Isle of Bornholm, that he had received orders to take all vessels bearing the Danish flag, and intercept all communication between Christiansoe and Bornholm. This order was in effect soon after carried into execution. An officer belonging to the Danish marine, proceeding from Bornholm to Copenhagen, was arrested by a Swedish brig, and carried to Ystadt.

"It is with regret, the Danish government feels itself forced to take up arms to revenge such insults, and revenge its subjects. Orders have, in consequence, been given to the commanders of the forces by sea and land.

"Every thing justifies this resolution. Government has but too long suffered the provocations and aggressions of a power, whose hostile projects and perfidious views, are now notorious to all Europe. The king places his entire confidence in the fidelity of his people, and particularly in his brave Norwegians."

In consequence of the war which has just broken out between Denmark and Sweden, his Danish majesty now orders all Swedes taken on board any vessel, to be treated as prisoners of war.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from rear admiral Moore to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated on board his majesty's ship Virgo, off Rostock, the 2d instant.

Having reason to think that rear admiral Hope may by this time have left Gottenburgh for England, I address this direct to you, and have the honour to inform you, that on the 28th ult. general Vagesack marched out of Rostock at day-light, and drove back the enemy's advanced guard, which was within eight or nine miles of Rostock; and having received reinforcements from the prince royal of Sweden, after the victory of Gross Buren, he has been able to follow them up, and force them to evacuate Wismar. I have had a despatch from count Walmoden, dated Wodlin, the 28th ult. informing me, that in consequence of the victories of the prince royal of Sweden, he had been able to resume his operations against Davoust, who was still at Schwerin.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, September 25, 1813.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has this day been received from major Macdonald.

Kaliski, Dantzig Bay, September 7, 1813.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that on the morning of the 25th ultimo, the Russian and French outposts having a trifling affair at the village of Langefuhr, towards evening the enemy came out in force, attacked and cannonaded the whole line. The advanced posts were at first driven in, but, being reinforced, soon recovered their ground. In this affair the enemy's loss may be estimated at 400—that of the allies at 300 men.

It being deemed necessary to obtain possession of the village of Langefuhr, situated on the high road from Dantzig to Berlin, about a mile from Dantzig, and a thousand yards from the fort called the Hagelsberg, on the 2d instant, at 5 P. M. the allied troops moved in three columns to the attack. The right, consisting of two regiments of infantry, and a body of cossacks, were to obtain possession of a hill opposite to and commanding the village, while the centre, consisting of infantry, supported by cavalry, attacked the village; and the left, also composed of infantry and cavalry, were to advance through a plain to the left of the village, to drive the enemy from a mill, in which he was entrenched.

I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that the different attacks were made in a most gallant style, the enemy being completely surprised and driven from the whole of these posts. The enemy's loss, on this occasion, amounts to 1000; 7 officers, and 250 men of which were made prisoners. That of the allies, in all, 300 men killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. MACDONALD,
Major royal horse artillery.

Head-quarters, Schwerin, Sept. 4, 1813.

The prince royal of Sweden, having countermanded the order which he gave me to join him, charged me with the defence of Mecklenburgh. In consequence of which, after having allowed my troops time to concentrate, I marched the day before yesterday on Crivitz, and the neighbourhood, in order that I might effect a junction with the Swedish force which covered Rostock, which was under the command of general Vagesack. It was my intention by thus gaining one or two marches upon the enemy, and masking my movement by the advanced guard of general Tettenborn, whom I left before Schwerin, and who had kept the enemy in continual alarm, to fall with a superiority on general Loison, who was detached from marshal Davoust, at Wismar. On my march I received the information, that the enemy (whose force consisted of 18,000 French, 12,000 Danes, and 100 pieces of cannon) had, notwithstanding his confirmed superiority, suddenly retired from Schwerin during the night of the 2d instant; by forced marches he reached Ratzeburg and Lubeck, and, judging from the intelligence which I have received from all quarters, I can have no doubt that his intention is to join the grand French army, and move

either against the right of the prince royal of Sweden, or upon the rear of the grand army of the allies on the left bank of the Elbe. I am confirmed in this opinion by the separation of the Danish and French troops, the latter of which have moved upon Ratzeburg, and the former upon Lubeck; under this impression I shall pass the Elbe as soon as the enemy shall have passed the Steignitz, and I shall be certain of his intentions. The news which I have just received from the head quarters of the prince royal of Sweden, confirm me in the idea, that marshal Davoust is marching to the assistance of the grand French army.

The position which the troops under my orders have occupied, has not only prevented the enemy from effecting the conquest of Mecklenburg, but has rendered it impossible for him to attack us; and, far from having obtained the least advantage, he has been daily harassed and engaged on all sides with our light troops, and has suffered a loss of several hundred prisoners. On his retreat to Schonberg and Ritzeburg, we have have taken more than 500.

I hope by passing the Elbe at Domitz, either to arrest the march of marshal Davoust, or to find an opportunity of attacking him with advantage.

WALMODEN.

—
WARSAW, August 28.

His Excellency Gen. Baron Bennigsen, commander in chief of the Russian army, denominated the army of Poland, has issued an order of the day to the said army, to the following effect:—

Soldiers of the Army of Poland!—The armistice is at an end, and you are again to march against the enemy. New laurels call you to the field of honour on a foreign soil, and Europe again impatiently expects your most powerful exertions, that she may then with justice call you the creators of the world's repose. This wished-for epoch is not far distant; and GOD, the Protector of the Russian arms, evidently supports the champions of the good cause, and gives the insistent and untameable enemy a prize to the vengeance of their swords. The French army now consists only of the remains of the remnant that fled, and which, as witness of the destruction of the innumerable heaps of those killed in Russia, could only serve to carry terror into their own homes, and to inform France how detrimental for her was the war against the Russians in their own country, and how contrary to her interest.

Powers that were in alliance with our enemy discovered how vastly detrimental that alliance was to them, and have accordingly forsaken it. Even Austria now combats in conjunction with us. Another victory, and the baleful influence of this proud and haughty foe will be annihilated.

You, old warriors! Your courage, so often tried—your attachment to religion, the love for our monarch, and our native country, so often sealed with your blood, leave me no occasion to exhort you to new exertions; and I have no doubt but that every step you take will lead forward to glory. Never will you forget what you owe to your country, and what it has a right to expect

from you. And you, young warriors! called upon from the bosom of your happy native country, to follow the same course, prove, by your actions, that you are worthy the name of Russians.

The first lesson of beating the enemy was learnt by you the last year in your own homes, and at the side of all that was dear to you: before you were acquainted with what it is to be a soldier, you already performed his duties; and, placed in the ranks of the defenders of our country, your blood flowed in streams. I rejoice in the army which I have the honor to command, to find warriors who fought under my command in the last war against France, which will for ever be memorable in the annals of the wars of Russia, and which then put our country in security against the inroads of the enemy.

The happiness which falls to my lot of being still amongst you, assures me of fresh victories. The world has learnt what the Russian can perform on his native soils; but may it again learn how unanimously he acts with his allies, and with what enthusiasm he endeavors, before any thing else, to deserve the name of a true warrior.

(Signed)

The General and Commander in Chief of the Army of Poland,

Baron BENNIGSEN.

GOV. CHITTENDEN'S SPEECH.

On Saturday, October 23, at 12 o'clock, his excellency Martin Chittenden met the two branches of the Legislature of Vermont, in the Representatives' room, and after having taken the necessary oaths of office, delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

We meet under prospects not the most flattering—our political horizon appears encircled with clouds somewhat portentous—at a period peculiarly interesting, as it respects our national and state affairs, and most eventful in the history of the world—a crisis demanding the united wisdom, prudence, and firmness of the whole community. Under these views and prospects, and with a due sense of my own inexperience and imperfections, it is with extreme diffidence, that I enter upon the duties assigned me by the constituted authorities of a moral and enlightened people:—but I cheerfully do it, relying on that candour and indulgence, which I have heretofore so often experienced. The national constitution having wisely placed our foreign relations in the hands and under the controul of the general government, our attention will principally be directed to the local concerns of the state. To provide for the protection, and promote the greatest possible prosperity and happiness, of every class of citizens, being the legitimate object of all wise and free governments, will necessarily claim your attention. The peculiar situation under which I am called to enter upon the duties of chief magistrate, must afford an apology for not laying before you, at this time, so particular a view of the affairs of state, as might, otherwise, be desirable.—But I have the

satisfaction of believing, that the wisdom and intelligence of the Legislature, composed of men elected from every portion of the state, intimately acquainted with the feelings and necessities of their constituents, will furnish all the information necessary to promote the public interest. The preservation of all free governments, principally depending on the virtue and intelligence of the great body of the people, forcibly recommends the propriety of selecting for office, men distinguished for virtue and talents; such as will enforce their precept by moral and virtuous examples, disregarding those local or party views, which stimulate one part of the community to trample on the rights of the other, and to sport with the feelings and happiness of their fellow men. In just retribution, however, for this perversion of reason, this violation of duty, it will generally be found, that this spirit is not less destructive to the happiness of the aggressor, than of the aggrieved.

The importance of the subject of the militia will not fail to claim your deliberate consideration. I have always considered this force peculiarly adapted and exclusively assigned for the service and protection of the respective states—excepting in cases provided for by the national constitution; (viz.) *to execute the laws of the union—suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.*—It never could have been contemplated by the wise framers of our excellent constitution, who it appears in the most cautious manner guarded the sovereignty of the respective states, or by the states which adopted it, that the whole body of the militia were, by any kind of magic, at once to be transformed into a regular army, for the purpose of foreign conquest. And it is deeply to be regretted, that a construction should have been given to the constitution so peculiarly burdensome and oppressive to that important class of our fellow-citizens.

The known spirit and patriotism of the militia forbid the supposition, that they will not cheerfully perform their duty, when it shall be clearly defined, and their rights permanently secured; and nothing is now wanting, but proper regulations and suitable encouragement to render them an efficient force for all the purposes contemplated by the national and state constitutions. But a recurrence to our present militia system, will evince the propriety of many alterations and amendments. The propriety, likewise, of making improvements in our present code of laws may be apparent: but that subject being under the consideration of the honourable *council of censors*, I would suggest the propriety of waiting the result of their deliberations.

The state of our financial concerns will be derived from the treasury department; and the known integrity and ability, with which the duties of that office have been performed, leave no room to doubt its correctness. And it is to be hoped, that no additional burdens will be necessary to meet the current expenses of the present year.—A consideration of the

embarrassed situation of our commerce, the great source of national and individual income, in times of prosperity, and the heavy burdens soon to be imposed in the form of *direct and internal taxes*, cannot fail to enforce a strict attendance to the principles of economy, both public and private.

The national constitution very justly enjoins due obedience to all the laws and regulations which are made in conformity to it; but the same charter of our political rights insures us the *freedom of speech*—a right never to be resigned, while a single vestige of civil liberty remains. It, therefore, is our unquestionable right, and, at periods like the present, it may be considered our duty, not only to reflect on the state of our public affairs, but with a manly and temperate frankness, becoming freemen, to express our sentiments respecting them, and in the exercise of all fair and constitutional means, endeavour to produce such a state of things, as will promote a just, secure, and honourable peace, and avert the evils which we feel, and the much greater, which we have reason to expect.

Being involved in a war with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, and exposed to the coils and intrigues of another still more dangerous—a war which would require the united wisdom and energy of the nation to sustain, declared under circumstances, which forcibly induced a great proportion of the people to consider it at least doubtful as to its necessity, expedience, and justice; and its continuance has become still more so, since the removal of the orders in council, the principal alleged cause of it. The subject of *impressment* never having been considered a sufficient cause of war by either of the preceding administrations, and having been once adjusted by, two of the present cabinet. Messrs. *Monroe* and *Pinckney*, ministers on our part, in such a manner, as was by them stated to be both safe and honourable to our country, it would seem, could not now be considered an insuperable obstacle to a fair and honourable peace, or any adequate cause for a protracted, expensive, and destructive war. The *conquest of Canada*, of which so much has been said, if desirable under any circumstances, must be considered a poor compensation for the sacrifices, which are and must necessarily be made. Notwithstanding, the multiplied embarrassments and afflictive judgments, with which we are visited, still, as a people, our situation is enviable, compared with that of many other portions of our fellow men, who are groaning under the iron hand of despotism and oppression; and we have the highest reason to express, with grateful hearts, our thankfulness and dependence on an indulgent Providence, for the bounties of the present season, and other innumerable unmerited blessings we still enjoy.

Should the documents of the office furnish matter for your consideration, it will be made the subject of a future communication. In the prosecution of the important business of the session, you may be assured, that every mea-

sure, calculated to promote the security, prosperity, and happiness of our constituents, shall meet with my cordial co-operation and support. I am sensible that, in times of party heat and general commotion, passion too often usurps the place of reason, which seldom fails to lead to an improper result. But with a firm reliance on the assistance of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, I trust we shall never disgrace those duties, which are enjoined by the national and state constitutions, and which, if steadily pursued, will not fail to result in the promotion of the public good.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, Oct. 27.

The two houses of the general court having formed a quorum, a committee was appointed to wait on his excellency the governor, and inform him they were ready to receive any communication he might please to make. At 12 o'clock, his excellency, attended by the honourable council, met the two branches of the legislature in the hall of representatives, and delivered the following

SPEECH :—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

Having, by and with the advice of the council, requested your attendance in general court, before the time to which you were adjourned, it is my duty to state causes which made this request necessary. To make statements to the legislature, respecting improper conduct of individual persons, is an unpleasant task, but in the present case unavoidable.

In conformity to the act of the legislature passed on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1815, establishing a supreme court of judicature, and circuit courts of common pleas, one of the justices of the supreme judicial court opened the court at Dover, in and for the county of Strafford, at the time by law appointed for that purpose; on the same day, Richard Evans, esq. and Clifton Claggett, esq., two persons who were formerly justices of the superior court of judicature, pretended to open a court in a formal manner, having a person of their own appointment, whom they called clerk of the court, and proceeded to make speeches and to do other acts in open defiance of the law aforesaid.

At the time by law appointed, the supreme judicial court was opened at Exeter, in and for the county of Rockingham, by the chief justice, and one of the associate justices, and the usual oaths were administered to the grand jurors. After this the two persons aforementioned, being present directed the person whom they called their clerk, to administer the oath to the grand jurors; they, the jurors, no otherwise regarding, than with astonishment. Indeed, it must excite astonishment, in the minds of all good men, to see persons, once justices of the superior court, thus, as it were, trifling with the sacredness and solemnity of oaths.

Many other things were there said, and none, to the great interruption of the regular and orderly proceedings of the supreme judicial court.

The sheriff of the county of Rockingham having refused obedience to the chief associate justice of the supreme judicial court, this court were left in the unprecedented situation of having no proper officer, or gaoler, to command for the preservation of order, and the public peace.

Since the proclamation was issued for convening the legislature, it is said, transactions somewhat similar have taken place in the county of Hillsborough. The sheriff of that county, with the two persons aforementioned, having taken possession of the court-house at Amherst, the justices of the supreme judicial court were obliged to seek some other place for holding the court.

It is with deep regret that I have been compelled to speak publicly of such transactions—hope I may be excused from being more particular, more especially, as there are many members of the legislature, who saw and heard, and can give full information respecting these unexampled proceedings.

Whatever woful work party-spirit may make in other respects, it was hoped that in a government constituted like our own, there would not have been an attempt to organize opposition to law. If one set of men can, with impunity, thus proceed in the violation of one law, another set of men may attempt to organize opposition to any other law, which they imagine injurious to their personal interests.—Surely, if at any time any thing is wrong, there are, in our free system of government, other remedies than open and public defiance of the law.

The existing state of things requires the candid and serious consideration of the legislature.

I have not received copies of the laws passed at the last session of congress of the United States, but understand that there is a clause in the act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, allowing each state to vary, by an act of its legislature, the respective quotas imposed on its several counties; also a clause allowing each state to pay its quota into the treasury of the United States, and thereon to be entitled to certain deductions. Whether the legislature will think proper to make order on these subjects, is submitted for their consideration.

By a communication made to the legislature, by his excellency governor Plumer, on the second day of June last, it is stated that he had directed a military watch or guard, to be stationed at or near the mouth of Little Harbour. Application has been made for payment; but as the legislature had not made order upon the subject, I have not taken any measures respecting it, and it will require your consideration at this time.

It was, gentlemen, with much regret, that the executive saw the necessity of convening

the legislature at this time.—But it was unavoidable ; and it is hoped, it will not be necessary to have a session of long continuance.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.

State of New Hampshire, Oct. 27, 1813.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

The legislature of this state convened at South-Kingston on Monday, October 25, and the next day formed a quorum, when they *unanimously* elected James B. Mason, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Thomas Burgess, Esquire, Clerk.—His excellency governor Jones communicated the following message—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In compliance with your resolutions of the last session, two pieces of cannon have been selected from those belonging to the state, in the county of Washington, which, it is presumed, will fully answer the purpose intended, with a small expense to prepare them—the care of which, and getting them suitably mounted on travelling carriages, was committed to colonel Thomas Noyes, who will report to you the progress he has made.

With respect to the powder, purchased by the quarter-master general of the state, of which complaints have been made, I presume the report of the brigadier-generals, whose duty it was made, at the last session, to cause it to be inspected, will give you a correct statement of its quality, when you will be able to determine whether an additional quantity shall be purchased or not.

I conceive it unnecessary at this time to go into detail on the subject of our resources, or of our supplies of ordnance, arms, &c. as the general assembly are possessed of the necessary information, and can determine what further steps ought to be taken by them for the security of the state.—While we felicitate ourselves that no invasion has yet been made upon this state, yet from the extent and accessibility of our shores, we shall always, during the war, remain exposed to the apprehension and danger of this calamity ; and as there seems to be no well-grounded hope of a speedy termination of this destructive evil, it becomes our duty to prepare our minds for its continuance. It is also our highest duty to remember, with gratitude, that Divine Goodness, which has hitherto protected us from many of the distresses and sufferings of war, and preserved to us the fruits of our labour, and the invaluable privileges, both civil and religious, which have been transmitted to us from our ancestors.

In the contest in which we are unhappily engaged, in which the United States have already expended so much blood and treasure, and incurred a large accumulation of debt, burthensome to us and to our remote posterity, however we may lament the fatal policy by which this state of things has been produced, it is nevertheless our duty, to submit with patience to the privations and distresses of the times, until, by the operations of our excellent

institutions, a change may be effected in the measures of our present rulers, or such others appointed in their places as shall pursue a system better adapted to promote the true interest of this extensive nation.—A government like that of the United States, formed for the good of the people, is admirably fitted for the true purpose of defence against foreign invasion or domestic tyranny ; but is illy calculated for offensive war and schemes of conquest. The unprepared condition of the nation, at the commencement of this unhappy war, and the subsequent removal by the enemy of one of the principal causes of our hostility, ought to have operated powerfully on the administration, as reasons for suspending further proceedings by an armistice, and for commencing a sincere negotiation for peace ; but from the prevalence of violent counsels, and the effect, as I fear, of national animosity, carefully excited by crafty politicians, we are still exposed to the perils of this unnatural state of things, and to the evils of that desolating scourge, from which, by pursuing contrary maxims of policy, we had been for many years exempted.

If the United States would regain the proud eminence on which they lately stood, they must remember, “that it is righteousness which exalts a nation, and that sin is a reproach to any people ;” they must endeavour to conduct their foreign relations not so much with reference to the views of a party, or to the prejudices or partialities with which foreign nations are viewed, but with a strict regard to TRUTH and FAIR DEALING, and to the rights and prerogatives of other powers.

With a return of peace, we may hope for the return of the blessings by which it is generally accompanied—commerce extended to every shore—agriculture improved, and our moral and religious institutions and privileges strengthened and increased.

In war, our rights and the constitution and union of the United States are ever in danger of violation, and not only are the people exposed to the loss of life and liberty, but a general laxity of morals, and disregard of civil institutions, threaten evils which may be as lasting as they are extensive.—But, under the smiles of a gracious Providence, we may be permitted to hope for a restoration of our national tranquillity, and that the people, remembering the toils, privations, and sufferings, by which our liberties were secured, will adhere to those principles and maxims under which the country has formerly prospered ; and, putting their confidence in the wise and good, may be enabled to support their rights and privileges, and transmit them unimpaired to their posterity.

WILLIAM JONES.

South-Kingstown, October 26, 1813.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

To the Legislature of New-Jersey :

Communicated to the Legislature, November 3, by Mr. Kenney, private Secretary to Governor Pennington.

Gentlemen of the Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Elected by the voluntary unsolicited suffrages of the representatives of a free people, to the office of first magistrate of the state; and after due consideration, having conceived it my duty to take upon myself the execution thereof, not, however, without anxious solicitude lest the powers of my mind should prove unequal to the various, important, and arduous duties assigned to it by our constitution, I apprehend it proper, from time to time, to communicate to the Legislature, not only such information as may be peculiarly in the knowledge of the Executive, but my opinions and observations on such executive duties, as may have relation to the general concerns of the state, or such as are in any manner connected with the legislative department of government.

On first entering upon the important duties of my station, it cannot be supposed that my acquaintance with the executive concerns of the state is such, as to afford any useful information upon its details. Some general observations, however, arising out of the present situation of our country, appear to me proper to be submitted to your consideration.

In the administration of our government, we shall unquestionably find that the internal government and concerns of the state will occupy our principal attention, and deserve our special care; at the same time it is important to keep in mind, that our state is a member of a great federative Republic, in which we have an important stake—that as citizens of our own state we have duties to perform to the Union. The states composing the American republic, anterior to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, were sovereign and independent; by that instrument, which is the last act of the people, a certain portion of that sovereignty was taken from the states and vested in the general government—that which was not so transferred was reserved to the states, and now remains in them. In designating the line between the sovereignty of the Union, and that of the states, it is to be apprehended that real difficulties may arise; and the interest of all calls for a candid and liberal interpretation.—Among the powers vested in the general government, is that of making war and peace, and with it the means of defence and annoyance, and, as a consequence, that of the command and disposal of the military force of the nation; in which, as I apprehend, is included the militia, not by implication or construction, but by clear, unambiguous, and express provisions. It has been matter of surprize to me that this part of the constitution could ever have admitted of a doubt. There can be nothing plainer, than that the people, by the constitution of the United States, have placed at the disposal of the general government the control of the militia, whenever the public exigencies shall require it. The following clause in the constitution, has, however, given rise to a question of vast importance to the United States:—“Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.” It is contended by high authority, that the state governments, or, what is worse, that the executives of the state governments, are the sole and exclusive judges to determine whe-

ther the case exists—from which determination there is no appeal; for if the power of adjudging this question is reserved to the state governments, it is a sovereign independent power, and cannot be controlled.—If this interpretation of the constitution be the true one, the militia, that great bulwark of our national security, is wrested from the general government, and placed under the discretion or caprice of the state executives, who can at any time paralyze and defeat the operations of the general government. An attentive examination of the constitution on the subject of the militia, must unerringly mark out the power of the federal government over them. In the first place, the national defence is committed to that government; according with this, a power is expressly given to organize, (that is, to form into corps) arm, and discipline the militia, to make laws to call them forth into the service of the United States, to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to make laws for governing them when thus called into the service of the United States—and the President of the United States is made commander in chief of the militia thus called out. There is a power, however, reserved to the states, of appointing the officers and training the militia, but this training is to be in conformity to the discipline prescribed by congress. The state executives, backed by a legislative act, cannot change, in a single instance, the discipline prescribed by congress, yet it is contended that they have a power to control the general government in calling forth the militia. It appears to me that this doctrine is fraught with incalculable mischief, and that it carries in its bosom the seeds of national dissolution. The militia forms the great defence of our nation. An exposed sea coast of two thousand miles, with a territorial frontier of double that extent, can never be defended at every point by a regular force—the resources of no country are equal to it. The argument in favour of this construction is, that it is dangerous to trust Congress with powers so important; an argument from the use to the abuse of a power, might have been proper in the convention that framed the constitution, but cannot do away its express provisions or impair a plain rational interpretation; nor is it easy to perceive why more danger is to be apprehended from the general than the state governments. They are both elected by the people, and responsible to them for the abuse of power; and it is certainly fit, that the government whose special duty it is to protect and defend the country, should have the command of its military forces, and experience proves that the general government has no disposition to vex and oppress the militia.

A doctrine of a similar complexion to the foregoing, has made its appearance in modern times; it having recently become a question, whether the militia can be constitutionally marched out of their own state—although it is not denied but that the militia may be called into the service of the United States, if the state executives do not chuse to interpose their authority, yet they must stop at a territorial line separating two states. A probable case, growing out of this doctrine, only wants to be stated to expose its absurdity—suppose the state of Delaware to be suddenly invaded from the sea, by a powerful enemy, and the militia of Pennsylvania and Maryland should

remain at home, or assemble on the confines of their own states, and there wait inglorious spectators of the ruin of their neighbours, themselves the next victims of a system of local policy, as illiberal as it is weak and pernicious. The patriots of the revolution were unacquainted with those refined speculations, in the winter of seventeen hundred and seventy-six and seven, when New-Jersey was overrun by the enemy. The Delaware, with its floating ice, formed no obstacle to the intrepid militia of Pennsylvania—had they hesitated at state-lines, the spirit of their gallant chief would never have animated the classic groves of Princeton, and New-Jersey for a much longer time must have endured the scourge of a cruel and vindictive foe.

For the purposes of national defence, we are but one people; this is as well the letter as the spirit of the constitution.

Do not understand me, gentlemen, as entertaining a disposition to surrender to the general government the smallest portion of our state sovereignty; so far from that, I know its importance, and should the general government, unfortunately for our country, be so lost to the interest and welfare of the Union, and so regardless of justice, as to encroach upon the sovereignty of the state, I pledge myself to be the last man in it, to support the usurpation. Yet while we exact from the government of the Union, an observance of our state rights of sovereignty, let us render to it the legitimate constitutional powers, entrusted to it by the people for the general security.

There is no principle more universally felt and acknowledged, and that applies itself more forcibly to the understanding of every reflecting man, than that the prosperity, safety, and happiness of every portion of the United States, depends on the preservation of the Union. History instructs us, that in all confederative states there is a latent tendency to weaken the power of the head, and to strengthen that of the members. This, probably, arises from the frailty of man, who feels with greater sensibility an immediate gratification, than a remote interest. It does not require the spirit of prophecy to foretell, that the moment the Union is dissolved, America is undone.

The war in which our country is unhappily engaged, has been brought upon us by the injustice of a nation, that knows no law but her own will, and submits to no restraints but those of superior force. A long course of lawless violence committed on the persons and property of our citizens on the high seas, had been remonstrated against, with becoming decorum on the part of our government, until, by a course of diplomatic discussion, the controversy had arrived at a crisis, when it was found we must either abandon the persons and property of our citizens on the high seas, to the violence, insolence, and rapacity of a haughty, imperious, and unjust nation, or assert our rights by arms. Well informed men, possessed of American feelings, saw and acknowledged the injury. It became then a matter of policy, on which, it must be admitted, honest and intelligent men have differed in opinion. But who so proper to determine that question, as the constituted authority of the nation, to whom the power of peace and war is constitutionally committed? The disposition of our government to make a peace upon fair and reasonable terms, cannot be doubted.—Every attempt to that end has been treated

by the enemy with scorn. We have, then, no other alternatives than a vigorous prosecution of the war, or an inglorious peace that would compromise the rights of our country and disgrace the American name. The unexampled success of our arms on the element on which we have been injured, evinces the retributive justice of Divine Wisdom. The success of our land forces, in not only repelling the enemy from our borders, but carrying the war into their own territory, and reducing to submission their savage allies, affords a subject of grateful acknowledgments, to the Great Disposer of events.

It is a subject of consolation and gratitude, that, amid the ravages of war, the citizens of our state have been, in a great measure, exempt from its pangs—that the labour of our husbandmen has been blessed with an abundant harvest, and a ready market—and that our domestic and public manufactories have prospered beyond our most sanguine expectations.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON.

New-Jersey, November, 1813.

The subjoined document was found among general Proctor's papers, taken at the battle of the Tranche; which we have obtained the permission of general Harrison to publish.

Copy of a Letter from Sir George Prevost to Com. Sir James Lucas Yeo.

Head Quarters, Kingston, Sept. 19, 1813.

SIR—The centre division of the Upper Canada army is placed in a situation very critical and, one novel in the system of war, that of investing a force vastly superior in numbers, within a strongly entrenched position. It was adopted and maintained from a confident expectation, that, with the co-operation of the squadron under your command, a combined attack, ere this, could have been effected on the enemy, at Fort George, with every prospect of success. To the local disadvantages of the positions occupied by our army, have unhappily been added disease and desertion, to a degree calling for immediate remedy. You are, therefore, required to proceed with the fleet under your command, with the least possible delay, to the head of the lake, affording sufficient convoy to the small vessels containing those stores and supplies of which the army is in the most pressing want. Upon your arrival near the head quarters of the centre division, you will consult with major general De Rottenburg, who will unite in his person the civil and military command in Upper Canada, upon my withdrawing from the province, upon the eligibility of a combined attack, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from the position of Fort George, by a rapid, forward movement of the army, bringing up in battery, at the same time, the heavy ordnance, mortars, and howitzers now embarked. This attack must be supported by the countenance of your squadron, and the fire of such vessels as are armed with a description of ordnance favourable to it. Should this attempt appear to you to be attended with too great hazard to the squadron, under the possible circumstance of the enemy appearing on the lake, you will in that case distinctly state your sentiments to major general De Rottenburg, who will immediately, upon ascertaining your inability to assist him, take measures for evacuating the position he now occupies. In the execution of which movement, you

will give his army every support and assistance, consistent with the safety of your vessels; and having performed this service, you will pursue such measures as shall appear most probable speedily to insure the acquisition of the naval ascendancy.

You are already acquainted with the decided line of conduct which I wish to be observed on lake Erie by captain Barclay, and you will not fail to impress on that officer the absolute necessity of regaining the naval superiority, and to preserve uninterrupted the intercourse between Amherstburg and Long Point, in order that the supplies and stores in depot at the latter place and at the head of the lake, may be transported in safety to the right division.

The flotilla of transports on Lake Ontario, are to be kept employed, as long as the season will admit, in the conveyance of the provisions and other supplies collected at Kingston, and destined for the right and centre divisions of the army, and they are to receive from your force the necessary protection.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST,
Commander of the forces.

Commodore sir J. L. Yeo.

—
Translation from the original in French.

Head Quarters, Montreal, 27th Oct. 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His excellency the governor general and commander of the forces having transmitted to his majesty's government a letter from major general Dearborn, announcing that the American commissary of prisoners, resident at London, had informed his government that 23 soldiers of the 1st, 6th, and 13th regts. U. S. infantry, taken prisoners, had been sent to England, and were detained in rigorous confinement as British subjects; and that the said major general Dearborn had received instructions from his government to place in close confinement twenty-three British soldiers, to be kept as hostages for the safety and exchange of the aforesaid U. S. soldiers sent to England; and that, in obedience to his said instructions, he had caused twenty-three British soldiers to be closely confined and kept as hostages: And the persons mentioned in the letter of major general Dearborn being soldiers serving in the American army, made prisoners at Queens-town, who declared that they were born British subjects, having been sent in confinement to England to be tried according to law: His excellency the commander of the forces has received orders from his royal highness the prince regent, through the office of the right hon. lord Bathurst, secretary of state, to announce without delay to major general Dearborn, that he had transmitted to his government a copy of that letter, and that in consequence he had received instructions to give explicit notice to major general Dearborn, that his Excellency had been commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to forthwith closely imprison and detain forty-six American officers and non-commissioned officers as hostages for the safety of the twenty-three British soldiers, who have been closely confined by order of the American government. At the same time his Excellency is directed to give notice that he is authorized, in case any of the said British soldiers should

suffer death, under the pretext that the soldiers, now prisoners in England, and whom not only the laws of Great Britain, but of every independent state, placed under the same circumstances, would condemn, have been found guilty, and in consequence been executed, to select from among the American officers and non-commissioned officers, who are prisoners, double the number of British soldiers who shall have been so unjustly put to death, and to immediately execute the said officers and non-commissioned officers.

And his excellency is further authorized to make known to major general Dearborn, that the commanders of the armies and of the fleets of his majesty on the American coast have received orders to prosecute the war with unintermitting rigor against all the towns, cities, or villages, belonging to the United States, and against the inhabitants thereof, if, after the due communication of these presents to Maj. Gen. Dearborn, and the grant of a reasonable time for transmitting them to the American government, that government should unhappily refuse to abandon its design of taking away the lives of any of the soldiers who are at present, or who may hereafter, be kept as hostages, for the causes mentioned in the letter of Major General Dearborn.

His excellency the commander of the forces, in announcing to the troops the orders of his royal highness the Prince Regent, flatters himself that they will be sensible of the paternal solicitude which his royal highness has shown for the protection of the persons and honour of the British soldier, which, in contempt of justice, of humanity, and the law of nations, have been grossly outraged in the persons of twenty-three soldiers now closely confined as hostages for an equal number of traitors, who have been guilty of the infamous and unnatural crime of raising their parricidal arms against the country which gave them birth, and who will be tried according to the equitable laws of their offended country.

The British soldier will view this outrage, which is an abandonment of all principle, and an aggravation of the atrocious insults and cruel barbarities daily and maliciously practised on many of his unhappy comrades, who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as an additional incitement to confirm his resolution never to yield, but with his life, his liberty to an enemy who is a stranger to every principle of honour, of justice, and of the laws of war.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adj. Gen. British North America.

—
Copy of a Letter from Commodore Lewis, to the Secretary of the Navy.

New-York, Nov. 7, 1813.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you of the capture of the American schooner Sparrow, of Baltimore, from New-Orleans, bound to this port, laden with sugar and lead. On the 3d, the enemy's ship Plantagenet chased the said vessel on shore near Long Branch, six miles distant from where the flotilla is stationed, and took possession of her with about one hundred men. A detachment from the flotilla marched against them, attacked them, drove them from on board the vessel, and took possession under the fire of the enemy's ship and barges. In the affair we lost one man; the enemy's loss must have been considerable, as many were

seen to fall. The whole cargo, together with sails, rigging, &c. have been saved, vessel bilged.

I have the honour, &c.

J. LEWIS.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Sawyer, lately commanding at Halifax, is appointed to the Cork station, in the room of admiral Thornborough.

Sailed from Cowes, Aug. 24, the Earl of St. Vincent, with 200 of the 103d regiment, for Quebec, under convoy.

It is one of the peculiar traits in the character of the present naval administration that a *line of battle ship*, with an admiral's flag flying (that of lord Amelius Beauclerk), is now appointed to cruise, in hopes of encountering an American frigate!

London Morn. Chron.

Major Gen. Riall, of the 69th regiment, has been removed from the staff of Great Britain, and appointed to the staff in Canada.

The Scourge Privateer of New-York.

A letter from Lisbon, dated Sept. 30, 1813, says, "A vessel arrived the day before yesterday from Archangel, which spoke the Scourge privateer off the North Cape. She had taken two more prizes, and was left in chase of another, making *eighteen* and probably *nineteen* valuable prizes in about three weeks. Not a vessel from Archangel can escape her. Every thing taken is sure to be saved, as three hours sail will send them in behind a chain of islands, and on the one at the entrance the privateer has erected, or rather repaired and supplied an old battery, strong enough to keep off small cruisers. The Danes take possession of them immediately, and conduct them to Drontheim, so that the crew of the Scourge remains complete, as Danes are hired to man the fortress they have erected. All the eighteen prizes are very valuable. Should the privateer be taken, they will well pay for her, and save 2 or 300,000 dollars."

The following is a copy of a letter from general Harrison to governor Meigs.

Head-quarters, Detroit,

October 11, 1813.

DEAR GOVERNOR,

You will have heard before this reaches you, that I was fortunate enough to overtake general Proctor, and his tawny allies, and to give them a complete drubbing. I have six hundred and one prisoners of the

British regulars, officers included, among which there are two colonels.

Nothing but infatuation could have governed general Proctor's conduct. The day that I landed below Malden he had at his disposal upwards of 3000 Indian warriors: his regular force, reinforced by the militia of the district, would have made his numbers nearly equal to my aggregate; which, on the day of landing, did not exceed 4500. The papers have greatly exaggerated the number of militia from Kentucky: those which embarked with me at Portage did not amount to three thousand rank and file; and several hundred of them were left in the islands.

The Indians were extremely desirous of fighting us at Malden. I enclose you Tecumseh's speech to Proctor: it is at once an evidence of the talents of the former, and the great defect of them in the latter. His inferior officers say that his conduct has been a continued series of blunders. He manifested, indeed, some judgment in the choice of his field of battle, as he was so posted that I could not turn him, and could only oppose a line of equal extent to his. However, the contest was not for a moment doubtful. The greater part of his Indians were *in the air*, (according to the Persian military phraseology,) and his regulars broken and made prisoners by a single charge of mounted infantry. We took upon the ground, or near it, a fine brass field train of artillery. Several of the pieces are the trophies of the revolution, taken at Saratoga and York, and surrendered by general Hull. The number of small arms and military stores taken by us, or destroyed by the enemy, is immense. My force in the action, of all descriptions, was short of 2500.

I am preparing an expedition to Michilimackinac, and another to Long Point, to destroy at the latter a depot of provisions.

I shall send orders to general Gano, by this conveyance. It is probable that the greater part of his troops may be dismissed in a short time. The Indians in this neighbourhood are submitting at discretion.

I am your friend,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

His excellency governor Meigs.

SPEECH OF TECUMSEH,

In the name of Indian chiefs and warriors, to major-general Proctor, as representative of their great father the king of England.

Father—Listen to your children; you see them now, all before you. The war before this (*a*) our British father gave the

hatchet to his red children, when our old chiefs were alive; they are all now dead. In that war our Father *was thrown on his back* by the Americans, and our father took them by the hand without our knowledge (*b*) and we are afraid that our father will do so again at this time.

Summer before last, when I came forward with my red brethren, and we were ready to take up the hatchet in favour of our British father, we were told not to be in a hurry, that he had not yet determined to fight the Americans.

Listen: When war was declared, our father stood up and gave us the tomahawk, and told us that he was now ready to strike the Americans; that he wanted our assistance, and that he certainly would get us our lands back, which the Americans had taken from us.

Listen: You told us at that time to bring forward our families to this place; we did so, and you promised to take care of them, and that they should want for nothing while the men would go and fight the enemy—that we were not to trouble ourselves with the enemy's garrisons—that we knew nothing about them, and that our father would attend to that part of the business. You also told your red children that you would take good care of your garrison towns, which made our hearts glad.

Listen: When we last went to the rapids, it is true, we gave you little assistance; it is hard to fight people who live like ground hogs. (*c*)

Father, listen: Our fleet has gone out, we know they have fought, we heard the great guns, but we know nothing what has happened to our father (*d*) with the one arm. Our ships have gone *one way*, and we are very much astonished to see our father tying up every thing, and preparing to run away *the other*, without letting his red children know what his intentions are.

You always told us to remain here and take care of our lands. It made our hearts glad to hear that was your wish. Our great father the king is the head, and you represent him. You always told us that you would never draw your foot off the British ground; but now, father, we see you drawing back, and we are sorry to see our father doing so without seeing the enemy. We must compare our father's conduct to a fat animal that carries its tail upon its back, but, when affrighted, it drops it between its legs and runs off.

Father, listen: The Americans have not yet defeated us by land, neither are we

sure that they have done so by water; we therefore wish to remain here and fight our enemy should they make their appearance. If they defeat us, we will then retreat with our father.

At the battle of the rapids, last war, the Americans certainly defeated us, and when we retreated to our Father's fort (*e*) at that place, the gates were shut against us;—we were afraid that it would now be the case; but, instead of that, we see our British father preparing to march out of his garrison

Father, You have got the arms and ammunition which our great father sent for his red children. If you have any idea of going away, give them to us, and you may go and welcome for us. Our lives are in the hands of the *Great Spirit*; we are determined to defend our lands; and, if it is his will, to leave our bones upon them.

Amherstburg, Sept. 16, 1813.

a The revolutionary war.

b The British made peace without any stipulation for their Indian allies.

c During the siege of Fort Meigs, the troops covered themselves from the enemy's fire, by throwing up traverses and ditches of earth.

d Commodore Barclay of the British fleet.

e Fort Miami, near Wayne's battle-ground.

—
To the editor of the Erie Centinel.

Sir, some persons, actuated by base and unworthy motives, have falsely and maliciously caused the public opinion to be unfavourably impressed with the conduct of captain Elliot, in the Niagara, on the 10th of September. I believe there are many who entertain the erroneous opinion, that the Niagara rendered no assistance to the Lawrence. The subjoined notes of captains Perry and Elliot, I hope, will remove these impressions, and I can, from my own knowledge, declare captain Elliot's conduct to have been such as merits the applause of his country. His brave and gallant conduct was signal to all on board the Niagara, and, in my opinion, could not have been surpassed. He remarked to me repeatedly in the action, that we were not as close alongside the enemy as he wished; that we left their long guns too much superiority, and that he was certain, if close along side the Queen Charlotte, ten minutes would determine the action in our favour. From a few minutes after the commencement of the action, the enemy being formed very close in a line ahead, their shot came over us in every direction, and repeatedly hulled us, our position being preserved, as I believe the line was intend-

ed to be formed. During the action, the Caledonia was so close ahead of us, that we were obliged frequently to keep the main yard braced sharp aback, to avoid going foul of her.—Finding the Queen Charlotte to make sail ahead, from our fire, as was supposed, captain Elliot hailed the Caledonia, and ordered her helm put up, which was done, and the Niagara passed ahead by filling the main top-sail, and setting the jib and fore and aft main-sails. The Niagara then closed in the wake of the Lawrence, and continued the action with the usual vigour, until the Lawrence dropped astern, when it is well known that almost instantly the Niagara became abreast of the Detroit and Queen Charlotte, which could not have been the case had she been a long distance astern. I feel it my duty also to observe, that the Lawrence, until near the close of the engagement, bore a greater proportion of the fire of the Detroit and Queen Charlotte, and from the Detroit's long guns, which pierced her through, she suffered considerably more in every respect than the Niagara. Captain Elliot volunteering to bring into close action all our small vessels, which was nobly and heroically executed, aided by the exertions of their commanders, produced the brilliant victory, which warms with just pride the bosom of every American.

HUMPHREY MAGRATH.

U. S. brig Niagara, Put-in-Bay,
Sept. 17th, 1813.

Sir—I am informed a report has been circulated, by some malicious person, prejudicial to my vessel when engaged with the enemy's fleet. I will thank you, if you will, with candour, state to me the conduct of myself, officers, and crew.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't.

JESSE D. ELLIOT.

Captain PERRY.

U. S. schr. Ariel, Put-in-Bay,
Sept. 18, 1813.

My dear sir—I received your note last evening after I had turned in, or should have answered it immediately. I am indignant that any report should be circulated prejudicial to your character, as respects the action of the 10th instant. It affords me great pleasure, that I have it in my power to assure you, that the conduct of yourself, officers, and crew, was such as to meet my warmest approbation: and I consider the circumstance of your volunteering, and bringing the small vessels

into close action, as contributing largely to our victory. I shall ever believe it a premeditated plan to destroy our commanding vessel. I have no doubt, had not the Queen Charlotte have run from the Niagara, from the superior order I observed her in, you would have taken her in twenty minutes.

With sentiments of esteem, I am, dear sir, your friend, and obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.

Captain ELLIOT.

Chilicothé, Nov. 4.

British prisoners.—Several of the officers of the British army have arrived at this place, who were taken by general Harrison on the river Thames. The non-commissioned officers and privates will be here about the last of this week. They are under the command of lieutenant colonel Croghan, the hero of Lower Sandusky. The prisoners taken by the immortal commodore Perry, are encamped on the Scioto river, about a mile above this place, where houses are erecting for their accommodation during the winter months.—It is supposed that those now on their march, will be concentrated with those who are encamped on the Scioto. The aggregate number will be about 900.

Burlington, Nov. 12.

We mentioned in our last, the return of general Hampson's army to the Corners; various rumours are abroad, as to the cause of its return, the amount of our loss, &c. We have endeavoured to collect the facts, and the following we think may be relied on.—The army moved in two divisions, one on the south-west side of Chateaugay river, and the other on the north-east. Every precaution had been taken by the enemy, to intercept its progress. The roads were filled with trees, which had been previously felled in every direction; the bridges were destroyed, and the *houses burnt, or pulled down*. Notwithstanding these impediments, in a country almost impervious by woods and swamps, the light corps under the command of major Snelling, surprised one of the enemy's posts on the 24th, killed five, and took a number of stand of arms and blankets. On the 26th, our advanced guard were attacked by a body of regulars, voltigeurs, and Indians on the north-east side of the river, near the Red Rapids, but were driven back with considerable loss, by a detachment, consisting of one company of the 5th, under captain Brook, and one company of the

10th, commanded by captain Nelson; these brave fellows, who had marched from Norfolk (Vir.), and had not one day's rest after they joined the army, presented a firm front, and kept up a well directed fire; when ordered to charge, they drove the enemy at the bayonet point, though they were much superior in numbers. On the evening of the same day, the division on the other side of the river was attacked. We understand their orders were to proceed by forced marches, and cross at the Red Rapids, which would have placed the enemy's van between our divisions; but, from the ignorance of the guides, they were detained too long. The enemy was repulsed, though our men were worn out by marching day and night.

The attack was renewed in the night with no better success, and, on the morning of the 27th, they forded the river without interruption, and on the 28th, the enemy being strongly reinforced, and hearing nothing from general Wilkinson, the army commenced its return to the Corners. Our loss in these skirmishes is 22 killed, and 27 wounded. The loss of the enemy was unquestionably much greater, as the superiority of our fire was evident, and in every instance they were repulsed. We believe our loss was entirely from the 10th, 33d, and 34th, the remainder of the army not being engaged. No officers killed. The wounded are all doing well; a major Baker, a volunteer from Orange county (N. Y.), was badly wounded, but is out of danger. The force of the enemy, according to deserters' reports, several of whom have come in, was from 6 to 7000, commanded by governor Prevost in person.

We learn from a source entitled to credit, that general Wilkinson passed Prescott on Tuesday last (9th inst.). His loss in passing the fort, was two killed and three wounded. General Hampton and suite have arrived at Plattsburgh.—It is said that the northern army left the Four Corners on Tuesday for Chazy.—An order has arrived at this post, for all the troops stationed here to join the army.—They embarked this morning for Plattsburgh.

New London, Nov. 3.

On Saturday last the United States' squadron got under way, and proceeded down the river for exercise. The United States, having injured her rudder, came to in the river, and the others returned to her on Sunday.

The three British ships lie at anchor about two gun shots from Fort Trumbull.

The Orpheus and Loup Cervier are cruising between Montaug and Rhode Island.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Elements of Physiology, by A. Riche-rand, from the fifth London edition, revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged, translated by Dr. De Lys—with Notes by N. Chapman, M. D. Professor of the Materia Medica, in the University of Pennsylvania, adopted as one of the Text Books of his Lectures.

A Treatise on the Membranes in General, and on the Different Membranes in Particular; by Xav. Bichat, of the societies of Medicine, Medical and Philomatic, of Paris; of those Brussels and Lyons: a new edition, enlarged by an Historical Notice of the Life and Writings of the Author, by M. Husson—translated by John G. Coffin, M. D.

A Geographical View of the Province of Upper Canada, and Promiscuous Remarks on the Government, in two parts; with an Appendix, containing a complete Description of the Niagara Falls, and Remarks relative to the Situation of the Inhabitants respecting the War, and a concise History of its Progress to the present Date; by M. Smith.

Speeches of the right honourable Henry Grattan, with Prefatory Observations; the whole comprising a brief Review of the most important Political Events in the History of Ireland.

A Voyage to the Demerary, containing a Statistical Account of the Settlements there, and of those on the Essequibo, the Berbice, and other contiguous rivers of Guyana; By Henry Bolingbroke, esq., of Norwich.

Steele's Navy List for August, 1813.

The Principles of Midwifery, &c. &c.; by John Burns, with copious Additions by Thomas C. James, Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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G. PALMER, PRINTER.

THE
AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

No. 10.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 27, 1813.

Vol. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it — WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC.

It may reasonably be doubted, whether the oldest man now living, recollects a point of time, at which public anxiety was screwed up to so high a pitch, or attended with so painful a suspension, as at this moment. From two quarters of the world, the next arrivals will, in all probability, or rather must of necessity, bring intelligence from one, of the very highest efficient import; from the other, of the most impressive and lively interest imaginable.—Perhaps more. Either of these would, in part, afford relief from the solicitude experienced on account of the other. But, let it come when it may, we most earnestly hope that it will be of a nature sufficiently consolatory and pleasing, to compensate the public for the severe trial to which their patience has been exposed, by the dearth of intelligence for some days past.

To us this solemn pause seems calculated to produce sensations extremely impressive. Like the dead calm which, in tropical climates particularly, are observed to precede the most tremendous convulsions of the physical world, it conjures up to the fancy the most awful images, and suggests presages of no ordinary consequence.

And first, and to every American so far before all other considerations in importance, as to deprive the other of the far greater part of its interest, stands our army in Canada, about which we have, for so long a time, heard nothing, or, what is worse than nothing, vague and loose reports; and which, ere this, has, in all probability, either received or dealt to the enemy a blow, decisive of the fate of the campaign for 1813. And here we cannot refrain from again expressing our regret, and, if it would avail, we should say our indignation, at those senseless, vicious, and mortifying intrusions on the public, which, even when they have some slight foundation in truth, serve no other purpose but to cheapen the value of the full and true intelligence, and to fritter away, by tantalizing retail, the great and weighty mass of pleasure which the fact itself, bursting upon us

in its fulness, would produce. In many instances those reports are found to be utterly groundless—in which case, nothing can be more astonishing than the profitless depravity that can suggest them, or the folly that can induce men to undergo the labour of giving them form and birth. For two or three days have the public been abused with reports, calculated to excite the warmest emotions, and moulded into an imposing shape, respecting an engagement between the British and the rear of general Wilkinson's army; in which the mode of attack, the repulses sustained by the enemy, and the number of people killed and made prisoners, were detailed with a circumstantiality of description, which even those who are most used to believing and to being deceived, might well have conceived to be the result of nothing but certain intelligence.

Fas est et ab hosté doceri.—They manage these things better in England; and we will act wisely, in being so far instructed by our enemies. In 1797 an officer landed at Falmouth, with despatches from lord St. Vincent, then lying at Lisbon with his fleet.—He travelled (as is usual) post up to London. At every stage where he stopped, the people eagerly gathered about him, to hear the cause of his mission. He inconsiderately told them, at every place, that the British had conquered and captured a large French fleet.—The country was filled with joy, and the towns were illuminated. The intelligence, however, was only what they elegantly term *a hoax*; but a most unlucky hoax it was to the unfortunate officer: for, as soon as ever it was known at the admiralty, he was broke, and to compensate him for the loss of his commission, had nothing left, but the reflection that he had established for himself for ever the reputation of a fool and a falsifier.

Since the above was written, another report has been circulated, through the medium of a New York paper. But whether or no it be intitled to more credit than the others, we do not pretend to determine.—Though we would fain distrust it, the contents, in some sort, agree with the former ones, and demand, therefore, some further attention. Our troops crossed (it says) from

HAMILTON to the Canada shore, and, proceeding down the river, were followed and much annoyed by the enemy—on which it was thought expedient to divide our troops. When general Brown was sent forward with a large detachment, to destroy some block-houses, and disperse some small parties of troops collected at a place called Cornwall. General Covington was to follow with the rest of the army, partly in boats and partly by land. The boats were attacked by British gun-boats, and returned; were again ordered off, and again returned. Our troops were then drawn up to attack the enemy, who prepared to meet them. A general fire of musquetry ensued for some time, when the British opened a fire of grape and canister from artillery placed in the woods, while the British gun-boats opened another from the opposite side (the river). A retreat became necessary, and was effected with great regularity, and the enemy declined pursuing. Our troops crossed the river.

In general terms, the result, as collected from reports, for the truth of which we by no means vouch, is, that gen. Wilkinson's army had gone into winter quarters at St. Regis, and that the British army had been reinforced.

A southern paper contains a paragraph of much importance if it be true, and, in our opinions, very likely to be founded in fact. It states, that general Thomas Pinckney had received instructions from the secretary at war, to make the necessary preparations for repelling an attack, which, from information received from Halifax in Nova Scotia, our government had been induced to expect would be made by the British upon our southern coasts. In his instructions on this head, the secretary of war is said to have pointed the attention of general Pinckney to Charleston, Wilmington, and Savannah, in particular. So far from disbelieving this, it has often occurred to us as singular, that the southern ports, and above all that of New Orleans, had not been long ago visited by a powerful armament, while so many vessels were playing the game of puss in the corner about the Chesapeak.

BIOGRAPHY.

There are sometimes curious incidents in the destinies of man, that change completely the individual, and render him a useful or a noxious member of society, according to the bearing of these events on his ordinary character and habits. Men

have been completely reformed from vicious habits, or rendered more completely their slave, by circumstances over which they have as little control as they have over the flash of a thunder-bolt. I never was more forcibly impressed with the truth of these remarks, than by the conversation of a man, whose history I will endeavour to give as nearly in his own words as the distance of time will allow me. His name was Robert Digby—and I presume I do not invade the recesses of the grave from improper motives, by giving his own narration of his own vices, repentance, and amendment.

“ You see before you a man (he replied) who has been, in a great measure, the carver of his own destiny. My parents were poor, but industrious and unfortunate people. It was a principle with my father, that all his children should be the makers of their own fortune; and in this he was guided by circumstances that he could not resist, for he had no means of defraying the expenses of their education, and no property for them to inherit on his decease. It will not then be a matter of astonishment for you to learn, that I served, in the earliest days of my boyhood, on board of a merchant vessel, on voyages to and from the West India islands. My extreme youth, although I inherited an excellent constitution from nature, disqualified me from doing the severe duties of an ordinary hand. I was therefore compelled to serve in the humble office of cook, for several voyages. It will be unnecessary to enter into a particular detail of my various hardships, while sailing under different masters, which I suffered both from the officers and men. I was arraigned, convicted, and punished at random, for some offences of which I was really guilty, and for others of which I was perfectly innocent. This tended, in a mind so youthful as mine, to beget an insensibility to shame, and to put me completely on a level with the lowest of my messmates. Where innocence afforded me little or no protection from punishment, it is not astonishing that I followed guilty examples. These examples were daily before my eyes, and I could not resist their contagion. I mingled in all the low vices of the sailor, drank my can of grog, and both at sea and on land proved myself a worthy companion of such messmates.—My limbs gradually acquired more strength, and although my vices had now become almost constitutional, I may certainly say, without vanity, that I was able and expert

in the management of my duty. Never did my ambition, during this period; soar for one moment above the humble sphere of an ordinary hand. Pardon me for not pursuing the disgusting detail of my early vices—I remember them with abhorrence, and you have now as perfect a picture of my life, as if all particulars were related. In short, I was, in every sense of the word, one of the lowest of my profession, not only ignorant of vulgar arithmetic, but also of the alphabet of my native language. You appear astonished, and seem anxious to know by what species of wonderful magic I have undergone such a transformation. You now behold me, the husband of this lovely woman, the father of that beautiful babe now smiling in her arms, the owner of this large and commodious mansion, and these adjoining grounds, beloved and respected by all my neighbours. You are ready to conclude this is all romance. But how will you be astonished to learn that this *beneficial change was brought about by my having been afflicted with the yellow fever.* You stare, as if I was uttering a paradox—yet this intelligence is strictly true. On our return voyage from the island of Java, all our hands were successively afflicted with this frightful malady. To some it proved mortal, to others only a temporary affliction. Those who enjoyed health, were compelled to perform the office of nurses to the sick, as well as to do their ordinary duties. I was the last hand on board afflicted with this malady, after having administered to the sickness of all the rest. Finding the symptoms of my malady daily increasing, I had no other consolation than the bottle. As to the consequences of such indulgence to my health and recovery, I seriously doubt whether they ever entered for a moment into my contemplation. My only object was to drown my present sensations, and in this I was completely successful. If one draught did not answer the purpose, I redoubled it; and the whole fortnight, during which I laboured under this malady, appears an absolute blank in my existence. At the conclusion of this period, with my returning senses, I found that my malady had abandoned me. I was indeed weak and exhausted, but the cravings of my appetite were incessant, a sure prognostic of returning health. *But from this period I contracted an insurmountable loathing, to ardent spirits of every kind, and my liberal indulgence during my sickness, was the cause of my utter abhorrence of them afterwards.* The spell under which

I had acted so long, from early infancy, was now broken. I seemed to myself a regenerated being. A strong and predominant conviction came over me, that I was born to a destiny more exalted. My resolution was taken to abandon my former habits, and to attempt a practical experiment, how far the reformation of my remaining life could atone for my former errors. Habits of industry and of frugality succeeded; my honesty was rewarded by the confidence of my employers, and my wages were, with proper husbandry, sufficient to enable me to acquire not only the knowledge of my mother tongue, but also, in a seasonable time, the art of navigation. From a mate I at length arose to be the master of a ship. The more I read, the more anxious I was to extend my researches in knowledge; and respectable society and conversation moulded my manners anew. At length, sir, I found my fidelity rewarded not only by respectable friends, but by fortune. Living in the same house with my employer, I obtained his kind services and regards, and, what was dearer to me still, those of his beautiful daughter. In short, sir, friendship soon ripened into love, and love into marriage. My father-in-law has at length paid the great debt of nature, and I have succeeded to the possession of his estate in right of marriage. Since the auspicious period of my wedlock, I have abandoned the boisterous element, and find my haven of repose in the bosom of my lovely Maria.”

I was, Mr. Editor, sensibly affected by the smile of affection that brightened on his face, as these last words were uttered, which was faithfully reflected from the cheeks of his wife, as she pressed her infant to her bosom. X.

COAL.

MR. PRINTER,

I am very glad to find notice of the discovery of coal on the little Schuylkill, on Mr. Wood's land, ninety-six miles from Philadelphia. There is no doubt but Pennsylvania abounds in coal, and must by and by rank first among the manufacturing states in consequence of it. Perhaps the following brief notice of places where coal is found in Pennsylvania, will serve as the commencement of a description, to which other travellers may add. Indeed, we most sadly want a geological and mineralogical survey and map of this state, which would point out situations adapted to various manufactures, and sources of national improvement unbounded.

There are many good effects attendant upon democratic frugality; but I do not know whether a million of dollars laid out upon roads, of which the legislature might sell the toll—and in surveys, with a view to make known to all the citizens the natural advantages attendant upon each district within the state, might not be as beneficially employed as in stock jobbing in Philadelphia, and exacting great sums for chartered banks, while banks with no charters are equally legal and productive to the speculators.

There are two grand divisions of coal. The one burns with a bluish flame, without smoke, or smell, unless occasionally a slight smell of sulphur, where the coal is taken from near the top of the bed. This is the Welsh coal, the Kilkenny coal, the stone coal of England. It is the glance coal, the graphite coal, the anthracite coal of the mineralogists. It is found, 1st, in the neighbourhood of *primitive* strata, connected with steatite, asbestos, and serpentine, as at Rhode Island; or in transition strata, forming an independent coal formation, as in Pennsylvania.

I have traced this coal stratum, or formation, from the heads of the Lehigh and Lacawanna. It runs from the head of Lacawanna in a south-east direction nearly, or in the direction of the great ridges of our country, as seen upon the maps, toward Wilkesbarre, extending 8 miles up the Susquehanna. It cuts across the north-west branch, into Kingston and Plymouth. It then goes southward, and is found at the heads of Whappohawley, Nescopeck, and Black Creek. The south-east direction of this formation, from the heads of Lehigh, joins, or rather continues the formation, till it breaks out to the day, on the main river Susquehanna, near Mr. Silverwood's islands.—It is found on a run about a quarter of a mile from the river, on the same plantation, six miles from Sunbury. It breaks out to the day also, on a run, one mile and a half to the left of the turnpike road from Sunbury to Reading, turning off at the 21 mile stone, near Lomax's. It is again found toward Reading, at the foot of the Broad Mountain, and, as your correspondent notices, on Mr. Wood's land, on the Schuylkill. I believe it extends under the whole of the clay-slate formation, till you come toward Orwigsburgh, and perhaps further. I have never traced it more to the north and east than the Lacawanna, or more to the south than the 21 mile stone on the Sunbury road, where it is found on

the Holland company's land. But I have not the slightest doubt but the bed extends a great way further. At Wilkesbarre the blacksmiths use none but this coal; they prefer it to charcoal. They say it enables them to do at least one third more work in a day; but that in inexperienced hands it is very apt to burn the iron. This is the coal usually burnt at Lancaster: it comes down the north-east branch of Susquehanna. It is sold at Sunbury at 5 dollars per ton wt. A bushel heaped will weigh 80 lbs. At this price, it costs 12 cents to keep up a fire, holding a full half bushel, burning briskly, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night, and then made up so as to be well kindled in the morning, and kept slowly burning all night. Such a fire, in the depth of winter, keeps a room warm of which the size is about 18 by 20 feet. But the doors and windows must fit well.

The analogy of the Rhode Island coal, would induce one to suspect something of this kind in the neighbourhood of the primitive serpentine and soap stone, a few miles from Philadelphia. I desire the reader to stretch a string in the usual direction of our mountains, from Howland's and Bristol ferry, Rhode Island, in a south-east direction, and he will find it will cut the steatite and serpentine rocks bounding the granite and gneiss of Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Chester counties. I acknowledge this is speculation, but there is some semblance of probability to support it.

The other coal, is a smoking, flaming, sooty, bituminous coal. It is found northward, breaking out to the day in the west branch of Susquehanna, at Chingleclamoose, Sinnamaking, and, I believe, Anderson's creek. It is found southward, on the Rays-town branch of Juniata. It extends westward through all the western country, through part of Lycoming, through Clearfield, Indiana, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Jefferson, Venango, Butler, Beaver, Mercer, and Washington. This coal is excellent for making the coal or charcoal of pit-coal, to be used in furnaces: the blacksmiths up the west branch of Susquehanna greatly prefer it to charcoal. It is the coal proper for furnishing the gas now used in England instead of lamps and candles. It is, in fact, good for all the purposes of the best English coal.

Coal is also found in alluvial strata: this is always the smoking, bituminous coal; but I have not found it in Pennsylvania or New-York states. Much of the Genesee

country I take to be alluvial, and it abounds in alluvial produce and indications, as gypsum, bituminous oil and gasses, salt, &c. But I have never been able to meet any thing like coal, except in a well of Col. Wadsworth's near the flats of the Genesee river; where, on trial in the year 1796, I found the shale thrown out, so bituminous as to flame in the fire.

The great coal bed, or independent coal formation, is found very often under a clay-slate soil, the clay-slate immediately over the coal containing frequently impressions of leaves, appearances of sulphur and pyrites, and frequently having here and there the taste of green copperas or ink. But it is frequently also found connected with limestone, as in Lancashire in England.

These notes may be amusing to some of your readers—and I wish some one else would add to the outline, and fill it up.

AN AMERICAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1813.

Sir—I have examined the first number of the Weekly Messenger, and approve the plan of the work. I believe that such a work might be rendered more beneficial to the community, than the whole host of American news-papers. Indeed, I consider news-papers as the greatest evil which afflicts this country. They are the vehicles of dissention, animosity, and mischief.

I have often proposed a similar plan of a weekly paper, and endeavoured to induce a few literary and scientific men to undertake it at their own expense. The plan was approved, and perhaps would have been attempted in time. We thought Sunday morning the most eligible time of delivery, for we had long observed that the vacant minds of a great proportion of our citizens required a stimulus, and an antidote against dissipation on that day.

There are three British publications from which much curious and useful information may be obtained:—the Monthly Magazine, and Bell's Weekly Messenger, both published in London; and the Farmer's Magazine, published in Edinburgh. To these you can probably gain access in this city. A judicious selection of pieces from foreign miscellaneous publications, will greatly enhance the interest and value of your paper. It makes no difference to your readers, whether an agreeable or a useful piece is foreign or domestic, original or extracted.

The plan of the Weekly Messenger raises it above the level of a certain class of people,

and consequently frees it, in some measure, from the danger of becoming a convenient seminary of political intrigue and imposition.

O. E.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

SOUTHERN INDIAN WAR.

Mount Vernon, September 26, 1813.

SIR—Agreeably to your order of the 21st inst. we proceeded to Mim's fort, to collect the bones of our countrymen that fell in the late attack on that place, and to bury their remains—the last humane office that we could perform to the obsequies of our fellow citizens, and brother soldiers.

We collected and consigned to the earth two hundred and forty-seven, including men, women, and children.

The adjacent woods were strictly searched for our countrymen, and in that pursuit we discovered at least one hundred slaughtered Indians. They were covered with rails, brush, &c. We could not be mistaken as to their being Indians, as they were interred with their war dress and implements; and although they have massacred a number of our helpless women and children, it is, beyond doubt, to them a dear-bought victory.—The adjacent country we had strictly examined, and no sign of Indians could be discovered.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. P. KENNEDY,

Capt. and brig. maj. commanding the detachment.

F. L. Claiborne, brig. gen. commanding Mount Vernon and its dependencies.

Mobile Point, Sept. 14, 1813.

SIR—I have information, from a source in which I place every confidence, that a British armed schooner from the Bahamas arrived at Pensacola on the 10th inst. with a large supply of arms, ammunition, clothing, and blankets, for the Creek Indians—also, that the old Seminola chief Perri-man, and his son William, the latter lately appointed a brigadier general in the British service, are at Pensacola. They drove into that place two hundred head of fine cattle, and sacrificed them at the heretofore unknown price of from one to eight dollars per head. Fifty cows and calves sold for fifty dollars; so anxious were they to get supplies to join the hostile Indians.

I am well acquainted with those chiefs, and know they have great influence with their people.

It appears, the arms, &c. were forwarded in consequence of an address sent to the governor of Jamaica, some time since, by the Creek Indians. The schooner is the property of a well known free-booter, a captain Johnson, of the Bahamas, who has made his fortune by preying on the commerce of France, Spain, and the United States. I recollect his breaking out of the prison in New Orleans, in the year 1809.

I hope the arrival of these supplies will give you a short respite, and enable you to prepare for any force the whole confederation can possibly bring against your posts. It would astonish you, to see the labour we have performed at this post.

We have, literally speaking, levelled mountains and filled up valleys.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN BOWER,

Lieut. col. commanding.

Brig. gen. Claiborne.

MILLEDGEVILLE, October 20.

Important Despatches, received last evening by express.

[COPY.]

Nashville, October 14.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that majors gen. Jackson and Cocke, of the 1st and 2d divisions of Tennessee militia, are now in the service of the government, and that each commands a detachment of 2,500 men, ordered into service to act separately against the hostile Creek Indians, or in concert with the troops ordered from the state of Georgia by government for the same purpose, together with such regular troops as may be ordered to co-operate with them as a knowledge of circumstances may teach the propriety. They will from time to time advise you of their march, positions, movements, and intended attacks in due time, so as best to promote the public service, and effect the object of the campaign.

I have the honour to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obt^s servant,

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Gov. Mitchell, Georgia, or
The commanding officer of the Georgia troops in service.

[EXTRACT.]

Head Quarters, Camp Blount,
30 miles north of Huntsville.

Mississippi Territory, Oct. 10, 1813.

“SIR—I have the honour herewith to forward you a letter from his excellency governor Blount, by which you will be advised that myself and maj. gen. Cocke are ordered to take the field, with each a detachment of 2,500 men, for the purpose of acting against the hostile Creeks. My advance is now on the frontier of Madison county (M. T. on the north side of the Tennessee river). My spies are pushing on into the Creek country, and to-morrow I shall move on with such troops as are now collected at this encampment, to form a junction with my advance, leaving a confidential officer to bring up the troops now in the rear. The force which I have now organized and in the field is 2,000; with which, if I should not be detained for the want of supplies, I shall cross the Tennessee on the 15th, and immediately push on to Turkey town on Cross river, where I expect to form a junction with the advance of gen. Cocke's division. This at least is the route at present contemplated, and will not be departed from, unless my spies should confirm the rumours which have reached me, that the hostile Creeks are about removing with their families across the Mississippi. Should this report turn out to be correct (which, however, I do not accredit) I shall endeavour to intercept and cut them off. Other information, to which I give greater credit, represents the hostile Creeks as assembling, to the amount of three or four thousand, near the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa—and they intended to meet me in the open plains, called the Hickory Ground. Should this report be found

to be true, I shall soon afford them an opportunity of trying their strength. In the mean time I shall be happy to be informed as speedily as practicable, of your position, your strength, and your intended movements, and what point in the Creek nation we can form a junction, and be able to act in concert.” * * * * *

“Will you have the goodness to inform me, what calculation might be made on supplies from Georgia, in the event of our penetrating far into the Creek nation, and acting in conjunction—and also of the means that could be furnished for the transportation of those supplies.

“I have the honour to be,

“Sir, your obedient servant,

“ANDREW JACKSON.

“His excellency Gov. Mitchell”

VICTORY OVER THE CREEK INDIANS.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4th, 1813.

Camp at Ten Islands, Nov. 4.

GOV. BLOUNT,

SIR—We have retaliated on the destruction of fort Mims. On the 2d, I detached general Coffee with a part of his brigade of cavalry and mounted riflemen, to destroy Tallushatches, where a considerable force of the hostile Creeks had concentrated. The general executed this in style. A hundred and eighty-six of the enemy were found dead on the field, and about eighty taken prisoners; forty of whom have been brought here. In the number left, there is a sufficiency but slightly wounded to take care of those who are badly.

I have to regret that five of my brave fellows have been killed, and about 33 wounded; some badly, but none, I hope, mortally.

Both officers and men behaved with the utmost bravery and deliberation.

Captains Smith, Bradley, and Winston, are wounded, all slightly. No officer is killed.

So soon as gen. Coffee makes his report, I shall enclose it.

If we had a sufficient supply of provisions, we should in a very short time accomplish the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. Seventeen Cherokees under the command of col. Brown, acted with great bravery in the action. Two of Chenubby's sons, and Jim Fife, of the Natchez tribe, also distinguished themselves. One of the Creek prophets is killed.

A. J.

Camp at Ten Islands, Nov. 4th, 1813.

Enclosed is general Coffee's report of the late engagement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

His excellency gov. Blount.

Camp at Ten Islands, Nov. 4, 1813.

MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON,

SIR—I had the honor, yesterday, of transmitting you a short account of an engagement that took place between a detachment of about nine hundred men from my brigade, with the enemy at Tallushatches towns; the particulars whereof I beg leave herein to recite to you. Pursuant to your order of the 2d, I detailed from my brigade of cavalry and mounted riflemen, nine hundred

men and officers, and proceeded directly to the Tallushatches towns, crossed Coosey river at the Fish-dam ford, 3 or 4 miles above this place. I arrived within one and a half miles of the town (distant from this place south-east 8 miles) on the morning of the third, at which place I divided my detachment into two columns, the right composed of the cavalry, commanded by col. Allcorn, to cross over a large creek that lay between us and the town; the left column was of the mounted riflemen, under the command of colonel Cannon, with whom I marched myself. Colonel Allcorn was ordered to march upon the right, and encircle one half of the town, and at the same time the left would form a half circle on the left, and unite the heads of the columns in front of the town; all of which was performed as I could wish. When I arrived within half a mile of the towns, the drums of the enemy began to beat, mingled with their savage yells, preparing for action. It was after sun-rise an hour, when the action was brought on by capt. Hammond and lieut. Patterson's companies, who had gone on within the circle of allignment, for the purpose of drawing out the enemy from their buildings, which had the most happy effects. As soon as capt. Hammond exhibited his front in view of the town (which stood in open woodland) and gave a few scattering shot, the enemy formed, and made a violent charge on him; he gave way as they advanced, until they met our right column; which gave them a general fire, and then charged. This changed the direction of the charge completely; the enemy retreated firing, until they got around and in their buildings, where they made all the resistance that an overpowered soldier could do. They fought as long as one existed—but their destruction was very soon completed: our men rushed up to the doors of the houses, and in a few minutes killed the last warrior of them. The enemy fought with savage fury, and met death, with all its horrors, without shrinking or complaining. Not one asked to be spared, but fought so long as they could stand or sit. In consequence of their flying to their houses, and mixing with their families, our men, in killing the males, without intention killed and wounded a few of the squaws and children; which was regretted by every officer and soldier of the detachment, but which could not be avoided.

The number of the enemy killed was one hundred and eighty-six, that were counted, and a number of others that were killed in the weeds, not found. I think the calculation a reasonable one, to say two hundred of them were killed, and eighty-four prisoners, of women and children, were taken. Not one of the warriors escaped, to carry the news; a circumstance unknown heretofore.

I lost five men killed, and forty-one wounded, none mortally, the greater part slightly, a number with arrows; two of the men killed was with arrows. This appears to form a very principal part of the enemy's arms for warfare, every man having a bow with a bundle of arrows, which is used after the first fire with the gun, until a leisure time for loading offers.

It is with pleasure I say, that our men acted with deliberation and firmness. Notwithstanding our numbers were far superior to that of the enemy, it was a circumstance to us unknown, and from the parade of the enemy we had every rea-

son to suppose them our equals in number; but there appeared no visible trace of alarm in any, but on the contrary all appeared cool and determined, and no doubt when they face a foe of their own or of superior number, they will show the same courage as on this occasion.

JOHN COFFEE,

Brig. gen. of cavalry and riflemen.

Maj. gen. Andrew Jackson.

Killed—5 privates.

Wounded—4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 cornets, 3 serjeants, 5 corporals, 1 artificer, 24 privates: Total killed and wounded, 46.

SUBMISSION OF THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

A PROCLAMATION,

By Wm. H. Harrison, major general in the army of the United States, and commanding the eighth military district.

An armistice having been concluded between the United States and the tribes of Indians called Miamies, Patawatamies, Eel River Miamies, Weas, Ottoways, Chippeways, and Wyandots, to continue until the pleasure of the government of the former shall be known—I do hereby make known the same to all whom it may concern. This armistice is preparatory to a general council to be held with those different tribes; and until its termination they have been permitted to retire to their hunting grounds, and there to remain unmolested, if they behave themselves peaceably. They have surrendered into our hands hostages from each tribe, and have agreed immediately to restore all our prisoners in their possession, and unite with us in the chastisement of any Indians who may commit any aggression upon our frontiers. Under these circumstances, I exhort all citizens living upon the frontiers, to respect the terms of said armistice, and neither to engage in nor countenance any expedition against their persons or property; leaving to the government, with whom the constitution has left it, to pursue such course with respect to the Indians as they may think most compatible with sound policy and the best interests of the country.

Done at Detroit, this 16th October, 1815.

(Signed)

WM. H. HARRISON.

BY WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

Major general in the service of the United States, commander in chief of the north-western army, and OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, captain in the navy, and commanding the fleet of the United States on Lake Erie,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the combined operations of the land and naval forces under our command, those of the enemy within the upper district of Upper Canada have been captured or destroyed, and the said district is now in the quiet possession of our troops; it becomes necessary to provide for its government—Therefore, we do hereby proclaim and make known, that the rights and privileges of the inhabitants, and the laws and customs of the country, as they existed or were in force at the period of our arrival, shall continue to prevail; all magistrates and other civil officers are to resume the exercise of their functions, previous to taking an oath to be faithful to the government

of the United States, as long as they shall be in possession of the country. The authority of all militia commissions is suspended in said district and the officers required to give their parole in such way as the officer, who may be appointed by the commanding general to administer the government, shall direct.

The inhabitants of said district are promised protection to their persons and property, with the exception of those cases embraced by the proclamation of general Proctor of the ultimate which is declared to be in force, and the powers therein assumed, transferred to the officer appointed to administer the government.

Given under our hands and seals, at Sandwich, this 17th day of October.

(Signed) WM H. HARRISON
OLIVER H. PERRY.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant-general GEORGE PREVOST, lieutenant general and commander of the British forces in Canada, to major-general WILKINSON, commander of the forces of the United States on the northern frontier.

Head-quarters, Montreal, 17th Oct. 1813

Sir,

Having transmitted to his majesty's government, a copy of a letter addressed to me on the 31st of May last, by major-general Dearborn, in which it is stated, that "the American commissary of prisoners in London, had made it known to his government, that twenty-three soldiers of the 1st, 6th, and 13th regiments of United States infantry, made prisoners, had been sent to England, and held in close confinement as British subjects, and that major-general Dearborn had received instructions from his government, to put into close confinement twenty-three British soldiers, to be kept as hostages for the safe keeping and restoration, in exchange, of the soldiers of the United States, who had been sent, as above stated, to England, and that, in obedience to these instructions, general Dearborn had put 23 British soldiers in close confinement, to be kept as hostages." I have now the honour of acquainting you, that I have received the instructions of his majesty's government, distinctly to state to you, for the information of the government of the United States, that I have received the commands of his royal highness, the prince regent, forthwith to put in close confinement forty-six American officers and non-commissioned officers, to be held as hostages for the safe keeping of the twenty-three British soldiers, stated to have been put in close confinement by order of the American government.

I have been directed, at the same time, to apprise you, that if any of the said British soldiers shall suffer death, by reason that any of the said soldiers of the United States, now under confinement in England, have been found guilty, and that the known law not only of Great Britain, but of every independent state under similar circumstances, has been in consequence executed, that I have been further instructed to select out of the American officers and non-commissioned officers, whom I shall have put into confinement, as many as may double the number of the British soldiers, who shall have been so unwarrantably put to death, and to cause such officers and non-commissioned officers to suffer death immediate-

ly. I have been further instructed by his majesty's government to notify to you, for the information of the government of the United States, that the commanders of his majesty's armies and fleets on the coasts of America, have received instructions to prosecute the war with unmitigated severity, against all cities, towns, and villages belonging to the United States, and against the inhabitants thereof, if, after this communication shall have been made to you, and a reasonable time given for its being transmitted to the American government, that government shall unhappily not be deterred from putting to death any of the soldiers, who now are, or who may hereafter be kept as hostages for the purposes stated in the letter from major-general Dearborn.

I have the honour to be, with great consideration and respect, your excellency's obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST,
Lieutenant-general and commander of the forces.

His excellency

Major-general Wilkinson.

Extract of a letter from major-general WILKINSON to lieutenant-general sir George Prevost, dated head-quarters, Grenadier Island, Nov. 1st, 1813.

"I yesterday evening had the honour to receive your letter of the 17th past, and shall immediately transmit a copy of it to the executive of the United States.

"I forbear to animadvert on the acts of our superiors, whatever may be their tendency; but you must pardon me, for taking an exception to an expression in your letter. The government of the United States cannot be "deterred" by any considerations of life or death, of depredation or conflagration, from the faithful discharge of its duty to the American nation."

BRITISH ACCOUNT

OF THE CAPTURE OF PROCTOR'S ARMY.

Montreal, October 18th, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.

The commander of the forces has the deepest regret in announcing to the army, that lieutenant Riffenstein, staff adjutant, arrived yesterday, and is the bearer of the following unpleasant intelligence:—That major general Proctor, having sustained, by the unfortunate capture of the squadron on Lake Erie, the loss of a very considerable portion of his military force, which was serving on board that fleet, as well as the principal heavy ordnance necessary for the defence of his military positions—commenced his retreat from the fort of Sandwich on the 24th of September, having previously dismantled the posts of Amherstburg and Detroit, and burned and destroyed every public building, and stores of every description.

The retreating regular force, consisted of a small detachment of royal artillery, a troop of provincial dragoons, and the remains of the 41st regiment, in all about 450 rank and file—which was accompanied by a body of Indian warriors, from 10 to 1500.

The enemy's fleet and army appeared off Amherstburg on the 26th September, and landed on the following day, but soon re-embarked their troops, and proceeded by Lake St Clair, to the mouth of the Thames river. The American army

was again landed, and, accompanied by gun boats, followed the route of major general Proctor's corps, which having been much retarded by the slow progress of loaded batteaux, they were enabled to come up with the rear guard and loaded boats on the 3d inst. and succeeded in capturing the whole. Major general Proctor being thus deprived of the means of supporting his little army, was under the necessity of awaiting the enemy's attack, which took place at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 5th instant, near the Moravian village.

A six pounder on the flank was, by some unpardonable neglect, left destitute of ammunition, and the enemy availing himself of this unfortunate circumstance, pressed upon that part of the line, which, wanting the support of artillery, was forced by the superior numbers of the enemy. Major general Proctor exerted himself to rally the troops, who, being exhausted with fatigue, not having received any provisions the preceding day, were unable to make adequate exertions to resist the superior numbers by which they were assailed.

The safety of major general Proctor, the officers of his personal staff, and some few others, together with about fifty men, has only as yet been ascertained. The Indian warriors retreated towards Mackedash.

The enemy's force employed on this service, is estimated from 10 to 12,000 strong, including troops of every description.*

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

* "The troops at my disposal consisted of about 120 regulars, 5 brigades of Kentucky militia, averaging less than 500 men, and Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted infantry—making in the whole an aggregate of something above 3000."

Gen. Harrison's letter to the sec. at war, p. 74.

Montpelier (Vermont), Nov. 11.

BY MARTIN CHITTENDEN,

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, in and over the state of Vermont,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it appears, that the third brigade of the third division of the militia of this state, has been ordered from the frontiers for the defence of a neighbouring state: And, whereas, it further appears, to the extreme regret of the captain-general, that a part of the militia of said brigade, have been placed under the command, and at the disposal of an officer of the United States, out of the jurisdiction or controul of the executive of this state, and have been actually marched to the defence of a sister state, fully competent to all the purposes of self-defence, whereby an extensive section of our own frontier is left, in a measure, unprotected, and the peaceable good citizens thereof are put in great jeopardy, and exposed to the retaliatory incursions and ravages of an exasperated enemy:—And, whereas, disturbances of a very serious nature are believed to exist, in consequence of a portion of the militia having been thus ordered out of the state:

Therefore—To end, that these great evils may be provided against, and, as far as may be, prevented for the future:

Be it known—That such portion of the militia of said third brigade, in said third division, as may be now doing duty in the state of New York,

or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this state, both officers and men, are hereby ordered and directed, by the captain-general and commander in chief of the militia of the state of Vermont, forthwith to return to the respective places of their usual residence, within the territorial limits of said brigade, and there to hold themselves in constant readiness to act, in obedience to the orders of brigadier-general *Jacob Davis*, who is appointed by the legislature of this state, to the command of said brigade.

And the said brigadier general *Davis* is hereby ordered and directed forthwith, to see that the militia of his brigade be completely armed and equipped, as the law directs, and holden in constant readiness to march on the shortest notice, to the defence of the frontiers—and in case of actual invasion, without further orders, to march with his brigade, to act either in co-operation with the troops of the United States, or separately, as circumstances may require, in repelling the enemy from our territory, and in protecting the good citizens of this state from their ravages or hostile incursions.

And in case of an event, so seriously to be deprecated, it is hoped and expected, that every citizen, without distinction of party, will fly at once to the nearest post of danger, and that the rallying word will be—"OUR COUNTRY."

Feeling, as the captain general does, the weight of responsibility which rests upon him, with regard to the constitutional duties of the militia, and the sacred rights of our citizens to protection from this great class of the community, so essentially necessary in all free countries; at a moment too, when they are so imminently exposed to the dangers of hostile incursions and domestic difficulties, he cannot conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in him by the voice of his fellow-citizens, and by the constitution of this and the United States, without an unequivocal declaration, that, in his opinion, the military strength and resources of this state must be reserved for its own defence and protection exclusively—excepting in cases provided for by the constitution of the United States, and then under orders derived only from the commander in chief.

Given under my hand, at Montpelier, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the independence of the United States, the thirty-eighth.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

By his excellency's command,

SAMUEL SWIFT, secretary.

Cantonment, Plattsburgh, Nov. 15, 1813.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

MARTIN CHITTENDEN, ESQ.

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of Vermont.

SIR,

A most novel and extraordinary proclamation from your excellency, "ordering and directing such portion of the militia of the third brigade in the third division of the militia of Vermont, now doing duty in the state of New York, both officers and men, forthwith to return to the respective places of their residence," has just been communicated to the undersigned officers of said brigade. A measure so unexampl'd, requires we should state to your

excellency, the reasons which induce us absolutely and positively to refuse obedience to the order contained in your excellency's proclamation. With due deference to your excellency's opinion, we humbly conceive, that when we are ordered into the service of the United States, it becomes our duty, when required, to march to the defence of any section of the Union. We are not of that class who believe that our duties as citizens or soldiers are circumscribed within the narrow limits of the town or state in which we reside; but that we are under a paramount obligation to our common country, to the great confederacy of states. We further conceive, that while we are in actual service, and during the period for which we were ordered into service, your excellency's power over us, as governor of the state of Vermont, is suspended.

If it is true, as your excellency states, that "we are out of the jurisdiction or controul of the executive of Vermont," we would ask from whence your excellency derives the right, or presumes to exercise the power of ordering us to return from the service in which we are now engaged? If we were legally ordered into the service of the United States, your excellency must be sensible that you have no authority to order us out of that service. If we were illegally ordered into the service, our continuance in it is either voluntary or compulsory. If voluntary, it gives no one a right to remonstrate or complain; if compulsory, we can appeal to the laws of our country, for redress against those who illegally restrain us of our liberty. In either case, we cannot perceive the right your excellency has to interfere in the business. Viewing the subject in this light, we conceive it our duty to declare unequivocally to your excellency, that we shall not obey your excellency's order for returning; but shall continue in the service of our country until we are legally and honourably discharged. An invitation or order to desert the standard of our country will never be obeyed by us, although it proceeds from the governor and captain general of Vermont.

Perhaps it is proper, that we should content ourselves with merely giving your excellency the reasons which prevailed upon us to disregard your proclamation; but we are impressed with the belief, that our duty to ourselves, to the soldiers under our command, and to the public, require that we should expose to the world, the motives which were intended to be produced, and the objects to be accomplished by such an extraordinary proclamation. We shall take the liberty to state to your excellency plainly, our sentiments on this subject.—We consider your proclamation as a gross insult to the officers and soldiers in service; inasmuch as it implies that they are so ignorant of their rights as to believe you have authority to command them: in their present situation, or so abandoned as to follow your insidious advice. We cannot regard your proclamation in any other light than as an unwarrantable stretch of executive authority, issued from the worst of motives, to effect the basest purposes. It is, in our opinion, a renewed instance of that disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction, to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace.—We cannot perceive what other object your excellency could have in view than to embarrass the operations of the army, to excite mutiny and sedition among the soldiers, and to induce them to desert, that they might forfeit the wages to which they are entitled for their patriotic services.

We have however the satisfaction to inform your

excellency, that although your proclamations have been distributed among the soldiers by your agent delegated for that purpose, they have failed to produce the intended effect—and, although it may appear incredible to your excellency, even soldiers have discernment sufficient to perceive that the proclamation of a governor, when issued out of the line of his duty, is a harmless, inoffensive, and nugatory document. They regard it with mingled emotions of pity and contempt for its author, and as a striking monument of his folly.

Before we conclude, we feel ourselves, in justice to your excellency, bound to declare, that a knowledge of your excellency's character, induces us to believe that the folly and infamy of the proclamation which your excellency has put your signature to, is not wholly to be ascribed to your excellency, but chiefly to the evil advisers, with whom we believe your excellency is unhappily encompassed.

We are, with due respect, your excellency's obedient servants,

Luther Dixon, lieutenant-col.
Elijah Doe, junior major.
Josiah Grout, major
Charles Bennet, captain.
Jesse Post, captain.
Elijah W. Wood, captain.
Elijah Birge, captain.
Martin D. Follet, captain.
Amasa Mansfield, captain.
T. H. Campbell, lieutenant.
G. O. Dixon, lieutenant.
Francis Northway, lieutenant.
Joshua Brush, lieutenant.
Daniel Dodge, ensign.
Sandford Gadcomb, captain.
James Fulling, quarter-master.
Shepard Beals, lieutenant.
John Fassit, surgeon.
Seth Clarke, junior surgeon-master.
Thomas Waterman, captain.
Benj. Follet, lieutenant.
Hira Hill, surgeon-master.

PICTURE OF BRITISH FAITH AND HUMANITY, BY A TURKISH ARTIST.

The following paper was read by Mr. Grey in the British house of commons, on the 29th of February, 1792, the Russian armament under consideration. The member who presented it, stated it to be the substance of an answer of the grand vizier, to sir Robert Ainslie, the British minister at Constantinople, during the Russian negotiation:

"The grand seignior wars for himself, and for himself makes peace—he can trust his own slaves, servants, and subjects—he knows their faith, has experienced their virtue, and can rely upon their fidelity—a virtue long since banished your corner of Europe. If all other Christians tell truth, no reliance is to be had on England; she buys and sells all mankind. Ottomans have no connexion with your king, nor your country—we never sought for your advice, your interference, or friendship; we have no minister, no agency, no correspondence

with you; for what reason offer ye then to mediate for us with Russia? Why seek ye to serve an empire of infidels, as ye call ye Mussulmen? We want not your friendship, aid, or mediation.

“Your vizier, of whom you speak so highly, must have some project of *deception* in view, some *oppressive scheme* to amuse your nation, whom we are told are *credulous, servile, and adorers only of money*. Avarice, if we are well informed, is your *characteristic—you would buy and sell your God—money is your Deity—and all things are commerce with your ministry*, with your nation. Come you, then, to sell us to Russia? No; let us bargain for ourselves: when fate has spun out the thread of our good fortune, we must yield; what has been decreed by God and the prophet, of men, must and will come to pass. We Ottomans know no finesse. *Duplicity and cunning are your Christian morals*. We are not ashamed to be honest, downright, plain, and faithful in our state maxims. If we fall in war, we submit to the will of heaven, decreed from the beginning. We have long lived in splendour, the first power on earth, and we glory in having triumphed, for ages, over Christian infidelity and depravity, mixed with all sorts of vice and hypocrisy; we adore the God of nature, and believe in Mahomet. You neither believe in the God you *pretend to worship*, nor his Son, whom you call your prophet.

“What reliance can there be upon such a sacrilegious race? Truth you banish, as you do virtue; read the catalogue of the complaints, manifestoes, declarations, and remonstrances of all the Christian kings, monarchs, and emperors, who have lived and warred with each other; you find them equally blasphemous, equally perfidious, equally cruel, unjust, and faithless to their engagements. Did the Turk ever forfeit his promise, word, or honour? Never! Did ever a Christian power keep an engagement, but while it suited his own avarice or ambition? No! How then do you think we are to trust you, a nation, at this moment, if told truth, ruled by a *perfidious administration, without one grain of virtue* to guard the machine of state? The grand seignior has no public intercourse with your court; *he wants none*. If you wish to remain here, either as a spy, or, as you term yourself, an ambassador for your court, you may live with those of other Christian nations, while you demean yourself with propriety, but we want neither

your aid by sea nor land, nor your council or mediation. I have no order to thank you for your offer, because it is by the divan deemed officious; nor have I any command to thank you for the offer of your naval assistance, because it is what the porte never deemed of admitting into our seas. What you have to do with Russia, we neither know nor care; our concerns with that court we mean to finish as suits ourselves, and the maxims of our law and state policy.

“If you are not *the most profligate Christian nation, as you are charged to be*, you are undoubtedly the boldest in presumption and effrontery, in offering to bring such a power as Russia to terms; such as you, and some other trivial Christians united, fancy yourselves equal to command—we know better; and, therefore, this effrontery of yours amounts rather to audacity, and to an imbecile dictation, which must render your councils at home mean and contemptible, and your advice abroad unworthy of wisdom or attention from any power, much less the regard of the porte, which, on all occasions, wherein its ministers had listened to you, have experienced evil, either in your designs or in your ignorance. His sublime highness cannot be too much upon his guard against the attempts and presumption of a nation so *perfidious to the interests of its subjects* (or colonists),—but it is the usual way of Christian princes, to sell and cede over their subjects to each other for money. Every peace made amongst you, as we are well informed, is made to *the king that best bribes*. The Ottoman ministry have too often given ear to European councils; as often as they so did, they either were betrayed, sold, or deceived—away, then, with your interference for the porte with Russia.

“*It has been your aim to embroil all mankind, and, thereafter, to profit by your perfidy*. We ask not, want not, nor desire your commerce, because our merchants have been sacrificed to your double-dealings—you have no religion but gain—*avarice is your only gain, and the Christian faith you profess, is but a mask for your hypocrisy—we will hear no more from you—therefore commanded to make no reply.*”—Aurora.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier general Jacob Davis, who was charged with his excellency governor Chit-

tenden's proclamation (see p. 153), immediately repaired to the army for the purpose of executing his orders. We learn that, after making his errand known, he was arrested and taken as a prisoner to Plattsburg.

THE MICHIGANIANS.

The day may not have arrived, but it must, ere long, come, when the American republic will be under a necessity of demanding, and, by proper perseverance, of obtaining, redress for every injury done to her citizens, whether in relation to their persons, or their commercial or other property; and in whatever quarter or region of the world committed.

At the present moment the violation of the capitulation of Detroit will claim the first attention. Ample indemnity ought to be extended to the sufferers; and if our nation cannot, by arms, obtain a counter indemnification, perhaps it ought magnanimously to sustain the loss. The fidelity of our citizens is not of a nature to be tampered with; and, where they are *true to us*, we must be *true to them*. We lay before our readers the protest of the inhabitants of the territory of Michigan, in relation to the violation of the *third* article of the capitulation, which ignobly subjected them to British domination.

THE PROTEST.

Whereas, it has been signified to us, the undersigned citizens of the United States, resident at Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, by col. Henry Proctor, the British commanding officer, that it is his will and pleasure we should depart from and leave the said territory, and he so orders and directs it—leaving behind, at the same time, as we necessarily must do, our dearest relatives exposed to all the casualties and evils incident to a state of war, and our property at the mercy of the marauding savage.

Resolved therefore, That we consider the said order of the said col. Henry Proctor, as a flagrant and gross violation of the 3d article of the capitulation, made and concluded at Detroit, on the sixteenth day of August last, and by reason whereof this place was surrendered to the British flag.

Resolved 2dly, That it is a duty we owe to ourselves and to our country, to resist manfully and spiritedly, by all the powers of reason and argument, every unwarrantable attempt upon our personal rights, that is not strictly compatible with the articles of capitulation.

And whereas we entertain a very sensible and thorough conviction that a military officer, by an unjustifiable and wanton invasion of the private rights of an individual, may not only incur the displeasure of his own government, but will lay himself personally responsible to the individual injured:

Resolved therefore, 3dly, That for every violation of our rights and privileges, attended with an injury to our persons or property, we will make a solemn appeal in the dernier resort to the umpire of the law.

Resolved 4thly, That we entertain a high sense of the honour of a *military parole*, and the virtuous and delicate use that ought to be made of it; as likewise of the necessity and the propriety of a strict and exemplary neutrality, so long as we remain under the British flag, and are protected in our persons and property, agreeable to the true spirit and letter of the articles of the capitulation.

Resolved 5thly, That if there are any amongst us whose conduct and behaviour does not strictly comport with the spirit and meaning of the preceding resolution, they ought not to be screened from punishment, but that it is our duty to assist in exposing them to the just animadversion and censure of their own improper conduct.

And whereas we entertain a high sense of the manly, dignified, and spirited conduct of Augustus B. Woodward, esq. whose services have been heretofore so pre-eminently useful to the inhabitants:

Resolved, therefore, 6thly, That he be presented with these resolutions, with a request to lay them before the said colonel Henry Proctor, and to use all lawful and honourable intreaty with him to obtain a revocation of his aforesaid order, so diametrically opposite to the aforesaid 3d article of the capitulation, and so manifestly injurious at this particular season of the year to our persons and property.

Signed by	John Walker,
Lewis Bond,	Conrad Leek,
David McClean,	E. Brush,
William Wilson,	Conrad Ten Eyck,
John Dick,	Peter Desnoyers,
Arch. Lyon,	Robert Smart,
Israel Taylor,	James Burnet,
Anderson Martin,	Richard H. Jones,
William W. Scott,	William Brown,
David Henderson,	J. M'Donnel,
William Russell,	John Congsett,
Joseph Spencer,	Duncan Roid,
James Patterson,	A. Langan,
George R. Chittenden,	George Batizes,
W. Robertson,	James Chittenden.

Detroit, 1st February, 1813.

Huntsville, M. T. Sept. 2.

Sir—This morning arrived an express from Chinabee, a Creek chief of the peace or friendly party, who states, that he set out from the Creek nation on the 20th instant, that the war party are now returning from the Tombigby, and, as soon as they can collect together, they will make an attack on this country; and that in ten days we may expect them without doubt in the town of Huntsville, with two thousand warriors, as that is the number destined for this place. Through him we are further informed, the war party state, that Colonel Hawkins and the Big Warrior have threatened them with the white people, for four years and have not come yet, and they believe are afraid to come all the way; but, if they (the whites) will start, they will meet them at the Ten Islands, on Coosee river, and if the whites will not meet them, they will attack them at their own houses, and show them they are not afraid.

Captain McClellan, commandant at fort Hampton, informs that he has made a discovery of several Creek Indians, supposed to be of the war party, within a few miles of the Muscle Shoals, on the S. side. I have no doubt they are spies sent on ahead of the main body.

This country is in a state of confusion, never witnessed before on any frontier. It is not uncommon to see an hundred persons at one time, some on foot, others in carriages, waggons, or carts, flying to Tennessee for protection. A few days since, Madison county was boasting a population of several thousand inhabitants, with flattering prospects on every side, but, alas! what is her present situation? nearly one third of her inhabitants have fled from their country, leaving their flourishing crops, comfortable dwellings, and an immense quantity of valuable property to be ravaged and laid waste by the merciless savages. Those who remain have their hopes anchored on the patriotism of our neighbouring friends. I shall have several hundred brave fellows, whom I can depend on, to meet the enemy, and dispute every inch of ground on which they may attempt to advance.

PETER PERKINS, Lieut. col.
Gov. Blount.

Town of Washington, M. T. Oct. 30, 1813.

“Our last advices from the eastern frontier of this territory state, that the volunteers and militia under the command of

general Claiborne, accompanied by a few regulars, had advanced forty miles into the Indian country. Some inconsiderable skirmishes had taken place, in which our troops were successful. General Jackson has, I presume, reached fort Stephens with his detachment by this date. In that event, our force will be about four thousand strong. We calculate on making short work with the Creeks, and, if the senate will permit, to winter in Pensacola. I need not reason with you on the importance of such a step; it has become sufficiently obvious by the recent transactions of the authorities at that place. The peace and security of the southern frontier depend on a speedy expulsion of the British and their allies from the coast of Florida in its whole extent to St. Augustine. I look with regret at the tergiversation of certain members of the senate; the consequence may be fatal to the great cause of our country, if the sober sense of the community does not apply the corrective. I hope the horizon will assume a brighter aspect at the approaching session of congress.”

[*Nat. Intel.*]

Extract of a letter from major William Trigg, to the editors of the Frankfort Argus, dated Chillicothe, Oct. 22, 1813.

“I this moment arrived at this place on my return from Detroit to Kentucky. On the 14th I left that place, and on the evening of that day overtook the army with our governor: on the 15th we passed the river Raisin—over the field of battle of that place a scene was presented that will be long affecting to the sensibility of Kentuckians—the unburied bones of our countrymen were every where to be seen! By the direction of our governor, colonel Simral undertook the melancholy duty of interring the remains! By him and some others of the army, the remains of 65 were collected and buried in the best manner our situation would permit, with the customary honors of war. It is some consolation to think that they are buried by the hands that had first, in some degree, revenged their death.”

Raleigh, (N. C.) Nov. 19.

His excellency governor Hawkins has received a letter from general Thomas Pinckney, dated the 11th instant, containing an extract from a despatch from the secretary of war, directing general Pinckney to cause every possible preparation to be made to repel an expected attack by the

British, on our southern coasts. General Pinckney is particularly instructed to attend to the defence of Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah. The secretary of war informs general Pinckney, that, from information just received from Halifax, it is believed the British have made every preparation for the attack.

We are informed that colonel Wellborn's regiment has commenced its march from Salisbury for Canada. This regiment has long since completed its complement of men, six hundred of whom, under major William S. Hamilton, joined general Hampton's army several weeks since.

William W. Bibb, now a representative in congress from Georgia, is elected to a seat in the senate of the United States, from that state.

Buffalo, November 2.

On Wednesday last, the troops under Gen. Harrison left this village, crossed the Niagara at Black Rock, and marched for Fort George.

On Monday last, during a gale, while at anchor off Buffalo Creek, the sloop Little Belt parted with her anchor, and went ashore. On Tuesday evening three vessels of the squadron stood up the lake: on Wednesday the vessels remaining attempted to follow, but were prevented by strong head winds and stormy weather. Since which time the Ariel and Trippe have gone ashore; but we do not learn that they have been much damaged.

Our oldest citizens do not remember such a stormy October as the last.

Ogdensburgh, Nov. 1.

"Gen. Wilkinson slept the night before last at Cranberry Creek, about 30 miles from this place. Probably he has been induced to keep from moving by the severity of a snow storm, which has been raging for the last 24 hours. Our troops can arrive here in five hours from their present position. I inclose you a handbill which came over by a flag to-day.* There is another one, giving an account of an engagement with Hampton at Chatagua—which states that 300 British repulsed Hampton's whole army of 8000!!! a very moderate account for a British adjutant. What will they next say? It is an excellent specimen of the Munchausen."

* See Official Documents, p. 152.

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbour, dated Nov. 4.

"Our campaign in this quarter is drawing to a close—at any rate with the fleet, as they cannot possibly keep the lake longer than four weeks more. It has been perhaps the most unfortunate weather for operations, that has occurred here for a long time; not three days together, for the last six weeks, that were pleasant. Our fleet is out—chief of the time lying at anchor under some of the neighbouring islands. The British fleet, under Yeo, is laid up in Kingston harbour, dismantled, in order to defend that place. One frigate of 38 guns is building, and two sloops of war have the keels laid.—This is a fact, as some of our army gentry have taken a peep into Kingston.

New York, Nov. 13.

Latest from general Wilkinson.—A gentleman arrived in the stage this morning direct from Grenadier Island, via Sackett's Harbour. He left Grenadier Island on the 1st instant, and informs that general Wilkinson was that day to have moved down the St. Lawrence with his army; but a severe snow-storm, which continued through the whole day, it is supposed, frustrated his intention. General Wilkinson had about 8,700 men on the island, besides three regiments of light dragoons, then at Ogdensburgh.

Commodore Chauncey with his squadron, was blockading the British fleet in Kingston harbour.

The roads were excessively bad, the stage being four days coming from Sackett's Harbour to Utica, a distance of (85 miles, or rather) 78 miles, by Spafford's Gazetteer, the best topographical authority, we presume, in the state.

Utica, Nov. 9.

Army movements.—General Wilkinson has left Grenadier Island with his army, and gone down the St. Lawrence in boats. They had not advanced far, before the advanced corps, commanded by general Brown, were attacked by the enemy from the shore. On returning the fire, the enemy dispersed, and the army advanced without further molestation. It is said, ten of our men were either killed or wounded.

Albany, Nov. 18—noon.

Colonel King arrived here this morning, from the army, with despatches for the secretary of war. The accounts received

state, that as soon as it was ascertained that Montreal was the object of attack, the British garrisons of Prescott and Kingston, amounting to 2000 men, pursued, and came up with the rear-guard of Wilkinson's army under general Boyd, on the 11th, near *Hambledon*;—immediately commenced an attack—were repulsed;—attacked again, were again repulsed à *l'arme blanche*; after which general Boyd joined the main body without further interruption. The results are, twelve prisoners, who report the British loss to be 300 killed and wounded, among whom almost all their field officers, with the chief part of their baggage and artillery:—on the part of the Americans, general Covington mortally wounded, and 200 to 250 killed and wounded.

Extract of a letter, dated Albany, Nov. 19, received by the steam-boat.

“The rear of general Wilkinson's army has been attacked near the town of Cornwall, by about 1600 troops—they were twice repulsed, and the third time completely routed, with considerable loss in killed and wounded, besides 185 prisoners: Our loss is said to be considerable, though not so great as that of the enemy. General Covington is mortally wounded.”

Quebec, Oct. 26.

Arrived his majesty's ship *Nemesis*, the honourable James Mande commander, 22 days from Halifax, with troops; passenger, quarter-master general sir Sidney Beckwith. Arrived, his majesty's ship *Eolus*, from England, sailed 17th September.

His majesty's ship *Diadem*, 64, stops at the Brandy Pots with the *Mariner* sloop of war; the frigates *Success*, *Fox*, and *Nemesis* are in the harbour; they arrived on the 24th, in 22 days from Halifax. They brought 1600 marines. The *Dromede* frigate is said to be on shore at *Millevaches*. The greater part of the marines have been brought up by crafts from the ships below. Three hundred of them are to leave this garrison to-morrow in the steam-boat, the remainder go by land; part marched this morning.

On Sunday, his majesty's ship *Dover* went down the river to the assistance of the *Dromede*.

His majesty's ship *Eolus* winters here. She brought upwards of 300 seamen for the lakes, under their officers, captains

Popham and Creighton, and other officers of inferior rank. Fifty soldiers also came in her.

Quebec, November 2.

On Friday and Saturday were escorted by a detachment of major Bell's cavalry, from their quarters at Beauport, to the new gaol, twenty-three American officers; and on the latter day were also taken from the prison-ships, and escorted by a detachment of the 103d regiment to the same prison, a like number of non-commissioned officers, making in all forty-six, conformable to the general order of the 27th instant.

The telegraph announces two frigates, 19 square-rigged vessels, and two sloops.

Washington.

We are not a little pleased to learn, from an official source, that, as soon as these measures of the enemy were made known to our government, the president gave orders to have forty-six of the *principal officers* of the enemy in our possession, put in close confinement. We presume these officers will be selected from those who were taken by commodore Perry and general Harrison, and are now in Ohio and Kentucky. This just retaliation is not so severe as it might be; but it will teach the British government that republics possess energy when the times require it.

[*National Intelligencer*].

During the month of September, in the course of one day, 17,000 barrels of flour and provisions arrived at Halifax from the United States. How disgraceful!

[*Boston Patriot*].

At the present interesting period, when the war in the province of Upper Canada excites so much of the public attention, the following statements of roads and distances may be acceptable to our readers:

From Quebec to Halifax.

From Pointe-au-Loup to the Portage	110 miles
Across the Portage to lake Finiswata	36
From thence to the Forks of Madawaska	40
From thence to the Great Falls	40
From thence to Frederickstown	124
From thence to St. John's	79
Thence to Halifax	189½
Total	618½

From Quebec to Michilimackinac.

To Montreal	180 miles, on river
To Cortearna de Lac	225 [St. Lawrence]
To Cornwall	266
To Matilda	301
To Augusta	335
To Kingston	385 on L. Ontario
To Niagara (or to York)	525
To Fort Erie	560
To Detroit	790
To Michilimackinac	1107 on L. Huron

[*London Star.*]*Extracts of letters, dated Ogdensburgh, October 30.*

Our troops are at Sandy Creek, 50 miles up the river, or on the way between this and that point. They have been delayed at Grenadier Island all this time, in consequence of the detachments on their way from Fort George having met with accidents from the weather. These detachments have since joined. General Wilkinson has been extremely ill, which has also had some influence, perhaps, in retarding the movements of the troops. He is the soul of the expedition. He is now in health, though somewhat weak. Yesterday a party of 15 dragoons took 7 boats, loaded with clothing, &c. 20 miles below this.

We learn, with high satisfaction, that the president of the United States has conferred the office of collector of the revenue for the city and county of Baltimore, on STEPHEN H. MOORE, esq. who so gallantly distinguished himself in the battle at York.

Nat. Int.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of O E is thankfully acknowledged, and shall receive the attention it deserves.—Of the publications to which he makes allusion, two are already in the list of those we consult for information. To the third, however, (that on the subject of agriculture) we know not of, nor can we devise, any mode of access: and our condition in that respect is not likely to be improved, so long as the war continues. Could O. E. occasionally accommodate us with a short loan of that work, we would pledge ourselves for its safe, and, to the moment, punctual return.

Though we entertain no doubt of the Messenger's ultimately acquiring from the public at large, that character at which it professes to aim, or of its fulfilling every expectation that persons of discernment and true patriotism, like O. E. have conceived of it; we cannot refrain from expressing the satisfaction it affords us, to find that even at this early date its plan is so well understood, and so flatteringly appreciated. For that approbation, we cannot make a more appropriate return, than by assuring our kind correspondent,

that no earthly consideration shall ever induce us to swerve from the plan of which he so approves; that an impartiality as strict as we have promised shall ever be observed by us, and that the prospect which issued in our first number, shall be our law to the very last. We are free to own, that in treading this course we are entitled to less praise than the liberality of O. E. might be disposed to award us: for we can truly affirm, that our abstinence from party polemical writing cannot be more strict, than our abhorrence of it is rooted and lively. We regard it in the same light he does. We consider it as having done much mischief to this country; we doubt whether, in the diffusion of political knowledge, it ever did any good; and we are persuaded, that, instead of invigorating, it has enfeebled the public mind, by forestalling the pure operations of individual persons, and substituting vicious decisions and dogmas, equally corrupt and erroneous, in their place.

Above all, we pledge ourselves, under the penalty of universal public reprobation, never to sink to that most mean and base of all frauds—stealing upon the public with unjust pretences. We shall never be found pirating under false colours; nor acting the party assassin, under the cloak of a treacherous neutrality.

The observations of O. E. with respect to a Sunday morning publication, though rationally suggested, would be found to fail in practice.—Evil habit has brought multitudes to consider dissipation on Sunday as an indulgence to which they have an indefeasible, prescriptive title; an attempt to interrupt which, would be regarded as an unpardonable encroachment.—We speak upon conviction, and not conjecture, when we say, that for one, even of those vacant minds to whom O. E. alludes, who would substitute the reading of a paper on Sunday for his wonted dissipation, there are at least an hundred who would exclaim against the act of publishing, as a wicked breach of the Sabbath; and these exception men, by way of further evincing their moral and religious delicacy, rush headlong into some of the styes of dissipation with which the city abounds.—Besides, we are not without apprehensions that the publication of a paper on Sunday would not serve to promote that which he wishes to prevent, but serve as a pretext for the violation of the Sabbath in a variety of other callings; and make a breach in the already too much battered out-works of religion, through which a whole army of impieties would make an unresisted entrance.

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G. PALMER, PRINTER.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC.

In concerns of great importance, errors, which in smaller matters would be trifling, seldom fail to occasion serious evil.—Inconsiderate men are little aware of the injury that will be done, by the propagation of an unfounded report, respecting the movements of armies; nor is it much less to be deplored, when a thing, in its great outline founded in truth, is erroneously detailed. An idle rumour, first whispered in the low voice of surmise, and then rising in loudness of tone and confidence of assertion, as it extends in circulation, till it speaks trumpet-tongued to the general ear, has not seldom diverted away even the most bold and enterprising genius from its object, and reversed the destinies of mighty hosts.—The viciousness of this gossiping tendency is more signally conspicuous, where the fame of individuals, the feelings of private life, or the hopes of nations, are concerned; and in the first of these (character) the mischief done is irreparable. For he knows not a tythe of the human heart, who imagines that a public stain, even slightly tinged, upon reputation, was ever expunged by the most positive after-conviction of innocence; or that any degree of proof, though it were to bring with it the authority of holy writ, can ever make whole to the eye of malevolence, or even of guiltless ignorance, the name that has met with a temporary flaw, or stop the mouth of the cavilling calumniator, when, either in malice, or in order to pay that mite of conversation which a sterile mind refuses to supply, he thinks it necessary to say something attractive; and, destitute of a good subject, has, without compunction, recourse to a bad.

It is not without just cause and most laudable motives, therefore, that great commanders make it a part of the discipline of their forces, to specially inhibit all correspondence touching their military operations, and to extend that inhibition to all persons within their reach.

Unquestionably, that effeminate looseness of soul which prompts individuals to eternal babble, and makes them exult in being the anticipating officious intelligencers of news,

is derogatory, and unworthy of manhood; and when long indulged, obtains such complete dominion over him who yields to it, that, like all the other appetites, it becomes insatiable, omnivorous, and undistinguishing; seizing with equal greediness, the tidings of good, and the bodings of evil; and at last preferring the latter, as being more calculated to excite a short-lived interest, to agitate the feelings, to provoke a stare of wonder, or to extort an exclamation of pain, of horror, or of indignation.

If this disingenuous and unmanly gratification will on any account admit of extenuation, it is in the solitary case of an indomitable impatience to be the harbinger of tidings of joy: bespeaking, as it does, an amiable sympathy in the felicity of our fellow-creatures, it indicates purity of heart; but, at the same time, says worse than nothing for the understanding. Had the operations of our armies in Canada been crowned with success, therefore, we should have admired the honest zeal of the good souls who would have anticipated its promulgation; but we should have deprecated their precipitation in proclaiming it, while unfinished. As the reverse was the case, we lament that there was not a greater tardiness displayed in coming forward with the distressing tale of disappointment. Bad news (says the adage) never came too late. The story of our armies was one which ought to have come as late as possible, and then only authenticated and entire—the miscarriages accompanied with their causes, and the conduct which led to them, with its motives.

These observations are intended not to hurt feelings for the past; but to suggest the expediency of greater retentiveness for the future.

The whole business is now before us in as perfect fulness as the authorised details of the commanders can give it; and it grieves us to say, that we can see nothing in the latter, to relieve that deep regret which we believe will pervade the population of this country, through all its classes, social bodies, and parties. Viewing the whole of the unpropitious results, in all its relations and aspects, the means bestowed upon the attempt, the apparent state of the object at which it was directed, and the

sanguine expectations that were excited by it, we are fain to confess, that the American people have scarcely less cause for surprise than mortification; and that the accounts given by our leading officers are not at all calculated to diminish either the one or the other. In these documents we can find nothing stated of unforeseen obstacles, or, at least, of obstacles that ought not to have been foreseen; or, to speak more to the point, more precisely ascertained, than they seem to have been, by our general in chief.

At this distance from the field of action, it would be presumptuous in us, even if we possessed sufficient military science, to decide with confidence upon what ought to have been done, by the adoption of a different plan from that which has been pursued; but it appears to us pretty evident, that Kingston ought not to have been left in our rear, without a sufficient corps to keep the enemy's forces there in check—and that at all events, the error of leaving it so, when discovered, ought to have been repaired, in the only way then possible; and which seems to have suggested itself to general W. himself, when the enemy from Kingston was found *following him and hanging on his rear*. "I was strongly tempted (says he) to halt, turn about, and put an end to his teasing; but alas! I was confined to my bed." A fact which, if it were a sufficient reason for his not facing and beating back the assailants, was more decisively so to his proceeding forward, on a train of operations of much greater danger, difficulty, and importance.

On this subject we say no more than the general himself has propounded—with an explanatory suggestion, that he "did not dare suffer himself to be diverted a single day from the prosecution of the views of government," which was the attack of Montréal. And here a question arises.—Was general W. bound down to a plan of operations in detail, without the least reservation to him of a discretion to meet unforeseen or fluctuating casualties? If he was, no responsibility attaches on him; if not, the ulterior object being the view of government, will not palliate his suffering the enemy from Kingston to harass his rear so fatally as it did. To us it appears, that either an overdone observance of a plan, concerted without proper information of the enemy's force or country, or intentness upon the ulterior and remote object, so eager and exclusive as to preclude a due consideration of interposing objects, or

else, a want of presence of mind, under unexpected circumstances, have given rise to the want of decision (that prime desideratum in a military commander) which seems to characterise the proceedings of our armies. To what else are we to ascribe the many formidable impediments to which our heroic bands were exposed, and which seem to have been so little expected by their commanders, that they had almost the effect of ambushades. "Thus (says general W.) while menaced by a respectable force in rear, the coast was lined by musquetry in front, at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment, and this impeded my progress." The main body of an army, going on such an enterprise as the taking of Montreal, ought to have been exempted in its route, by previously-appointed co-operating detachments, from every such impediment.

In the order to general Hampton, there was a want of decision. If his junction with gen. Wilkinson was so absolutely necessary to the success of the expedition, that the latter was to be abandoned in the event of the former having failed, the time and point of junction ought to have been previously and categorically appointed.—From general W.'s letter, it appears that a discretion was left with gen. Hampton, in the exercise of which, however, the scantiness of his supplies of provision, and the wants of gen. Wilkinson's army, as well as the impediments thrown by the enemy in his way, forbid his taking that route, which would have ensured the nearest junction, and suggested the necessity of pursuing another plan.

Whatever the causes may have been, we at least have the comfort and the pride to say, that our want of success has not been owing to any falling off in that valour for which the American soldiers ever have been, and, till they cease to exist, ever will be distinguished. Our gallant countrymen acquired as much glory in the misadventurous situations into which they were brought, as they could have done, if they had planted their standards in sight of Quebec.—We agree with gen. Wilkinson in his logical deduction, that he is to be accounted victorious who has accomplished his purpose: but his application of it to himself is perfectly inadmissible; unless he can prove, that, to use his own words, "precipitating the descent of the St. Lawrence," was the *only* purpose of the campaign. He seems to force his premises, in order to answer a forced conclusion. The descent of

the St. Lawrence was an operation only subservient to the main ultimate purpose of the expedition—the taking of Montreal. This is not only in fact and essence true, but is avowed by himself, in his letter to gen. Hampton. “I am destined and determined on the attack on Montreal, if not prevented by some act of God; and to give security to the enterprize, the division under your command must co-operate with the corps under my immediate orders.”—We really wish the general had not injured his statement, by a sentence which the invidious few may interpret into a sophistical flourish. It would be unfair, however, not to do justice to the tempered delicacy with which the general alludes to several things which he evidently considers as ingredients in the compound of events which led to the general disaster: for instance, “undisciplined men and inexperienced officers,” which he just glances at, in a way that, while it serves in some sort to diminish the responsibility of their commander, sets out their natural valour and fitness for war in the most favourable and noble relief.

The failure of this expedition is of more deep import than hasty observers of it will imagine. It is not only in its retarding our operations that it is really inauspicious, but in its alarming the enemy, and suggesting to them the necessity of an augmentation of their means of defence. For our parts, we much doubt whether the forces that were reserved *in petto* to encounter our troops were not more considerable than we are aware of; and, looking to the general practices of military men in the plain common sense of the business,—calculating the forces in Canada upon the supposition that the enemy act as all other people in their situation do, and along with that take into consideration the military character and genius of Prevost, we cannot help thinking the paucity of troops exhibited by the British at Montreal was a *ruse* of the general's, being persuaded that, if he had only an adequate army, he would be more likely to make a parade of, and swell out into the greatest apparent bulk, those he had, so as to impress his adversary with an exaggerated-idea of his strength, and deter him from an open attack. Prevost is less crafty than he is said to be, if this conjecture of ours be erroneous.

After all, our readers must judge for themselves from the documents which follow. They may differ from us in opinion on them—but they will join their sorrows and regrets with ours in reviewing the transaction.

JUDGE MARTIN'S CHARGE.

We sincerely hope, that we shall not be thought to trespass on those bounds prescribed in our prospectus, if we venture to make some remarks on the charge delivered by Luther Martin, esquire, one of the judges of the criminal court for the county of Baltimore; and likewise the reply of the jury. We honestly believe that this venerable judge will agree with us, in the postulate which we now lay down, *that a judge cannot with propriety introduce any topic in his charge to the jury, but such subjects as the jury have cognizance of.* If the judge should believe that the Presbyterian mode of worshipping the Deity was right, and the jury themselves were Anabaptists, we do believe that he himself would concur in our opinion, that however honest his opinions might be, that this would be a very improper time for discussing them. Would every member of society professing the Baptist religion, in this case, be liable to a presentment by the grand jury? No, it would be answered on all hands, *such subjects do not come within their jurisdiction.* The case is not at all altered, if we take into consideration *the politics of the respective parties.* Does the judge, in the present case, mean to assert, *that all those who believe in the rectitude of the present administration are liable to indictment?* According to this construction, indictments must be preferred against a vast majority of the citizens of the United States; and they are absolutely criminal, for the exercise of a constitutional right.

Unless there is a common or statute law, prohibiting a man from the free exercise of his own opinion, the judge will not be able to defend his own charge. The mere supposition that the judge is entitled, by virtue of his office, to deliver a charge to the jury, presupposes that there is some point in which both the court and the jury agree. So indeed there is—but if the judicial officer wanders beyond the precincts of his duty, and addresses them on subjects on which they differ, and not cognizable by any court but the Almighty's, he must not be astonished if the *jury venture to re-criminate.* This line of conduct tends to weaken that confidence which every member of society ought to repose in the decisions of courts of justice. It serves to shew them that the court and the jury can meet on no given points—that there is a fatal dissension, so widely disseminated, that the officers of the courts of justice are at variance, and that they are in fact presenting bills of

indictment against each other. Thus the court declares to the jury, that they have no confidence in the present administration; the jury, in their turn, declare to the court, that they have the fullest confidence, and are disposed to consider as traitors those who have not. The court thus indict the jury, and the jury indict the court. In the mean time, the suitors, who are the witnesses of this degrading scene, lose all confidence either in one party or the other; and think that their own rights are very insecure, while submitted to the determination of two contending bodies, both of whom are indicting each other. We regard this as one of the most melancholy instances within the compass of our recollection, of the inveteracy of political hostility. It shews that there is no point at which such resentment will stop; and we should regard it full as decorous, if the court should read to the jury the most violent anathemas from a federal print, and the jury should requite this compliment, by reading as bitter invectives from a democratic publication, as we now do to see them taking such a decided stand as they have done.

We are not defending the conduct of the jury; but we can with the strictest justice remark, that whatever intemperance of language they have committed, they may plead a precedent upon the record. That the reader may see how worthy the answer of the jury is to the judge, we have deemed it proper to lay these two *precious documents* before his eyes. (p. 170.)

In the present instance, we know that we are not governed by party feelings. If the judge is warranted in his denunciation, the jury are also in theirs. Never was there a more serious attack on the rights of public decision than the present. We are told from the bench, almost *totidem verbis*, that it is criminal to believe that the present administration have done right. We are told by the jury, that it is equally criminal to believe that the present administration have done wrong. According to present appearances, both the court and the jury are criminals, and mutually liable to indictment. Let us have our political squabbles—let us exercise our constitutional rights—let political dissensions be confined to the columns of our news-papers, or to the speeches of our representatives in congress. But we object, we strongly object to this usurpation of opinion, either by the court or the jury. We have but one plain maxim to recommend to the consideration of these parties—that *where neither of them can a-*

mend the evil of which they respectively complain, both should be silent.

AGRICULTURE.

MR. EDITOR,

IT were to be wished, that we were as prompt to inquire into, and as expert in profiting by the conduct of European nations in the useful arts of peace, as we are eager to imitate their political follies, and industrious in propagating their opinions, participating in their feuds, and imitating their vanities and preposterous errors. Of the thousands of publications which are sent abroad, craving patronage, and professing the most religious devotion to national utility, we scarcely see one column in a month bestowed upon economics; or one essay in a hundred, that even affects for its object, to extend the substantial interests of society, by bestowing a few thoughts, which are truly much wanting, on agriculture. In England, novels themselves are scarcely more profitable to the body of booksellers, than works of agriculture; which have long been so numerous, that a taste for that first of all sciences has spread over every part of the British islands, and introduced the plough, as Virgil's Georgics did in Rome, from the fields and the farm-yards, into the studies of the learned, the halls of universities, and the closets of statesmen and sovereign princes.

Indeed, my good sir, it is very much to be feared, that the hydra of party has as many instruments for doing evil, as it has heads to devise mischief; and that one of those, and by no means the least pernicious of them, is the insensibility it produces to most other, and those the most laudable, subjects of public consideration. Not only things, but their symbols, words, are gradually losing their signification; and are, like our population, gradually sucked into the vortex of servieny to politics, and almost rendered aliens to every other subject.—How many are there, who, when the words “popular,” or “national,” are used, associate any other idea with them than a political? or who, when they speak of the public good, would be understood to mean it, in a moral or æconomical sense? We fear, few indeed.

Fraught with these sentiments, I perused your prospectus with pleasure; and though no implicit believer in the flourishing professions of those vapouring heralds of ephemeral literary experiment, I took your name for a warrant, and laid my account with seeing a production of some little use,

and no positive mischief.—I dare say I shall not be disappointed; and I endeavour to persuade myself, that when time shall have matured your plan into full execution, and all the channels it lays open come to be supplied by communications from correspondents, of true patriotism, wisdom, and *useful* knowledge, THE MESSENGER will become one of the most valuable publications this country has possessed since the days of the immortal Franklin. The periodical works of Great Britain teem with matter now little known to our people, a few men of research excepted, and from which the many must be shut out, by their incapacity to obtain those publications. From them you may draw information for your readers, much superior to any it is possible for you to provide from your home resources; and, by the instrumentality of those, you may make your paper a public blessing. In the minute details of husbandry, we have (to say the least) very much to learn: and I can affirm, from my own knowledge, that there are multitudes of things, which, if put in practice, would increase the great national stock of produce in its enlarged and general sense, and tenfold augment domestic comfort and convenience. If you think them worth your acceptance, I will from time to time impart to you such matters as occur to me in my reading of the foreign publications, with the perusal of which I am frequently favoured by some friends.

I have long considered the mistaken avidity of our country folks for putting new land into cultivation as a great obstruction to agricultural improvement, and a proportionate diminution of the produce of the general stock of labour. It is, no doubt, a natural passion, and it is nourished and inflamed by an almost boundless extent of land easily attainable. But of this I was always sure, that in any country, but more especially where the price of labour is high, there is more profit to be derived from the smaller area of land, excellently cultivated, cleaned, and manured, than from the much larger area, tilled in the slovenly manner in which it must of necessity be done, when the quantity of labour is not perfectly adequate to the quantity of land. Though I have long thought this, I was so doubtful of my competence to impart my thoughts, that I never attempted it; nor should I even now, if I had not accidentally met with a British production, in which the matter is handled with the most consummate ability, and the most perfect and masterly knowledge of the subject. I need say no more for it, on the score of intellectual value, than that it is the production of the celebrated Cobbett, whose

vigorous powers of mind never fail to grasp, with a giant's clutch and strength, every subject he chuses to seize upon; and who, early bred to laborious practical agriculture, is now confessed to be one of the very best and most prosperous farmers in England.

It seems, that a bill was brought into parliament, for enclosing the waste lands with which England abounds, (a) but it was thrown out in the end. A correspondent wrote, under the signature of Rusticus, a letter to Cobbett, for his Weekly Register, recommending a summary mode of enabling the people to enclose and cultivate those lands. In answer to this, Cobbett wrote a very able and wise public letter, reprobating the idea of enclosing, and giving his reasons for doing so. The letter is too long to be all printed in your paper; but I extract for your use, so much as applies to the principle I have stated—the circulation of which may possibly give a new turn to the opinions, at first of some few, and afterwards of many of our fellow-citizens.

“What I mean (says he) to contend is this; that, *in general*, new enclosures could not possibly add to the positive quantity of food raised in the country.—There seems to be an opinion prevailing among some persons, that the quantity of corn, for we will now speak of corn only, must ever be in proportion to the quantity of land in cultivation.—How any one can seriously entertain such an opinion is very surprising, seeing that it is so notorious, that one acre of land, well cultivated, will produce an infinitely larger crop than an acre of land badly cultivated, though both of them be in the very same field, and of precisely the same natural quality.—This notion, therefore, is, erroneous. It is a fact, not to be doubted, that produce will be proportioned to the sort of cultivation as well as to the quantity of the land. It is also a fact, very notorious, that the waste lands in general are the worst lands in the country.—Those who think, that an argumentation of the quantity of corn, is a *necessary* consequence of new enclosures, seem never to have reflected, that new enclosures will not, any more than the old enclosures, produce corn *without cultivation*, that is to say, *without labour being bestowed upon them*. They seem to think, that these new enclosures would cultivate themselves, and that manure would drop down upon them from the clouds. Those who

(a) The celebrated agricultural tourist and philosopher, as well as farmer, Arthur Young, says that there is incomparably more land waste in England than in Ireland.

have had experience of them, know, I believe, to their cost, that waste lands are not thus distinguished from other lands; and that they require pretty nearly the current price of the old lands to be laid out upon them, acre for acre, before they will produce anything at all.—WHENCE, then, let me ask *Rusticus*, are the labour and manure to come to put these waste lands into a productive state?—WHENCE; from what part of this kingdom are this labour and this manure to come? I beg *Rusticus* to attend to this question. I wish to know from him, what is the source from which he would draw the labour and the manure necessary to bring these new lands into a productive state.—It is very easy, in riding across commons, and forests, and downs, to exclaim: “What a pity that all this land should lie uncultivated, while so many poor creatures are in want of bread!”—This is very easy, requiring nothing more than a slight exertion of the lungs, unloaded with any particle of thought. But to show how the cultivation of these lands would add to the quantity of bread, demands much greater powers of argument than I have ever met with in any person who took that side of the subject.—*Rusticus* will observe, that I am always speaking of wastes *in general*, and not of wastes, in the neighbourhood of which, local circumstances present artificial aid. These particular and partial instances, have nothing to do with the general question.—I return, therefore, to the charge, and again ask him from *what source* he would draw the means of putting the wastes of the kingdom into a state to make them produce corn? These means consist of *labour and manure*, or rather, they consist simply of labour, for every one must perceive, that manure itself is the consequence of labour.—Whence, then, is the labour to come to dig ditches, to make banks and fences round waste lands, to make roads through them, to pare and burn, and plough, and drag, and harrow, and cart chalk, and lime, and marl, and clay, and dung, and, at last, to sow these waste lands? WHENCE, I once more ask, is this labour to come?—He will allow, I suppose, that the labourers in England are all employed now. He must allow this, or else he will have to find out a reason why the lands already enclosed are not better cultivated than they are. Let him travel through the country, and he will see the fields smoking from the fire of *couch grass*. Out of ten fields he will not see above two that are sown with wheat, that most valuable of all corn crops. Let him

look closely at the land where even that wheat is, and he will see that the weeds and the couch grass are, in general, enjoying, at least, one half the benefit of the last year's dung and tillage.—There are some few exceptions to this, but this is the general state of the lands in England.—Let *Rusticus* ask the farmer why he suffers his land to get into so foul a state, and why he has not five fields of wheat in place of two. The farmer will tell him, that all his capital, all his labour, and all his manure, are employed upon the farm, and that he gets as much out of it as he is able, and keeps it as clean as he is able.—Would it not be a pretty proposition to make to such a man, to enclose an additional piece of ground, and add it to this farm? It is very likely, that greediness might make him grasp at the proposition, nothing appearing to be more natural to the taste of man than the love of extent of landed possessions. But does *Rusticus* really believe, that by adding a piece of waste land to this man's farm (worse of course in its nature than that which he has already enclosed); does *Rusticus* really believe, that such an addition to the extent of the farm would make an augmentation in this man's crops?—To enclose the piece of waste even before he begins his process of cultivation, this farmer must take from his present farm a considerable portion of the labour which he now there employs; and, before he can make the piece of waste produce him any thing at all, he must take from his present farm a great deal more of the labour that he now employs upon it. If he does this, his present fields must have less labour than they now have; must be still fuller of weeds and couch grass than they now are; must be still poorer; and, of course, must produce less than they now produce, and that, too, observe, in a proportion exceeding the produce of the new enclosure, because on the new enclosed land there are fencing and other labours to be performed, which are not necessary upon the land already enclosed, to say nothing about the nature of the soil being worse in the new enclosure than in the old, which, however, in general must necessarily be the case.—Thus, then, we see, that this augmentation of extent of culture could not produce an augmentation of corn, in this instance.

(To be concluded in our next.)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Dent.

Navy Department, November 8, 1813.

SIR—No officer, or person in authority, civil or military, except the commanding military general, or the commanding naval officer, has any authority, under any pretext whatever, to have any communication with the enemy. You will therefore, govern yourself accordingly, and prohibit all intercourse of a contrary nature. If the commanding general, or yourself, shall at any time desire to send a flag to the enemy, you will order an officer and boat's crew to convey and receive dispatches, or make or receive any communication to or from the commanding general or yourself; but none other than the officer and crew under your order must be permitted to attend the flag, or hold any communication with the enemy, except such officer as the commanding general may designate to bear his communication—All written or printed communications to or from the enemy, must be submitted to the inspection of the commanding general or yourself; and, if approved, put under a sealed cover to or from the commanding general or yourself. If any other boat or person shall attempt to approach or hold any communication with the enemy, without the approbation of the commanding general or yourself, you will arrest and detain such person or persons, together with the boat or craft in which they may have been detected, until the U. States attorney for the district shall have an opportunity, upon your information, of proceeding against them according to law.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obed^t servant,
W. JONES.
Capt. John H. Dent, U. S. Navy, Charleston.

Letter from General Wilkinson to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, French Mills, adjoining the province of Lower Canada, Nov 16, 1813.

SIR—I beg leave to refer you to the journal which accompanies this letter, for the particulars of the movement of the corps under my command, down the St. Lawrence, and will endeavour to exert my enfeebled mind to detail to you the more striking and important incidents which have caused my departure from Grenadier Island, at the foot of Lake Ontario, on the 3d inst.

The corps of the enemy from Kingston, which followed me, hung on my rear, and in concert with a heavy galley and a few gun-boats, seemed determined to retard my progress. I was strongly tempted to halt, turn about, and put an end to his teasing; but alas! I was confined to my bed; major gen. Lewis was too ill for any active exertion; and above all, I did not dare to suffer myself to be diverted a single day from the prosecution of the views of government. I had written major general Hampton on the 6th instant, by his adjt gen. colonel King, and had ordered him to form a junction with me on the St. Lawrence, which I expected would take place on the 9th or 10th. It would have been unpardonable, had I lost sight of this object a moment, as I deemed it of vital importance to the issue of the campaign.

The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which the active universal hostility of the male inhabitants of the country enabled them to employ to the greatest advantage. Thus, while menaced by a respectable force in rear, the

coast was lined by musquetry in front, at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment, and this impeded my progress.

On the evening of the 9th inst. the army halted a few miles from the head of Long Bar. In the morning of the 10th the inclosed order was issued. General Brown marched agreeably to order, and about noon we were apprized, by the report of his artillery, that he was engaged some distance below us. At the same time the enemy were observed in our rear, and their galley and gun-boats approached our flotilla, and opened a fire upon us, which obliged me to order a battery of 18 pounders to be planted, and a shot from it compelled the vessels of the enemy to retire, together with their troops, after some firing between the advanced parties. But by this time, in consequence of disembarking and re-embarking the heavy guns, the day was so far spent, that our pilots did not dare to enter the Saut (eight miles a continued rapid), and therefore we fell down about two miles and came to for the night. Early the next morning every thing was in readiness for motion; but having received no intelligence from general Brown, I was still delayed, as sound caution prescribed I should learn the result of his affair, before I committed the flotilla to the Saut. At half past 10 o'clock A. M. an officer of dragoons arrived with a letter, in which the general informed me he had forced the enemy, and would reach the foot of the Saut early in the day. Orders were immediately given for the flotilla to sail, at which instant the enemy's gun-boats appeared, and began to throw shot among us. Information was brought me at the same time, from brigadier gen Boyd, that the enemy's troops were advancing in column.

I immediately sent orders to him to attack them. This report was soon contradicted. Their gun-boats, however, continued to scratch us, and a variety of reports of their movements and counter movements were brought to me in succession; which convinced me of their determination to hazard an attack, when it could be done to the greatest advantage—and therefore I resolved to anticipate them. Directions were accordingly sent, by that distinguished officer colonel Swift, of the engineers, to brigadier general Boyd, to throw the detachments of his command, assigned to him in the order of the preceding day, and composed of men of his own, Covington's, and Swartwout's brigades, into three columns, to march upon the enemy, outflank them if possible, and take their artillery. The action soon commenced with the advanced body of the enemy, and became extremely sharp and galling, and with great vivacity, in open space and fair combat, for upwards of two and a half hours—the adverse lines alternately yielding and advancing. It is impossible to say with accuracy what was our number on the field; because it consisted of indefinite detachments taken from the boats, to render safe the passage of the Saut. Generals Covington and Swartwout voluntarily took part in the action, at the head of detachments from their respective brigades, and exhibited the same courage that was displayed by brig. gen Boyd, who happened to be the senior officer on the ground. Our force engaged might have reached sixteen or seventeen hundred men. That of the enemy was estimated from twelve hundred

to two thousand—consisting, as I am informed, of detachments from the 49th, 84th, and 101st regiments of the line, with three companies of the voltigeur and Glengary corps; and the militia of the country, who are not included in the estimate.

It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to give you a detailed account of this affair—which certainly reflects high honour on the valor of the American soldier; as no examples can be produced, of undisciplined men, with inexperienced officers, braving a fire of two hours and a half, without quitting the field or yielding to their antagonists. But, sir, the information I now give you, is derived from officers of my confidence, who took active parts in this conflict; for though I was enabled to order the attack, it was my hard fortune not to be able to lead the troops I commanded; the disease with which I was assailed on the 2d of September, on my journey to Fort George, having, with a few short intervals of convalescence, preyed on me ever since—and at the moment of this action I was confined to my bed, and emaciated almost to a skeleton, unable to sit on my horse, or to move ten paces without assistance.

I must, however, be pardoned for trespassing on your time a few remarks in relation to the affair. The objects of the British and American commanders were precisely opposed—the last being bound by the instructions of his government, and the most solemn obligations of duty, to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence by every practicable means; because, this being effected, one of the greatest difficulties opposed to the American arms would be surmounted;—and the first, by duties equally imperious, to retard, and, if possible, prevent such descent. He is to be accounted victorious who effected his purpose. The British commander, having failed to gain either of his objects, can lay no claim to the honours of the day. The battle fluctuated, and triumph seemed, at different times, inclined to the contending corps. The front of the enemy were at first forced back more than a mile; and, though they never regained the ground they lost, their stand was permanent, and their charges resolute. Amidst these charges, and near the close of the contest, we lost a field piece, by the fall of the officer who was serving it, with the same coolness as if he had been at a parade of review. This was lieutenant Smith of the light artillery, who, in point of merit, stood at the head of his grade. The enemy having halted, and our troops being again formed in battalion, front to front, and the firing having ceased on both sides, we resumed our position on the bank of the river; and the infantry being much fatigued, the whole were re-embarked, and proceeded down the river, without further annoyance from the enemy or their gun-boats; while the dragoons, with five pieces of light artillery, marched down the Canada shore without molestation.

It is due to his rank, to his worth, and his services, that I should make particular mention of brig. general Covington, who received a mortal wound directly through the body, while animating his men, and leading them to the charge.—He fell, where he fought, at the head of his men, and survived but two days.

The next morning the flotilla passed through the Saut, and joined that excellent officer brig

gen. Brown, at Barnhart's, near Cornwall, where he had been instructed to take post and wait my arrival; and where I confidently expected to hear of major general Hampton's arrival on the opposite shore. But immediately after I halted, col. Atkinson, the inspector-general of the division under major general Hampton, waited on me with a letter from that officer, in which, to my unspeakable mortification and surprise, he declined the junction ordered; and informed me he was marching towards Lake Champlain, by way of co-operating in the proposed attack on Montreal. This letter, together with a copy of that to which it is an answer, were immediately submitted to a council of war, composed of my general officers, and the colonel commanding the elite, the chief engineer, and the adjutant general; who unanimously gave it as their opinion, that "the attack on Montreal should be abandoned for the present season, and the army near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore, for taking up winter quarters; and that this place afforded an eligible position for such quarters."

I acquiesced in these opinions, not from the shortness of the stock of provisions, (which had been reduced by the acts of God) because that of our meat had been increased five days, and our bread had been reduced only two days, and because we could, in case of extremity, have lived on the enemy; but, because the loss of the division under major general Hampton weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt. In all my measures and movements of moment, I have taken the opinions of my general officers, which have been in accord with my own.

I remained on the Canada shore until the next day, without seeing or hearing from the "powerful force" of the enemy in our neighbourhood, and the same day reached this position, with the artillery and infantry. The dragoons have been ordered to Utica and its vicinity, and I expect are 50 or 60 miles on the march.

You have under cover a summary abstract of the killed and wounded in the affair of the 11th inst. which shall soon be followed by a particular return; in which a just regard will be paid to individual merits. The dead rest in honour, and the wounded blest for their country, and deserve its gratitude.

With perfect respect, I have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

Extract of a letter of the 15th of November, from General Wilkinson.

"It is a fact, for which I am authorized to pledge myself on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month, the British garrison of Montreal consisted solely of 400 marines and 200 sailors, which had been sent up from Quebec. We have with the provisions here, and that left at Chateaugay, about forty days' subsistence, to which I shall add thirty more."

Hon. Gen John Armstrong,

Secretary of War.

Return of killed and wounded of a detachment of the army of the United States descending the St. Lawrence river, under the command of Major General JAMES WILKINSON, in an action fought

at Williamsburgh, in Upper Canada, on the 11th of Nov. 1813:

KILLED

Subalterns 3, sergeants 7, corporals 3, musicians 1, privates 88—total 102.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier general 1, assistant adjutant general 1, aid-de-camp 1, colonel 1, major 1, captains 5, subalterns 6, sergeants 9, corporals 13, musicians 1, privates 198—total 237.

Total, killed and wounded, 339.

Names of commissioned officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

Lieutenant Wm. W. Smith, of the Lt. Artillery.
David Hunter, of the 12th reg inf.
Edward Olmstead, 16th do do

WOUNDED.

Brig. Gen. Leonard Covington, mortally, (since dead.)

Major Talbot Chambers, assistant adjutant general, slightly.

Major Darby Noon, aid-de-camp to brig. general Swartwout, slightly.

Col. James P. Preston, of the 23d regiment infantry, severely, his right thigh fractured.

Major William Cummings, 8th regt. severely.

Captain Edmund Foster, 9th slightly.

David S. Townsend†, 9th severely.

Mordecai Myers, 13th severely.

John Campbell, 13th slightly.

John B Murdock, 25th slightly.

Lieut. William S. Heaton, 11th severely.

John Williams, 13th slightly.

John Lynch†, 14th severely.

Peter Pelham†, 21st severely.

James D. Brown, 25th slightly.

Archibald C. Crary, 25th severely.

in the skirmish the day before the action.

*Adjutant General's office,
Head-Quarters, Military District, No. 9,
French Mills, November, 1813.*

(Signed) T. B. WALBACK,
Adjutant-General.

N. B. Colonel Preston commanded the 13th regiment of infantry during the action; and Major Cummings did duty with the 16th regiment infantry in the action.

† Taken prisoners.

From Gen. Wilkinson to Gen. Hampton.

Head Quarters of the army,
7 miles above Ogdensburgh, Nov. 6th, 1813,
(in the evening.)

SIR,
I address you at the special instance of the secretary of war, who, by bad roads, worse weather, and ill health, was diverted from meeting me near this place, and determined to tread back his steps to Washington, from Antwerp, on the 29th ult.

I am destined to, and determined on the attack of Montreal, if not prevented by some act of God;—and to give security to the enterprise, the division under your command must co-operate with the corps under my immediate orders; the point of rendezvous is the circumstance of greatest interest to the issue of this operation, and the distance which separates us, and my ignorance of the practicability of the direct or devious roads or routes by which you must march, makes it necessary that your own judgment should determine the point; to assist you in making the soundest determination, and to take the most

prompt and effectual measures, I can only inform you of my intentions and situation, in some respects of first importance. I shall pass Prescott to night, because the stage of the season will not allow me three days to take it, shall cross the cavalry at Hamilton, which will not require a day. I shall thence press forward and break down every obstruction to this river with Grand river, there to cross the Isle Perrot, and with my scows to bridge the narrow inner channel, and thus obtain foothold on Montreal Island, at about twenty miles from the city; after which our artillery, bayonets, and swords must secure our triumph, or provide us honourable graves.

Enclosed you have a memorandum of field and battering train, pretty well found in fixed ammunition, which may enable you to dismiss your own:—but we are deficient in loose powder and musket cartridges, and therefore hope you may be abundantly found.

On the subject of provisions I wish I could give a favourable information; our whole stock of bread may be computed at about fifteen days, and our meat at twenty. In speaking on this subject to the secretary of war, he informed me ample magazines were laid up on lake Champlain, and therefore I must request of you to order forward two or three months supply by the safest route, in a direction to the proposed scene of action. I have submitted the state of our provisions to my general officers, who unanimously agree that it should not prevent the progress of the expedition; and they also agree in opinion, that if you are not in force to face the enemy, you should meet us at St. Regis or its vicinity.

I shall expect to hear from, if not see you at that place on the 9th.

And have the honour to be, respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. A. WILKINSON.
Major General Hampton.

From Gen. Hampton to Gen. Wilkinson.
Head Quarters, Four Corners,
November 8. 1813.

SIR,
I had the honour to receive, at a late hour last evening, by colonel King, your communication of the 6th, and was deeply impressed with the sense of responsibility it imposes of deciding upon the means of our co-operation. The idea suggested as the opinion of your officers, of effecting the junction at St. Regis, was most pleasing, as being most immediate, until I came to the disclosure of the amount of your supplies of provisions. Colonel Atkinson will explain the reasons that would have rendered it impossible for me to have brought more than each man could have carried on his back; and when I reflected, that in throwing myself upon your scanty means, I should be weakening you in your most vulnerable point, I did not hesitate to adopt the opinion, after consulting the general and principal officers, that by throwing myself back upon my main depot, when all the means of transportation had gone, and falling upon the enemy's flank, and straining every effort to open a communication from Plattsburgh to Coghna-waga, or any other point you may indicate on the St. Lawrence, I should more effectually contribute to your success, than by the junction at St. Regis. The way is in many places blockaded and abated, and the road impracticable for wheel carriages during winter; but by the employment of pack horses, if I am not overpowered, I hope to be able to prevent your starving. I have ascertained

and witnessed that the plan of the enemy is to burn and consume every thing in our advance. My troops and other means will be described to you by colonel Atkinson. Besides the rawness and sickliness, they have endured fatigues equal to a winter campaign, in the late snows and bad weather, and are sadly dispirited and fallen off; but upon the subject I must refer you to colonel Atkinson.

With these means—what can be accomplished by human exertion, I will attempt—with a mind devoted to the general objects of the campaign.

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

(Signed) W. HAMPTON.

His Excellency

Major General James Wilkinson

General Wilkinson to General Armstrong.

Head Quarters, French Mills,
November 13, 1813.

Sir,

I beg this may be considered as an appendage to my official communication respecting the action of the 11th inst. I last evening received the enclosed information, the result of the examination of sundry prisoners, taken on the field of battle, which justifies the opinion of the surviving general officers who were in the engagement: This goes to prove, that although the imperious obligations of duty did not allow me sufficient time to route the enemy, they were beaten—the accidental loss of one field piece notwithstanding, after it had been discharged fifteen or twenty times. I have also learned from what is considered good authority, but I will not vouch for the correctness of it, that the enemy's loss exceeded five hundred killed and wounded.—The enclosed report will correct an error in my former communication—as it appears it was the 89th and not the 84th British regiment which was engaged on the 11th. I beg leave to mention, relative to the action of the 11th, what from my extreme indisposition I have omitted:—Having received information late in the day, that the contest had become somewhat dubious, I ordered up a reserve of six hundred men, whom I had directed to stand by their arms, under lieutenant-colonel Upham, who gallantly led them into the action, which terminated a few minutes after their arrival on the ground.

With much consideration and respect, I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

J. A. WILKINSON.

The Hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

STATEMENT

Of the strength of the enemy in the action of the 11th November, 1813, on Kesler's field, in Williamsburgh in Upper Canada—founded on the separate examination of a number of British prisoners taken on the field of battle.

Of the 8th regiment	760
49th do	450
Voltigeurs	270
Glengary's	80 one company.
Of the 100th	40 a detachment from Prescott.
Canadian Fencibles	220
Indians	50
Incorporated Militia	300
	<hr/>
	2170

Four pieces of mounted artillery; and seven gun boats—one mounting a 24 pounder

I certify that the above statement is correct, agreeably to the statement of the above mentioned prisoners.

(Signed)

I. JOHNSON,

Inspector General, 2d Division.

Head Quarters, French Mills,

November 16, 1813.

CHARGE,

Delivered to the Grand Jury at the opening of the present session of the Criminal Court of Baltimore county, by his honour

JUDGE MARTIN

An infinitely wise and good God, when he first created man, created him innocent, and consequently happy. For innocence and happiness are so inseparably connected, that the last is ever attended by the first; and without the first the last can never be attained.

His Creator was then his only sovereign, and his only lawgiver, whose holy laws were engraven on his heart, and to all which a prompt obedience was the spontaneous result of that love and reverence for the Author of his existence, which, while innocent, was part of his nature. And thus would man have ever remained, had he continued in that state of innocence, in which he was created. Human governments, in that case, would never have been formed; nor would civil institutions ever have existed; for they would not have been wanted. Our Creator would have continued to be our only ruler and governor. This earth would have been a blooming paradise; and we ourselves but little lower than angels.

But man, being endowed with freedom of will, without which, he could not have had either merit or demerit in his actions, nor have been more accountable for them than is an elegant and ingeniously constructed piece of mechanism for its movements; yielding to those temptations by which he was proved, rebelled against his God, and lost that, his divine image, in which he was created. His whole nature became entirely changed, and debased; his intellect became darkened; his will perverted, and all his inclinations and passions wholly evil and corrupted; and thus he became the slave of all the vile lusts of the flesh, and wicked affections of the mind. Thus sin and misery entered into this world; and as the human race multiplied, the earth became overspread with monsters as much more deformed and dangerous than the most savage beasts of the forest, as vitiated intellect exceeds the instinct of nature, who, being unrestrained, except by the imbecility of their powers, and the imperfection of their understanding, it was the necessary result, that the weak should become a prey to the strong; the indolent and the timid, to the enterprising and bold—and simplicity and ignorance to insidious cunning and craftiness; and the whole human race walking in their own evil ways, and doing whatever seemed good in their own eyes; this would soon become one deplorable theatre, in which was displayed nothing but misery and crime. And in the horrid atrocities, which, within the last twenty years, have been exposed to our view in that unhappy nation, which once was the seat of all that was elegant, polite, and refined, we have had a most distressing proof of the inconceivable guilt into which mankind are

capable of plunging themselves when forsaken by God, and delivered up to their own evil imaginations.

To guard against such enormities; to preserve peace and order in society; to secure the rights of individuals from being infringed; to protect them in the safe enjoyments of property and reputation, liberty and life, the establishment of human governments became necessary, which having once been effected, old ones have been done away, and new ones have been successively established in their places, from a very early period of the world to the present time; all professing to have those great ends in view; though most of them seem very illy suited for their attainment; and as many of them have had their origin in force or in fraud, it is not much to be wondered at, if the happiness of their subjects has not been sufficiently attended to in their formation. Even those which have originated in compact, the most legitimate of modes, have from the weakness and imperfection of human nature, too often been found, in the sequel, by no means productive, to that degree which was hoped for and expected, of that good which was the object of their founders.

Of the various kinds of governments which have been at different times adopted by different nations, *this*, and the others of the United States, have chosen those of the republican form. A form of government most excellently adapted for a people who are wise and enlightened, virtuous and good; and it may most truly be said for such a people only. For when their rulers and citizens become ignorant and foolish, wicked and depraved, such governments are sure to degenerate into tyranny or anarchy, which last is indeed the worst, the most insupportable kind of tyranny: for as *this* consists in the uncontrolled despotism of *one*, so *that* consists in the uncontrolled despotism of *many*.

But however beautiful a republican government may appear in theory, it has, notwithstanding, two capital vices, which are discovered in practice, and which are inherent in its nature; the one relating to its rulers, the other to its citizens. The evils arising from both which proceed pretty much from the same cause, that lust of power and the propensity to abuse it when obtained, which is inseparable from our depraved nature.

The restrictions of their power, and the short period of its durations, frequently excite the rulers of such governments, from a desire to increase their power, insidiously to attempt the most dangerous encroachments on the constitution, by which they are restricted; and a too eager wish to perpetuate their power, induces them, too often, instead of seeking this by an honourable and faithful discharge of their duty, and trusting to the grateful acknowledgments of the people for effecting their wish, to resort to the most shameful intrigue, and the vilest corruption; and after having at first wriggled themselves into office by the unworthiest means, to apply to means, if possible still more unworthy, to continue themselves therein. While, on the other hand, the people, from the abuse of that freedom, or in other words, of that portion of power, reserved to them by republican institutions, too frequently endeavour to overturn and destroy the constitutional authority of their governments, and instead of, by rational and honourable investigation, at-

tempting to convince their fellow citizens of the illegality or impolicy of those measures, which they disapprove, in order to obtain a redress of their grievances, and a removal of their authors, in a peaceable and constitutional manner—are too often hurried away by some vile incendiary, under the form of a popular demagogue, who has nothing to risk but his worthless neck, into violence and rebellion in opposition to provisions frequently the most salutary. Instances of which we find from the historic page have too frequently occurred.

It is a trite observation, that virtue is essentially requisite in a republican government. Nor can any thing be more true—virtue is the life, the soul of such a government; without which it is a corrupt, a stinking carcase.

But from hence many seem to think, that virtue and republicanism are so inseparably united, that every citizen of such a government must of course be virtuous; and that man need only be known to be a republican, to be considered as a paragon of every virtue. Would to God this was truly the case! courts of criminal jurisdiction might then be done away, and your services be dispensed with; or if wanted would only be required for those of a different political character.

To determine the justice of these pretensions, we need only to inquire, what is virtue? Or in what does it consist? Virtue, as distinguished from piety, by which we mean more particularly the discharge of our immediate duties to God, consists in the performance of all those things which are required of us, according to our respective situations in life, for the comfort and happiness of our fellow creatures. But true virtue and true piety are so intimately connected together, that the one cannot subsist without the other; for no action can be truly virtuous, but *that*, the motive of which flows from, and may be resolved into the love of God—which is indeed the fulfilment of all the law and commandments.

The man who, performing those actions, which are externally virtuous, from no better motive than the promotion of his own interest, the acquisition of popularity, the gratification of his vanity, or as a stepping stone to his ambition, would not boggle, for a moment, at the guilt arising from the perpetration of actions both externally and internally vicious, whenever they would best serve his selfish purposes. There can, I repeat it, be no real virtue but *that* which flows from and may be resolved into that pure and undefiled religion, which was sent down from Heaven to restore man to that paradise, out from which he was driven by sin. It follows from thence, that no man can be truly virtuous but him who is truly religious.

These are *truths*, which, though scoffed at by man, who have the vanity to call themselves the wise men of this world; and though a cold-blooded, flinty-hearted, soul-freezing, and *false* philosophy, conceived and brought forth in Hell, and nursed by the devil, propagated throughout Europe, the source of all her wretchedness and misery, and too extensively introduced into these United States, hath attempted to eradicate these truths from the human heart, yet this court will ever feel it their pride to embrace them with unequivocal approbation, and not the less, because they are truths, which have been taught us by that God, whose *cradle* was a *manger*.

Need we now recur to the question, whether the people of these United States, or of this state, have that share of virtue necessary to animate and give energy to a republican government, or whether we are that virtuous people among whom republican institutions are likely to remain permanent and preserve their original purity? That man must indeed have been an anchorite, shut up in a cell, without intercourse with the world, who can be for a moment at a loss to give his decision.

At the time when the American revolution first had its commencement, there was not, I am convinced, a people in the universe more deeply imbued with the principles of morality, virtue, and religion, than were the citizens of this country; and to this we were principally indebted for its completion, unstained by any remarkable enormities; but perhaps the sun, in its annual course, does not at this time shine upon a people, who have since that period become so greatly deteriorated in virtue, morality, and religion.

Their principles began early to depreciate with the depreciation of their paper money; happy would it have been, if their depreciation had ceased, when paper money ceased to exist! But the paths of vice are declivous, and rapid is the descent. To this we may add, that for twenty years past, Europe has been spewing out upon this deviated country an almost unremitting torrent of her filthiest feculency, by which not only that mass of corruption which was among us has been individually increased, but those who were tainted before have become still more rotten, and in too many instances, many, who were until then sound, have received the infection.

To the extreme profligacy and depravity of manners among all ranks of society; to that wickedness and vice, which, raising up its head, stalks unblushingly through our land, must be ascribed all those evils under which we are now suffering, including the present war, with all its concomitant calamities. Vainly do we attribute them to "the violation of sailors' rights," and other acts of injustice of the British government, on the one hand; or to the weakness, the folly, or wickedness of our own, on the other, as their immediate cause; for even the injustice and injuries suffered from other nations, and also the curse of having weak, foolish, or wicked rulers, when it happens to be the case, are themselves judgments too inflicted upon a people as a punishment for their sins.

The Supreme Being, in his wise providence, hath made it his constant rule to punish national crimes by national afflictions. The political existence of nations is confined to this world, and in this world he always chastises them for their national guilt; and sometimes utterly destroys them.

War, famine, and pestilence, are the three scourges most usually adopted by him, wherewith to avenge himself on nations who have trampled his mercies under their feet, and consulted his justice. Of these, war is the most bitter and severe, the most to be deprecated, as, beside its own appropriate evils, it is frequently productive of both the others, pestilence and famine: besides which, nothing can be more fertile in dissoluteness and corruption of the morals of a people, nothing so productive of new and additional scenes of vice; and this war constantly furnishes addi-

tional supplies to those very sources from which it first originated.

And, as war is one of the greatest calamities by which an avenging God can in his wrath punish mankind, so can no guilt be more aggravated or inextinguishable, than the guilt of the man, who, without justifiable cause, plunges a nation into war. Such a man is accountable to his God for all the distress and misery, both public and private, which shall flow therefrom. In the sight of heaven, he will be viewed as the wilful, the deliberate murderer of every individual who loses his life in its prosecution. And his soul is stained by every drop of blood which shall be spilled thereby; stains which must be washed out in this world, by tears of the deepest and most bitter contrition; or will be punished in another, by the hottest fire of divine indignation!

(To be concluded in our next.)

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

LIST

OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE

ON THE HALIFAX STATION.

Saint Domingo,	74	Admiral Warren
Marlborough,	74	— Cockburn
Poictiers,	74	Sir J. P. Beresford
Ramilies,	74	Sir T. M. Hardy
La Hogue,	74	Hon. T. B. Capel
Valiant,	74	R. D. Oliver
Dragon,	74	F. A. Collier
Sceptre,	74	From West Indies
Bellerophon,	74	From England
Plantagenet,	74	From Cadiz
Victorious,	74	J. Talbot
Majestic,	74	Cut down.—Capt. Hays
Ardent,	64	Ad. Griffiths, port admiral
Diadem,	64	Left England
Diomedes,	50	Do.
Romulus,	44	Do.
Dover,	44	From Drury—armed en
Regulus,	44	flute
Woolwich,	44	Armed en flute
Acasta,	40	A. R. Kerr
Junon,	38	I. Saunders
Nymphes,	38	E. P. Epworth
Shannon,	38	P. B. V. Broke
Spartan,	38	E. P. Brenton
Statira,	38	H. Stackpole
Tenedos,	38	H. Parker
Loire,	38	From England
Melpomene,	38	H. G. Falcon
Niobe,	38	From England
Lacedemonian,	38	
Belle Poule,	38	
Belvidera,	36	R. Byron
Maidstone,	36	G. Burdett
Orpheus,	36	H. Pigott
Æolus,	32	Lord Townsend
Fox,	32	From England
Success,	32	Do.
Narcissus,	32	I. R. Lumley
Minerva,	32	R. Hawkins
Nemesis,	28	From England
Laurestinus,	24	T. Graham
Fawn,	20	T. Fellows
Tartarus,	20	I. Pasco
Wanderer,	20	F. Newcomb

Crescent,	36	} sailed from Cork April 18 for Halifax and Quebec.	
Sybelle,	38		
Armide,	36		
Rosamond,	18		
Cygnat,	18		
Conflict,	12		
Bold,	16		
Arachne, bg.	18		C. H. Watson
Arab,	18		J. Wilson
Atalanta,	18		F. Hickley
Colibri,	18		J. Thomson
Curlew,	18		M. Head
Goree,	18		H. D. Byng
Heron,	18		W M'ulloch
Martin,	18	I. Evans	
Moselle,	18	— Mowbray	
Recruit,	18	H. F. Senhouse	
Morgiana,	18	D. Scott	
Sophie,	18	N. Lockyer	
Indian,	18	H. Lane	
Nova Scotia,	18		
Wasp,	18		
Ratler,	16	A. Gordon	
Magnet,	16	F. M. Maurice	
Abundance, store ship			

N. B. Several other sloops of war lately arrived from England.

—
New Orleans, Oct. 12.

From Mobile we learn, that gen. Flournoy was about to take the field at the head of eighteen hundred men, consisting of the 3d and part of the 7th regiment United States volunteers, a detachment of cavalry from Natches, and the local militia.

Two Chactaw chiefs had visited general Flournoy, and offered their services against the Creeks; the general accepted their offer, and they returned home to prepare their young men for the war.

Major-general Pinckney, with his suite, left Charleston on the 19th November, for the frontiers of Georgia, to assume the command of the army going against the Creek Indians.

Poulson.

—
*Extract of a letter, dated Fort George,
November 13.*

From the best information we can collect, the British are at Burlington heights, with about 1000 men.

—
Frankfort, Ken. Nov. 6.

Extract of a letter from general James Taylor, to Robert Wickliff, esq. now in this place, dated

Washington city, Oct. 27th, 1813.

Please inform the friends of major Madison, that himself, col. Lewis, and general Winchester are exchanged—I am myself exchanged at last. I have just received my discharge from col. Barclay, commissary-general for prisoners.—*Hull* is exchanged.

Extract from the general order of gen. Wilkinson, of the 13th November.

The troops are to embark without loss of time, yet, are not to be hurried in leaving the Canadian shore, from whence the commander in chief is compelled to retire, by the extraordinary, unexampled, and it appears unwarrantable conduct of major gen. Hampton, in refusing to join this army, with a division of 4000 men under his command, agreeable to positive orders from the commander in chief, and, as he has been assured by the secretary at war, of explicit instructions from the war department. Thus deprived of a large portion of his promised force, the commander in chief feels himself bound by a sense of regard to this meritorious corps, and of sacred duty to the United States, to spare the lives of brave men, and not to hazard the character, or the interests of the nation by an unequal conflict.—He with lively regret, and the deepest mortification, suspends the destined attack upon Montreal. But he assures this army that it is not abandoned.

Dem. Press.

—
New York, November 29.

General Harrison was a passenger in the steam boat, having left his army in winter quarters at Sacket's harbour. General Armstrong was a passenger in the steam boat, as far as Red-Hook.

Commodore Chauncey, with his fleet, having brought over gen. Harrison's army, will, it is said, lay up his vessels for the winter, at Sacket's harbour.

—
New London, Nov. 23.

This day the enemy off our harbour was reinforced by a ship of the line, so that their force now consists of a frigate, the Wasp, and a lugger, in addition to the Valiant, Acasta, and Atalanta. The Borer has not been seen for a day or two past.

Yesterday a sloop was captured by the British boats.

The second battery at Groton progresses, and yesterday 7 additional 24 pounders were mounted on it.

Com. Decatur's squadron remain in the river above us, but must soon come down, or be frozen in. There can be little doubt which he will do.

—
Richmond, Nov. 24.

The enemy in York River.

Extract of a letter, dated

York Town, Nov. 22.

The inhabitants of this town are placed

at the present moment in a much exposed and alarming situation. Six negroes have lately absconded from us and gone off to the enemy; to whom they have doubtless communicated exact information with respect to the state of the place and its means, or rather its want of means of defence.

Two very large British brigs, the *Sophia* and the *Acteon*, are now at the mouth of the river, and a number of barges are to be seen within it. Owing to the sickness prevalent among us, and the absence of many individuals, our whole effective force, hastily assembled on the occasion, amounts only to sixteen, added to which circumstance many of our negroes appear on the watch, and disposed to join the enemy should they land. Our females are much frightened, and with some reason.

—
Latest from Lisbon.

Boston, Nov. 22.

By the *Juno*, arrived on Saturday from Lisbon, we received a file of Lisbon papers to the 11th October.

The last advices from lord Wellington's army confirm the report, that as soon as the rainy season had passed, the whole would march forward into France. The town of Denia was battered on the 16th of September, and stormed and carried the ensuing night, the garrison retreating to the castle, which was closely invested. Suchet had retired over the Liobregat, near Barcelona, but the allied operations in that quarter were retarded by the scandalous improvidence of the Spanish commissariat in not furnishing the armies with supplies. Lord Bentinck had been compelled to retire from Villa Franca to Tarragona, but Suchet had in his turn retreated, and there were no French in Spain, except in a few fortified places, which cannot hold out six weeks.

TRANSLATIONS.

Lisbon, Oct. 11.

His excellency don M. P. Forjaz, president of the regency, has received a despatch from the duke of Vittoria (lord Wellington), dated

H. Q. Lesaco, Sept. 25, 1815.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of your excellency, the copy of a report dated the 15th and 17th inst. which I have received from lieutenant general lord W. Bentinck, by which it will be seen, that his vanguard, commanded by colonel Adam, was attacked on the 12th inst. in Porto de Ordal by a considerable force, and

that he was forced by necessity to retire, with the loss of four pieces of artillery. I trust that the loss of men on his side has not been great; but no returns have been received from the corps which sustained the action. It gives me great satisfaction to inform your excellency, that the regiments of Badajoz, of Cadiz sharpshooters, of the volunteers of Arragon, forming a brigade of the 2d army, commanded by general Sarsfield, and the other Spanish troops which were engaged, conducted admirably well, as did the second battalion of the 27th British regiment, the Calabrian light infantry, four companies of the sharpshooters of the 4th regiment of the German legion, and the regiment of Rohl. In consequence of this success, lord Bentinck retired to the vicinity of Tarragona, and the enemy, it is understood, repassed the Liobregat about the same time.

Since I addressed your excellency in my last despatch, no event of an extraordinary nature has occurred in the part of the army under my command.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Here follows the reports of lord W. Bentinck. The first is dated 15th Sept. from Tarragona, and states, that on the 15th he advanced to Villa Franca, that he had been deceived by reports, that Suchet had sent large detachments to Faanca after provisions, and that the scattered situation of the troops favoured the deception.—That on the 11th Suchet suddenly collected 13,000 men at Molins del Rey, and on the night of the 12th attacked his advanced guards posted at the pass of Ordal, and commanded by col. Adam, with whom was some battalions of general Sarsfield's division. That the advance guard was compelled to retreat before this superior force, and lost two 6 pounders, and four pieces of mountain artillery. That he could not bring a force equal to that of the French attack, as he had been forced to leave behind at Reus, and Valls, the divisions of general Withingham, for want of provisions and means of transportation.—That general Sansfield's division was without subsistence, which circumstances render it impossible for him (lord B.) to take advantage of any circumstances that might arise.—That he put his army in retreat; but that, being closely pursued by the French curassiers and dragoons, he ordered them to be charged: which was executed with so much gallantry by the British cavalry, that, though superior, more than half of those who pursued were destroyed. And that the army without further

loss reached Tarragona on the 14th. The other report is as follows:

P. S. September 17. I have this moment received notice, that the enemy left Villafraanca this morning, and have returned, by Molins del Rey, over the Liobregat.

Cadiz, September 25.

The Tunisians and Algerines are at war. According to the late accounts from the Barbary coast, the former had beaten the latter, notwithstanding the assistance afforded by their fleet in the operation.

New Bedford, Nov. 23.

Arrived here this day, schooner Engineer, captain Dillingham, of Baltimore, 31 days from Bordeaux river.

I have hastily looked over Bordeaux papers of 1st to 5th October, received by this arrival.—The most important article which I have noticed, is an official statement of the situation of the French army in Germany, on the 26th Sept. a translation of which is annexed.

Captain Dillingham states verbally, that it was reported at Bordeaux, previous to his sailing, that Bonaparte had been defeated by the allies, had abandoned Dresden, and was retiring towards the Rhine.

Captain Dillingham brings regular files of Bordeaux papers to the 15th October, and had a single paper of the 20th, which I have not seen.

Since writing the preceding, I have seen the Bordeaux "Indicateur," of the 19th October, containing Paris dates to the 14th, but nothing from the French armies. Under the Augsburg head of 10th October, it is said, "The head quarters of the allies were still at Toplitz (in Bohemia) on the 1st October."

The paper last referred to contains a senatus consultum of the 4th October, by which it is decreed, that peace shall never be concluded between France and Sweden, till the latter shall have renounced possession of the French island of Guadaloupe, and all Frenchmen of that island are forbidden, under pain of *dishonour*, to take oath to the Swedish government, or to accept any employment under it.

A passenger in the Engineer informs, that the emperor Napoleon had lost much of his popularity, and that the recent military events were considered unfavourable to France. A new conscription of 280,000 men had been ordered. An additional army of 30,000 troops was marching for Spain.

Paris, Sept. 28.

Private letters from Dresden to the 22d September advise, that parties of Cossacks had intercepted the communication between Leipsic and Frankfort. All the Austrian and Russian army are in a manner shut up in the valley of Toplitz. The dispositions made by the emperor keep them in check, while he is operating in another direction. Until the present time, continual rains have prevented the execution of many plans, which will succeed hereafter. The army of the prince royal of Sweden is on the right of the Elbe, and he does not appear disposed to risk a passage.

October 6.

Letters from Dresden announce, that on the 30th September his majesty the emperor was in that city, and enjoyed the best health. It seems, by news direct from Vienna, that disunion begins to show itself among the coalesced powers. The superior officers of the confederated armies see with jealous repugnance the deserter Jomini at the head of the military councils. The Bohemians, who, since the war of 1757, had not seen any armies in their country, complain of the rapacity of the Russians and Prussians, and of the exorbitant contributions to which they are exposed.

October 7.

Her majesty this day attended in person before the senate, and delivered a speech of ten minutes length, which made an impression profound and affecting. She was followed in her discourse by the duke of Feltré, minister of war, and count Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, orator of the council of state. The first presented an imposing picture of the resources of the French empire. The second spoke of the great importance of the present contest to France.

Cassel, Oct. 6.

The order and tranquillity we have enjoyed in our city and neighbourhood, since the departure of the Russians, is owing to the activity of our national guard. (It appears by this that the Russians have been at Cassel.)

Dresden, Sept. 27.

The prince of Moskwa has forced the posts of the Swedish army at Wartenburg, and has obliged the enemy to repass the river, and withdraw his bridge. The division of Guillemot has entered Dessau. The Swedish guards attacked this last city yesterday twice, and were repulsed with loss.

Nuremberg, Sept. 29.

A great battle appears inevitable between the French army concentrated upon the right bank of the Elbe, and the enemy's armies under gen. Blucher, and that of Sweden. The French army is posted between Bautzen and Torgau, and is under the prince of Moskwa, the duke of Tarentum, the duke of Ragusa, prince Poniatowski, and the king of Naples. Belluno, St. Cyr, and Lobau are in Bohemia.

Inspruck, Sept. 27.

We have just received, by express, the news that a division of reserve of the army of Italy, commanded by gen. de Griffingua, aid-de-camp to his serene highness the prince viceroy, has entered Brixen yesterday, and re-established the communication with Inspruck, thus protecting the Tyrol, and covering the road from Lientz, towards the Pesterthal. The Austrian troops, who had advanced as far as the defile of Brenner, fell back in great haste at the first news of the arrival of the French troops. The communication between Germany and Italy, through the Tyrol, is also perfectly free.

Altona, Sept. 29.

We learn from the frontiers of Lauenbourg, that the French and Danish armies have taken a concentrated position between the Stekenitz and the Wakenitz. It is certain that, on the 25th of this month, gen. Thiebault entered the city of Eutin, with three squadrons.

From the frontiers of Saxony, 26 Sept.

The corps d'armee of marshal Augereau, which was expected in Saxon Voightland, has taken another direction to repair on the Saale. He had traversed the large forest of Thuringia, which separates Franconia from Saxony, and directed its march towards Erfurth, Weimar, and Jena.—According to some advices from the northern frontier of Bohemia, prince de Swartzenborg had caused to be performed on the 13th and following days an offensive movement by a large portion of his army. Two Russian corps, commanded by prince de Wurtemberg, and general count Pahlen, were to advance in the road from Auslig to Pirna and Dresden, while the corps d'armee of gen. Wittgenstein, and the Austrian corps d'armee of count Colloredo, were to debouch through Zimmwalde and Altemburg, towards Dippolswalde, and the Prussian corps d'armee, commanded by prince Augustus Ferdinand of Prussia in person, through Ebers-

dorff upon Seyda and Fryberg. All these corps d'armee were to advance upon Dresden; but the attacks made by the French corps d'armee of count Lobau, and of marshal St. Cyr, have frustrated the projects of the enemy, who, after losing a great many men, were forced to fall back upon Auslig Toplitz. The prince of Schwartzenberg's head quarters remained in that city.

Frankfort, Sept. 31.

Yesterday arrived from Mayence two fine battalions of infantry. They have marched this morning towards the army. They were soon followed by 500 men.

October 1.

Yesterday morning all the French troops that were here, viz. some detachments of the guard of honour, lancers of the guard, a battalion of infantry, and a detachment of cannoniers of the guard, received orders to march into Westphalia. Two battalions which arrived yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, coming from Mayence, took the same direction. Last night at 11 o'clock, two other battalions also, which set out this morning at day break.

October 2.

We yesterday saw many couriers pass from the army and also a cabinet courier. A new regiment of infantry has arrived this evening from Mayence.

Marshal duke of Valmy (Kellerman), who had arrived here two days ago, left this city again this afternoon for Mayence.

On the 7th October, H. M. the empress queen was to proceed in state to the palace of the conservative senate, and preside in an extraordinary sitting of that body.

The papers contain the treaty between France and Denmark, and accompanying documents.—They contain also, the correspondence between the courts of Austria and France, previous to the last renewal of hostilities.

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VOL. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

AGRICULTURE.

(Concluded from page 166.)

“Perhaps Rusticus will say, that this farmer might get more labourers, more horses, more implements than he now has, and might thus avoid robbing his old farm to bring into tillage the new enclosure.—But WHERE, my good friend, is he find them? Are not all the labourers, all the horses, all the wheel-wrights, all the blacksmiths, and all the collar makers employed now? And if they are not all employed now, why, I ask again, are not the present enclosed lands better cultivated than they are? But, it is a monstrous proposition, to assert that they are not all employed. This being the case, then, WHERE is this farmer (supposing him to have more capital than he employs) to find these additional labourers, horses, and implements? It is obvious, that he can find them no where but upon other people’s farms, and if he draws them thence, he must, of course, cause a diminution of the crops upon those farms; and then how is the general quantity of corn to be augmented by this new enclosure?—Besides, we are talking of a general enclosure, and then we are to suppose, of course, that all the other farmers are enclosing as well as this one; so that the labourers, the horses, and the implements, to bring these new enclosures into a bearing state, must come from abroad, or from the clouds, or it is impossible that new enclosures can make any addition to the positive quantity of corn grown in the country.—If, indeed, the enclosed lands were now cultivated in the best possible manner; that is to say, if they were now made to produce as much food as it is possible to make them produce, then there might be some reason in supposing, that there was in the country labour to spare for the cultivation of new lands; but while we see, all over the country, the contrary of this; while we see nearly one half of the land which is already enclosed, lying in an unproductive state, or producing corn but once in two or three years, and then in very scanty quantity; while we see these enclosed lands in general covered with weeds and couch grass, and studded with hedge-rows, many of which are

a pole or two in breadth, and which in general serve no useful purpose, while they are a harbour for mice, moles, rabbits, and destructive birds; while we have this spectacle before our eyes, over the far greater part of the kingdom, can any man in his senses believe that there are labourers, horses, and implements to spare for the enclosure and cultivation of worse lands than those which are already enclosed?—Let me not be told that these hedge-rows, weeds, couch grass, and scanty crops, arise out of the slovenliness and obstinacy of the farmers; for though they may be, in general, slovenly and obstinate, they take pretty good care to have their penny-worth for their penny. Few of them let either men or horses eat at their expense without working for it. In short, all the labour that there is in the kingdom is employed upon the lands already enclosed, and it necessarily follows, that, as those lands are not made to produce so much as they might be made to produce, there is not, as yet, any labour to spare for the cultivation of worse lands, and for making a fence round them into the bargain.—Perhaps I shall be told, that by an improvement in the mode of cultivating the lands, more produce might be raised from the same quantity of labour that is now employed. I accede to this proposition. I believe that even with the present quantity of labour, distributed judiciously, and applied industriously, with great care and skill, upon true principles, all the enclosed lands in England might be made like a garden; that the weeds and the couch (or FIORIN) grass might be nearly extirpated; and that the crops might be trebled. But we are talking of enclosures in the present state of agriculture; we are not talking of enclosures under a state of agriculture like that of China; a specimen of which may be seen at this moment on a piece of ground, which was recently waste, on the side of the turnpike road, between Esher and Kingston in Surrey, where, on a bed of as sour a clay as I ever saw, Mr. BRADDICK will, in my opinion, have, at least, forty bushels of wheat upon three-quarters of an acre of ground, the seed being somewhat less than two quarts, or half a Winchester gallon; we are not talk-

ing of new enclosures under a state of agriculture like this, the effect of an ingenious mind attentively applied to the object; I am not talking of new enclosures under a state of agriculture like this, but under a state of agriculture such as that now existing in England, and this is the way, of course, in which we must talk upon the subject.—Those who are so eager for new enclosures always seem to argue as if the *waste land*, in its present state, *produced nothing at all*. But is this the fact? Can any one point me out a single inch of it which does not produce something, and the produce of which is not made use of? It goes to the feeding of sheep, of cows, of cattle of all descriptions; and what is of great consequence in my view of the matter, it helps to rear, in health and vigour, numerous families of the children of labourers, which children, were it not for these wastes, must be crammed into the stinking suburbs of towns, amidst filth of all sorts, and congregating together in the practice of every species of idleness and vice. A family reared by the side of a common or forest is as clearly distinguishable from a family bred in the pestiferous stench of the dark alleys of a town, as one of the plants of Mr. Braddick's wheat is distinguishable from the feeble-stemmed, single-eared, stunted stuff that makes shift to rear its head above the cockle, and poppies, and couch-grass, in nine-tenths of the broad cast fields of the kingdom.—This is with me a consideration of great importance. In the beggarly stinking houses of towns, the labourers' children cannot have health. If they have not health, that greatest of all blessings, they must be miserable in themselves and a burden to the parish. It has been observed, that when bred on the side of commons and forests, they are more saucy and more daring. There may be some inconvenience in this perhaps; but, for my part, give me the saucy daring fellow in preference to the poor, crawling, feeble wretch, who is not saucy, only, perhaps, because he feels that he has not the power to maintain himself. I am not in love with saucy servants any more than other people. But I know how to tackle them. A poor, feeble, heartless, humble, crawling creature, I can do nothing with; and of this description I have observed are almost all those who are bred up, under a gossiping mother, in the stinking holes, called houses in country towns, or large villages.—If this scheme of a general enclosure were to take place, (the scheme is a mad one, and physically

impracticable), the whole race of those whom we in Hampshire call foresters, would be extirpated in a few years; and my sons, I dare say, would live to see the day when there would be scarcely a man to be found capable of wielding a felling axe. Rusticus appeals to me, as a farmer. If he had known all, he might have appealed to me in a character still more closely connected with the subject; that is to say, as a person entitled, in case of a general enclosure, to, perhaps, fifty, sixty, or a hundred acres of waste land, and that, as it happens, very good land too. But though I make no use of this waste, and it is very likely that never shall, I will never give my consent to the enclosure of it, or any part of it, except for the purposes of the labourers. All around this great tract of land, which is called waste, the borders are studded with cottages of various dimensions and forms, but the more beautiful for this diversity. The greater part of these are encroachments, as they are called; but the Bishop of Winchester, who is the lord of the manors, has never had a very harsh steward, and the tenants have had too much compassion to attempt to pull down and lay open any of these numerous dwellings. For my part, rather than see them destroyed and their inhabitants driven into towns, I would freely resign all the claim that I have either to the land or to the herbage. These wastes, as they are called, are the blessing and the ornament of this part of the kingdom; and, I dare say, that they are the same in every other part of the kingdom where they are to be found.—These are my reasons for being glad that the general Enclosure Bill has failed; and, until I see them satisfactorily confuted, I shall, of course, retain my present opinion upon the subject.

WM. COBBETT.

Botelty, 28th July, 1813.

The opinions held by Mr. Cobbett in this admirable letter, were held by the greatest agriculturalist of the age, Edmund Burke, whose paramount authority prevented the evil of general enclosure from being accomplished, many years ago, by sir John Sinclair, and other stupid statistical pedants of quality.

AGRESTIS.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington City, December 7, 1813.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted the following Message

to both houses of congress, by Mr. Coles, his secretary.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

IN meeting you at the present interesting conjuncture, it would have been highly satisfactory, if I could have communicated a favourable result to the mission charged with negotiations for restoring peace. It was a just expectation, from the respect due to the distinguished sovereign, who had invited them by his offer of mediation, from the readiness with which the invitation was accepted on the part of the United States, and from the pledge to be found in an act of their legislature, for the liberality which their plenipotentiaries would carry into the negotiations, that no time would be lost by the British government, in embracing the experiment for hastening a stop to the effusion of blood. A prompt and cordial acceptance of the mediation, on that side, was the less to be doubted, as it was of a nature, not to submit rights or pretensions on either side to the decision of an umpire—but to afford merely an opportunity, honourable and desirable to both, for discussing, and, if possible, adjusting them, for the interest of both.

The British cabinet, either mistaking our desire of peace for a dread of British power, or misled by other fallacious calculations, has disappointed this reasonable anticipation. No communications from our envoys having reached us, no information on the subject has been received from that source. But it is known, that the mediation was declined in the first instance; and there is no evidence, notwithstanding the lapse of time, that a change of disposition in the British councils has taken place, or is to be expected.

Under such circumstances, a nation, proud of its rights, and conscious of its strength, has no choice, but an exertion of the one, in support of the other.

To this determination, the best encouragement is derived from the success with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our arms, both on the land and on the water.

Whilst proofs have been continued, of the enterprise and skill of our cruisers, public and private, on the ocean, and a new trophy gained, in the capture of a British by an American vessel of war, after an action giving celebrity to the name of the victorious commander; the great inland waters, on which the enemy were also to be encountered, have presented achievements of our naval arms, as brilliant in their character as they have been important in their consequences.

On lake Erie, the squadron under command of captain Perry, having met the British squadron, of superior force, a sanguinary conflict ended in the capture of the whole. The conduct of that officer, adroit as it was daring, and which was so well seconded by his comrades, justly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their country; and will fill an early page in its naval annals, with a victory never surpassed in lustre, however much it may have been in magnitude.

On lake Ontario, the caution of the British commander, favoured by contingencies, frustrated the efforts of the American commander, to bring on a decisive action. Captain Chauncey was able, however, to establish an ascendancy on that important theatre; and to prove, by the man-

ner in which he effected every thing possible, that opportunities only were wanted, for a more shining display of his own talents, and of the gallantry of those under his command.

The success on lake Erie, having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy—the officer commanding the north-western army transferred the war thither; and rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage force.

This result is signally honourable to major general Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared; to colonel Johnson, and his mounted volunteers, whose impetuous onset gave a decisive blow to the ranks of the enemy; and to the spirit of the volunteer militia, equally brave and patriotic, who bore an interesting part in the scene; more especially to the chief magistrate of Kentucky, at the head of them, whose heroism, signalized in the war which established the independence of his country, sought, at an advanced age, a share in hardships and battles, for maintaining its rights and its safety.

The effect of these successes has been, to rescue the inhabitants of Michigan from their oppressions, aggravated by gross infractions of the capitulation which subjected them to a foreign power; to alienate the savages of numerous tribes from the enemy, by whom they were disappointed and abandoned; and to relieve an extensive region of country from a merciless warfare, which desolated its frontiers, and imposed on its citizens the most harassing services.

In consequence of our naval superiority on lake Ontario, and the opportunity afforded by it for concentrating our forces by water, operations, which had been previously planned, were set on foot, against the possessions of the enemy, on the St. Laurence. Such, however, was the delay produced, in the first instance, by adverse weather of unusual violence and continuance—and such the circumstances attending the final movements of the army, that the prospect, at one time so favourable, was not realized.

The cruelty of the enemy, in enlisting the savages into a war, with a nation desirous of mutual emulation in mitigating its calamities, has not been confined to any one quarter. Wherever they could be turned against us, no exertions to effect it have been spared. On our south western border, the Creek tribes, who, yielding to our endeavours, were gradually acquiring more civilized habits, became the unfortunate victims of seduction. A war in that quarter has been the consequence, infuriated by a bloody fanaticism, recently propagated among them.

It was necessary to crush such a war, before it could spread among the contiguous tribes, and before it could favour enterprizes of the enemy into that vicinity. With this view, a force was called into the service of the United States, from the states of Georgia and Tennessee; which, with the nearest regular troops, and other corps from the Mississippi territory, might not only chastise the savages into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears.

The progress of the expedition, as far as is yet known, corresponds with the martial zeal with which it was espoused; and the best hopes of a satisfactory issue, are authorized by the complete

success with which a well planned enterprize was executed, against a body of hostile savages, by a detachment of the volunteer militia of Tennessee, under the gallant command of general Coffee; and by a still more important victory over a larger body of them, gained under the immediate command of major general Jackson—an officer equally distinguished for his patriotism and his military talents.

The systematic perseverance of the enemy, in courting the aid of the savages in all quarters, had the natural effects of kindling their ordinary propensity to war into a passion; which, even among those best disposed towards the United States, was ready, if not employed on our side, to be turned against us. A departure from our protracted forbearance to accept the services tendered by them, has thus been forced upon us. But, in yielding to it, the retaliation has been mitigated as much as possible, both in its extent and its character, stopping far short of the example of the enemy; who owe the advantages they have occasionally gained in battle, chiefly to the number of their savage associates; and who have not controlled them, either from their usual practice of indiscriminate massacre on defenceless inhabitants, or from scenes of carnage without a parallel, on prisoners to the British arms, guarded by all the laws of humanity, and of honourable war.

For these enormities, the enemy are equally responsible—whether, with the power to prevent them they want the will, or, with the knowledge of a want of power they still avail themselves of such instruments.

In other respects, the enemy are pursuing a course which threatens consequences most afflicting to humanity.

A standing law of Great Britain naturalizes, as is well known, all aliens complying with conditions limited to a shorter period than those required by the United States; and naturalized subjects are, in war, employed by her government, in common with native subjects. In a contiguous British province, regulations, promulgated since the commencement of the war, compel citizens of the United States, being there under certain circumstances, to bear arms; whilst, of the native emigrants from the United States, who compose much of the population of the province, a number have actually borne arms against the United States within their limits; some of whom, after having done so, have become prisoners of war, and are now in our possession. The British commander in that province, nevertheless, with the sanction, as appears, of his government, thought proper to select from American prisoners of war, and send to Great Britain for trial, as criminals, a number of individuals who had emigrated from the British dominions, long prior to the state of war between the two nations; who had incorporated themselves into our political society, in the modes recognized by the law and the practice of Great Britain, and who were made prisoners of war, under the banners of their adopted country, fighting for its rights and its safety.

The protection due to these citizens requiring an effectual interposition in their behalf, a like number of British prisoners of war were put into confinement, with a notification that they would experience whatever violence might be commit-

ted on the American prisoners of war sent to Great Britain.

It was hoped, that this necessary consequence of the step unadvisedly taken on the part of Great Britain, would have led her government to reflect on the inconsistencies of its conduct; and that a sympathy with the British, if not with the American sufferers, would have arrested the cruel career opened by its example.

This was, unhappily, not the case. In violation both of consistency and of humanity, American officers and non-commissioned officers, in double the number of the British soldiers confined here, were ordered into close confinement; with formal notice, that in the event of a retaliation for the death which might be inflicted on the prisoners of war sent to Great Britain for trial, the officers so confined would be put to death also. It was notified, at the same time, that the commanders of the British fleets and armies on our coasts are instructed, in the same event, to proceed with a destructive severity against our towns and their inhabitants.

That no doubt might be left with the enemy, of our adherence to the retaliating resort imposed on us, a correspondent number of British officers, prisoners of war in our hands, were immediately put into close confinement, to abide the fate of those confined by the enemy: and the British government has been apprized of the determination of this government, to retaliate any other proceeding against us, contrary to the legitimate modes of warfare.

It is as fortunate for the United States, that they have it in their power to meet the enemy in this deplorable contest, as it is honourable to them, that they do not join in it, but under the most imperious obligations, and with the humane purpose of effectuating a return to the established usages of war.

The views of the French government, on the subjects which have been so long committed to negotiation, have received no elucidation, since the close of your late session. The minister plenipotentiary of the United States, at Paris, had not been enabled, by proper opportunities, to press the objects of his mission, as prescribed by his instructions.

The militia, being always to be regarded as the great bulwark of defence, and security for free states—and the constitution having wisely committed to the national authority a use of that force, as the best provision against an unsafe military establishment, as well as a resource peculiarly adapted to a country having the extent and the exposure of the United States—I recommend to congress a revision of the militia laws, for the purpose of securing, more effectually, the services of all detachments called into the employment, and placed under the government of the United States.

It will deserve the consideration of congress also, whether, among other improvements in the militia laws, justice does not require a regulation, under due precautions, for defraying the expense incident to the first assembling, as well as to the subsequent movements, of detachments called into the national service.

To give to our vessels of war, public and private, the requisite advantage in their cruises, it is of much importance that they should have, both for themselves and their prizes, the use of the ports of friendly powers. With this view, I recommend to congress the expediency of such legal provisions as may supply the defects, or remove the doubts of the

executive authority, to allow to the cruisers of other powers, at war with enemies of the United States, such use of the American ports and markets, as may correspond with the privileges allowed by such powers to American cruisers.

During the year ending on the 30th of September last, the receipts into the treasury, have exceeded thirty-seven millions and a half of dollars, of which near twenty-four millions were the produce of loans. After meeting all the demands for the public service, there remained in the treasury on that day, near seven millions of dollars. Under the authority contained in the act of the 2d of August last, for borrowing seven millions and a half of dollars, that sum has been obtained on terms more favourable to the United States, than those of the preceding loan made during the present year. Further sums, to a considerable amount, will be necessary to be obtained in the same way during the ensuing year; and from the increased capital of the country, from the fidelity with which the public engagements have been kept, and the public credit maintained, it may be expected on good grounds, that the necessary pecuniary supplies will not be wanting.

The expenses of the current year, from the multiplied operations falling within it, have necessarily been extensive. But on a just estimate of the campaign, in which the mass of them has been incurred, the cost will not be found disproportionate to the advantages which have been gained. The campaign has indeed, in its latter stages, in one quarter, been less favourable than was expected, but in addition to the importance of our naval success, the progress of the campaign has been filled with incidents highly honourable to the American arms.

The attacks of the enemy on Craney Island, on Fort Meigs, on Sackett's Harbour, and on Sandusky, have been vigorously and successfully repulsed; nor have they in any case succeeded on either frontier, excepting when directed against the peaceable dwellings of individuals, or villages unprepared or undefended.

On the other hand, the movements of the American army have been followed by the reduction of York, and of forts George, Erie, and Malden; by the recovery of Detroit, and the extinction of the Indian war in the west; and by the occupancy or command of a large portion of Upper Canada.— Battles have also been fought on the borders of the St. Lawrence, which, though not accomplishing their entire objects, reflect honour on the discipline and prowess of our soldiery, the best auguries of eventual victory. In the same scale are to be placed the late successes in the south, over one of the most powerful, which had become one of the most hostile, also, of the Indian tribes.

It would be improper to close this communication without expressing a thankfulness, in which all ought to unite, for the numerous blessings with which our beloved country continues to be favoured; for the abundance which overspreads our land, and the prevailing health of its inhabitants; for the preservation of our internal tranquillity, and the stability of our free institutions; and above all, for the light of divine truth, and the protection of every man's conscience in the enjoyment of it.— And although among our blessings we cannot number an exemption from the evils of war; yet these will never be regarded as the greatest of evils, by the friends of liberty, and of the rights of nations. Our country has before preferred them to the degrading condition which was the alternative, when

the sword was drawn in the cause which gave birth to our national independence; and none who contemplate the magnitude, and feel the value of that glorious event, will shrink from a struggle to maintain the high and happy ground on which it placed the American people.

With all good citizens, the justice and necessity of resisting wrongs and usurpations no longer to be borne, will sufficiently outweigh the privations and sacrifices, inseparable from a state of war. But it is a reflection, moreover, peculiarly consoling, that whilst wars are generally aggravated by their baneful effects on the internal improvements and permanent prosperity of the nations engaged in them, such is the favoured situation of the United States, that the calamities of the contest into which they have been compelled to enter, are mitigated by improvements and advantages, of which the contest itself is the source.

If the war has increased the interruptions of our commerce, it has, at the same time, cherished and multiplied our manufactures, so as to make us independent of all other countries for the more essential branches, for which we ought to be dependent on none; and is even rapidly giving them an extent, which will create additional staples in our future intercourse with foreign markets.

If much treasure has been expended, no inconsiderable portion of it has been applied to objects durable in their value, and necessary to our permanent safety.

If the war has exposed us to increased spoliations on the ocean, and to predatory incursions on the land, it has developed the national means of retaliating the former, and of providing protection against the latter; demonstrating to all, that every blow aimed at our maritime independence, is an impulse accelerating the growth of our maritime power.

By diffusing through the mass of the nation, the elements of military discipline and instruction, by augmenting and distributing warlike preparations, applicable to future use, by evincing the zeal and valour with which they will be employed, and the cheerfulness with which every necessary burden will be borne; a greater respect for our rights, and a longer duration of our future peace, are promised, than could be expected without these proofs of the national character and resources.

The war has proved, moreover, that our free government, like other free governments, though slow in its early movements, acquires in its progress a force proportioned to its freedom; and that the union of these states, the guardian of the freedom and safety of all and of each, is strengthened by every occasion that puts it to the test.

In fine, the war, with all its vicissitudes, is illustrating the capacity and the destiny of the United States to be a great, a flourishing, and a powerful nation; worthy of the friendship which it is disposed to cultivate with others; and authorised, by its own example, to require from all an observance of the laws of justice and reciprocity. Beyond these, their claims have never extended, and, in contending for these, we behold a subject for our congratulations, in the daily testimonies of increasing harmony throughout the nation, and may humbly repose our trust in the smiles of Heaven, on so righteous a cause.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, December 7,
1813.

Legislature of Vermont.

ANSWER TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

MARTIN CHITTENDEN, ESQUIRE.

SIR—You have been elected, by the constituted authorities, to the office of chief magistrate of a free and enlightened people, at an important crisis of our national and state affairs. Our foreign relations are wrapped in mystery; while the nations of Europe are struggling for existence, and the invaluable rights of *self government*.

The period is eventful and alarming. It requires the vigilance, condescension, and firmness of the wise and prudent of all political denominations, and the united energy of the whole community, to preserve the vital principles of our government. Under this pressure of public affairs, we congratulate our constituents upon your election to the chair of state. In you, sir, we behold the firmness of a freeman, and the habits and virtues of one educated among a free and independent people.

We agree with you, that our foreign relations are wisely placed in the hands of the general government; and we regret that a zeal to carry on the present war, has induced the legislature *incautiously* to assume its important functions—and thereby endanger the rights and liberties of the good citizens of this state.

Selected from the great body of the people, in every part of the state, we naturally bring with us a knowledge of their wants, injuries, and sufferings; and trust that our mutual interests and happiness will induce us to provide suitable remedies for the evils, relief for the wants and sufferings, and protection for every class of our citizens. These are the legitimate objects of all governments, and will secure the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the people.

We fully believe, that virtue and intelligence in the great body of the people, are fundamental pillars of all free and elective governments; and without these, none can long exist. This principle forcibly recommends to us, to elect to the various offices of government, men of virtue, talents, and integrity; men who will recommend and enforce moral and religious principles, by their professions and examples. Such men will disregard local and party views, protect and guard the rights of all, promote union, ensure confidence, and increase the happiness and prosperity of their fellow men.

The subject of the militia, when our public and private rights are in danger, is of the first importance, and demands our deliberate consideration. It is a force which may be safely trusted to guard the sovereignty of the state government, and support the majesty of the laws. We agree with you, sir, that the military force, which is the bulwark of our liberty, was never intended by the framers of our federal and state constitutions for *offensive war*, or *foreign conquests*. And it is to be lamented, that any attempts have been made by the constituted authorities of the United States, to call the militia into actual service, on any other occasion, than to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion.

The known spirit and patriotism of the militia will ensure to the community a cheerful performance of their duty; and, under proper regulations,

with suitable encouragement, will be an efficient force for all the purposes contemplated by the national and state constitutions.

From the report of the treasury department, and its known correctness, with you, we hoped that no additional burdens would be necessary, to meet the current expenses of the present year. Yet, we believe that the calling out of the militia has greatly increased, and will increase the expenses of the government.

Taking into consideration the embarrassed and restricted situation of our once prosperous commerce, the greatest source of national and individual wealth, and the *heavy burdens which have been, and must be imposed*, to support the necessary expenses of the present war, we shall keep in view the strictest economy in all our public and private expenditures.

Whilst the national and state constitutions enjoin due obedience to the laws, the *same charters* guarantee to us the *freedom of speech and the liberty of the press*. These rights, though *often abused*, are not the less valuable to freemen, and the lovers of truth and independence; and we will *never* resign them to any power on earth, but with *our lives and liberties*. It is not only a constitutional right, but our duty, on proper occasions, to express with *manly freedom*, our sentiments of public men and measures. The present period demands the exercise of this right, and every constitutional mean, to procure to ourselves and posterity a just and honourable peace; and to avert the evils which we feel, and the *much greater evils* which we have reason to expect, from the continuance of a war with the most formidable nation in Europe. The war has encircled us with danger, destroyed the sources of revenue and wealth, and increased the direful effects of party spirit, and its concomitant evils; and it will require the *united wisdom and energy* of the nation, to sustain its *multiplying* calamities, and bring it to a final issue.

Whenever a nation is swayed by foreign, or party influence, or deviated from her true interests, by prejudice or affection, she endangers her peace and independence. *When all her measures*, towards individuals and foreign governments, ought to be devised from pure motives, and directed by a *just and impartial hand*. But, *when a nation*, from *immoderate love or attachment to one*, or *prejudice* to the other, declares an *offensive war*, on slight occasions against one, it is a virtual alliance with the other. She becomes the *pliant* tool of one nation to gratify vain ambition, and the most malignant of all passions—the destruction of the human race. The fate of nations, of continental Europe, reminds us of our danger; and the ashes of Moscow prove, that no sacrifice is *too great*, to secure the right of self government.

When we candidly view our political and commercial relations; our diplomatic intercourse with France and Great Britain; and the injuries received from both—we are compelled to doubt the necessity, expedience, and justice of the present war. Its continuance is still more unnecessary; as the orders in council, the *principal alleged* cause, were removed before the declaration of war was known in Great Britain, and within a reasonable time after the promulgation of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. Inexpedient, as Great Britain never claimed a right to

impress *American* seamen; and their practice of impressment was never considered a *sufficient* or *justifiable* cause of war by former administrations, but a proper subject of amicable negotiation. We regret, that the treaty made by Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, in 1806, and the provisions for a final adjustment of all differences, which were considered by them to be *both safe and honourable* to our country, had not been laid before the senate of the United States, and adopted; which would have prevented *all the restrictive measures* of the general government, and the *calamities and demoralizing effects* of an *expensive and destructive war*. The conquest of the Canadas, if obtained, will be an inadequate compensation for the blood and treasure which must be lost. And we have yet to learn, that an *offensive war upon the Canadas* will defend or secure the rights of our seamen on the ocean.

Notwithstanding the multiplied and accumulating embarrassments, and afflictive judgments with which we are visited as a people, our situation is enviable, compared to that of the other nations of the earth. And we have the highest reason, with grateful hearts, to feel our dependence on Divine Providence, for the bounties of the present year, and the innumerable blessings we still enjoy. Relying upon the protection of the great Dispenser of events, we still endeavour to pursue those measures which will promote the public good, and restore to our country the blessings of an honourable peace.

DANIEL CHIPMAN, Speaker.

— CHARGE,

Delivered to the Grand Jury at the opening of the present session of the Criminal Court of Baltimore county, by his honour

JUDGE MARTIN.

(Concluded from page 172.)

Does any one doubt, that war is sent upon a nation as a punishment for its sins, and that we are not now suffering in consequence of our iniquities? Let him hear what St. James says upon this subject:

“From whence came wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts, that war in your members?”

Ye lust and have not: Ye kill and desire to have—and cannot obtain:

Ye fight and war, and yet ye have not, because ye ask not.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it on your lusts.”

And though his answer is interrogative, in form, he means it as the strongest affirmative; as much as if he had said, “there surely cannot be among you, to whom I address myself, a man of common sense and understanding, who can possibly doubt, that wars and fightings proceed from the cause to which I have assigned them.”

As, therefore, the calamities under which we are now suffering, proceed from, and are the just punishment of, our wickedness as a people, so nothing can be more available for their removal or alleviation, than a general and universal reformation in our lives, by turning from sin to righteousness.

And as a general reformation can only be brought about by the reformation of individuals, it becomes the duty of each individual to begin

with himself; and by his example and precepts endeavour to extend it to others.

Whoever would wish to see this war, with which we are now afflicted by an avenging God, terminated by an honourable peace, or, if that cannot be obtained, that Heaven may smile upon our arms in its further prosecution, let them clean their hands from all iniquity, and purify their hearts from all pollution; let them humble themselves before the Lord; let them cease to do evil, and learn to do well.

They who thus act, whatever may be the boasting of others, will prove themselves the purest patriots, and the sincerest friends of their country; while, on the contrary, they who continue in their vicious pursuits—who go on adding sin to sin with greediness; who indulge themselves in the gratification of all their unruly passions, whatever may be their professions, are its greatest enemies; and, as far as in them lies, they ensure the disgrace and discomfiture of our armies, while they sharpen the swords and strengthen the hands of our enemies. And, of all such persons it may indeed be with great truth said, that “they are guilty of moral treason.”

I have, gentlemen, observed to you, that the necessity of human governments originated in the fallen and corrupt state to which man was reduced, by disobedience to his Creator, for the prevention or punishment of crimes, as far as they affect the interests of civil society. But governments would be of little use, unless wise and salutary laws were enacted by them, with sufficient sanctions for that purpose; nor would such laws be of much service, unless strictly enforced, and the punishments allotted to the several branches of those laws inflicted with certainty and impartiality. For these purposes, courts of criminal jurisdiction have been established; and, according to the wise provisions of this state, and of England, from whence we have adopted them, grand juries are the mean through which those violations are inquired into, and presented to the court. You see therefore, gentlemen, how important a part you have to act in the promotion of that reformation so devoutly to be wished for by every friend to his country, as far as the same can be effected by the dread of human punishment.

It is your special province, gentlemen, to search into the violations of every law, the breach of which is punishable, and present them to the court, to be ultimately decided on by a petit jury. I say, gentlemen, of every law; for however unwise or impolitic any law may be, and however desirable may be its repeal, yet, if not repugnant to our constitution or to the laws of God, it is the duty of every good citizen, while it remains in force, to obey it; and the duty of the court to punish its infraction.

A recurrence, gentlemen of the grand jury, to the oath you have taken, a copy of which you will have with you, will sufficiently point out to you the great outlines of your duty. You are diligently to inquire into all offences which are given in charge to you; which may be disclosed to you by the witnesses, who will be sent to you; or which may come within your own knowledge; for, if any members of the grand jury are acquainted of their own knowledge with any offences having been committed, it is their duty to inform their brethren—and of the grand jury to make presentments on such information.

In agreeing on your presentments, it is not necessary that you should have positive testimony from those who were eye-witnesses. Crimes, especially those of a deeper guilt, are generally attempted to be committed in secrecy. Strong circumstantial evidence is all that can in most cases be had; it is all that ought to be expected; and frequently will be more satisfactory, even than direct testimony.

You are, gentlemen, to receive no testimony on the part of the person against whom the inquiry is making; nor are you to receive witnesses at his instance: and therefore you ought not, in any case, to make a presentment, unless where, upon the evidence before you, as it stands uncontradicted, you could conscientiously, as petit jurors, say that the person was guilty of the crimes with which he is charged.

You are, gentlemen, in making your inquiries, to be actuated only by an honest regard for public justice, uninfluenced by motives arising from envy, hatred, or malice, in making your presentments; and, in the present state of the public mind, it may not be improper to caution you particularly against suffering yourselves to be in the least degree operated upon by party distinctions or considerations. Let your sole inquiry be, whether the party is guilty or innocent; not whether he is of this or that political, or other character. You are equally to guard against the effect of hope and fear, love or affection; that they may not arrest your inquiries, and cause you to let crimes pass unrepresented. Should the person accused be as dear to you as your right eye, or as useful to you as your right hand, yet, if your consciences are satisfied of his guilt, you are compelled, by the sacred oath you have taken, to present him.

You will, gentlemen, easily perceive the necessity of preserving in perfect secrecy, what passes among you; since the disclosure might frequently be the means of criminals making their escape, before the inquiry was completed; and might also sometimes expose a grand juror, or a witness, to the vindictive passions of the offenders presented.

The clerk will lay before you a list of the licences to ordinary keepers, and retailers of liquors; and the court recommend to you, gentlemen, in a particular manner, to inquire into the conduct of those to whom they have been granted, as well as to the persons who sell without having such licences.

As to the usual classes of crimes, into which you are to inquire, you are sufficiently acquainted with their nature, *not* to need any particular explanations of them from the court; but concerning the crime of high treason it may be proper to say a few words.

By our constitution, this crime against the state, or the United States, is confined solely to levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. This crime is, in all governments, considered as comprising in it the deepest malignity of guilt, as being contrary to that allegiance, which every citizen owes to that government of which he is a member, and striking at the very existence of government, as well as introductory to almost every other species of crime. And I hold it, gentlemen, as a sacred and incontrovertible truth, a truth of which *I cannot doubt*, that no citizen can more rightfully divest

himself of his allegiance to his government without its consent, than his government can, without his consent, deprive him of its protection. This truth is founded in the very nature of civil society, and essential to its existence. The contrary doctrine is the spawn of folly and knavery. We are, indeed, very gravely told by certain wiseacres of modern growth, that as it did not depend upon any man's choice whether he should be born in any particular government, he is therefore under no obligation to continue his allegiance to it, any longer than he pleases. And these same wiseacres as gravely tell us, that children are under no obligation to love, honour, and obey their parents, except so far as seems good in their own eyes; because their parents, in begetting them, were actuated by their own pleasure, without consulting them, whether they chose to be begotten. Nay, there are among them such impious fools, who, proceeding on the same principles, even tell us, that man is under no obligation, nor owes any duty to his God; because his existence was forced upon him, without his consent being first obtained; or even asked for!

I have only to add upon this subject, no act of treason can be justified, except in consequence of its being committed under a well grounded apprehension that loss of life would be the consequence of a refusal. And that all acts of treason must be proved to the satisfaction of the jury, by two witnesses at least; whereas, in all other cases, the testimony of one witness is sufficient.

There are, gentlemen, several laws of this state, which the court are directed to give in charge to you, a list of which will be furnished you by the clerk, and to which you will pay proper attention.

If you should on any occasion stand in need of legal advice, you will of course apply to the attorney general.

The court, gentlemen, will no longer detain you from entering upon your inquiries.

REPLY

Of the Grand Jury to Judge Martin's Charge.

The Grand Jury, having duly considered the solemn charge delivered to them at the opening of the present session of this court (a copy of which has been furnished them) beg leave, respectfully, to present and say, that they feel impressed with a proper deference for that honourable tribunal; yet they cannot, in duty to themselves and their beloved country, its laws and political institutions, permit some of the moral and political principles diffused through the charge to pass unnoticed, lest the unreflecting and uninformed might, indeed, be induced to believe that the hearts of the American people were not only "deteriorated," but even rotten to their cores.

Although some of the reasoning and sentiments perfectly accord with that of the jury, there is much in the extensive range taken by the court, so repugnant to their opinion of what is correct, or consistent with our national dignity, or with the true principles of our excellent form of government, that the jury have thought it their bounden duty to point out some of what they conceive thus exceptionable and erroneous.

We are well aware that "human governments were formed, and courts of law established, to

preserve peace and order in society, and to protect individuals in the enjoyment of property, reputation, liberty, and life; that, of all government, the most legitimate is that of the republican form—and, that virtue is essentially requisite to its preservation.”

And while we lament that man is too much inclined to evil, and that improvement of morals and a stricter observance of the practice of virtue must be always desirable, and particularly so to us, from the genius of our government, yet we are confident in a strong conviction, that there is no general deterioration in virtue, morals, or religion.

The virtuous stand our country has taken in the existing contest, when power would tyrannize over right—and the spirited enthusiasm of a great majority of the people, in support of its righteous cause, are alone sufficient to evince a national purity and integrity, which ought to have quieted any apprehensions, as to the safety of the republic.

But although the jury cannot see any national degeneracy, they are sorry to observe, that there are many amongst us, who are treacherous, venal, and abandoned; on whom, it is to be feared, laws or example will have little, if any effect: some, who are wickedly endeavouring to paralyze the national arm, and appal the national heart; and who make religion the engine to effect these worst of purposes. But the jury must beg leave to say, that it is not without mingled emotions of regret and indignation, that they have heard their present public enemy—the ally of savages, the instruments of despotism, and the tools of corruption—an enemy who has pillaged, plundered, and violated, the innocent and the fair, and defaced, insulted, and defiled the house of Christian worship, stiled “the bulwark of the religion we profess.” Yet, the jury entertain the lively confidence, that our divine religion, thus abused by the hypocrite and the masked traitor, will finally, by the blessings of an all-wise Providence, be shed abroad in our hearts, and spread its purifying and benign influence throughout every region of this happy land.

That a powerful and ambitious nation, aspiring to unlimited sovereignty and control, should attack and commit aggressions on a virtuous and religious people, it must be acknowledged, to the disgrace of human nature, is neither novel or uncommon; and the history of few nations furnishes so many examples of such wanton, national injustice, as that of Great Britain.

The jury have not deemed it within the bounds of their duty, or the limits of this presentment of their sentiments and opinions of the charge, to turn aside to inquire, who, or what was meant, by the *strong* terms in which the court seemed to imprecate the wrath of heaven upon the head of that individual who should plunge a happy people into the calamities of war, merely to gratify his own ambition. They believe that none but an individual possessing despotic control could have the power to inflict so heavy a calamity. So far as the expression of the allusions of the court applied to absolute government, they meet with the hearty approbation of the jury; and it is not without a considerable degree of confidence and satisfaction, they express their belief, that not even an enemy of the chief magistrate of the United States, who has the *least* re-

gard to truth, would or could apply such insinuations to him; a man who has so long been the choice of the people, and so recently re-elected to the high station he has filled, since the declaration of war, by nearly two-thirds of all the people of this nation.

The intrusion upon territorial jurisdiction, the violation of personal rights, and the base infringement of the freedom of navigation, the jury humbly conceive, were just and ample causes of war; and thus driven into the contest, the American people, the world, and posterity, must acknowledge, we have justice on our side—and justice, observes the great American sage, “establisheth a nation.”

The jury cannot omit glancing at what they deem the absurd and unconstitutional ground on which the court have predicated their remarks in *defence of perpetual allegiance*. The premises, and deductions drawn therefrom, are altogether such as they must totally reject; they view them as in flagrant hostility with the honour and interest of the Union, and with every genuine American feeling and sentiment. And they more pointedly deplore the utterance of such doctrine, on this subject, at a crisis so important to their country; when, instead of entering into the views and policy of the enemy, and thereby making an inroad upon the energies of the nation, they hold it to be the sacred duty of every faithful and patriotic heart, to beat in unison with those efforts American valour calls forth in support of justice and right, against tyranny and oppression. With due deference to the honourable court, they would further add, that the promulgation of this novel sentiment, *perpetual allegiance*, could only be productive of an effect to lessen the physical force of the nation, in its present belligerent attitude; and as they would not aid in communicating a spasm to even the most slight nerve of the government—they therefore deeply regret, that the honourable court should have so digressed into an extra-judicial track, as to touch a subject they have been thus impelled to notice with some degree of condemnation.

The jury cannot accord with the honourable court, in sinking man so low in grade on the scale of creation, as is contended for in the charge; they would rather *exalt* than *disgrace* human nature: and, as freemen, they are unwilling to cast an unnecessary and undeserved stigma on the dignity of man.

The jury do not deem it expedient to resort to writers on the laws of nations, to prove the fallacy of the doctrine they condemn: for, it requires but a slight beam of sober reason to play upon the mind, to see the subject and its bearings, in all their deformity.—If the charge should hereafter be received in a British court of justice as good evidence against a *naturalized American*, and should produce condemnation and punishment (say an ignominious death), the penalty for treason; in such an event, the jury would observe, that the feelings of its author would require a solace, of which they hope they will not be destitute in the hour of need.

The jury would close this subject, by advertising to that portion of the declaration of independence, which excludes to man “*life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*.” And they would make a reference to the constitution of the United States, which authorises congress to “*establish a*

uniform rule of naturalization." Such rule having been established, growing out of the constitution, the jury deem it the duty of good citizens to respect the high obligation it imposes; and they feel a full confidence in the *good faith and honour* of the nation, which are the several pledges of guarantee, for the protection of the naturalized citizens from every country.

The jury feel much pleasure, in finding they are supported in their opinion, by a member of the supreme court of the United States: "Perhaps (says judge Iredell) it is not necessary that it (the right of expatriation) should be expressly decided on this occasion; but I will freely express my sentiments on that subject. That a man ought not to be a slave; that he should not be confined against his will to a particular spot, because he happened to draw his first breath upon it; that he should not be compelled to continue in a society to which he is accidentally attached, when he can better his situation elsewhere—much less, when he must starve in one country, and may live comfortably in another; are positions, which I hold as strongly as any man, and they are such as most nations in the world appear clearly to recognize."

For these, and other reasons, not herein particularly expressed, the jury beg leave respectfully to present and say, that the charge delivered to them, at the opening of the present session of the court of oyer and terminer, by the chief judge thereof, contains sentiments and expressions, of which they totally disapprove.

Richard Stuart, *foreman.*

Luke Tiernan,	John Bankson,
James Martin,	Thomas C. Jenkins,
William M'Quin,	William Pechin,
Michl. Riddlemosher,	David Fulton,
David Burke,	John Hayes,
A. Welsh,	William Woods,
Samuel R. Smith,	William Claborg,
William Hawkins,	William J. Alcock,
Peter Forney,	Job Smith,
Harmanus Alricks,	Samuel Briscoco.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 8th Nov. 1813.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I beg leave to make known to the legislature, that I have received information of an attack made by a party of Indians, on the 6th inst. on two families residing on the frontier of Morgan county, in this state, and of the murder of seven persons, together with the conflagration of a dwelling house. Two other persons are stated to be mortally wounded.

Immediately on the receipt of this intelligence, I issued orders to lieutenant colonel Franklin, of the cavalry, who was then in town, to repair to that county, and adopt immediate measures of defence, by ordering out the company of cavalry there; and to take such other measures as circumstances might warrant or justify, within the limits of his power, and under his control; and to make immediate report to me of the circumstances of the case generally. Col. Franklin is probably by this time at the scene of the atrocious mischief; and I calculate hearing from him to-morrow morning. Lieut. col. Harrison, also of the Morgan county militia, has repaired to his post;

and will, when there, take such other steps as circumstances may require.

I have caused to be sent off to the counties of Morgan and Clark, a supply of the public arms, together with ammunition; and provision is now making, to supply with the requisite ammunition, all the counties on our Indian frontier. Of arms, we have no more, fit for use, at the seat of government.

I shall, without delay, take such further steps as shall appear to be calculated to prevent a repetition of these barbarities, and to secure, as far as within my power, the peace of our frontier settlements.

PETER EARLY.

The following resolution yesterday passed both branches of the legislature:

Whereas, the murders that have been committed in Morgan county, have instructed us in the species of warfare the Indians intend against us, namely, a predatory war upon our frontier, throughout its whole extent—to meet which effectually, while our troops are carrying on offensive operations in the heart of the Indian tribes, it will be necessary to establish a line of posts on the frontier, or in advance, as the executive may think expedient to order:

Be it therefore resolved, That his excellency the governor cause to be built block houses, united by stockading, at such points on the frontier of this state, or in advance, as he may deem advisable, for the security and protection of the frontier inhabitants; and that he cause to be stationed at each fort or garrison, such numbers of militia as he may from time to time deem necessary.—And that he be requested to apply to the government of the United States for subsistence for the men called out under his authority; and, in the mean time, that he do cause the necessary rations to be furnished.

GENERAL ORDERS.

*Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
Washington, 17th November, 1813.*

A general court martial, for the trial of brigadier general WILLIAM HULL, will assemble at some suitable place in the city of Albany (state of New York) on the third day of January next.

The court will be composed as follows, viz.

PRESIDENT.

Major general Henry Dearborn.

MEMBERS.

Brig. gen. Joseph Bloomfield,
Thomas Parker,
Leonard Covington,
Colonels John R. Fenwick,
Henry Carberry, 36th regt. Inf.
Peter Little, 38th regt. Inf.
Wm. N. Irvine, 42d do.
Lieut. col. Richard Dennis, 16th regt. Inf.
Samuel S. Connor, 13th do.
S. B. Davis, 32d do.
William Scott, 36th do.
William Stewart, 38th do.

SPECIAL JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Alex. J. Dallas, esq.

ARMY JUDGE ADVOCATE ASSISTANT.

Philip S. Parker, esq.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

Lieut. col. John W. Livingston, 41st regt. Inf.
James G. Forbes, 42d do.
Major Geo. Bomford, corps of engineers.

By order of the secretary of war.

A. Y. NICOLL, Inspector General.

H. 2. *La Chine*, 15th Nov. 1813.
GENERAL ORDER.

His excellency, the governor general and commander of the forces, has received from lieutenant colonel Morrison, 89th regt. the official report of the action which took place on the 11th instant, at Chryster's Farm, 29 miles above Cornwall, between the corps of observation, consisting of the 49th and 89th regiments, and a detachment from the garrison of Prescott, under lieu. colonel Pearson, the whole amounting to about 300 men, and the principal division of the enemy's army, commanded by major general Boyd. On the day preceding the action, an affair took place, in consequence of the corps of observation pressing on the enemy, which, after a short conflict, terminated in his defeat, the British division occupying, that night, the ground on which the affair had taken place.

On the 11th, lieu. col. Morrison continued his pursuit, when the enemy, concentrating his force, made a grand effort to relieve himself from so troublesome an opponent, and advanced with his heavy columns of infantry, supported by artillery, his front covered by a numerous body of cavalry and riflemen. Lieutenant colonel Morrison fell back gradually, and took up a judicious position (which he had previously made choice of) with his little band, his right on the river, consisting of the flank companies of the 49th regiment, and a detachment of the Canadian fencibles, under lieu. col. Pearson, with a six pounder a little advanced, supported by three companies of the 89th regiment, under captain Barns. The 49th and 89th regiments formed the main body of reserve, extending across the road, to a pine wood, occupying a space of seven hundred yards.

Major Heriot, with a detachment of the Canadian voltigeurs, and a small band of Indian warriors, under lieutenant Anderson, secured the left flank. The action commenced about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and in half an hour became general—the enemy attempting to turn the left of the British, but were repulsed by the 49th and 89th regts. which advanced firing by wings and platoons. The enemy, having failed in this attempt, united their utmost effort in an attack on the right, supported by 4 pieces of artillery, and their cavalry, which was in like manner repulsed, the 49th and 89th regiments having moved up in echelon, and formed in line; a charge commenced by the 49th regiment, but was not persevered in, in consequence of the enemy's having charged upon the right, and threatened to gain the rear; but their cavalry were so gallantly received by the three companies of the 89th regt. under captain Barns, and the well directed fire of the artillery, under captain Jackson, that they were instantly repulsed; and, by the rapid pursuit of captain Barns's party, a six pounder was captured from the enemy—whose attention was now solely directed to cover the retreat of his beaten forces. In this last effort he was foiled, by a judicious movement of the corps under lieu. col. Pearson, who continued to pursue the enemy in his flight.

It is with deep regret, that lieu. col. Morrison

transmits a list of casualties, containing the loss of several brave soldiers. But when the unequal contest, and the quadruple loss of the enemy, and the importance of this splendid victory, are considered, the comparative British loss will appear less than might reasonably be expected.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.

(Here follow the particular returns of the killed, wounded and missing, of the several corps; which it is unnecessary to insert.)

Total—1 captain, 3 drummers, and 19 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 9 subalterns, 6 sergeants, and 131 rank and file wounded; 12 rank and file missing.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

49th regt.—capt. Narne, killed; lieu. Sones, wounded dangerously; lt. Bartley, wounded severely, not dangerously; lt. Claus, wounded, left leg amputated; lt. Monton, wounded severely, not dangerously; lt. Richmond, wounded slightly.

89th regt.—capt. Brown, wounded severely, not dangerously; ensign Leaden, wounded slightly.

49th flank company—lt. Holland, wounded severely.

Canadian fencibles—lt. Delorimiere, wounded dangerously, since dead; lt. Armstrong, wounded dangerously.

By his excellency's command,

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.

Paris, October 1.

Her majesty the empress queen and regent, has received the following news from the army, to the 26th September.

The emperor passed the 19th and 20th at Pirna, [which appears by the map to be near Dresden, and on the same side of the Elbe] and caused a bridge to be thrown over to the right side of the river.—The 21st the emperor slept at Dresden, and on the 22d went to Hartau; he immediately caused to be displayed beyond the forest of Bischofwerda, the 11th corps, commanded by the duke of Tarentum, the 5th corps, commanded by general Lauriston, and the 3d corps, commanded by general Souham.

The enemy's army at Silesia, which was stationed on the right, commanded by Saken, upon Camewz; the left commanded by Lauger, on Neustadt, upon the borders of Bohemia; and centre, commanded by Yorck, upon Bischofwerda, immediately retreated upon all sides. Gen. Girard, commanding our advanced guard, spiritedly pushed the enemy and made some prisoners. They were pursued as far as the Spree. Gen. Lauriston entered Neustadt.

The enemy refusing battle, the emperor returned on the 24th to Dresden, and ordered the duke of Tarentum to take a position upon the heights of Weissig. The 8th corps, commanded by the prince Poniatowski, has repassed to the left bank. The comte de Lobau, with the 1st corps, continues to occupy Gieshubel. The marshal St. Cyr occupies Pirna, and the position of Borna. The duke of Belluno occupies the position of Fryberg. The duke of Ragusa, with the 6th corps, and the cavalry of general Latour Maubourg, was beyond Grossenhayn—he had repulsed the enemy upon the right bank, beyond Torgau, in order to facilitate the passage of a convoy of 20,000 quintals of flour, which was conveying up the Elbe in boats, and which has arrived at Dresden. The duke of Padua is at Leipsic—the prince of Moskwa at Torgau and Wittenberg.

The general comte Iefebvre Desnouettes was with 4000 horse, in pursuit of the deserter [*transfuge*] THIELMAN. This Thielman is a Saxon, and

was loaded with favours by the king. At the head of 3000 coureurs, part Prussians, part Cossacks and Austrians, he pillaged the stable [les haras] of the king, every where levied contributions. This deserter, decorated with the uniform of a Russian lieutenant general, entered Norborg, where there was neither commandant nor garrison, but where he surprised 3 or 400 sick. General Lefebvre Desnouettes encountered him at Freybourg the 19th, retook the 3 or 400 sick; took from him some hundreds of prisoners, and some baggage; and retook some carriages which he had carried off. Thielman then fled towards Zeitz, where col. Vansdorff, an Austrian partisan, who was traversing the country, joined him. The General Lefebvre Desnouettes attacked them the 24th, at Altenbourg, and after killing many of their followers, and among others a prince of Hohenzollern, and a colonel, drove them into Bohemia.

The march of Thielman had caused some interruption in the communications from Eriurth and from Leipsic.

The enemy's army of Berlin, appeared to be making preparations to throw over a bridge at Dessau.

The health of his majesty was never better.

OCTOBER 5.

Her majesty the empress queen and regent, has received the following news of the situation of the armies on the 29th September, 1813.

The emperor has given the command of one of the corps of the young guards to the duke of Reggio.

The duke of Castiglione has begun to march with his corps to take a position in the defiles of the Saale.

The prince Powniatowski has advanced with his corps to Peing.

Gen. count Bertrand, on the 26th, attacked the corps of the enemy's army of Berlin, which covered the bridge thrown over Wartembourg, forced it, took many prisoners, and drove them to the *tete de pont*. The enemy evacuated the left bank of the river, and destroyed the bridge. Gen. Bertrand immediately caused the *tete de pont* to be destroyed.

The prince of Moskwa has advanced towards Oranienbaum, and the 7th corps towards Dessau.— A Swedish division which was at Dessau, hastened to repass on the right bank. The enemy has also been obliged to destroy his bridge, and its *tete de pont* was razed to the ground.

The enemy threw bombs into Wirtemberg, from the right bank.

On the 28th, the emperor reviewed the 2d corps of cavalry on the heights of Weissig.

The weather was, for this country, unusually bad and rainy during the month of September. It is hoped that the month of October will be more favourable.

The prince of Neufchatel (Berthier) is on the recovery from a bilious fever.

Evans' Machinery for Flour Mills.

A PROPOSITION.

Those who are building, or have good mills, with one or more run of millstones, not less than 4 1-2 feet diameter, with a sufficiency of water, and business to run them on manufacturing flour 200 days per year, are hereby informed, that Oliver Evans, the inventor of the improvements in the manufacture of flour, is willing to

contract to pay them one hundred dollars or more per year, for each run of stones, for the privilege of getting his machinery to attend their mills; on condition, that they contract to pay him for the labour or work the machinery will do, instead of paying to hired men, rating the wages and boarding of the millers saved to each pair of millstones, at \$300 per year; and also one eighth part of what is gained by making more superfine flour with the machinery than without them: on receipt of which he will, at the end of four years, grant his license to use them, and quit all claim.

On this plan, the miller who has one pair of stones, will, at \$100 per year, for four years, receive \$ 400

The cost of getting up his machinery, pd. by O. Evans, say 250

License for one run of stones free of cost, at the common price, 300

Besides, he has 7-8ths of the gain by making more superfine flour, which witnesses in court proved to be 50 cents per barrel, at least, of which his part is 43 1-2 cents per barrel; and such a mill will make 20 bbls. per day, which, for 200 days per yr. is 4000 bbls. 16000 bbls. in 4 years, at 43 1-2 cents, is 7000

Making his whole gain in 4 years \$7950

Without paying a cent more than he would have to pay to hired millers, without the improvements, he gains \$7400, and gets his machinery set up, and licence free of cost. The inventor would also gain by this plan, as follows:

The labour saved by a pair of such millstones, would be, at the least, \$300 per yr. which for 4 years, is \$1200

From which deduct his purchase of privilege, and cost of setting up the machinery, 650

There remains for his licence, for which he charges others 300 dollars, 550

But he has still his one eighth part of the gains, by making more superfine flour, on 16 thousand barrels, at 6 1-4 cents, is 1000

Making his total gain to be \$1550

So that it appears he may afford to pay \$200 per year on each pair of stones, or even to quit claim to his one eighth part of the gain by making more flour, and pay in advance rather than not deal. He hopes, however, that such a fair proposition, founded in justice, promising so much gain to each party, will be neither neglected or rejected; and that those who hold flour mills will consider that these improvements do transfer all the profits of the business into the hands of those who use them, and that those who will not use them labour without profits.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 12.

We have news from Saxony to the 4th. —The principal armies continued to occupy the same positions in the neighbourhood of Dresden, and upon the frontiers of Bohemia. They continued to receive numerous reinforcements. The city of Leipsic has recently become the centre of important military movements. The number of troops is now so great in that city, that a part of them are lodged in the churches. Its environs are full of cavalry, forming part of the 3d corps of the army, commanded by the duke of Padou (Arrighs). The corps d'armee of the duke of Ragusa (Marmont) supports the operations of the prince of Moskwa (Ney), who has driven to the other side of the Elbe, all the corps of the enemy, who were attempting the passage of that river. The communication between Dessau and Magdebourg is entirely free. Including the corps d'armee of the duke of Castiglione (Auge-reau), the French forces between Jena and Magdebourg, amount to nearly 150,000 men. These imposing forces have embarrassed the views of the enemy; and the corps of partizans, commanded by the Russian general Czernitcheff, are now endeavouring to gain the right bank of the Elbe, but it is possible they will find their retreat cut off. In the two successive attacks upon Dresden, the enemy lost a great number in killed and wounded.—The French army beyond Dresden remains concentrated and ready to act upon the first order. It continues to receive numerous reinforcements, particularly in cavalry.—The emperor continues to enjoy the best health. The Prussian army, commanded by Bulow, is entirely withdrawn.

Letters from Dresden, of the 5th and 6th, say, that the emperor was still in that city. It appears that he has prepared in Saxony some important operations. The troops are in motion. Many corps have assembled in the plains of Leipsic. The enemy are suspicious of our designs. The detachments they had sent to the left of the Elbe, they have withdrawn to the right. All eyes are attentive.

—
October 15.

Letters from Dresden of the 8th, announce, that his majesty the emperor quitted that city on the 7th; it is thought that he went to Leipsic and Wittenberg.

—
Laybach, Sept. 7.

His imperial highness (Beauharnois) having left some battalions in the position of Weichelsburg, set off with the rest on a particular operation. The enemy embraced this moment to attack on the 16th, the troops remaining in Weichelsburg, with a superiour force. They have behaved very well for some time, and the grenadiers of the 67th regiment, overthrew all before them by the bayonet. However it became necessary to yield to a very superior force in infantry, supported by numerous cavalry. The retreat was ordered, and effected as far as St. Marier, in good order. The enemy took from us some hundred prisoners, after having killed about 60 men. We also took prisoners and killed some.

On the side of Istria, gen. Peico, after having, on the 13th, carried the position of Lippa, on the 14th, directed a column upon Fiume, where our troops entered.

—
London, Sept. 30, 1813.

The government continues to use the utmost exertions to reinforce our army on the French frontier. All the effective men belonging to the 45th regiment, stationed in Lewes barracks, and the whole of the disposable force in the Chelmsford district, are under orders for embarkation.—The second battalion of the 62d regiment, recently quartered at Middleton, is now embarking at Cork, to join the army under lord Wellington. The second battalion of the 40th regiment, is, we believe, arrived at Cork, from New Geneva, near Waterford, for the same destination. These, with the battalion of the 37th, ordered round from Gibraltar, the reinforcements sent out from the regimental depots, and the great number of convalescent wounded, brought into the ranks, will place the Bri-

tish force under lord Wellington, on the most effective footing.

Lieutenant general sir John Hope, K. B. commander of the forces, left Dublin on Thursday, for Cork, to embark on board the President frigate, for St. Andero.

The disasters sustained by Bonaparte, since the renewal of hostilities, will soon be known to the inhabitants of most of the French coast. Some thousand copies of the late *Extraordinary Gazettes*, printed in the French language, have been sent from town, for the purpose of being distributed at all practicable points on the enemy's shores.

October 5.

The common council had yesterday a long discussion on the price of bread, which ended by submitting the project to a committee, consisting of the court of aldermen, and a member of the common council for each quarter, who are charged to report means, if there are any, to reduce the price.

Courier.

It appears, that the suspicions that we have expressed, relative to a misunderstanding between lord Wellington and the Spanish government, were but too well founded. The recall of general Castanos and the representations of lord Wellington on the subject, are assigned as the cause.

Statesman.

Milledgeville, November 10.

The blood-thirsty savages have at length approached the confines of Georgia, and commenced the work of desolation and death! On Saturday last, about noon, a party of Indians approached the house of Mr. Brantley, in Morgan county, and after plundering his house, burned it, and have barbarously murdered seven persons, and wounded two or three others in the neighbourhood.

We hope a final stop to such depredations in future; the constitutional barrier is now removed, and the state authority is authorized to act on the defensive. The legislature have passed an act embracing this subject fully.

Our late accounts from gen. Floyd's army mention, that the troops were on Flint river, beyond the agency, and about forty miles within the Indian territory; that they had erected a fort, and called it after the late gallant captain Lawrence; and that a strong detachment would march immediately for Tookaubatchee, sixty miles further

into the nation. A conflict with the Indians, therefore, may be soon expected.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE INDIANS.

Nashville, Nov. 17, 1813.

Mr. Thomas H. Fletcher, of this town, has just arrived from Gen. Jackson's army, and states, that on the evening of the 7th inst. Gen. Jackson received intelligence that a large body of Indians were besieging a fort of friendly Indians, situated about 30 miles below the ten Islands of Coose river. At 12 o'clock that night, a detachment of the army (2000 strong) took up the line of march, and arrived at the fort about 7 o'clock on the 9th.

The action was brought on by captains Deadrick's, Caperton's, and Bledsoe's companies. The advance was led on by col. Carroll, in handsome style. The Indians were totally routed—in half a hour the pursuit commenced, which continued an hour and a half longer. Of the enemy, 278 were found dead on the ground—tho' many more were certainly killed. The battle field was very large, and entirely covered with grass—of course many were killed who could not be found.

We had 15 killed and 84 wounded—generally slightly. The Indian force was 1100 at least. Gen. Jackson commanded in person.

Provisions are scarce in camp. It is thought, that if the army had had ten days provisions on hand after the battle of Talladega, the Creek war would have terminated in that time. The battle was fought only 30 miles from the Hickory Ground.

Mr. Fletcher was the bearer of a stand of colours taken from the enemy, bearing the Spanish cross.

Col. Lauderdale, of the cavalry, is wounded in the leg; col. McCrory's left arm is broke; col. Pillow shot through the body; major Richard Boyd's right arm broke.

Col. Carroll led the advance, and displayed the utmost bravery and skill.—Among the killed are lieuts. Moore and Barker, and Mr. Taylor, White county.

The Indians were drawn up behind a small swamp, and in good order. Colonel Brown (an Indian) displayed his accustomed bravery. The men of this town (about 20) fought well—the fort was regularly picketed, and tolerably strong; was commanded by Laslie, a half breed.

Extract from a letter from Colonel William Carroll, to his brother in Nashville, brought by express.

You have no doubt heard of our battle fought on the morning of the 9th: in a few words I can say that 300 Indians were killed. Our loss is 15 killed and 85 wounded. The hardest of the battle was sustained by four companies under my command, that brought on the attack; we fought fifteen minutes before the balance were engaged, I had only 7 wounded and my horse shot down by an arrow. Larkin Bradford was killed.

—
Quebec, Nov. 4, 1813.

On Friday and Saturday last, the following American officers were conducted under an escort of major Bell's volunteer cavalry, from Beauport, where they were on parole, and lodged in the jail of this city:

Major C. Van de Venter.

Captains—John Machesney, Henry Fleming, Alexander McEwen, D. Vanvechten, Isaac Roach.

Lieutenants—Thomas Carney, John Waring, Thomas Randall, John Wm. Thompson, John H. Cranson, George Murdoch, Nicholas N. Robinson, Masson Mudd, Samuel B. Griswold, James Smith, J. P. Palmer.

Ensigns—Wash. Dennison, David D. Polk, John Tarball, S. W. Osgoode.

Lieut. Sidney Smith, and W. A. Monteath, midshipman, of the navy.

The following non-commissioned officers, from on board the transports, were also imprisoned:

Non-commissioned officers—B. W. Stevens, W. Tromelle, Nathan Jones, Abel Lawrence, John Whitney, Francis Marco, William Sampson, J. W. Price, *alias* Pierce, Benjamin Butman, J. P. Reid, John Moody, W. McConne, Elisha Warren, Seth Barnes, Charles West, H. D. Yates, Lyman Baggs, George Hassler, Lyman Waring, Richard Taylor, Jacob Huber, Alvin Dewall, John Ferguson, W. Lyles.

—
Arrivals at the port of Quebec, from the 2d to the 4th Nov.—The Coventry, Herald, Pacific, Mentor, Carolina, Warren, John and Thomas, Union, and Sovereign, from London and Cork, chartered by the British government, and laden with ordnance stores and provisions, and having 18 officers and 433 privates, for the 1st, 70th, and 89th regiments. H. M. ship. Wanderer arrived at the same time, with lieut. gen. Drummond,

major gen. Riall, col. Yates, of the 49th, and capt. Foster, aid to gen. Drummond. Also arrived—the Britannia, Margaret, Collingwood, Eglenton, Dunlop, fr. Greenock, with general cargoes; ship Robert, from Cork; the Solus, Brothers, Alexander, Aduna, from London, Liverpool, and other ports, with assorted cargoes.

CAPTAIN CARDEN.

I observe, that at a public entertainment, lately given in London, very distinguished honours and compliments are bestowed on captain Carden, for his gallant defence of his majesty's ship Macedonian, against "a superior and overwhelming force." It is well to tell this story now; but it is a fact, which captain Carden will not venture to deny, that when, before the war, he was at Norfolk with his ship, Decatur was also there with the United States, and they were frequently on board each other's vessels. Captain Carden then contended, that his was the superior ship, and better suited to combat. He said to Decatur, if you and I ever meet at sea as enemies, I shall take you. He particularly contended for the advantage of 18 pounders over 24's, considering the adoption of them in the British navy, as a strict improvement; alledging that the 18's could be fired and managed with so much more facility, that in a given time they would throw more weight of metal than the 24's, and were equally destructive where they struck. *U. S. Gazette.*

—
Mr. Clarke, a midshipman of the Essex, has arrived at Newport, in the Bingham from Rio Janeiro. He informs, that he and seven seamen of the Essex, arrived at Rio in a schooner, prize to the Essex, which was destroyed as being unseaworthy—that the ship Rosa had arrived in Rio, also a prize to the Essex, and had brought the crews of six merchantmen, which she had captured in the Pacific Ocean; but their names or value had not been ascertained.

That the Essex had fitted out one of her prizes, called the *Essex Junior*, and which had sent several prizes into Valparaiso:—And that the last advices from the Essex were, that she sailed from Valparaiso (coast of Chili) on the 24th June, on a cruise.

We learn further by this arrival, that the frigate Nereus, of 32 guns, had arrived in Rio with *two millions* of dollars, from the River of Plate; which had been sent to England in the Montague, 74, it not being considered safe to send it in the

Nereus, as it was reported in Rio, that an American frigate was waiting for her.

It was reported at Rio, that the Congress frigate, captain Smith, had watered near Pernambuco, the 1st of August.

Bost. Cent.

COMMODORE PERRY.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
New-York, December 3, 1813.

The following letter from his honour the mayor, to commodore PERRY, communicating the resolutions of the common council, on the subject of the victory on Lake Erie, and the commodore's reply, were read, and

Resolved, That the same be entered at length, on the minutes of the common council, and published in the gazettes of this city.

By order of the common council,
J. MORTON.

SIR, *New-York, October 10, '813.*

It is with peculiar pleasure that I transmit to you the enclosed resolutions of the common council of this city, expressive of their high sense of the glorious triumph of the American squadron under your command—an event without parallel in the annals of our country, which gives you a distinguished rank among the celebrated men that reflect lustre upon the American name, and which has dispensed the blessings of security and tranquility to a most important and extensive portion of the United States.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient humble servant,
DE WITT CLINTON.

Commodore PERRY, Newport.

Newport, November 29, 1813.

SIR,
The distinguished honour conferred on me by the common council of the city of New-York, in their approbation of my conduct on the 10th of September, calls forth the warmest sentiments of gratitude. To perform, to the best of my ability, the duty I owe my country, shall ever be my highest ambition. The request to sit for my portrait, "to be placed in the gallery of portraits of the common council," is too high an honour not be readily complied with.

I beg, sir, that you would accept my thanks for the very flattering manner which you have communicated to me, the resolu-

tions of the common council of the city of New-York.

Very respectfully,

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY.

The Honourable DE WITT CLINTON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Experiments on the Principle of Life, and particularly on the Principle of the Motions of the Heart, and on the seat of this principle—including *the Report made to the First Class of the Institute, upon the Experiments relative to the Motions of the Heart*—by M. Le Gallois, M. D. P. adjunct member of the Society of the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Member of the Philomatic Society, &c.—translated by N. C. and I. G. Nancrede, M. D.

The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, gentleman; 6 vols. in 2. First American Edition.

Rules and Regulations for the Sword Exercise of the Cavalry; to which is added, the Review Exercise. Second American, from the London edition, revised and corrected, by Robert Hewes, teacher of the sword exercise for cavalry; with 28 engravings.

Journal of a Voyage in the Missionary Ship Duff, to the Pacific Ocean, in the years 1796, 7, 8, 9, 1800, 1, 2, &c., comprehending authentic and circumstantial narratives of the disasters which attended the first efforts of the London Missionary Society; by William Smith.

The Trial of John H. Jones, first lieutenant of the privateer schooner Revenge, on a Charge of Piracy; including the arguments of counsel, and charge of Judge Washington: reported by one of the counsel concerned in the case.

The Life of Nelson, by Robert Southey; 2 vols. 18mo.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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G. PALMER, PRINTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1813.

Vol. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN.

If the London papers are to be relied upon, the prospect of peace, at least so it appears to our dim eyes, is involved in a thicker haze than ever. Whether it be that their whole attention is entirely directed to European affairs in this extraordinary and critical juncture, or that in the plenitude of their customary arrogance they scorn to cast an eye towards this country till they feel its power, we cannot determine, but so it is that the public prints scarcely deign to employ a paragraph upon our affairs, unless it be to vituperate or to applaud, as best suits the politics of the particular paper—to own our prowess, or to detract from it. London papers up to the 11th October have reached Newport; and those, though replete with intelligence, afford but two very short paragraphs that bear any relation to this country, and, sooth to say, come in rather as Russian than American intelligence. One of them was found in the *Star*, a paper which under the semblance of very moderate politics has ever been at bottom a very sturdy and a very efficient opposition print—the other was in the *Morning Post*. The former affirms that the American plenipotentiaries at St. Petersburg wrote to the emperor for permission to repair to his head-quarters—but that the emperor returned a polite answer declining the proposal on the ground that there was not accommodation for them!!!—The temper of the two papers cannot be more accurately measured than by a comparison of the manner in which the *Post* mentions the same fact—"The American plenipotentiaries, we find, made an application to the emperor of Russia, requesting to be received at head-quarters, which his majesty declined as politely as wisely. The predilection of their government for the French infused a very just suspicion; and but last year, Joel Barlow was in the suit of Bonaparte, although he did not stand the climate so well."—Of the fact there seems to be little doubt, whatever the emperor's motives may

have been. As for the fair inferences, those only who are versed in the wily, tortuous politics of Europe can pretend to draw them from such very equivocal premises.—We only say that it looks not peace, nor any thing like it.

Lord Wellington still continues to run his bold and prosperous course. His armies no longer acting on the mere defence of Spain, but entering and assailing France, were in the beginning of November lying before Bayonne which was expected to surrender in a short time, while the French had been again defeated in a vain attempt to relieve Pampelona, and large reinforcements for the armies of the peninsula were continually leaving England—on the 12th October several detachments embarked at Portsmouth. From this as well as a variety of other circumstances it is pretty evident that the allied powers have at last arranged a decisive system of operation against Bonaparte and punctual cooperation with each other, that all their movements are strongly marked by unity and consistency of action, and that the demands of their joint and several interests, and the cries of their danger, have produced among them the most perfect cohesion, and that this cohesion grows stronger in proportion as their prospect of ultimate success becomes more clear. For our parts we consider their object, if it be the repression of Bonaparte within reasonable limits, as now likely to be accomplished. We need not go beyond the Paris papers themselves which betray to the most obtuse apprehension evident marks of a decline in the expectations with which the campaign began, while a coincidence between circumstances stated in them and some of the accounts of the allied armies show that they are conversant of the same general occurrences, and render those statements not only probable but undeniable.

The London papers mention the taking by the allies of Pigou, ten miles from Leipsic, with sanguine expectations of the fall of Steutin. These, however, are unconfirmed reports collected from letters of little or no authority. But of a very different complexion is a mass of other intelligence taken from the

Berlin Gazette, which states in circumstantial detail the taking of Freiburg by major general Baron Schluler, after a gallant and obstinate resistance. The troops which composed the garrison were made prisoners—among them general Bruno, twenty staff and superior officers, 400 mounted hussars and 228 infantry. Freiburg, lying to the east of Dresden, extends the line of the allied forces which they seemed to be throwing round Dresden to hem in the French and interrupt their retreat homewards. At the same time it is said the distress at Dresden was constantly augmenting inasmuch that 200 horses died daily from want of forage. The gazette further states that general Blucher had his headquarters at Bautzen, and continued his operations in close communication with the united army of the north of Germany, and his left wing united with the Bohemian army—That the French had no more strong posts on the left of the Elbe from Wittenberg to Schourelbeck—while his advanced posts were still between Schourelbeck and Magdeburg—that detached parties of the allies had penetrated as far as Halle, and thence as far as Deletch and Billerfeld on the right, and on the left as far as Ergein and Wautleben—and that siege was laid to Wittenberg, and intrusted, by the crown prince to general Bulow. From the whole it appears to us that the emperor Napoleon's communications with France are so broken and interrupted that his station on the Elbe must be untenable in the winter.

The London papers also contain some military details taken from the despatches of sir Charles Stewart, and among the rest an action of conspicuous gallantry which took place on the 16th of September, when the emperor Napoleon with 30,000 infantry and 8000 horse attacked the allies near Peterswalde, and by dint of superior numbers drove them through Nollendorf, making the commander of the Prussian cavalry his prisoner. The allied troops retired to the gorge of the mountains, where on the following day near Culm, their right, left and centre, under Wittgenstein, Coloredo and Pahlen were again successively attacked, but repulsed the French at all points, taking between 2000 and 3000 men prisoners, with Kreutzer a general of division, many officers and ten guns—with a loss to themselves of 1000 killed and wounded.

DOMESTIC.

One source of interesting intelligence being closed up till the return of spring by

the cessation of active warfare on the confines of Canada, another of no less importance, but of a different nature, is opened in the bosom of the country, and calls on public attention, to travel along with our military commanders to the seat of government, where the incidents of the past year will be reviewed, and the proceedings and exigencies of the ensuing arranged and provided for.—The president's message has already been laid before our readers, and will speak for itself, to each according to his particular conceptions of the subjects it embraces, and the particular tenets of his political creed. To us it belongs, alone, to record that document, not to tamper with matters of such high and mighty moment, nor by feeble analyses, self-sufficient glosses, or forced interpretations, to render obscure that which is abundantly clear, or to present it in a dislocated state, strained into attitudes of distortion. For the observations upon it of its legitimate commentators in congress assembled, we wait with the submissive respect which as citizens of this republic we owe to their proceedings—and not without sanguine expectations that we shall be enabled to present to our readers their sentiments of those great legislative bodies in a shape so clear, so comprehensive, so brief and so consistent that the most complex proceedings, and the most profound debates will be intelligible by the meanest capacity, and the reader be relieved from the discouraging task of wading through the waste of words with which the detailed reports of discussions of this kind are generally incumbered. The plan which we have devised for the purpose, has not yet been resorted to in this country, and will, if we are not greatly mistaken, impart general satisfaction.

The only military operations that we shall for some months have occasion to notice are those against the Creek Indians, whose hostilities have been of a nature that evinces a great augmentation in their boldness—a more obstinate sturdiness in their spirit, a more insolent confidence in their strength, and a more enlightened arrangement in their schemes than we had been used to experience, or had cause to expect from those dark and gloomy savages. With a view to nipping the daring outrages in the bud, and check the circulation of the spirit of insurgency among the other nations, expeditions were sent from Georgia and Tennessee against the Creeks, which expeditions have, so far as we have yet had intelligence of their proceedings, been as successful as could reasonably be hoped. Of

these transactions notice has already been taken in the intelligence article of former numbers—But in order to render the whole more clearly comprehensible, a concise history of them, and of the subsequent victories of generals Jackson and Coffee, taken from the documents published, will be given in a future number. By the last accounts, taken from extracts of letters from colonel Hawkins, the United States agent to the Creek Nation it appears that certain hostile Indians (RED CLUBS) had advanced within half a mile of Cowetau the head quarters of the friendly Indians, from which a pressing request for aid had been sent to general Floyd; that Peter McQueen and his adherents were determined to give our forces battle, and to conquer or die. But soon after this, another letter reached colonel Hawkins from his assistant in the agency which stated that the hostile Indians after hanging about Cowetau for four days went off taking with them a quantity of cattle, and killing all they could not drive off. Burning the houses and a bridge and destroying the fodder.

From this hateful topic we beg leave to direct our reader's attention to the message of governor Snyder, in which all men of all parties will see many things to engage their approbation, and the propriety of which cannot fail of insuring success to any correspondent propositions in the legislature. The promotion of internal navigation is a matter of such unequivocal public benefit, that there can be but some scanty few individuals whose interest weighs more with them than the general good, who will not wish its speedy accomplishment. The hints thrown out by his excellency respecting the vice of horse-racing demand the most solemn attention and will no doubt have full weight with the assembly to crush that hydra, at least in this state, from whence perhaps in better days hereafter the example accompanied by its salutary effects, may reach the hearts and understandings of the very Virginians themselves, whose addiction to pursuits of that kind soils the reputation of a people calculated in many respects to stand in the foremost ranks of citizens. But above all things we feel ourselves bound to commend in the warmest terms we can imagine that part of his excellency's message which holds out to the assembly the evils (truly they are crying ones) resulting to the state from the multiplication of unincorporated banks. At this moment every individual who has occasion to go to market for a few pounds of bread or meat or who has to purchase any commodity

feels the mischief though he does not perceive the root of it: and the immoderate rise in the price of every article necessary to living is ascribed to the war, to the badness of the season, to any thing and to every thing, without one individual thinking of the depreciation in the value of money occasioned by the flood, or rather the ocean of false circulating medium unsupported by correspondent solid capital, that is thrown upon the state. Most sincerely do we wish the governor's ample success in his endeavours to brush away from the state those moths which secretly consume its fabric.

Our fears have been often excited for the safety of our countryman, commodore Porter, and all inquiry has hitherto terminated in doubt. It will be remembered that he sailed not long after the declaration of war in the frigate Essex, and he was looked upon as an inevitable sacrifice to the superior naval force of the enemy. While we were harbouring such gloomy anticipations and expecting at every moment confirmation of this mournful intelligence, we are all exhilarated by the following account. Advices have reached us by the ship Criterion, captain Clarke, which arrived at Newport in eighty-two days from Tulchuana, on the coast of Chili. He was informed by our consul at St. Jago, that the Essex had captured during her cruise on the leeward coast and at the Gallapagos islands eight English whaling ships, viz. the Policy, Montezuma, Hector, Atlantic, Catharine, Georgiana, Rose, and Greenwich. She was still cruising on the coast to intercept the four remaining English whalers. The Essex Junior was to leave Valparaiso on the 25th of August to convoy the American whaling ships off the coast, and then to join the Essex which was cruising off Lima on the 10th of August, having in company with her as tenders and store ships, the Greenwich and Georgiana, both armed with twenty guns and eighty men each. The Rose had been given up to the prisoners. Captain Porter had fitted out the Atlantic and called her the Essex Junior. She was commanded by Mr. Downs, first lieutenant of the Essex, and carried twenty guns and ninety men. Captain Porter had experienced no difficulty in obtaining men; he had fitted out three of his prizes and had upwards of three hundred men on board of his own ship.—Thus it appears that while we were indulging such gloomy anticipations, captain Porter has equipped a small fleet for himself with which this gallant officer is protecting our commerce and annoying the enemy. Such

an act demands and receives our admiration; the gallant commodore gains strength from the dangers that surround him, and we cannot but cherish the hope that he and his little fleet will, during the course of the present season, once more visit the shores of his native land.

Intelligence has likewise reached us of the safety of the United States frigate Congress, now cruising in the Pacific, and that the Squadron commanded by the gallant commodore Decatur is expected to sail with the first favourable wind from the harbour of New London. Commodore Rogers in the United States frigate President, has likewise put to sea, and it is rumoured that he has sailed to join commodore Porter.

NAPOLEON AND HIS ALLIES.

Many people are disposed to believe that the successes of Bonaparte, will terminate in the overthrow of all liberty, both civil and religious. They think that so formidable a sway of absolute dominion must in a very little time, and particularly accompanied as it has been with such undeviating success, impose a yoke of tyranny which will not be shaken off for centuries to come. They think that when struggles for liberty have been so inefficacious, the very name of liberty will in the course of a few generations become odious, and that nothing but the most humiliating species of slavery and degradation can possibly result. I have ever been averse to the indulgence of such gloomy reveries because *it does in the end seem as a sort of censure upon divine Providence*. It strongly implies that the Deity is incompetent to govern his own works. This view farther results from a partial and let me add a very partial consideration of the case. It takes into consideration the miseries without the benefits inseparably attendant on such a tyranny as Bonaparte's. It is true that mankind suffer by such a pressure, but is it not equally as true *that they have a strong and indignant sense of their sufferings*. When so many are dragged to the field bound and handcuffed, when they fight, when they are wounded in such a deplorable servitude, new feelings are awakened, new combinations ensue, new expedients are devised for emancipation. In fact such men become in a measure regenerated—they are taught an abhorrence of absolute power and contempt of death—they are made expert in the exercise of arms—they are to all intents and purposes new beings. They are thus rendered more capable of resisting the tyranny under which

they suffer, and there is a hot bed of heroism raised for the use of the present or of future generations.

I will cite as an evidence of this, degraded Italy. Since the expiration of Rome, the Italians have been enveloped in superstition and luxury. Confiding in those blessings of a bountiful Creator which their climate affords, they have been slaves to every species of vice, at once cowardly and effeminate. Both men and women vied with each other in degradation, and the question was, which of the two sexes had become most effeminate. To the shame of our own sex I must candidly admit that the women, as history amply evinces, were the most masculine sex. The men exchanged their characters, and the women, as they saw the male part of creation so perfectly effeminate, renounced their own character and assumed that of masculine virtue. No wonder then that Bonaparte, when he invaded this country, found a people *who were reduced by the predominance of their own vicious habits and subjugated to his hands*. This tyrant did little more than to call into exercise those qualities which he had only to call for and to be obeyed. They trembled at his presence, and they fell an easy prey—but what is the sequel of all this tyranny? He has led the degenerate Italians to the field to fight his battles—he has taught them and he has inured them to military habits, to all the fatigues and privations of a camp—he has taught them how to bear danger and death—he has in other words resuscitated Roman courage from its ashes. Who does not see in this that Bonaparte is now teaching the Romans to avenge the former outrages of Gaul? That although he is now emperor of that nation that once overthrew the Roman republic, he is in the hand of the Deity employing all his powers to teach the Romans to burst from their servitude again. The Italians have now forsaken their soft climate and their laborious indolence; they are a rough masculine and hardy people. They have combatted the powers of Russia, and Bonaparte by enlisting this nation into his warlike projects has been but sharpening the sword for the destruction of himself. I wish that those who think that Bonaparte is invincible could be persuaded to look only on both sides of the question. If they would consent to do this, they would find that the very tyranny under which Europe now groans is but the precursor to its own emancipation. Those natives of Italy who waste their blood in foreign countries for the prolongation of such tyranny have friends and

connexions at home, thus taught the exercise of arms and who will be ready at a proper moment to vindicate their wrongs. Thus it appears that in proportion as Bonaparte extends he weakens his empire—he has more of such jarring portions to reconcile—he has taught to more people the exercise of arms and inured them to his own system of warfare. He has taught them hereafter to conquer himself. So long as these various nations are governed by human feelings—so long as they have human sympathies to lament the blood of the fathers, brothers and friends who have fallen to consolidate the tyranny of Bonaparte—so long will they harbour resentment and at a suitable moment turn Bonaparte's own arms against himself. I have produced this slight summary as decisive evidence how the Deity works in the course of his divine providence by means unknown to man, and at the very moment which his divine edict seems to impose servitude prepares indignant man for emancipation and the recovery of his rights.

I take it for granted, Mr. Editor, that when I speak of the outrages of Bonaparte, that I am not insensible to the arrogance of the English. Their haughty claims to national superiority, their proud, arrogant and domineering spirit I would cordially resist to the last drop of my blood. They have told us that human nature is degraded on this side of the Atlantic; that either nationally or individually we are entitled to nothing but to their contempt. It gives no gratification to them to see English law, religion and liberty bursting the bounds of a little island and deluging a mighty continent. Every Englishman that emigrates loses the character of an Englishman. The proud and haughty spirit of the English writers, their falshoods, their misrepresentations, their calumnies have infixed on a nation descended from them and bound to them by every tie that can bind the human heart, by liberty, by laws, by religion, by language, by consanguinity, the most deadly and inveterate resentment. This without descending to the points of altercation between the two countries is enough and more than enough to account for all our antipathies against England. What a particularly reprobate is that uniform tone of haughtiness with which that nation has hitherto regarded us. It is a duty which we owe to ourselves and to the nation from which we sprung, that very nation that now affects to treat us with contempt, to rebut all such assaults with scorn and resentment. I will

not go over the long exploded iniquity contained in the orders in council. The principle publicly defended by the ministry was this: Because France has robbed you we have an equal right to rob. While we fight to reestablish the law of nations against a nation of robbers, we will rob because the nation with whom we are now at war does the same thing. The dey of Algiers could not have adopted more profligate principles than those contained in those orders.

I have stated these ideas with a full belief that they will be understood in that simplicity and sincerity with which they are written. For myself, sir, as a native independent American, the soil of which country contains the bones of my ancestors, I banish from my mind the degrading idea that I cannot speculate on the politics of Europe without mingling with either of the parties which now distract and divide us. I care nothing for France and nothing for England further than as their respective tyrannies touch my native country. To resist the encroachments of either my pen is ever ready and my blood whenever my government demands the sacrifice. I was born a freeman, and by the grace of God a freeman I will die. This I know to a certainty that I will never live to be a slave. I conceive that I pay the greatest respect to the simplicity of our republican habits, constitutions and laws when I speculate freely on European politics without involving the destiny of my native country with theirs. If any thing shows convincingly the freedom and the strong foundation of the happy constitution under which we live, it is that we may comment with manly plainness on European politics without involving our own. Under these impressions and with the confidence that I could not be misunderstood I have sent you the preceding article. X.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.
Paris, 4th October, 1813.

The senate was this day assembled at twelve o'clock under the presidency of H. S. H. the prince arch-chancellor of the empire (Cambacceres) who having taken his place, spoke as follows—

Gentlemen,

I bring to the senate by command of H. M. the emperor and king, the documents relative to the war with Austria and with Sweden.

This communication, required by the laws of the state and the will of the sovereign, has only been retarded by certain unforeseen and accidental circumstances.

These explanations will add nothing to the conviction which you must have derived from a knowledge of the facts, the inferences from which cannot be mistaken.

There is, nevertheless, gentlemen, one idea upon which I must fix your attention.

The continuation of the war is contrary to the emperor's wishes.

He has done every thing in his power to avoid the renewal of hostilities—and even when the hope of reconciliation was lost, you will see that H. M. manifested his desire that a congress might be assembled to labour seriously in order to conciliate the interests of the belligerent powers.

H. S. H. having concluded his speech, the following official documents were read by the secretaries—

Reports to H. M. the Emperor and King.

SIRE,

Your majesty, by a treaty signed at Fontainebleau the 31st October, 1807, with H. M. the King of Denmark, guaranteed to him the integrity and independence of his dominions.

Notwithstanding these engagements were known by Sweden, she offered, in 1812, to make common cause with France in the war then preparing against Russia, if Y. M. would secure to her the acquisition of Norway which she coveted, without any other rights or any other titles than those of convenience. Y. M. regarded this proposition as an outrage. No consideration could induce you to betray the interests of an ally.

Sweden then sought elsewhere that support to her ambition which Y. M. had refused. She joined herself to your enemies in order to despoil your ally—she offered to Russia as the price of good offices or the employment of those forces which were to secure to her the acquisition of Norway to take part in the war against France. A special article in the treaty signed at Petersburg the 29th March, 1812, determined that in case Denmark consented to the cession of Norway, indemnities should be accorded to her which could not have been taken but from the French territory.

These engagements, without example in the annals of nations, became common to England, and by an act of the 3d May last, accorded to the convention already existing between Russia and Sweden, and guaranteed the union of Norway to the dominions of his Swedish majesty.

But it is long since she violated the treaty of peace of the 6th of January, 1810. Forgetting the generous conditions accorded by Y. M. disregarding the obligation which she had contracted in return for the restitution of Pomerania, that of shutting its ports against English trade, she opened them the very same year, and they became in reality English colonies. British consuls resided there, and though Sweden declared war against England, the fleets and convoys of this power freely entered and remained in the Swedish harbours. Colonial produce and English merchandise accumulated in her ports, in order to be transported into Pomerania; and thence to be diffused over the continent.

Nor did this satisfy Sweden—she proceeded to forcible acts against Y. M. subjects—they were assassinated in the port of Stralsund, without its being possible to obtain any sufficient reparation for this offence. Vessels bearing your majesty's flag were maltreated upon the high seas by the

Swedish navy. One of these, *le Mercure*, attacked in the sound by the brig of war the *Venta Little*, was carried into a Swedish port, and the crew put in irons.

All the representations of your majesty's government having failed to produce any effect, Y. M. ordered that Pomerania should be occupied until Sweden had given that satisfaction she owed to the dignity of your majesty's crown. It was with regret that Y. M. was obliged to take this rigorous course towards a nation which you esteemed and which has for two hundred years past followed the system of France.

These dispositions, sire, which had for their object only to call back to more just sentiments a friend who disregarded her obligations finally struck an enemy already engaged against us. It is in consequence of those engagements which I have already stated to Y. M. that the Swedish troops, at the commencement of the present campaign, dared to invade the French territory.

Your majesty, by a new treaty with Denmark, strengthening the ties which already unite you to that power and attach you to its cause, has agreed to declare war against Sweden.

I propose to Y. M. to cause war to be proclaimed between France and Sweden, and to direct at the same time that the treaty of the 10th July last between France and Denmark should be communicated to the Senate and promulgated as a law of the state, according to our constitutions.

Dresden, 20th August, 1813.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

(Signed)

The Duke of BASSANO.

Report to his Majesty the Emperor and King.

SIRE—The first Austrian war against France lasted six years. It was terminated by the preliminary treaty of Leoben. The French armies were then in possession of Holland, Belgium, the banks of the Rhine, the Italian provinces of Austria, the country of Goritz, of Istria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the Tyrol; they were upon the heights of Summering Berg, at a small distance from Vienna, which the court had already abandoned.

The moderation of the conqueror seemed to be a guarantee for the durability of the peace: but 15 months had scarcely elapsed when the cabinet of Vienna was made to believe every thing was changed in France: a French army was upon the Nile, and the disorder of the interior administration had disbanded a great part of our troops. Austria took up arms.

The treaty of Luneville put an end to this second Austrian war, which lasted two years.—The French armies were upon the Saave, and at that same Leoben where the first war had terminated.

It was thought this peace would be of long duration: it was believed that the Austrian cabinet, having been induced to break the engagement it had contracted at Leoben, by considering the state in which the interior of France then was, would have no motive to violate the peace when these circumstances no longer existed.

France consecrated all her efforts to the reestablishment of her navy, and to the preparations directed against England. Italy was stripped of troops, and our military state was placed upon the peace establishment. Our only army was assembled at Boulogne.

The cabinet of Vienna forgot the lessons of

the past, coalesced with Russia and England, and the Austrian armies marched upon Bavaria. The French army was soon master of the capital, and of three fourths of the monarchy; it might have dictated severe laws; it consented to moderate terms, and the treaty of Presburg was signed in the capital of Hungary.

The third Austrian war was thus finished in three months: it terminated like the *third Punic war*, in the capture of the enemy's capital. This unfortunate city, not having participated in the passions of its cabinet; a stranger to the ambition which had influenced that cabinet; lamenting those faults of which it had been the victim, was the object of the conqueror's commiseration.

It was now concluded, that the cabinet of Vienna, enlightened by experience, would hereafter think of nothing but peace. But four years afterwards your majesty was in Spain, and Austria, placing her confidence in her immense armies which she had gradually prepared, having 400,000 men under arms, seeing no force which could prevent her reaching the banks of the Rhine, did not stop to examine whether a new war was just; she calculated the chances only, she believed that success was certain, and determined by this consideration only, she invaded Bavaria.

In three months the French army again carried its conquests into Hungary and Moravia, occupied a second time the capital, and was master of the greater part of the territory, of the monarchy. Even the existence of the Austrian empire was compromised. But the attention of the conqueror was constantly turned towards the object solely—that of forcing England to recognize the maritime rights of all nations, without which there can exist neither a balance of power nor repose in Europe; he consented to sign the treaty of Vienna, which finished the fourth Austrian war, and the moderation of which astonished the world. If it was not believed that this peace would be eternal, it was at least thought that it must be of long duration.

In fact, the cabinet of Vienna seemed at last to recognize its true interests, and to think of nothing but to repair its losses, to effect the annihilation of that *paper money* which devoured the public fortune and that of individuals—and to restore the prosperity of the state by a wise policy, and long peace. It reduced its army, and the wants of interior organization fixed its attention.

War between France and Russia became imminent. Austria anticipated the wishes of France and offered her alliance. A treaty was accordingly signed on the 14th March, 1812, an Austrian army marched with the French army for the defence of the great interests of the continent, and Austrian blood flowed in battles with the Russians.

Those politicians who confined their attention to the principle heretofore professed by Austria, were astonished at an alliance which they knew was contrary to her secret sentiments, but other politicians, not less enlightened, judging her dispositions by her actual condition, seeing Austria after so many sacrifices, survive a struggle which had four times proved so fatal to her, considering the disastrous state of her finances, the embarrassments of her administration, the complications of her interior organization, believed that she wished to renew the system of Kaunitz, and to secure, as by the treaty of 1756, a long peace, which would af-

ford her time to recover her ancient prosperity; they consequently thought that her interest, well understood, would retain her in the alliance. As an act dictated by temporary circumstances, the treaty of the 4th March, 1812, was a cabinet error; but considered independently of the Russian war which was only the occasion and corollary of it, regarded as the basis of a system intended to secure a peace of 40 years, the alliance seemed to be dictated by great political views; it was the most efficacious means of cicatrising those wounds which still continued to bleed.

But these considerations, striking as they appeared to be, proved to be groundless. The alliance of 1812, was not the result of a system, but of circumstances only. So soon as the diasters of the months of November and December last were known to the cabinet of Vienna, it thought that *France was abandoned by fortune*, and hastened to adopt another course; from an allied government, Austria became an enemy power. The auxiliary corps which had fought with the French army became the *kernel* of the principle army destined to fight against France.

In the mean time unlooked for events had escaped the foresight, and had not entered into the calculations, of Austria. She was without finances, without armies: it is admitted that her utmost efforts could not have put on foot in the month of January last, a force of 60,000 men.—Having taken its resolution before possessing the means of carrying it into effect, and calculating that it required six months to present an army upon the field of battle, the cabinet of Vienna felt the necessity of concealing its projects under the appearance of fidelity to its engagements and the love of peace. It offered its mediation to the belligerents, but at the same time it commenced its levies and armaments. The minister who directed its finances, devoting himself entirely to the restoration of the monarchy, though nourishing a personal hatred against France, continued to adhere to the alliance as the sole means of establishing interior prosperity. He opposed the strongest resistance to the war, and *his successor was appointed*.—Immediately a new issue of paper money was made to the amount of 100 million of francs; the plans of order and economy that had been adopted were overthrown, and the cabinet precipitated itself towards war. In vain did enlightened men represent that an army no longer existed, that the skeletons of corps could be filled up only by raw recruits, that the material was destroyed, that no less than 18 months were necessary to renovate the Austrian military establishment, that since the expectation of again entering the lists with France had not been given up, Austria should have remained neutral in 1812, and employed herself in reorganizing the army, but that having adopted the alliance in 1812, it was expedient to persist in it in 1813; they represented that by a wise policy and a little management Austria might profit by circumstances as they arose, and gather truly valuable fruits without exposing herself to the chances of war, in which she must necessarily become a principal, which would require armies in Silesia, Saxony, in Bavaria, and in Italy; that to engage in a new struggle without being prepared for it, was to expose herself to the most terrible catastrophe, or at least to give herself up to all the incertitudes of a long and general war, in which Europe was about to be plunged. That if the times were

avorable to reviving the influence of Austria, it should be considered that the only basis for the real greatness of a state are good finances, armies well organized and equipped, and that a good army does not consist in numerical force, but in the quality of the troops which compose it; that by persevering for some years longer in the alliance, Austria would recover its ancient prosperity, and with it that real independence which is founded upon a good interior & military administration.

But the partizans of war replied, that their opponents reasoned as if France was the same that she had been, whilst her fortune had changed—as if she had armies, whilst the flower of her soldiery had been destroyed by the rigours of winter—they observed that if Austria possessed only raw recruits, it was against raw recruits only she had to fight—that it was above the power of any government on earth—that French cataly, so formidable, and which at Ratisbon and Wagram had decided the victory; that the time was come to re-elevate the Austrian eagle, to humiliate the French eagle, and to cause it to wing its flight towards the ancient limits of France.

In the month of April, the cabinet of Vienna promised our enemies to appear upon the field of battle by the 20th of June with one hundred and fifty thousand men.

Whilst Austria thus armed openly, she made a *war of insinuation* to weaken France by shaking the fidelity of her allies. Austria presented herself to Denmark, to Saxony, to Bavaria, to Wurtemberg, and even to Westphalia and Naples, as a friend and ally to France, who, wishing nothing but peace, desired nothing for herself: she requested them not to make useless armaments, and not to give France succors which could have no object, since peace and not war ought to be thought of; and since Austria had 150,000 men in arms to throw in the scale against whichever of the two parties insisted upon continuing the war. These insinuations could not, for a moment, deceive any cabinet but those so little enlightened as to believe in the disinterestedness of the cabinet of Vienna.

But the battles of Lutzen, and Wurtzen, still more than the disasters of November and December, astonished those who had so miscalculated the resources of France, and who had so little foreseen events. Perhaps they wished to tread back again their steps—but the cabinet was committed, and it was obliged to attribute these victories to causes independent of the strength of the French armies. Its course was now wavering and uncertain: advanced the most contradictory pretensions; sometimes it would be the ally of France; and at others setting aside the clauses of the treaty of alliance, it assumed the office of a mediator, and then again it connected itself with our enemies.

It was answered to these inconsistent overtures—that Austria might, if she thought proper, give up the treaty of alliance. France would not be offended by it—but she was determined to have nothing to do with these *middle terms*, the common resource of irresolution and weakness: That she would, however, accept the offer for the opening of a congress, although it was foreseen that it could be attended with no decisive result in regard to the present war—yet it might be the means of keeping open negotiations that might one day terminate in peace.

I shall not here expose in what manner the cabinet of Vienna employed the mediation of Austria. I shall not dwell upon the congress of Prague; it has not existed.

After the battles at Lutzen and Wurtzen, Russia and Prussia would have been sincerely disposed to treat, had they not indulged the hope of dragging Austria into the quarrel and to throw upon her the burthen of the war. Such is the vicious circle in which the cabinet of Vienna has placed Europe; it affected to bring our enemies to pacific sentiments, by connecting herself with them, and taking upon itself the greater portion of chances, dangers and sacrifices, it encouraged them to continue the war; it thought to lead them, it was led by them, and it stimulated them to renew hostilities solely on account of its own interest. Russia had endeavored, by exciting insurrections among the people, from the Vistula to the Rhine, to raise a barrier of discord and anarchy between herself and France—this attempt having failed—another means was left—she seized it, she precipitated Austria into the war.

Could the Austrian cabinet seriously think, after the frequent proofs it has felt of the strength of the French arms, of driving us in a few short months within our ancient limits?—Twenty years of victory would be necessary to destroy that which twenty years of victory had created. But since this was its design, why, after the peace of 1809, did Austria disband her armies? why, in 1812, did she form an alliance with France?

Not a single movement of the cabinet of Vienna has escaped the attention of that of the Tuilleries. In the month of November a change of system in Austria was perceived and if the government demanded of the nation extraordinary levies at the time of the treason of general D'York, because it was thereby enabled to foresee the desertion of Prussia, it demanded other levies at the detection of Prussia, because it foresaw that of Austria. It is this foresight which has defeated the manœuvres of the cabinet of Vienna and has placed the French armies in a condition to make head against all their enemies.

But, sire, the coalesced powers are conscious that in order to carry those projects they no longer dissimulate into effect they must make the greatest efforts. It is necessary that, at the voice of your majesty, numerous battalions should be levied in France to put your powerful armies in condition to carry on the war with new vigor and guard against every chance.

When all Europe is in arms; when, besides their regular forces, the coalesced governments call into battle the Landwehr and the Landstrum, and make every man a soldier, the French people owe it to their safety as well as glory to manifest fresh energy,—they ought to devote to the conquest of a stable peace, efforts proportioned to those which are made by their enemies to realize the projects of boundless ambition.

Dresden, 20^h August, 1813.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate, 14th October, 1813.

“DECREED, Article 1.—No treaty of peace shall be concluded between the French empire

and Sweden, until Sweden shall have renounced possession of the French island of Gaudaloupe.

Art. 2.—All Frenchmen of Gaudaloupe are forbidden, under pain of *dishonour*, to take the oath of allegiance to the Swedish government; to accept any employment under said government, or to render it any aid whatever.

Art. 3.—The present *senatus consultum* shall be transmitted in a message to his majesty the emperor and king.

(Signed)

CAMBACERES."

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Never has the general assembly of Pennsylvania met at a period when duties more important were to be discharged, or rights more sacred to be defended. Since the last session of the legislature, events the most interesting have followed one another in rapid succession. Our sister states on the Lakes and on the Atlantic have been invaded, and the capital of the union menaced by hostile fleets and armies. I am happy and grateful to say, that, under divine providence, the savage invaders have been repelled. A territory has been restored to the union—our western fellow citizens now sleep in safety, and pursue without fear their lawful occupations. The hands, died in innocent blood, which were uplifted to slay and scalp our fellow citizens, are now raised to supplicate their mercy. The mighty fleets laden with men and engines of destruction, which hovered on our coasts, infested our bays and rivers, and threatened to lay our cities in ashes, have found it expedient to depart without having accomplished any other object than that of inflaming the public resentment and exciting the profoundest detestation by their brutal inhumanity. Ill do they estimate the American people, who presume that the wrongs done them can be consumed in the flames of defenceless villages, their resentments assuaged by the tears of their violated countrywomen, or their courage quenched by the blood of faithlessly massacred prisoners. The heart sickens, but the arm is invigorated at the recollection of the scenes of barbarism which have been exhibited on our lake frontier and our Atlantic borders. The implacable hatred of the enemy, and his desire to do evil, have been sufficiently manifested, but his power has been found more impotent than had been imagined—nor have the privations of the nation been at all proportioned to what was expected, much less have we suffered the manifold calamities, which the fears of the timid, or the treachery of the factious had portrayed. But if all that had been predicted had been inflicted, I trust and believe the fortitude and valor of Americans would have borne them without a murmur, and that the same virtues would conduct them to victory and safety. When war was declared, the people of the United States knew that they must breast its dangers and overcome its difficulties, and they prepared accordingly; they unsheathed the sword, not to do wrong, but to compel right, and they know the value of the rights for which they contend too well ever to abandon them.

For thirty years was the attention of our government and of our people solely directed to cul-

tivate the arts of peace as congenial with the principles of the former as they are with the dispositions of the latter. Scarcely was the theory of military tactics studied, and the happy situation of our country precluded equally the necessity of practice. To these circumstances and the having to contend with a foe insured to war, blood and desolation, it is owing that we have met with partial reverses. Disasters and defeats are incident to all wars, they were anticipated—we could not expect to, be exempt from the lot of other nations, but as we have more at stake than any other people upon earth, so, unshrinkingly and undismayed, ought we to meet misfortunes, as to convince the enemy that our spirit is as unconquerable as our cause is just. And as the progress of our military officers is rapidly developing, and the discipline of our forces constantly improving, there is a rational ground for confidence, that, with the blessing of heaven, our efforts will result in a complete triumph over our enemies. As a prelude we refer with pride to the glorious victory on lake Erie, which, if ever equalled, was, in naval warfare, never excelled. A victory not less brilliant in its achievement than important in its effects, nor less honorable to the nation than to the highly distinguished Perry who commanded, and to the brave officers and men who composed that heroic force. Already is the brow of the young warrior, Croghan, encircled with laurels, and the blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison and this gallant army. Chauncey, though not equally successful with the renowned hero of lake Erie, has sought and deserved to be so. On that element claimed by Britain as her exclusive domain, the American flag waved triumphant in every equal conflict. The infant navy of the United States has given a deep, can we not with truth say a mortal, wound to the fell monster of the deep—with these truths before us, can it be deemed presumptuous to hazard the prediction, That the so lately, by the tyrant of the ocean, despised American navy is destined completely to humble his pride—control his power, and coerce him to respect justice and the rights of independent nations. Were it not the province of another, upon which I should regret to intrude, it would be delightful further to dwell upon this proud and resplendent page of our history.

The state of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is in every point of view gratifying—our treasury is more full than at any former period, and the receipts of last year greater than that of any former—In the treasury remains, as you will perceive by an exhibit to be made of our financial concerns by the accountant department, an unexpected balance of more than three hundred and forty-six thousand dollars. The produce of the earth has been abundant—All our old manufactures are thriving and many new ones are introduced, and in a prosperous way—these, however we may deprecate and deplore the calamities of a protracted war, will console us with a prospect of permanent and extensive manufacturing establishments equal to our wants and as will ensure the real and practical independence of our country.—The erection of bridges—the con-

pletion of roads, and the clearing of lands, show the general welfare—and the recent elections not only throughout this state, but all our sister states, demonstrate the increase of public confidence in the general government, and the determination also of the people to support the war with all their energies until an honourable peace can be obtained. That no effort has been left untaken to attain this desirable object, will, I am confident, be satisfactorily shown by the chief magistrate of the union in his communication to congress.

(To be continued.)

Message of the Governor of Virginia, to the General Assembly of that State.

Council Chamber, December 6th, 1813.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
FELLOW CITIZENS,

I had the honour to communicate to you at your extra session the most important events of the war in relation to this commonwealth which had occurred previous to that period. Among which the occupation of our waters by the enemy, was the most prominent. His squadron, after your adjournment, continued to receive large accessions, on board of which it was ascertained there were considerable land forces. The conclusion seemed to be inevitable that he meditated serious designs against our safety, and had determined to make us bear the brunt of the war. Virginia did not regret that she had been thus honorably distinguished. Although sacrifices both private and public might be the consequence, they were not equal to the dust of the balance in the estimate of a brave and generous people, waging a war in defence of the unalienable rights of freemen. Notwithstanding the enemy's force was an imposing one, particularly in reference to the peculiar nature of our eastern frontier, and therefore called for our unwearied attention; yet no apprehension was indulged as to the final result, if even a small portion of our ample resources should be judiciously applied. The executive adapted its course to the occasion, and in addition to the precautionary measures which had been adopted in anticipation of this state of things, called out considerable reinforcements of militia—a few days elapsed, after these steps had been taken, before the enemy commenced his operations by an attack, in great force by land and water, on Crany Island. The result of this attempt, so humiliating to him and so honourable to our brave countrymen who repelled it, is known to you. It would have been scarcely credible, but for the fact having really occurred, that three thousand disciplined troops could have been repulsed, with slaughter, by six hundred militia, recently called into service, with no other aid than a half finished redoubt, and the generous co-operation of a few brave volunteers from the navy. After undergoing this disastrous catastrophe, the enemy receded, and bent his course to Hampton.—A result to his arms, scarcely less dishonourable than at Crany Island, awaited him there. Here too his attack was made by land and water with a force variously represented; but without doubt, in a ratio compared with ours of five to one. Although our little band was constrained to yield to a force so overwhelming, yet they acquitted themselves as became Virginians, and, by the impression they made upon the ene-

my, gave him ample cause of regret for his attempt. Having obtained possession of this little hamlet, a loose was given to violence and to rancour, and to lust which leaves an indelible stain on the British character. Private houses were plundered; grey hairs were exposed to wanton outrage; a sick man in his bed was murdered, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation; our respectable females were publicly borne off, to suffer the last degree of unutterable violence, from ruffians who turned a deaf ear to their supplications and frantic screams; and filling up the measure of their crimes, they sacrilegiously plundered the house of God.—The melancholy tidings of the fate of Hampton were heard with horror; and, at their recital, a blaze of indignation burst forth throughout America. Outrages like these called for severe animadversion. They should have been atoned for by the condign punishment of the offenders, or by some terrible measure of retributive justice. The subject, however, belonged to the general government, to which it was referred. The correspondence relative thereto will be found in packet A.

The enemy having given this character to the war; having occupied a part of our territory; his force represented as very considerable; and it being difficult to conjecture, what would be his next object, the executive adopted such defensive measures, as, in their opinion, the exigency called for, transmitted to the president of the United States full information of our situation, and advised him of their having called out considerable detachments of militia: a measure which received the sanction of his approbation. I have caused the adjutant general to prepare, for the information of the general assembly, a detailed report (which is among the documents marked B) of these measures, as well as of every other adopted by us, for the defence of the state, and also of the operations of the enemy which have been limited to predatory incursions along the banks of our navigable bays and rivers, and every where marked with a character, utterly unworthy a civilized nation. By reference to which report, will be seen the various calls which have been made upon the militia at different periods, with the causes leading thereto,—the number now in the service of the United States, and their respective positions. This report is intended for the legislature only, unless indeed in their estimation, its publication or particular parts thereof be deemed expedient. In that document will also be seen the incongruity with our state system of the regulations of the war department, relative to the appointment of officers in detachments of militia, called for by the general government; my unavailing endeavors to obviate their effects on our requisition, and the consequent exclusion from service of some of the officers detached by my general orders of the 19th April, 1812. In conformity with the request of the secretary of war, I beg leave to present the subject to your consideration.

Notwithstanding the calls on our citizen soldiers have been numerous, and in the section of the commonwealth contiguous to the theatre of action particularly inconvenient, as whole regiments have been frequently placed in service, they have nevertheless displayed, generally, a degree of alacrity and cheerfulness which gives them lasting claims to the gratitude of their

country.—Numerous were the examples of patriotic citizens who voluntarily abandoned their domestic enjoyments, and rallied around the standard of their country in the hour of her supposed danger.—It furnished a spectacle highly gratifying to the patriot, and an illustrious proof of the energy of freedom. Nor was this generous ardor confined to ourselves; it embraced also our fellow citizens of North Carolina, who, embodying under major general Calvin Jones, made us a tender of their service. The documents transmitted (marked C) will disclose the very satisfactory reasons which prevented the consummation of their honourable intentions. Such a distinguished proof of friendship cannot but make an impression on our minds the remembrance of which will be cherished with our fondest recollections.

In reviewing the events of the year, reflecting upon the great force of the enemy, and the extent of his designs, the length of time he remained in our waters, his capacity to fly or fight as circumstances dictated, and the result of his achievements every where covered with disgrace, there is on our part ample ground for exultation, mingled with gratitude to that providence which delights to dispense to us so many instances of its kindness.

The various measures of defence adopted by the executive, as well as frequent calls upon their respective regiments by the colonel commandants under the militia law, have necessarily been productive of considerable expenditures.—The amount will be seen by reference to the accompanying document marked D; and it is believed on investigation, they will have been warranted by a just regard to the protection of the state, and, consequently, will found an irresistible claim upon the justice of the general government.

Congress at their last session imposed a direct tax on the United States, with an alternative to the state governments of discharging their respective quotas; in which event a discount is to be made of fifteen per cent. if it be paid into the treasury of the United States before the tenth day of February next, or of ten per cent. if paid before the first of May. The quota of Virginia is three hundred and sixty-nine thousand eighteen dollars and forty-four cents.

It is submitted to the legislature whether the propriety of an assumption on our part is not dictated as well by considerations of economy as with a view to furnish to the world a solid proof of our determination heartily to co-operate with the general government.

The painful duty devolves on me of announcing to you a vacancy in the council of state by the death of general Wood. Thus hath another hero of the revolution paid the great debt of nature: his distinguished services will still survive in the memory of a grateful country.

Nothing has transpired, since your last session, which indicates the least change in our foreign relations. The enemy can be made sensible of the unjust and unprofitable conflict in which he is engaged, only by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. The distinguished success which, with scarcely an exception, has every where crowned our efforts, both by sea and land, is therefore a peculiar source of gratification, and on which I beg leave to congratulate you.—The various proofs of the valor and skill of our ar-

my and navy which the events of every day are evolving; united with perseverance on the part of the nation and the hope of divine aid inspired by the justice of our cause, leaves us little to apprehend as to the issue of the war.

The period, fellow-citizens, in which we are called to act, is the most eventful in the annals of the world. Both hemispheres are bleeding under the dreadful scourge of war. And, from the prodigious efforts which are made in the old, the present crisis seem to be in travail with the destinies of half mankind. What will be the result, or what will be its consequences to us, all-trying time must decide. In any event, it behoves us to be sensibly alive to the magnitude of the occasion and to prepare for any result. Let us practice forbearance and moderation one to another, cherish concord and brotherly love, draw close the cord of union, and thereby give full and undivided scope to the energies of our country.—Watch with vestal vigilance the lamp of liberty which can be kept alive only by practising the republican virtues; but, above all, let us humble ourselves before the throne of God, who, in the moment of his displeasure, seems to be emptying the vial of wrath upon a guilty world, and fervently conjure him to avert from our comparatively happy shores that wide waste of desolation which has overwhelmed the other hemisphere.—The present crisis, fellow-citizens, is one of probation both to the nation and to individuals. Should America, animated by a just regard for her rights, perseveringly continue the contest in despite of the sacrifices inseparably incident to war, until she shall have conquered an honourable peace, the heroes and patriots of the present day will be deservedly ranked with those of the revolution. Should a contrary course obtain, the consequences would be such as the mind of the patriot shrinks from contemplating. Every individual is solemnly bound to discharge with fidelity the part assigned him; and, in proportion to the share of public confidence he enjoys, the sacredness of this obligation is increased. Suffer me to assure you that by a strong sense of this duty I have been invariably guided in performing the various acts of high responsibility which have devolved on me, at a time as momentous as embarrassing; and should I have erred (as is highly presumable, being directed by a very fallible judgment,) I shall, nevertheless, confidently throw myself on the liberality of an indulgent country; not doubting it will duly appreciate the difficulties of the occasion, and in any event, do ample justice to the motives which have influenced my endeavours to discharge the solemn duties imposed on me by my station. I tender to the representatives of the people convened in general assembly my best wishes for their personal happiness, with a fervent prayer that their counsels may continue to be guided by energy, patriotism and wisdom, and that the result may be propitious to the safety, liberty and happiness of our country.

Js. BARBOUR.

Copy of a letter from brig. gen. John P. Boyd, who commanded in the battle of Williamsburgh, to maj. gen. James Wilkinson, commander in chief.

Camp, near Cornwell, Nov. 12, 1813.

SIR—I have the honour to report to you, that yesterday, while the rear division of the army

consisting of detachments from the 1st, 3d, and 4th brigades, and placed under my command to protect the flotilla from the enemy that hung on our rear, was under arms in order to move, agreeable to your orders, down the bank of the St. Lawrence, a report was brought to me from the rear guard, that a body of about 200 British and Indians had advanced into the woods that skirted our rear. Gen. Swartwout, with the 4th brigade, was immediately ordered to dislodge them; gen. Covington, with the 3d brigade at the same time directed to be within supporting distance. General Swartwout dashed into the woods, and with the 21st inf. (a part of his brigade) after a short skirmish, drove them back to the position of their main body. Here he was joined by gen. Covington. The enemy had judiciously chosen his ground among the deep ravines which every where intersected the extensive plain and discharged a heavy and galling fire upon our advanced columns. No opposition or obstacle, however, checked their ardor. The enemy retired for more than a mile before their resolute and repeated charges. During this time, the detachment of the 1st brigade under col. Coles, whose greater distance from the scene of action retarded its arrival, rapidly entered the field. Being directed to attack the enemy's left flank, this movement was promptly and bravely executed amid a shower of musketry and sharpnell shells. The fight now became more stationary, until the brigade first engaged, having expended all their ammunition, were directed to retire to a more defensible position to wait for a re-supply. This movement so disconnected the line, as to render it expedient for the first brigade likewise to retire. It should be remarked, that the artillery, excepting two pieces under captain Irvine attached to the rear division, which from the nature of the ground, and the circuitous route they had to take, were likewise much retarded in their arrival, did not reach the ground until the line, for the want of ammunition, had already begun to fall back. When they were arranged, in doing which I was assisted by the skill of col. Swift, of the engineers, their fire was sure and destructive. When the artillery was finally directed to retire, having to cross a deep, and excepting one place, (to artillery) impassable ravine, one piece was unfortunately lost. The fall of its gallant commander, lieut. Smith, and most of his men, may account for this accident. In the death of this young man, the army has lost one of its most promising officers.

The squadron of the 2d regiment of dragoons, under major Woodford, was early on the field, and much exposed to the enemy's fire, but the nature of the ground, and the position of his line, did not admit of those successful charges, which their discipline and ardor, under more favorable circumstances, are calculated to make. The reserve, under col. Upham and major Malcolm, did not arrive from the boats in time to participate in but a small part of the action—but the activity and zeal they displayed while engaged, evinced the benefit that might have been derived from their earlier assistance.

The whole line was now reformed on the borders of those woods from which the enemy had first been driven—when, night coming on and the

storm returning, and conceiving that the object you had in view, which was to beat back the enemy that would retard our junction with the main body below, to have been accomplished, the troops were directed to return to the ground near the flotilla; which movement was executed in good order, and without any molestation from the enemy.

I cannot close my representation of this battle, without indulging in a few remarks upon those officers, whose conduct will give a character to the conflict of this day. Gen. Covington, whose readiness to enter the field was an earnest of his subsequent activity, received a mortal wound, while leading his men on to a successful charge. His troops, still seeing the effect of his gallant example, continued to advance long after their brave commander had fallen.—His fate will perpetuate the memory of the plain which has been crimsoned by his blood. Col. Preston was severely wounded, while nobly fighting at the head of his regiment. The universal sympathy which is excited by the honorable misfortune of this amiable officer, attests the estimation which is entertained of his talents as a soldier, and his virtues as a man. Major Cummings, with whose military merits and exertions I have long been acquainted, met with a similar fate while leading to a charge, and undiscouraged by the wound, continued to advance, until loss of blood obliged him to retire. Many platoon officers received disabling or slight wounds in the honorable discharge of their duty, a report of whose names and merits I have directed the several chiefs of brigades to make to me, in order that I may transmit it to you. It is with great satisfaction I acknowledge my warmest approbation of the gallantry and zeal which was constantly displayed throughout this eventful day, by brig. gen. Swartwout and col. Coles who commanded the detachment of the 1st brigade.

After the fall of gen. Covington, col. Pierce, on whom the command of the 3d brigade devolved, conducted with his characteristic coolness and valor. In speaking of the other numerous field officers who participated in this battle—Col. Gaines and Ripley, lieut. col. Aspinwall, and majors Morgan, Grafton and Gardner, their equal claim to applause forbids the invidious task of discrimination. I find a pleasure likewise in acknowledging the eminent service I derived from the experience and activity of adj. gen. col. Walback; from the assistance of inspector general, col. Johnson, and assistant adj. gens. majs. Beebe and Chambers: the latter was wounded in the honorable discharge of his duty. In addition to these acknowledgments, a sense of justice, as well as personal friendship, induces me to express my entire approbation of the conduct of lieut. Henry Whiting, my aid-de-camp, who was in this instance, as he has been during the whole campaign, my zealous and brave assistant. Lieut. Worth, aid-de-camp to maj. gen. Lewis, led by a laudable ambition, left the flotilla, and volunteered his acceptable services to me on the field.

Permit me now to add, sir, that though the result of this action was not so brilliant and decisive as I could have wished, and the first stages of it seemed to promise, yet when it is

recollected that the troops had been long exposed to hard privations and fatigues, to inclement storms from which they could have no shelter—that the enemy were superior to us in numbers, and greatly superior in position, and supported by seven or eight heavy gun boats—that the action being unexpected, was necessarily commenced without much concert; that we were, by unavoidable circumstances long deprived of our artillery; and that the action was warmly and obstinately contested for more than three hours; during which there were but a few short cessations of musketry and cannon; when all these circumstances are recollected, perhaps this day may be thought to have added some reputation to the American arms. And if, on this occasion, you shall believe me to have done my duty, and accomplished any one of your purposes, I shall be satisfied.

Allow me to adjoin my regret, which is felt in common with the army, that the severity of your indisposition deprived us of your presence on this occasion. The adjutant general has been directed to furnish a report of the killed, wounded, and the casualties:—and

I have the honour to be, sir,

With great consideration and respect,

Your most obedient humble servt.

(Signed)

JOHN P. BOYD,

Brig. General commanding.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy, dated,

*U. States Frigate President,
Providence, Nov. 5, 1813.*

Sir,—Mr. West the bearer hereof, and late acting chaplain of this ship, was sent by me to England in June last, in the British government packet Duke of Montrose, which vessel, after her capture, I converted into a cartel for the purpose of conveying seventy-nine prisoners on parole, to Falmouth.

You have already had copies of the stipulation on which I granted the cartel, as well as of the terms on which the seventy-nine prisoners above mentioned were permitted to return to England; but as the British government found it convenient to prefer the forfeiture of the honor of seventy-nine of their subjects to a compliance with the sacred obligations under which they had voluntarily bound themselves to the U. States, I have thought it proper to direct Mr. West, who has just returned from England, to proceed to Washington in order that you may the more distinctly hear from himself the bad faith with which the British government behaved on the occasion.

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

(Signed)

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

TO COMMODORE RODGERS.

Sir—I am sorry to inform you that the British government has refused to sanction the terms of exchange entered into and signed at the time you captured the Montrose under my command, and assign as a reason that “such transactions are inconsistent with the established understanding between the two nations.” I feel much re-

gret at this determination of the government under which I have the honour to serve, and beg to assure you that nothing in my power has been wanting to procure the intended exchange, but your good understanding of the situation I hold, and my individual interest can have no influence with the established laws of the two belligerents, will I have no doubt, excuse me from any blame on this head.

I beg to return you my sincere thanks for your attention and politeness to me while I had the misfortune of being on board the President, and am, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. G. BLEWITT.

Falmouth, 5th July, 1813.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Jacob Lewis, commanding the New-York Flotilla, to the Secretary of the Navy.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1813.

Sir—I have to inform you, that on the twentieth the flotilla force re-captured from the Plantagenet, a schooner from New Orleans, loaded with cotton and lead.

The enemy had chased the schooner on shore about thirteen miles from where the flotilla lay at anchor; however before the enemy had time to get the vessel off, or to unlade the cargo, they were attacked, beaten off, and the vessel taken possession of. The enemy sent a flag to demand a ransom, for the schooner and cargo, stating she was in their power, and unless we consented to ransom the vessel, he would destroy her, also all the houses on the shore.—All his threats did not answer his purpose, the vessel and cargo are ours.

I have the honour to assure you of my consideration and respect,

J. LEWIS.

Hon. Wm. Jones,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

P. S. One man wound in the affair.

J. L.

Hon. Wm. Jones, &c.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington Dec. 10.

No business of moment has as yet publicly made its appearance in either house of congress; and it will probably be some days before it does. A message of a confidential nature was yesterday transmitted by the president to both houses, on which they sat with closed doors not much longer than it would take to read a message of twice the length of this paragraph. Conjectures are various: the general conjecture, whether correctly or not we have no means of judging, favours the belief that the president his recommended to congress to lay an embargo on all unarmed vessels in our waters.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Knoxville, (Tennessee) Nov. 29.

Another Victory over the Creek Indians.

Meesrs. Carrick, and Dean, of the quarter-master's department for the East Tennessee troops, and Moses White, of this place, arrived here late last night. From them we learn the following highly gratifying intelligence. On the 12th inst. gen. White was detached from Fort Armstrong, on the Coosa, with about 1100 mounted men (including upwards of 300 Cherokee Indians) for the purpose of attacking the Hillabee towns, on the west side of Tallepoosa river. On the 27th about one o'clock at night, the detachment marched within 8 miles of the upper town—received information from one of their spies, a half breed and son of Mr. Grayson; who had considerable property and resided at that place, that his family and property would be sacrificed by the Indians on the morning of the next day if gen. White did not relieve him. Gen. W. with alacrity dismounted three hundred of his troops with part of the Indians, and marched to surprise the town before day light. Having large creeks to wade, and the van having to tarry some time for the rear, which had fallen behind some distance, the town was not reached until sunrise on the 18th; when the town was completely surrounded, and the savage enemy received our first fire without the least notice of our approach. They fired several guns, but our men charged home upon them with loaded muskets and charge of bayonets; and in 10 or 15 minutes they held up a flag, and the firing ceased. In this rencontre we have killed 65 and taken 254 prisoners without having lost a man or a single one wounded. Col. Morgan and his Cherokees acted with promptitude and bravery, and every man of the detachment was ardent on the march, cool and intrepid in the conflict. Gen. White is since arrived at Fort Armstrong with all his force and prisoners.—Our informants were in the engagement.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Albany Register, dated Nov. 29, 1813.

“ I left Fort George on Wednesday afternoon last. An expedition under the command of gen. McClure, consisting of militia, volunteers, regulars and Indians, was to have marched the next day (Thursday) against the British at Burlington Heights. From what I have heard from several persons lately from that part of Canada, the British force consists of 600 regulars in se-

veral posts. The Indians they represent to be more numerous, perhaps over 1000.—The British are fearful of an attack, and have made preparations to resist; they have felled trees, in the road, and formed them into cheveaux de frize, by sharpening the limbs: they have destroyed all the bridges from eighteen mile creek to York, and thrown up breastworks on the beach and other places. Notwithstanding, if the Indians should keep aloof, (which is not improbable) I think our men will be successful. It is said the Indians are very shy since Harrison's victory.”

We learn, says the New-York Columbian, that the exposed condition of a quantity of about 3000 barrels of provisions at the Four Corners, tempted the British to send a force of 500 regulars and 2 or 300 militia and Indians, to effect their destruction.—Gen. Wilkinson, however, receiving information of the intended push, dispatched the 11th regiment, with a number of pieces of artillery, to the defence of the property—and they reached the Corners a little before the British, who discovered their arrival when within about 4 miles of the place, and returned to Canada.

The last accounts from the French Mills, state gen. Wilkinson, to be very low with a fever. He has not been able to appear before his troops but once since he joined the army. He was attacked with the ague-and-fever about the time he joined it at the west, the fits of which were broken, and the fever, of which he is now confined, commenced. He had been removed to Malone, on a litter, a distance of 16 miles from the Mills.

Northern Budget.

Burlington (Ver.) Dec. 30.

Major general LEWIS, brigadier generals BOYD, PORTER, and PARKER, have passed through town, during the course of the past and present week, to visit their families. Major gen. Wilkinson is removed to Madrid, and is in a good way to regain his health.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3.

The steam boat Vesuvius, built at this place by Messrs. Fulton and Livingston, was safely launched on Monday last from the ship-yard on the Monongahela, into her destined element.—The Vesuvius is built in the best manner, of the most substantial materials, is very large, and elegantly fitted up for passengers. We understand she is

intended as a regular trader from Louisville, (Ken.) to New-Orleans.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ESSEX FRIGATE.
Newport, Dec. 4.

By the ship *Criterion*, capt. Clarke, which arrived at this port on Thursday last, in 82 days from Tulchuana, (coast of Chili) we have received the following late news from the *Essex* frigate.

Capt. Clarke was informed in August last, by our consul at Stanteago, (in Chili) that the frigate *Essex*, captain Porter, had captured during her cruize on the leeward coast, and at the Gallapagos Islands, eight English whaling ships, viz;—*Policy*, *Montezuma*, *Hector*, *Atlantic*, *Catharine*, *Georgia*, *Rose*, and *Greenwich*.

The *Essex* was cruising on the coast to intercept the four remaining English whalers. The *Essex Junior* was to leave Valparaiso about the 25th of August, to convoy the American whaling ships off the coast, and then to join the *Essex*, which was cruising off Lima on the 10th of August, having in co. with her as tenders and store ships, the *Greenwich* and *Georgiana*, both armed with 20 guns and 80 men each.—The *Rose* had been given up to the prisoners.

Capt. Porter had fitted out the *Atlantic* and called her the *Essex Junior*; she was commanded by Mr. Downs, first lieutenant of the *Essex*, and carried 20 guns and 90 men; she arrived at Valparaiso on the 12th of August, with the *Policy*, *Montezuma*, *Hector* and *Catharine*, and the ship *Barclay*, captain Randall, of New-Bedford, which the *Essex* had re-captured with her boats from a Spanish privateer at the entrance of the port of Callias.

Capt. Porter experienced no difficulty in obtaining men; he had fitted out three of his prizes, and had upwards of 300 men on board the *Essex*.

The American consul at Valparaiso had received information from the consul at Buenos Ayres, that the *Phoebe* frigate, of 36 guns, and the *Cherub* and *Raccoon* sloops of war, of 20 guns each, had left Rio Janeiro on the 5th of July, bound round Cape Horn to intercept the *Essex*.

Capt. Clarke was also informed by the consul, that he had received information from our consul at Buenos Ayres, stating, that an American frigate [probably the Congress] had captured off the River Plate in August last, an English ship, bound to England, with 400,000 dollars in specie on board.

New-York, Dec. 9.

By capt. Rogers, of the sloop *Flash* of New-Bedford, who arrived this morning from New-London, we learn, that, on Saturday evening, the United States' squadron under Com. DECATUR, dropped down between the town and fort.—The British squadron, consisting of the *Valiant* of 74 guns, the frigate *Staira*, and a sloop of war were then at anchor within half gun-shot of the light house. The gun brig *Borer* weighed anchor at Plum-gut, on Sunday evening, and stood to the westward. Last night, while off Huntington, capt. Rogers heard several heavy guns at the eastward.

The United States frigate *President* sailed from Newport on Saturday evening last, and has no doubt gone to sea.—A Halifax paper is received, containing Admiral Warren's proclamation, declaring the ports of Newhaven and Newport, with the intermediate ports, in a state of blockade.

Boston, Dec. 10.

Yesterday arrived at this port the Swedish schr. *Bohuss*, capt. Swanson, 5 days from Halifax. By this arrival Halifax papers to the 4th inst. have been received.

Admiral Warren, in the *St. Domingo*, sailed the day before for Bermuda. *La Hogue* 74, and 4 or 5 other 74's, and 5 or 6 frigates were in port.

The cartel brig *Analoetan*, had arrived from Salem, and would return again shortly with prisoners.

The *Diomede*, transport, from Quebec, with 300 to 400 prisoners, had put in leaky, loss of rudder, &c.

The ship *Bostwick* was fitting to bring prisoners to Salem. There had been no late captures of consequence.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Capt. Clarke, of the ship *Criterion* from Talchuana (Chili) which he left Sept. 10th, informs that that place was taken on the 27th of March last by the king's party, consisting of 2500 men; and retaken on the 29th of May, by the patriots, consisting of 550 men. The patriots continued to be very successful. Capt. C. was informed by the American consul, that a severe battle was fought in June last, at a town called *St. Carlos*, about 40 leagues in the country, between the patriots and the king's party, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 1100 killed and wounded.

The situation of the inhabitants on the coast of Chili was very distressing; the king's party were very severe in the pun-

ishment of those who fell in their power, and the patriots were much embittered against the king's party and the priests.

—
London, Oct. 13.

Large detachments of troops embarked at Portsmouth yesterday for the Peninsula.

This morning two Gottenburgh mails arrived, and also captain Bloomfield, with despatches for government. The packet left Gottenburgh the 5th inst.

On the 17th ult. Napoleon in person attacked the posts of the allies at Nollendorf, but was repulsed by the Austrians, with the loss of 7 cannon, one eagle and 4000 prisoners, including a general.—The whole loss of the enemy since the rupture of the armistice is estimated at above 100,000 men, besides cannon and baggage.

Oct. 14.

By mails from Gottenburgh, we have received advices to the 6th inst. A Russian and Swedish messenger came passenger in the packet, charged with despatches for their respective ministers; and also captain Bloomfield, charged with despatches from sir C. Stewart, the substance of which was communicated in the following bulletin from the foreign office:—

“Despatches have been received from sir C. Stewart, dated Prague, the 17th and 19th of September.

“The military details given in them refer to strong reconnoissances on the part of the allies and enemy in which several acts of gallantry were conspicuous—but no event of importance occurred till the 16th, when the 2d, 4th and 14th corps under Bonaparte, with his guards, forming altogether a corps of 30,000 infantry and 8000 cavalry, attacked the allies near Peterswalde, and drove them by superior numbers, through Nollendorf. The commander of the Prussian cavalry was made prisoner. The allied corps having retired to the gorge of the mountains, on the following day when near Culm, their right, left and centre, under Wittgenstein, Colloredo and Pahlen, were successively attacked, but they succeeded in repulsing the enemy at all points. The movement of count Colloredo is spoken of in terms of the highest praise.

“The enemy lost between 2 and 3000 prisoners and a general of division, Kreutzer, with many officers and ten guns. The loss of the allies is estimated at 1000 killed and wounded.

The affair referred to above, is the same which was noticed by Bonaparte in a report of the 19th ult.

Milan, Oct. 5.

The news from head quarters states the following:—The enemy feebly sustained the movements of our troops on the main road of Laybach. The principal forces take their direction through the by roads, with the intention of endeavoring to outflank our right. The enemy had secretly been reinforced from the direction of Fiume.

Trieste was threaten'd again by a column of troops which defiled from Maitora and by some detachments from Istria, which seemed to increase, and finally by the English fleet which was in sight of the harbour. On the 1st of October the enemy came in force to reconnoitre in the direction of our troops occupying Adelsburg, but they were warmly repulsed. On the 2d, the prince viceroy proceeded to the heights of Privalt and general Palombini to Passawicza.

The division of reserve was on the 28th Sept. at Brixen. Gen. Gifflegua announces under date of the 29th, that the preceding day, gen. Muzzuchelli had taken from the enemy the post of St. Sigismondo, defended by eight hundred men. The enemy is in precipitate retreat toward Wilback, had scattered in every direction their arms and accoutrements. We have taken on this occasion a number of prisoners.

NFW PUBLICATIONS.

The Philanthropist; or, Institutions of Benevolence.

An essay on Hydrocephalus Acutus; or Dropsy in the Brain, with Cases and Dissections, by John Cheyne, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

The Laws of 13th Congress, 1st Session, or the last Summer Session.

The Day After the Wedding, or a Wife's first Lesson.

Remorse, a Tragedy, by Coleridge.

The Students of Salamanca.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

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The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

DOMESTIC.

The prominent feature in the political transactions of this week, is the result of the secret settings of congress, which will be found under the head of Congressional History in this number.

Since our last number was published the British official account of the victory of commodore Perry on Lake Erie, and the consequent successes of general Harrison have reached us. His excellency the British commander lays the scourge of reprobation with a very heavy hand upon the German adjutant of the British staff, Reffenstein. He says that the officers report to him on which the general order of the 18th October was founded could not be palliated, but that on the contrary, it remained "unconfirmed by all the principal events which marked THAT DISGRACEFUL DAY." "The precipitancy (continues his excellency) with which the staff adjutant retreated from the field of action prevented his ascertaining the loss sustained by the division on that occasion." Another fact also is ascertained by this paper of the enemy, respecting which some cavils have gone abroad, viz. that commodore Perry's ship did not strike till after he had left it to hoist his flag on board another. After stating this his excellency bears testimony to the heroism of our officer. "The American commodore, says he, made a GALLANT BUT TOO SUCCESSFUL effort to regain the day."

From our armies stationed on the northern frontier, no intelligence of an interesting nature has arrived, nor indeed can any reasonably be looked for, beyond desultory snatches of information given by private correspondents to their friends at home. Of general Hampton's army we learn only that it is laid up in winter quarters at Plattsburg; while general Wilkinson's remained in the same state at French Mills—That they are sufficiently accommodated with provisions, and that in order to secure an uninterrupted supply, a communication with them was

covered by a considerable body of men under the command of captain Bissell. Further accounts mention an incursion of six British gun boats, and the burning by them of an empty storehouse at Cumberland head which had been erected in the summer by order of general Hampton. The expedition against Burlington Heights, which had left Fort George under the command of general M'Clure on the 26th of last month, was abandoned after the troops had marched twenty miles on the road; the enemy having so entirely broken up and obstructed the roads, and destroyed all the bridges between the Heights and Fort George, as to render the march of our army impracticable.

CREEK WAR.

When our northern frontier had become the theatre of depredation, the eyes of the union were turned with anxiety to that quarter, and watching with painful incertitude the result of these operations. In the midst of these apprehensions, of these alternations of hope and dispondency, we are startled with the intelligence that our southern frontier is likewise made the scene of hostile depredation. Our old and ferocious enemies the Creeks, whether instigated by British or Spanish treachery or by both together we know not, began to ravage our southern borders. Helpless women and children became the victims of their fury and the grey hairs of old age afforded no protection. The states of Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina and the Mississippi Territory, each in their turn became the sport and prey of these savage marauders.

While things remained in this situation and this hostility became at every hour more savage and inveterate, those states stimulated by a common sense of danger associated for their mutual defence. It is lamentable that in this species of warfare the common rules of humanity are abandoned from the necessity of the case and that nothing but extirpation will put an end to such encroachments. A savage foe must be fought after the manner of savage

and experience only that mercy which he deals to his victims. Accordingly a force was hastily collected and composed partly of troops in the service of the United States, partly of regular drafts of militia from the states of Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and the Mississippi Territory and partly of men who actuated by a common sense of danger served as volunteers. They were hastily and badly, for the most part, provided with arms and destitute of provisions. The general well knowing that such a heterogeneous mass thus fortuitously collected would be unable to act with energy unless they struck while a sense of injury was still recent, proceeded immediately in quest of the Indians. Major general Jackson of the Tennessee militia, with major general Cocke, marched against the Creeks at the head of two thousand and nine hundred men of the Tennessee militia. General Jackson detached brigadier general Coffee on the 2d of November to destroy Tallushatche, a town where the Creeks were embodied in hostile attitude. Pursuant to his orders with nine hundred men he crossed the river Coosey—a river which may be called a branch of the Alabama, and which by that conveyance finds an outlet in the gulph of Mexico. The Tallushatche was distant about eight miles from the Fish dam ford, a part of the river which was fordible by the troops. Arriving in the neighbourhood of the enemy, the general disposed his force in a curve concealing the right and left wings from the view of the savages. He then directed colonel Hammond to advance in front of the town and to give a few scattering fires, and then retreat with a view to draw them from the strong position which they had taken. This artifice succeeded completely. The Indians forsook their entrenchments and pursued the fugitives with the greatest fury, when they suddenly were surrounded by general Coffee's right and left wings till that moment undiscovered by the assailants. He then opened a deadly fire upon them on both sides, after which they were intrepidly charged with the bayonet. The enemy fled to his intrenchments, but it was now too late to rally; the route became general and not an Indian was left to be the bearer of this mournful intelligence.

On the 7th of November, general Jackson received information by means of a friendly Indian, that the Creeks had encamped in great force, at a place called Tallidega, about forty miles from the Ten Islands of Coosey where the general was

then encamped. He immediately marched to attack them. The front rank having fallen in with the enemy, commenced a hasty fire and retreated. This drew the enemy on, who pursued the fugitives to the main body, which was so disposed that they were completely surrounded on every side; to advance or to retreat was equally fatal. Two hundred and ninety were left dead on the field of battle, with little comparative loss upon our side. Another bloody action was fought by general Floyd, with nine hundred and fifty of the Georgia militia and four hundred friendly Indians. He proceeded to attack a body of the Creeks stationed at Autossee, an Indian town on the borders of the river Tallapoosie. The town was vigorously attacked, and notwithstanding it was defended with astonishing bravery, the well directed fire and the charge of the bayonet compelled them to take refuge in the adjoining fields; others fled for protection and concealed themselves among the reeds of the river. They were at length driven from the plains, and the town was set on fire. Another town in the rear of this was likewise destroyed by the flames. The general for want of provisions was unable to pursue his victory any further, and returned to his encampment.

Major general Cocke was detached by general White, on the 11th of November last, against the Hillabee towns of the Creek nation; who after burning the town of Little Oakfuskee, consisting of about thirty houses, proceed towards the accomplishment of his main object. He arrived before the Hillabee towns so early and so suddenly, that the enemy were taken by surprize. Three hundred and sixteen Indians, the whole force there assembled, were either killed or taken prisoners. So sudden was the onset that not a man of general Cocke's detachment was either killed or wounded.

The town was reduced to ashes and the army returned to their encampment.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Since the meeting of the present session the proceedings of congress have been confined to matters which, relating merely to the regulations of the respective houses, or to private individual interests, petitions, &c. were not of sufficient general importance or public concern to be entitled to a place in a series of reports the object of which is to perpetuate for the information of posterity and for the use of future historians the

legislative acts which bear most upon and influence national policy, and constitute the chief fountains from which either the prosperity or the evils, the glory, or any casual stain may happen in the course of time to flow upon the country. The first thing of great importance and effect which occurred, and therefore the first which comes within the scope of our plan of record to detail, was the proceedings on the message from the president suggesting the expediency of laying an embargo, and which will be found in the following columns. This message was laid before the house on the 9th instant (Dec.)—On the 10th a bill from the committee of foreign relations to carry the proposition of the president into effect was brought up from the committee of foreign relations, read and committed—After a motion to have the bill printed was made and negatived, the house resolved itself into a committee which, after some conversation on the subject, rose and reported progress, but resumed the business again on Saturday, when after some dilatory efforts which were at once negatived, they reported the bill with some amendments, when the speaker returning to the chair the bill was read and concurred in by the house.

A motion was made by Mr. Gaston to strike out the fourth section and to introduce a clause requiring the collectors of the customs to grant a general license to vessels or boats which have been uniformly confined to bays, rivers or lakes within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take on board any articles of foreign or domestic growth; on bonds of security being given at the rate of one hundred dollars a ton, not to leave the United States without receiving a clearance, and giving the collector a manifest of the cargo. This motion was negatived by a majority of 80 to 51.—Several other motions to amend the bill were made and successively negatived by majorities of equal superiority. Of those the most important were one by Mr. Grosvenor to leave out the words in the 11th section which authorises *the president* to prescribe the instructions and rules for carrying the act into effect, and to insert in their place the *laws of the United States*. Another by Mr. Pitkin to exempt land carriages from the operation of the act; another by Mr. Stockton to introduce a proviso that no military force shall be employed in enforcing the act, unless on a certificate being given by two magistrates that the civil power was incompetent;

and lastly one by Mr. Hanson, which was rather declaratory than enacting, that the bill should impart no power to the president impairing the constitutional rights and liberties of the citizen. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, after which Mr. Oakley moved a resolution that “the president be requested to lay before the house the evidence in possession of the executive, that supplies of the most essential kind found their way from the United States to the fleets and armies of the enemy”—and another that “the evidence that the practice of ransoming was used as a cover for collusive captures by the enemy”—Both of which resolutions were negatived by a majority of 20. There being 54 for and 74 against them.

The bill enacting an embargo was then produced in an engrossed form, read a third time and passed by a majority of 28—there being in its favour 85, against it 57.—The bill was then sent by a committee to the senate for the concurrence of that body—through which it was carried on the 17th, and thence sent to the president for his assent which it received immediately and became a law of the United States.

AGRICULTURE.

I am induced by your having given a place to my former letter in your valuable Weekly Messenger, to believe that my correspondence is not altogether disagreeable to you, and I am sure that it cannot fail to be ultimately serviceable to the country and interesting to your agricultural subscribers. I therefore propose to continue it from time to time, taking it for granted however that when communications cease to be agreeable, you will without any ceremony cease to publish them. In which case I shall assuredly take the hint, and trouble neither you nor myself any further.

In my travels through the several states I have observed that one of the greatest and most general deficiencies in farming is the scantiness, in some places the total want, of winter fodder for the cattle. There are many respectable exceptions to this charge in Pennsylvania and northward and eastward—but still there is too often, even here, a shortness in quantity, and above all a want of variety in the assortment, arising from an imperfect knowledge of the multitude of resources common to farmers in the old country. As for the husbandmen of the southern states, the condition of their farms is in this respect truly deplorable. It would not be believed by Europeans that from la

ziness and want of common discretion, as well as humanity a large proportion of the cattle in those states die in hard winters for want of food. I have myself witnessed, for a succession of days, poor animals drained by their barbarous owners of the little milk they could afford, while starving and left un-fed and unsheltered to gaze upon a waste of snow through which not as much as a sprig of vegetable matter had for some time been visible—and that too on the confines of the two opulent states of Maryland and Virginia.

The most common fodder laid up for the winter supply of cattle is hay. It was long so in Europe; even the most enterprising farmers being deterred by the supposed expensiveness and operose nature of the necessary culture from raising other materials. But the want of succulence and saccharine nutriment in the hay was so severely felt in the dairy that other means were resorted to, and now skilful and experienced husbandmen in England feed their cattle in such a manner that the produce of the winter dairy commonly equals, sometimes exceeds, that of the summer, not only in quantity but in richness and flavour. An agricultural tourist meets some little intimations of the TURNIP CULTURE in this state; but they are seldom and imperfect—this, however, is applicable to sheep only with advantage, as turnips give a disagreeable flavour to the milk of the animal that feeds upon them, and renders the butter less fit for storing up. And thus the prudent farmer is directed to his very best resources, potatoes, carrots and cabbage. Respecting each of these I mean to furnish you with some hints from the observations as well as experiments of the very first agriculturists in Great Britain. I do not mean mere theorists, nor yet mere practical farmers utterly destitute of science: but those men who have so established their reputation for a happy mixture of both, that their opinions have been long held for established authority, and each of themselves considered as a focus of theoretic and practical husbandry.

It is a felicity peculiar to the potatoe that in raising it the farmer is not obliged to displace the higher order of crops which demand the richest land. The lordly wheat may sit secure in his loamy luxury, while the more profitable and productive potatoe resigns all pretensions to a better seat than the humble sandy or gravelly soil from which the farmer turns with scorn: and this is so universally true, that from a table I have now before me, published in a British work of

the very first authority, I find that the productiveness of the potatoe on different soils has been in the inverse ratio of the rent of the land that produced them. I will specify some few instances.

	bushels
A rich black LOAM, very well manured and treated with the utmost care, only produced	166
A LIGHT LOAM on limestone do.	150

On the other hand the instances of a vast produce from the soils either sandy or mixed with sand are innumerable.

	bushels
From a sandy loam of only 20s. an acre at a place called Altingham, the produce per acre was	700
From an unmixed land at Knots-lord of 16s. an acre	500
And from the same sort of soil which near Burningham let at 17s.	550

I am aware that we are getting rapidly into the potatoe culture, but we by no means plant as much as we might with advantage, and I think the subject worth a public exhortation, because a large portion of our citizens have still to learn the mighty advantages resulting from it; they consider the root only as a table esculent, and as such only planting it for market.

In the first place it is an admirable fallow crop, greatly ameliorating and enriching the soil, and preparing it in the best manner for the superior orders of grain and particularly for wheat, in which view it might constantly be interposed between the exhausting crops. That it is profitable beyond any other crop must appear at once to every considerate husbandman—above all, if skilfully planted.

I have heard objections made to the planting of potatoes on account of the want of a ready market. This is downright obstinate ignorance—since, excepting in situations and periods when they bear a very high price, potatoes pay the raiser best in his own farm yard, applied to feeding and fattening cattle; in which way they afford him a twofold profit—first by enabling him to send his cattle to market better and more quickly fattened—secondly by the direct improvement of the ground they grow on, and lastly by enabling him to raise large quantities of manure, the thing most wanted and least thought of by the majority of American farmers. The celebrated Arthur Young, who is more than any other man happily minute and circumstantial in his details on these points, mentions a Mr. Crowe of a place in England called Kiplin, whose application of vast crops

of potatoes to the feeding of all sorts of cattle and poultry, he considers as particularly valuable. "It is well known in several places (says Mr. Young) that no food is better for rearing and fattening hogs, but I never before heard of feeding promiscuously all the stock* in a farm yard upon them; but that gentleman's (Mr. Crowe's) long experience proves it not only to be eligible but extremely profitable."

From indefatigable travel and inquiry, and sedulous superintendance for several years in England and Ireland, Mr. Young recommends planting potatoes with the spade as generally preferable to the plough. Half the produce is owing to what he calls "spirited cultivation."—But here, as I wish to furnish the public with his authority, I will let him speak for himself. "If I was to recommend a practice, (he says) it should be the following.

"Unite the ploughing and lazy-bed methods.—First plough the land very fine in beds of about five feet broad, then spread your dung; if the soil is very light, it should be well rolled and mixed together; but if the land is inclined to stiffness, then long dung, old thatch, stubble, or any thing of that kind—upon the manure lay the potatoe slices about a foot asunder—cover them three inches deep with earth dug out of the furrows, a trench in each like a water furrow about eighteen inches wide.—When the potatoes are about four or five inches high, weed them—dig another spit in the trenches and cover the beds and plants two inches deeper:—this will stop the growth of most weeds; but if any rise draw them out, but never hand hoe unless the surface binds, which on proper soils it will not do. Vast crops may be had in this method, and the beds left in excellent order for a crop of any thing else. AGRISTIS.

My next shall be on the carrot and cabbage cultures.

* Swine, oxen, cows, young cattle and poultry.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF OCT. 14, 1813.
Copy of a letter from his royal highness the Crown Prince of Sweden to his majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

"As long as your imperial majesty acted, or caused others to act, against me only, directly, I deemed it proper to oppose to you nothing but calmness and silence; but now, when the note of the duke of Bassano to M. D'Obson endeavors to

throw between the king and me the same firebrand of discord which facilitated to your majesty the entrance in Spain, all ministerial relations having been broken, I address myself directly to you, for the purpose of reminding you of the faithful and open conduct of Sweden even in the most difficult times

"The communications which M. Signoul was charged to make, by order of your imperial majesty, the king caused it to be replied, that Sweden convinced that it was only to you, sire, that she owed the loss of Finland, could never believe in your friendship for her, unless you procured Norway to be given to her, to indemnify her for the mischief which your policy had caused her.

"A hundred Swedish ships had been captured and more than 200 seamen put in irons, when this government saw itself compelled to cause a pirate to be seized, who under the French flag, entered our very ports, to carry off our ships, and to insult our confidence in treaties.

"The duke of Bassano says, that your majesty did not provoke the war with Russia; and yet, sire, your majesty passed the Niemen with 400,000 men.

"From the moment when your majesty plunged into the interior of that empire the issue was no longer doubtful. The emperor Alexander and the king, already in the month of August, foresaw the termination of the campaign, and its prodigious results: all military combinations seemed to guarantee that your majesty would be a prisoner. You escaped that danger, sire; but your army, the elite of France, of Germany, and of Italy, exists no more! There lie unburied the brave men who served France at Fleurus:—Frenchmen who conquered in Italy, who survived the burning clime of Egypt, and who fixed victory under your colors at Marengo, at Austerlitz, Jena, and Friedland.

"May your soul be softened, sire, at this heart-rending picture; but should it be necessary to complete the effect, recollect also the death of some more than a million of Frenchmen, lying on the field of honour, victims of the wars which your majesty has undertaken.

"Your majesty invokes your rights to the friendship of the king! Permit me to remind you, sire, of the little value your majesty attached to it, at times when a reciprocity of sentiment would have been very useful to Sweden. When the king after having lost Finland, wrote to your majesty to beg you to preserve for Sweden the isles of Aland, you replied to him, "apply to the emperor Alexander; he is great and generous;" and, to fill up the measure of your indifference, you caused it to be inserted in the official journal (*Moniteur* of the 21st of Sept. 1810) at the moment of my departure for Sweden, that there had been an interregnum in that kingdom, during which the English were carrying on their commerce with impunity.

"The king broke off from the coalition of 1792, because it was the object of that coalition to partition France, and he would have no hand in the dismemberment of that fine monarchy; he was led to that measure, a monument of his political wisdom, as much by his attachment to the French people, as by a wish to heal the wounds of the kingdom. That wise and virtuous policy, founded on the principle that every nation has a right to govern itself by its own laws, it

usages, and its own will, is the very same which regulates him at the present moment.

"Your system, sire, would interdict to nations the exercise of that right which they have received from nature—that of trading with each other, of mutually assisting each other, of corresponding and living in peace; and yet the very existence of Sweden depends upon an extension of commercial relations, without which she would be insufficient for her own subsistence.

"Far from perceiving in the conduct of the king a change of system, every enlightened and impartial man will find in it nothing but the continuation of a just and steady policy, which was manifested at a period when the sovereigns coaliced against the liberty of France; and which is now pursued with energy, at a time when the French government continues to conspire against the liberty of nations and of sovereigns.

"I know the good dispositions of the emperor Alexander, and of the cabinet of St. James's, towards peace—the calamities of the continent demand it, and your majesty ought not to spurn it. Possessed of the first monarchy upon earth, would you be always extending its limits, and transmit to an arm less powerful than yours, the wretched inheritance of interminable war? Will not your majesty apply yourself to the healing of the wounds inflicted by a revolution, of which there is nothing left to France but the recollection of its military glory, and real calamities within its interior? Sire, the lessons of history repel the idea of an universal monarchy, and the sentiment of independence may be deadened, but cannot be effaced from the heart of nations. May your majesty weigh all these considerations, and at last really think of that general peace, the prophaned name of which has caused so much blood to flow.

"I was born, sire, in that fine France which you govern; its glory and prosperity can never be indifferent to me; but without ceasing to form wishes for its happiness, I will defend, with all the powers of my soul, both the rights of the people who invited me, and the honour of the sovereign who has condescended to call me his son. In this contest between the liberty of the world and oppression, I will say to the Swedes—'I fight for you and with you; and the good wishes of all free nations will accompany our efforts.'

"In politics, sir, neither friendship nor hatred has place—there are other duties to fulfil towards the nations whom Providence has summoned us to govern: their laws and their privileges are the blessings which are dear to them; and if, in order to preserve them, one is compelled to renounce old connexions and family affections, the prince who wishes to perform his duty can never hesitate which course to adopt.

"The duke of Bassano announces, that your majesty will avoid the eclat of a rupture, but, sire, was it not your majesty who interrupted our commercial relations, by ordering the capture of Swedish vessels in the bosom of peace? Was it not the rigor of your orders which forbid us every kind of communication with the continent for three years, and which, since that period, caused more than fifty Swedish vessels to be detained at Wismar, Rostock, and other ports of the Baltic.

"The duke of Bassano adds, that your majes-

ty will never change your system, and will consider this as a civil war; which indicates that your majesty means to retain for ever Swedish Pomerania, and will not renounce the hope of giving law to Sweden, and thus degrading without running any risk, the Swedish name and character. By the phrase "civil war," you doubtless mean a war between allies, but we know the fate to which you destine them.

"If the events which have occurred for these four months past have induced you to throw upon your generals the disarming and the sending of the Swedish troops of Pomerania as prisoners of war into France, it will not be as easy to find a pretext to show that your majesty never wished to confirm the judgment of the council of prizes; and that you did not make particular exceptions against Sweden, even when that tribunal decided in our favour. Besides, sire, no one in Europe will misunderstand the blame which you throw upon your generals.

"The note of the king's minister for foreign affairs, and the answer which M. de Cabre returned on the 4th of Jan. 1813, will prove to you, sire, that his majesty had even anticipated your wishes by setting at liberty all the crews of the privateers. The government afterwards carried its consideration so far, as to send back Portuguese, Algerines, and negroes, who, taken on board the same privateers, called themselves the subjects of your majesty. There could not be the slightest reason, therefore, why your majesty should not have ordered the return of the Swedish officers and soldiers, and yet they still groan under confinement.

"With regard to the threats contained in the note of the duke of Bassano, and the 40,000 men whom your majesty intends giving to Denmark, I do not think it becomes me to enter into discussions on these subjects; and the rather because I doubt very much, whether the king of Denmark can avail himself of that succor.

"With regard to my personal ambition—it is lofty, I acknowledge; it has for its object to serve the cause of humanity, and to secure the independence of the Scandinavian peninsula; to attain that end I confide in the justice of that cause which the king has commanded me to defend, upon the perseverance of the nation, and the fidelity of its allies.

(Signed)

CHARLES JEAN."

FROM THE MONTREAL COURANT, NOV. 27.

British Official Notice of the Defeat of their Fleet on Lake Erie and of Gen. Proctor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Montreal, Nov. 24.'

His excellency the commander of the forces has received an official report from major general Proctor of the affair which took place on the 5th October near the Moravian Village, and he has in vain sought in it for grounds to palliate the report made to his excellency by staff adjutant Reiffenstein, upon which the general order of the 18th October was founded—on the contrary, that statement remains unconfirmed in all the principal events which marked that disgraceful day; the precipitancy with which the staff adjutant retreated from the field of action, prevented his ascertaining the loss sustained by the division on that occasion; it also led him most grossly to ex-

aggerate the enemy's force, and to misrepresent the conduct of the Indian warriors, who, instead of retreating towards Machedash, as he had stated, gallantly maintained the conflict, under their brave chief, Tecumseh, and in their turn harassed the American army on its retreat to Detroit.

The subjoined return states the loss the right division has sustained in the action of the fleet on lake Erie on the 10th of September, and in the affair of the 5th October near the Moravian Village; in the latter but very few appeared to have been rescued by an honourable death from the ignominy of passing under the American yoke, nor are there many whose wounds plead in mitigation of this reproach. The right division appears to have been incumbered with an unmanageable load of unnecessary, and forbidden private baggage—while the requisite arrangements for the expeditious and certain conveyance of the ammunition and provisions, the sole object worthy of consideration, appear to have been totally neglected, as well as all those ordinary measures, resorted to, by officers of intelligence, to retard and impede the advance of a pursuing enemy. The result affords but too fatal a proof of this unjustifiable neglect. The right division had quitted Sandwich on its retreat on the 26th of September, having had ample time for every previous arrangement; on the 2d October following, the enemy pursued by the same route, and on the 4th succeeded in capturing all the stores of the division, and on the following day attacked and defeated it, almost without a struggle.

With heartfelt pride and satisfaction the commander of the forces had lavished on the right division of this army, that tribute of praise which was so justly due to its former gallantry and steady discipline. It is with poignant grief and mortification that he now beholds its well earned laurels tarnished, and its conduct calling loudly for reproach and censure.

The commander of the forces appeals to the genuine feelings of the British soldier from whom he neither conceals the extent of the loss the army has suffered, nor the far more to be lamented injury it has sustained in its wounded honour, confident that but one sentiment will animate every breast, and that zealot to wash out the stain, which by a most extraordinary and unaccountable infatuation, has fallen on a formerly deserving portion of the army; all will vie to emulate the glorious achievements recently performed, by a small but highly spirited, and well disciplined division, led by officers possessed of enterprize, intelligence, and gallantry, nobly evincing what British soldiers can perform when susceptible of no fear, but that of failing in the discharge of their duty.

His excellency considers it an act of justice to exonerate most honourably from this censure the brave soldiers of the right division who were serving as marines on board the squadron on lake Erie. The commander of the forces having received the official report of captain Barclay of the action which took place on lake Erie, on the 10th September, when that gallant officer, from circumstances of imperious necessity, was compelled to seek the superior force of the enemy, and to maintain an arduous and long contested action, under circumstances of accumulating ill fortune.

Captain Barclay represents that the wind, which was favourable early in the day, suddenly changed, giving the enemy the weather gage, and that this important advantage was shortly after the commencement of the engagement, heightened by the fall of captain Finnis, the commander of the Queen Charlotte—in the death of that intrepid and intelligent officer, captain Barclay laments the loss of his main support. The fall of captain Finnis was soon followed by that of lieutenant Stokoe, whose country was deprived of his services at this very critical period, leaving the command of the Queen Charlotte to provincial lieutenant Irvine, who conducted himself with great courage, but was too limited in experience to supply the place of such an officer as captain Finnis,—and in consequence this vessel proved of far less assistance than might be expected.

The action commenced about a quarter before 12 o'clock, and continued with great fury until half past two, when the American commodore quitted his ship, which struck shortly after, to that commanded by captain Barclay, (the Detroit)—hitherto the determined valour displayed by the British squadron, had surmounted every disadvantage, and the day was in our favour; but the contest had arrived at that period when valour alone was unavailing—the Detroit and Queen Charlotte were perfect wrecks, and required the utmost skill of seamanship, while the commanders and second officers, of every vessel, were either killed or wounded, not more than fifty British seamen were dispersed in the crews of the squadron, and of these a great proportion had fallen in the conflict.

The American commodore made a gallant but too successful effort to regain the day. His second largest vessel, the Niagara, had suffered little, and his numerous gunboats, which had proved the greatest annoyance during the action, were all uninjured.

Lieutenant Garland, 1st lieutenant of the Detroit, being mortally wounded, previous to the wounds of captain Barclay obliging him to quit the deck, it fell to the lot of lieutenant Inglis, to whose intrepidity and conduct the highest praise is given, to surrender his majesty's ship, when all further resistance had become unavailing.

The enemy, by having the weather gage, were enabled to choose their distance and thereby availed themselves of the great advantage they derived in superiority of heavy long guns; but captain Barclay attributes the fatal result of the day, to the unprecedented fall of every commander and second in command, and the very small number of able seamen left in the squadron, at a moment when the judgment of the officer, and skilful exertions of the sailor, were most eminently called for.

To the British seamen captain Barclay bestows the highest praise—that they behaved like British seamen. From the officers and soldiers of the regular forces serving as marines, captain Barclay experienced every support within their power, and states that their conduct has excited his warmest thanks and admiration.

Deprived of the palm of victory, when almost within his grasp, by an overwhelming force which the enemy possessed in reserve, aided by an accumulation of unfortunate circumstances, captain Barclay and his brave crew have, by their gallant

daring and selfdevotion to their country's cause, rescued its honour and their own, even in defeat.

E. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Return of the Right Division of the Army of Upper Canada.

Detachment serving as marines on board the squadron, in the action on the 10th September, 1813.

KILLED, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file.

WOUNDED, 3 serjeants, 46 rank and file.

PRISONERS, 2 lieutenants, 1 assistant surgeon, 4 serjeants, 4 drummers, 167 rank and file.

Killed, wounded, and missing, in the retreat and in the action on the 5th of October, 1813.

1 Insp. field officer, 1 dep. assist. q. m. general, 1 fort adjutant, 1 hospital mate, 1 lieut. col. 6 captains, 12 lieuts. 3 cornets or ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 asst. surgeon. 34 serjeants, 13 drummers, 559 rank and file, 46 horses.

Assembled at Ancaster, on 17th October, 1813.

1 Major general, 1 major of brigade, 1 aid-de-camp, 1 staff adjutant, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 cornets or ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter master, 2 assistant surgeons, 15 serjeants, 9 drummers, 204 rank and file, 53 horses.

Total strength of the Right Division on the 10th September.

1 Major general, 1 insp. field officer, 1 major of brigade, 1 dep. q. m. general, 1 aid-de-camp, 1 staff adjutant, 1 fort adjutant, 1 hospital mate, 1 lieut. colonel, 9 captains, 23 lieuts. 5 cornets or ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter master, 4 asst. surgeons, 57 serjeants, 26 drummers, 244 rank and file, 99 horses.

KILLED—lieutenant Gordon, royal Newfoundland regiment.

E. BAYNES, A. G.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Concluded.

In obedience to requisitions from the president of the United States, a third and a fourth detachment of Pennsylvania militia of 1000 men each, were ordered into the service of the union. The fourth detachment was to protect the shores of the Delaware, and the third to protect the vessels of war then building and equipping in the harbour of Erie, in this state.

The happy result of this service is amply manifested in the glorious victory to which I have alluded and in the consequences that have flowed from it. The organising and officering of these detachments agreeably to the direction of the secretary of war, was attended with considerable difficulty arising out of the inefficiency of our militia law and the discordance between our military system and that of the United States.—The many defects of our system render a complete and thorough revision not only desirable and expedient but indispensable. A conformity with the organization and regulations of the army of the United States would facilitate the detaching for service any requisition which may hereafter be made, and prevent many of those contests between corps and officers for rank and precedence which have too frequently tended to injure the reputation of our citizen soldiers and the public service. The strong presumption that early in the spring and during the summer the enemy will

invade, for the purpose of plunder and devastation, the shores of the Delaware, is, independent of all other considerations, motive sufficient to induce the adoption of all precautionary measures which prudence and foresight can suggest. The purchase of arms and ammunition and the encouragement of efficient volunteer corps, would certainly tend to inspire confidence as well as multiply the means of resistance. Circumstanced as we are, one of our most imperious duties is to give the state an energetic militia law: our constituents expect it and our country demands it. Shall we disappoint expectations so just, demands so reasonable? In the message I had the honour to transmit to the legislature under date of the 7th December, 1809, I submitted my opinion on this subject so fully that I cannot deem it necessary now to occupy your time with further details.

Amongst the measures adopted by the general government for supporting the just and necessary war in which the nation is engaged is a direct tax upon property.—Possessing as our state does, the means, I cannot doubt the disposition of her legislature to give effect to her repeated professions, by appropriating a portion of her treasure for the commutation and prompt payment of the state's quota of that tax. Interest and patriotism unite so obviously in recommending this measure that the executive would not have recurred to it, were it not for the necessity there is, that the subject should be legislated upon without delay. The 7th section of the act imposing that tax, provides that each state which determines to pay its quota, and thus avail itself of the 15 per cent. deduction, must give information thereof to the treasury department of the United States before the 10th day of January next.

At no period of our history has the immense importance of internal navigation been so strikingly exemplified as since the commencement of hostilities. The transportation of produce, and the intercourse between citizens of different states, which knit together more strongly the bands of social and political union, are greatly retarded, and through many of their accustomed channels, entirely interrupted, by the water craft of the enemy, sinking burning and otherwise destroying the property which it cannot appropriate to its own use. The cleaning and improving our rivers and creeks, and connecting them by canals would afford us a safe, cheap and expeditious mode of transportation, in defiance of the thousand ships of our enemy. Permit me to hazard the opinion that less than one half the treasure expended by the United States for the protection of foreign commerce, if combined with state and individual wealth, and judiciously expended, would have perfected an inland water communication from Main to Georgia. Though the accomplishment of so extensive a work may be distant, yet much may be done towards it. Pennsylvania has the means, and I trust its legislature the disposition, to appropriate them towards perfecting one of the great links of the chain, by connecting the waters flowing into the Chesapeake with those of the Delaware.

The preservation of morals and our free institutions, together with the true interests of humanity, would be much promoted and their per-

petuation secured by the general diffusion of knowledge amongst all our citizens. A solemn injunction contemplating these important objects by the establishment of schools throughout the state, though contained in the instrument from which the departments constituting the government derive their powers, remains yet to be furnished, on the broad plan and liberal principles which actuated those who enjoined the duty.—The laws in force have done much good, a careful revision of them would probably do much more, by extending the benefits of this important branch of republican polity.

The sale of unseated lands for taxes has ceased to be a source of revenue in some counties because the covering payment under the present laws is unpopular and inefficient—I would suggest a forfeiture to the commonwealth of all such lands, the owner for a short period of time to have the right of redemption on payment of a double tax, the penalty in case of redemption and the whole value of the land in case a forfeiture becomes absolute, to form a school fund. Such a provision would remove the odium attached to the present procedure, and the liberal minded sufferer would console himself by reflecting, that his want of attention had contributed to the promotion of a plan equally humane and patriotic.

Four years existence has proved the practical excellence of the arbitration principle, which is now incorporated with and in a great measure pervades our civil code. It is generally resorted to by the honest suitor whose object is to have an early and economic termination of a controversy.—Amongst the many satisfactory results from the system is, the almost immediate lien which the vigilant plaintiff creates on the estate of the defendant without doing him the slightest wrong. The defects of the law, are, if any, in the detail. The local experience collected by, and concentrated in the legislature will dictate and secure appropriate remedies.

Permit me to suggest that the law which directs that two verdicts rendered one way and judgments thereon shall be conclusive on the parties litigant as to real estate, is by the latter requisite rendered almost inoperative. The frequent setting aside the verdicts of juries, perpetuates the evil, intended to be remedied by that wholesome provision. Experience has shown that many rules of court and rules of evidence become arbitrary and subversive of justice by their application to cases of a peculiar nature and unfitted for the application of general rules. It may elucidate and perhaps mitigate the harshness of the preceding observation to state one case of hardship from amongst many which occur.—Written evidence upon which principally a plaintiff may have recovered on a first trial, will not be permitted to be read in evidence on a second trial for no other reason but because the party who had been plaintiff in the first suit happens to be defendant on the second trial: in every other respect the cause is the same throughout and in all its bearings, and the controversy about the same property. Is there not in such decisions something repulsive to the dictates of common sense and would it not be promotive of justice to direct that in all cases “necessity eith-

er absolute or moral shall be sufficient ground for dispensing with rules of court and of evidence.”

The able and elaborate report of the attorney general on the subject of criminal jurisprudence, well merits an early attention. Its philanthropic principles will I doubt not animate the new system which humanity anticipates as the result of your deliberations.

Agreeable to a late decision of your supreme court, it would seem that in a case of larceny committed in an adjoining state, the offender, if he flies hither and brings with him the property stolen, cannot be here punished: Under this decision, which is now considered settled law, some daring offenders have already escaped, and if such a practice be continued, it will encourage theft in the adjoining states in proportion as the impunity afforded by our courts becomes known. This rule of action thus laid down by our supreme court must become still more alarming and injurious if extended, as it is presumed it must be, to the receivers of such stolen property. It would seem also that the efficacy of the writ of habeas corpus is much weakened by the act of the 3d of April, 1809, defining contempts of court: For the information of the legislature on this subject, I shall shortly transmit extracts of a letter from the attorney general, showing the inefficacy and pointing out also defects in that important law, the habeas corpus act.

The frequent applications made for pardons for convicts, sentenced to imprisonments at hard labour, founded solely on the want of apartments wherein to employ them, and of necessary tools and materials, point out the necessity of an imperative injunction on county commissioners to provide the requisite means for the attainment of the ends contemplated by our humane penal code. The case of an unfortunate fellow mortal, now under sentence of death, and who has from the most conscientious motives been twice respited, impels me to state to you, my fellow citizens, *That in Pennsylvania, famed for the justice and mildness of her penal code, where a contest for six dollars has the full scope of legal investigation extended, even to the supreme judicial tribunal of the state, yet when the life of a citizen is at stake, he shall be hurried through all the misapprehensions of witnesses and jurors, and the errors of courts to an untimely and disgraceful death. For him there is no court of revision, of errors or appeals, nor has he any remedy other than in the mercy of the executive, and that remedy is an absolute pardon, the justice of which must be often doubtful, and would sometimes be culpable. To your judgment and feeling it is submitted whether essential alterations ought not to take place in this system.*

Horse-racing, a vice of the most baleful kind, both as to its immediate and consequent effects on morals, continues to be predominant over the laws making penal that cruel and unchristian sport. In despite of the magistracy and the efforts of other good citizens, the laws are violated with impunity, because of the extreme difficulty to prove facts, essential to a conviction, which ingenuity is never at a loss to conceal. I beg leave to reiterate the opinion, that a forfeiture of the animal, brought for the purpose of racing on any ground, is the most effectual mode to stay the mischief.

Much mischief to the morals and to the industry of the state are likely to result from the flood of paper thrown into circulation by unincorporated banks. That this is done in despite of an existing law is too obvious to have escaped your notice. The objection which I felt it my imperious duty to submit to your predecessors against the passage of a general banking law, and to which I beg leave to refer you, apply with double force against the practices now pursuing by unauthorised associations throughout the state. The hand of an independent, disinterested and enlightened legislature will, I trust, arrest the evil.

Tavern licences, regarded as sources of revenue, from the sameness of the sum paid throughout the state, with the exception of the city of Philadelphia, and some contiguous places, operate very unequally, when we compare the emoluments arising from houses of entertainment in different districts of this state. The sum to be paid into the treasury ought to be in proportion to the benefit derived from the privilege granted. A discrimination, founded on some general principle, suppose on the rent paid or the value assessed on the premises occupied as a tavern; such a scale of prices would be more equitable, and would in all probability be productive of other advantages besides those connected with the treasury.

The provisions of a resolution of a late legislature, has resulted in the accumulation of materials believed to be amply sufficient for the formation of an explicit fee bill. It is due to the people and to the public officer that fees of office for similar services should be uniform, and in no case should the sum to be paid depend on the discretion of the officer receiving or the individual paying. I would suggest also the establishing by law, of the pay and other expenses allowed sheriffs for the transportation of convicts to the Philadelphia prison, as a measure calculated to prevent embarrassment in the accountant department.

The number of new counties which have been erected out of old ones, has so entirely deranged the districts heretofore established for the appointed justices of the peace as to render difficult a compliance with the constitutional injunction, that a competent number of those officers shall be commissioned in convenient districts. Inconvenience is also felt in all the counties lately organized for judicial purposes to which the law of the 4th of April 1803, does not extend. A new law containing similar provisions to the law just referred to has therefore become necessary.

The threatening attitude assumed by the enemy on Lake Erie and the Delaware, induced the expenditure of a portion of the \$50,000 placed by the legislature at the discretion of the executive. It has been appropriated to the repair of arms, the purchase of ammunition and camp equipage, an account of it and of the monies expended, as additional compensation to those of our militia who had faithfully served under any of the requisitions of the president of the United States, so soon as the proper department shall have been furnished with necessary vouchers, will be laid before you: and also an account of expenses incurred by the call of major general

Mead on the first brigade of his division for the defence of the United States flotilla then in the harbour of Erie.

The million of dollars authorised by a law of the last session to be subscribed to the loan opened by the United States government, has not been subscribed. The time necessarily consumed in enacting the provisions deemed necessary by some of the banks before they would pay over the sums they proposed to loan the commonwealth, so far delayed the completion of the loan required by the state, that the books for receiving subscription to the loan of the United States were closed before a copy of the supplementary law passed by the legislature could reach Philadelphia. Full information of every thing done, by the agents I had appointed to negotiate and complete the loan, subsequent to my communication of the 25th of March last, shall be laid before the legislature.

Agreeable to a law of the last legislature, a plan has been approved for an arsenal in the city of Philadelphia, and a contract for its execution formed, now nearly executed. The various other duties enjoined on the executive by laws and resolutions, have, I trust, been performed in a spirit correspondent with the motive that dictated the several injunctions.

I have thus, fellow citizens, explicitly communicated such information, and recommended such measures as experience and reflection have suggested, and it will be gratifying to my feelings, and I trust not injurious to the interests of our constituents, if you, agreeing in opinion with me, shall sanction with your approbation the measures I have suggested. If we differ as to the policy or expediency of any particular measure, I am sure it will be honest difference, and mutual respect will teach us to give credit to each other for upright intentions, pure motives, and conscientious convictions emanating from patriotic principles.—Your selection from, and residence in, the various districts of the state, has given you such opportunities of knowing the wants and wishes of the people, and assemblies in you such a body of information, of public feeling and public opinion, as never can be collected under any other than a republican government, truly impresses you with the character of representatives of the people, and secures for you that respect and confidence which necessarily attaches to so important a station. I shall at all times cheerfully co-operate with you in the adoption of any measure calculated to promote the freedom, interest, and happiness of our constituents.

SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburg, 10th December, 1813.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.
EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, December 8, 1813.

GENTLEMEN—In virtue of a resolve of the general assembly, at its May session, the treasurer was directed to borrow 307,000 dollars; the terms upon which the loan was effected, will appear by the report of the treasurer. As soon as the money was obtained, steps were taken to procure arms, ordnance, and military stores for the state, and considerable purchases were made; but owing to the interruption of intercourse between

the states, they could not all be received in time to be sent to those parts of Maryland which are most exposed to danger.

Soon after the adjournment of the legislature, an order was passed for a return of the public records and papers to the seat of government; but in consequence of the approach of a considerable naval force of the enemy, it was found necessary again to order their removal, and they were sent to the town of Upper Marlborough. It has been deemed expedient to direct, from time to time, a return of such of them, as were necessary for the purpose of holding the courts; but the board has passed no order for the removal of the rest, and it is submitted to the legislature what shall be done in regard to them. It is certainly much to be desired that the offices should be kept open for the transaction of business; but besides the difficulty of removing the records from the seat of government in time whenever the appearance of the enemy may require it, there is considerable danger of their being lost or destroyed by frequent removals. The legislature will see the necessity of making some further provision with respect to them. The resolution of the last session does not make it the duty of the officers to open their offices at the place to which their records are removed, and by confining the authority thereby conferred upon the executive to two counties, it has been found impracticable to procure the necessary accommodations for the officers.

The attention of the legislature will of course be directed to the militia system; in its present state it is almost a dead letter, and without power to compel the service of those who, on any sudden emergency, are unwilling to assist in the defence of the country. It is not, and cannot be expected, that while those who understand the defects of the system, contrive to avoid the service, others will engage in it with cheerfulness, and consent to bear an undue proportion of its burthen and sufferings. It was not designed by the wise framers of the constitution to leave it to each member of the union to defend itself, and after having surrendered to the general government the most material sources of revenue, it is impracticable for the individual states to bear the burthen of any extensive system of defence. It was, therefore, expressly provided, that the United States should protect each individual state against invasion; and the militia or other force of the latter, was designed to be employed only on sudden emergencies, and until the national government should come to its relief. If the expenses of a war waged by the national authorities are to be born by the states, it is not difficult to foresee, that the state treasury will be soon exhausted, and the annihilation of the state governments must follow. We had an unquestionable right to expect, that in a war declared by ourselves, the nation would have promptly afforded to us the protection which the constitution has so solemnly guaranteed to every member of the union. Instead of this, however, we have to deplore the ravages and distresses which have been produced in different parts of Maryland, by the incursions of the enemy, and that its most exposed places have been left in a defenceless and unprotected situation. Thus abandoned by the national authority, and without any well founded prospect of a speedy termination of the present disastrous war, it is for the wisdom of the legislature to devise the means of defence, which, upon

any future invasion, the state authorities shall afford. We must again be permitted to recommend to the legislature the organization of volunteer corps of infantry (to be mounted) and which would at this time be found the most efficient force for the kind of warfare in which we are engaged. In some places threatened with invasion, this species of force has been resorted to, under an idea that it was authorised, and because found capable of affording the most service; the pay-rolls of those men, when presented to us, we have been under the necessity of rejecting, because the legislature had refused its sanction to their organization.

We would also call the attention of the legislature to those clauses of the militia law, which establish the rules and articles of war for the government of the militia, while in actual service; we do not mean to question the propriety of such rigorous rules for the government of a regular army, nor do we mean to say, that the militia, while in service, ought to be subject to no regulations; but we persuade ourselves, that the legislature can devise rules for the government of the militia, without depriving them of any of the essential privileges of freemen, and subjecting them, for offences undefined, to the most cruel and opprobrious punishment.

We take the liberty also of submitting to the legislature, the propriety of adopting a system of general education; no subject upon which its wisdom can be employed, is of more vital importance, or can have a more imperative claim to its attention. Governments, like those under which we have the happiness to live, depend for their existence and prosperity upon the intelligence and virtue of their citizens; and to place the means of education within the reach of every description of the people, ought to be the primary concern, as it is the unquestionable duty, of the legislature of ever free state. It is one among the many causes which we have for deploring the present war, that it diminishes those resources which ought to be employed in the education of our youth; we still, however, think, that if, in the opinion of the legislature, funds can be spared for the purpose, the work should be commenced, and a system matured for the establishment of schools in every part of the state.

The amount of claims for pay and rations of militia, called into service in the course of last summer, already sanctioned by this department, exceeds one hundred and six thousand dollars; a more particular account cannot at this time be given, as the board is still acting upon those claims, and many of them are yet to arrive.

For the purchase of arms, and military stores, orders have been drawn to the amount of sixty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars; but a considerable sum is yet due on this account.

We have the honour to be,
With much respect,
Your obedient servants,
LEW. WINDER.

The Honourable the General
Assembly of Maryland.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Message of the Governor to the Legislature.
FELLOW CITIZENS,

To have been able to congratulate you on the prospect of returning peace, and a frank and

honourable accommodation of all differences with our enemy, while it would have been unaffectionately gratifying to my own feelings, would have been the source, I am persuaded, of not less satisfaction to you, and to our country generally. Too humane to behold the effusion of blood with European indifference, or to consider the materials of which fleets and armies are composed as mere instruments for the gratification of the angry passions or selfish policy of those who direct them, we do not forget that, however unavoidable the contest, the fall of every patriot clothes some family in mourning: Too just to offend or violate the rights of others, we desire only to resist encroachments, and to repel the violation of our own rights: Too wise and reflecting to be dazzled by the glare of military trophies, or seduced by the false glory of conquest, the only object of our ambition is the quiet enjoyment of the blessings lavished upon us by a bountiful Providence, and the undisturbed prosecution of our fair and lawful intercourse with the world. True to this policy, which they have uniformly professed, and honestly acted upon, those to whom has been committed the conduct of our foreign relations, have not ceased, since the commencement of hostilities, to manifest an anxiety for the restoration of peace, commensurate with the reluctance with which they found themselves compelled to resort to arms. In its zeal for the promotion of an event so interesting to humanity, and so obviously demanded by the true policy of both belligerents, government has not scrupled to adopt measures for negotiation, which certainly might have been rejected without any just imputation of either fastidiousness or unreasonable pride. Unhappily, however, the moderation and conciliatory disposition manifested on our part have not only failed in meeting a correspondent disposition on the part of the enemy, but there is too much reason to believe that such a disposition is only to be induced by the firm and rigorous application of our means of annoyance and distress. To institute measures adapted to this end, and to direct the energies of the nation in such manner as shall produce upon the enemy the strongest impression, belongs exclusively to the general government. The defensive preparations, however, which shall be considered necessary to the better security of our own coast, as they cannot fail to be deeply interesting to us, so they will doubtless obtain from you all the attention they deserve. Every thing, it is believed, which depended upon the executive has been done. Purchases of arms and the munitions of war, to the full extent of the appropriations subject to the control of this department, have been either actually made, or contracted for: the general staff has been organized: the militia have been so classed that should occasion require, any number of regiments can be gotten into the field without delay; and such military positions as are deemed requisite have been directed to be occupied. The extension, or contraction, of these plans of defence will, of course, be determined by the appropriations which you shall think proper to make.

A report of the expenditure for military purposes, during the present year, will in a few days be laid before you.

In inviting your attention to our military system, the subject has been so often under your review, it is scarcely necessary to remind you of

its defects. A general revision of it is strongly recommended. In doing this the necessity of rendering more frequent, at the discretion of the commanding officers, musters by companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades, and also of the encampment of the officers of each brigade, will not fail to present itself. I suggest to you also the policy of increasing the number of our divisions. While these are, at present, so few that, in the event of our troops acting in conjunction with those either of the United States or a sister state, our general officers must almost invariably be outranked; they are so large and embrace such an extent of territory, that the command of them is not only inconvenient but burthensome.

It is not in the military system only that you will find room for improvement. Our penal code calls loudly for correction. To adapt laws to the character of the people for whom they are intended is the first maxim of the legislature. The political institutions derived from our ancestors, have been long since liberalized and improved: let us not continue to outrage the feelings of our countrymen by retaining the barbarous and unequal system of punishment, derived from the same source. That punishment should be proportioned to crime, is the language not only of humanity but justice. In a code, however, where the *ultimum supplicium* is allotted to not less than 16 offences, the idea of observing this proportion is idle. Let me earnestly recommend to you then, to substitute for the punishment of death, imprisonment and hard labour. Penitentiaries have been established in so many of our sister states, that the superior efficacy of this species of punishment is no longer theoretical, but demonstrated by experience. It is urged therefore with the more confidence upon your adoption.

In examining our judiciary system, it offers so much to be admired, that perhaps, it may be considered almost invidious to search for defects. One improvement, however, so forcibly suggested itself that I cannot forbear presenting it to your consideration: It is the establishment of a high court of error and appeal, to be composed of judges separate and distinct from the circuit court judges, and to exercise appellate jurisdiction only. The delicacy felt in revising the decisions, the reciprocal bias towards the opinions of each other, inseparable from the strongest minds, where the original and appellate jurisdictions are committed to the same persons, though a weighty, is by no means the only objection to the existing system. At present, the judges assemble for the purpose of hearing appeals, at the close of every circuit. With minds harassed and worn out by previous exertion, it is obviously not only impossible, however distinguished their ability, that they should be capable of that full, deliberate and patient investigation due to the important points usually submitted to them; but the annual accumulation of cases on the appeal docket demonstrates, that, with all their diligence, more time is requisite for the business of the appeal than can be spared from the circuit courts. The institution of the court suggested, would be the most effectual mean of securing that uniformity, impartiality and correctness of decision so desirable in our judicial proceedings.

Other subjects of communication, omitted on the present occasion, from the indisposition un-

der which I write, will, in a few days, be laid before you.

I supplicate for you the favour of our God, and beseech him, in his infinite goodness, to render you the instruments of usefulness, of honour and happiness to our country.

JOS. ALSTON.

Columbia, Nov. 23, 1813.

Copies of letters from captain DAVID PORTER, commanding the U. States Frigate Essex, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated.

United States Frigate Essex,
Pacific Ocean, July 2, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that on the 29th of April in the latitude of 40, N. long. 91 15 W. about twenty miles to the northward of the island of Albemarle, one of the Gallapagos in the Pacific Ocean, I captured the British ship Montezuma; two others being in sight, close together, distant from us about seven miles, which we were informed were the British letters of marque ships Policy and Georgiana; the first mounting ten guns, 6 and 9 pounders; the other six 18 pounders, four swivels, and six long blunderbusses, mounted on swivels. The wind being light and variable, and confiding greatly in the bravery and enterprize of my officers and men, and apprehensive of their escape, from the prevalence of fogs in that climate, I directed the boats of this ship to be armed and manned, and divided into two divisions, placing the first under the command of lieutenant Downes, 1st lieutenant, in a whale boat, accompanied by midshipman Farragutt. The officers in command of boats under lieutenant Downes, were lieutenant S. D. M'Knight, in the 3d cutter, accompanied by midshipman W. H. Odenheimer, sailing master John P. Cowell, in the jolly boat, accompanied by midshipman H. W. Ogden, and midshipman George Isaacs, in the 2d cutter. The second division under the command of lieutenant Wilmer, 2d lieutenant, in the pinnace, accompanied by midshipman Henry Gray, and master's mate James Terry; lieutenant Wilson and Mr. Shaw, purser, in the 1st cutter; and lieutenant Gamble, of the marines, in the gig. Suitable signals were established, and each boat had her particular station pointed out for the attack, and every other previous arrangement was made to prevent confusion. The boats, 7 in number, rowed off in admirable order. Guns were fired from the enemy to terrify them: they rowed up under the muzzles of the guns and took their stations for attacking the first ship, and no sooner was the American flag displayed, by lieutenant Downes, as the signal for boarding, and the intention was discovered by the enemy, than the colours were struck, without a shot being fired; so much were they daunted by the intrepidity of our brave officers and men. They then left a crew on board the prize and took their stations for attacking the other vessel, when her flag was also struck, on the first call to surrender. Thus were two fine British ships, each pierced for twenty guns, worth near half a million of dollars, mounting between them 16 guns, and manned with 55 men, well supplied with ammunition and small arms, surrendered, without the slightest resistance, to seven small open boats, with fifty

men, armed only with muskets, pistols, boarding axes and cutlasses! Be assured, sir, that Britons have either learned to respect the courage of Americans, or they are not so courageous themselves as they would wish us to believe.

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

D. PORTER.

The Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

United States frigate Essex, at sea,
Pacific Ocean, July 2d, 1813.

SIR—On the 23d March last, I sailed from shaping my course to the northward, and on the 26th of the same month fell in with the Peruvian Corsair ship, Nereyda, mounting 15 guns; she had, a few days before, captured two American whale ships, the crews of which (amounting in number to 24 men) were then detained prisoners on board her; and they could assign no other motive for the capture, than that they were the allies of Great Britain, and as such, should capture all American vessels they could fall in with; therefore, to prevent in future such vexatious proceedings, I threw all her armament into the sea, liberated the Americans, and dismissed the Nereyda.

I then proceeded with all possible dispatch for Lima, to intercept one of the detained vessels, which had parted with the Nereyda only three days before, and I was so fortunate as to arrive there and re-capture her on the 5th April, at the moment she was entering the port. This vessel (the ship Barclay, captain Gideon Randall of New-Bedford,) I took under my protection, and have had her with me ever since.

From Lima I proceeded for the Gallapagos Island, where I captured the following British ships, viz.

Letters of Marque.

Montezuma,	270 tons	21 men	2 guns.
Policy,	275	26	10
Georgiana,	280	25	6
Atlantic,	351	24	8
Greenwich,	338	25	10

The Georgiana being reputed a very fast sailer, and apparently well calculated for a cruizer, I mounted 16 guns on her, and gave the command of her to that excellent officer, lieutenant John Downes, with a complement of 42 men; appointing midshipman W. H. Haddaway acting lieutenant on board her, and sent her on a cruize.

Lieutenant Downes joined me at Tumbez near Guiaquil on the coast of Peru, on the 24th June, after capturing three prizes, to wit:

Letters of Marque Ships.

Hecter,	270 tons	25 men	11 guns.
Catharine,	270	29	8
Rose,	220	21	8

The first had two men killed and six badly wounded in her rencontre with the Georgiana--and the Rose was discharged (after being deprived of her armanent) with all the prisoners captured by the Georgiana, as they amounted to nearly double her crew; she was furnished with a passport to proceed to St. Helena.

My own prisoners I liberated on parole at Tumbez. I found by experience that the Georgiana did not deserve the character given of her for sailing, I therefore shipped her officers and crew to the Atlantic, and mounted on her 20 guns.

with a complement of 60 men, and appointed midshipman Richard Dashfield, acting sailing-master, on board her; to this vessel I gave the name of the *Essex Junior*. I also fitted up the ship *Greenwich* as a store ship, and mounted on her 20 guns, placing her under the command of lieutenant Gamble, of the marines. On board her I have put all the provisions and stores of my other prizes, except a supply of three and a half months for each, and have by this means secured myself a full supply of every necessary article for seven months. I had hoped to dispose of my other prizes at Guayaquil; the governors in Peru, however, are excessively alarmed at my appearance on the coast, as my fleet amounts now to nine sail of vessels, all formidable in their appearance, and they would if they dare, treat us with a hostility little short of declared enemies.

I have given to Mr. John G. Cowell, sailing-master, an appointment to act 3d lieutenant, midshipman John S. Cowan, to act 4th lieutenant, and midshipman Odenheimer, as sailing-master. I beg, sir, that the appointment of those officers, as well as of lieutenant S. D. McKnight, who is acting second lieutenant, and those acting on board the *Essex Junior*, may be confirmed by the department. I have given to Mr. M. W. Bostwick, my clerk, the appointment of acting midshipman; not that he is desirous of coming forward in the navy in that line, but I hoped by this means to introduce him to the notice of the department; as I shall take the liberty to recommend him strongly as a suitable person to hold the appointment of purser. Drs. Richard R. Hoffman and Alexander M. Montgomery, two gentlemen of great merit, who volunteered their services with me at the commencement of hostilities, have received acting appointments from me, the first as surgeon, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Miller, the other as surgeon's mate. To the great care and attention of those gentlemen, may, in a considerable degree, be attributed the extraordinary health of the crew; and as they are both desirous of joining the navy, I hope their appointments may be confirmed.

I have also appointed my marine officer and chaplain to the command of prizes; they all enter with much cheerfulness, into their new duties; and if the expedition should prove unsuccessful, it will not be, I am persuaded, owing to our want of activity or vigilance; and of this you must be satisfied, as for the last eight months we have been constantly at sea, with the exception of twenty-three days, and yet, sir, we have enjoyed extraordinary health and spirits; no symptom of the scurvy having yet appeared in the ship, nor have we, at this moment, more than two on the sick list; and their diseases are more owing to the infirmities of age than any other cause. Indeed, sir, when I compare my present situation with what it was when I doubled Cape Horn, I cannot but esteem myself fortunate in an extraordinary degree. There my ship was shattered by tempestuous weather, and destitute of every thing; my officers and crew half starved, naked, and worn out with fatigue. Now, sir, my ship is in prime order, abundantly supplied with every thing necessary for her. I have a noble ship for a consort of 20 guns and well manned, a store ship of 20 guns well supplied with the best of every thing that we may want, and prizes which would be worth in Eng-

land two millions of dollars; and what renders the comparison more pleasing, the enemy has furnished all. Excuse me, sir, for not making known my present intentions, as this letter may not reach you. It, however, may be satisfactory to you to know how I intend to dispose of my prizes: Let it suffice to say that I shall endeavor to [cypher].

British letters of marque are numerous in these seas, and, were it not for my arrival, our whale fishers would have been much harrassed; but they now find it necessary to keep together for mutual protection. I expect to be [cypher], but shall be [cypher].

Subjoined is a list of deaths since I left the United States; and I beg you will relieve the anxiety of my family, and all our friends, by communicating as much of this letter as you may think proper.

The times of my best men have expired; but their attachment to the ship and their zeal for the service we are engaged on, prevent all complaints on that account. It is not probable that you will hear of me for several months to come, unless some disaster happens; but I beg leave to assure you, sir, that I shall not be idle; and I hope before my return to make the services of the *Essex* as important as those of any other single ship. We may not be individually benefitted, but we shall do the enemy much injury, which will be a sufficient compensation to us for all the hardships and privations we must naturally experience, while cut off from all communication with the rest of the world, and are dependent on the precarious supplies the enemy may afford.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

Honourable WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the navy, Washington.

List of Deaths, since my departure from the United States.

1812. Dec. 3. Levi Holmes, seaman, palsy.
1813. Jan. 24. Edward Sweeny, o. s. old age.
1813. Jan. 24. Samuel Groce, seaman, contusion of the brain by a fall from the main yard.
1813. March 1. Lewis Price, marine, consumption.
1813. April 4. James Shafford, gunner's mate, accidental gun shot-wound of the lungs.
1813. May 15. Doctor Robert Miller, surgeon, disease of the liver.
1813. May 26. Benjamin Geers, qr. gr. inflammation of the stomach.
1813. June 29. John Rodgers, qr. gr. fall from the main yard.

The various tributes of patriotic affection displayed by all ranks of citizens to our naval commanders for their fortitude and bravery, we can scarcely speak of in those terms of composure which the dignity of the occasion demands.— We will proudly say to the legislature of Georgia that the heroic commodore Perry is not more worthy of such a compliment than they are of bestowing such as the following resolutions exhibit.

The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Spalding, have passed both branches of the legislature unanimously:

Whereas the legislatures of several states immediately after the glorious capture of the Guerriere, the Macedonian and the Java, returned their thanks to captain Hull, commodore Decatur, and to commodore Bainbridge, for the results memorable in our history:

And whereas the period of our meeting affords us an opportunity of rendering the first legislative tribute to captain Perry for his most glorious victory on lake Erie over a superior British force—a victory the most important, and the consequences of which will be more momentous to the United States than any victory which has blessed our arms since the surrender of Cornwallis at York Town—a victory by which we have acquired the undisputed command of the waters of the west, from lake Erie to the Lake of the Woods, and which has shed a blaze of lustre around our national flag which no time and no circumstances can extinguish; for neither individual subterfuge nor national vanity can subtract ought from this victory, and even England that has felt in every contest, must acknowledge in this our superiority.

Be it therefore unanimously resolved, by the senate and house of representatives in general assembly met, on behalf of the people of Georgia, that the thanks of this legislature and the thanks of this people are due to captain Perry for his indefatigable exertion in equipping the American fleet on lake Erie—for his prompt and ready pursuit of the enemy—and for the masterly manner in which he engaged, and the unexampled intrepidity he displayed in bearing his flag from a ruined and overwhelmed ship, to be triumphantly displayed upon another.

And be it further *unanimously resolved*, that the thanks of this legislature, and of this people, are due to the officers and seamen on board the American fleet, for the able support of captain Perry by each and every one of his officers, and for the cool intrepidity displayed by our gallant seamen, which will consecrate, if any thing were necessary to consecrate, the indelible affection which is born them by their fellow citizens.

And be it further *unanimously resolved*, that his excellency the governor be requested to transmit these resolutions to captain Perry.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

New London, Dec. 15.

It will astonish every American who has one spark left to kindle into a flame the love of our country, when we state, as a fact, for which we vouch—that on Sunday evening last, when the report was current that our squadron would put to sea before the next morning—in the course of the night BLUE LIGHTS were raised on the heights both at Groton and on this side of the entrance of our harbour; evidently designed as signals, to the British fleet. This excited the highest indignation, and the most decisive measures are taken to detect and bring to condign punishment the traitorous wretches who dare

thus to give the enemy every advantage over those great and gallant men, who in the war with Tripoli, and in the present contest have surrounded the American stars with a lustre which cannot be eclipsed.

Boston [Centinel,] Dec. 15.

CONGRESS FRIGATE ARRIVED.

We announce with pleasure the safe arrival at Portsmouth, N. H. of the United States Frigate Congress, captain SMITH, from a cruise of more than seven months. The following are all the particulars which have transpired on the subject.

A letter from a valuable friend, dated "Portsmouth, Dec. 13, 1813, 3 o'clock, P. M." says—"The United States frigate Congress, capt. SMITH, has this moment anchored in this harbour from a long cruise—during which (report says) she has captured only four merchantmen, and has not seen a British vessel of war since she parted company with the President—with which frigate she sailed in company from Boston the 30th April last."

Petersburg, (Vir.) Dec. 14.

We understand that the flotilla of gun-boats at Norfolk, have sailed on an expedition up the Chesapeake bay—the object supposed to be to attack two British armed brigs, which at the mouths of the Potomac, Rappahannock, &c. have committed so many depredations upon coasting vessels. We learn further that the Constellation frigate is in a state of complete preparation for sea, and that it is the intention of her commander, capt. Gordon, to slip out the very first opportunity that offers—nay even to incur some risk in doing so, rather than remain in his present position.

A resolution has unanimously passed the senate, directing the governor to present to commodore Perry a gold medal, and to every officer and man who served under him a silver one—with devices emblematical of their late victory—together with the acknowledgements and thanks of the legislature of Pennsylvania for their late gallant achievement. *Dem. Press.*

From the New-York Evening Post.

AN INFAMOUS TRANSACTION.—I use the term infamous, not in the loose and random manner in which we see it every day introduced into certain newspapers, but I use it in a precise sense to express the abhorrence I feel and wish to inspire of the following affair—By an arrival at Newport from Rio

Janeiro, of the 30th Nov. a passenger landed there of the name of Fanning, captain Edmund Fanning, who communicated the following particulars, which have been published in the several papers. He informs that he belonged to the American brig *Nanina*, captain Bernard, of New York, which had been a voyage to Falkland Islands in search of skins, oil, &c. before the declaration of war; that while lying there to obtain her cargo she was informed by the ship *Hope* of the existence of the war.—That after leaving her first port, and in her way to another of the Falkland Islands, called *New Island*, they came across an English ship, called the *Isabella*, capt. Hicton, in distress, having been stranded on a reef of rocks near *Eagle Island*, and the crew in danger of perishing. The *Nanina* stopped and took them all off, informing them, for the first time, of the war between the two countries. As soon as they were safe a-board out of danger, being much more numerous than the crew of the *Nanina*, they seized upon her by force, carried her into *Eagle Island* and delivered her up to the *Nancy*, an English brig of war, as a *good prize*, and she was to sail under a convoy of two frigates for England.”

Such are the particulars, and allowing them to be correctly related, I cannot refuse to declare that a more infamous and detestable transaction, whether we consider its base rapacity, its ingratitude, or its downright injustice, has rarely been heard of since the days of civilization. In a light of such magnitude do I view it, that I hold the character of the English nation to be implicated in seeing prompt and effectual justice done to the injured, and if it is not, it will be a foul and incredible blot in their history.

—
Midledgeville (Ga) Dec. 1.

Major general Pinkney and suite arrived here on Saturday last. It is said he will make this place his head quarters for a while, and should a junction be formed between the armies from Tennessee and this state, now acting against the Indians, that he will then take the command.

Gen. Floyd has arrived at Cowetan, on the Chatahoochi. A detachment, headed by the general, was expected to march immediately against a body of hostile Indians, about sixty miles distant.

—
The expedition against Burlington heights, which left Fort George on the 26th ult. under command of general M'Clure, we are informed by the northern papers, was abandoned after marching about twenty

miles, and the troops returned to the fort on Monday following. It is stated that the enemy had destroyed all the bridges between the heights and Fort George, which rendered it impossible for our troops to pass. [Columbian.]

—
Plattsburg, December 4.

At two o'clock this afternoon, a British flotilla of six row galleys and a tender, strongly manned, came to Cumberland head and burned the large board store or hovel constructed by general Hampton and his then acting commissaries, &c. The store was entirely empty, and we understand the enemy have returned without attempting any other injury; and we believe without being seen by any part of our naval or military force.

—
Russelville.

The state of Kentucky has furnished for the present war, in volunteers and militia, *seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-five men!*—What other state in the union can boast of patriotism equal to this?

—
Sovereign People.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the Life of David Rittenhouse, L. L. D. F. R. S. late President of the American Philosophical Society, &c. interspersed with various Notices of many distinguished Men, with an Appendix containing sundry Philosophical and other Papers, most of which have not hitherto been published. By William Barton, M. A. Counsellor at Law; Member of the American Philosophical Society; the Mass. Hist. Society, and the Royal Economical Society of Valencia, in Spain.

Sainclair, or the Victim to the Arts and Sciences. And Hortense, or the Victim to Novels and Travel. A Novel, in two volumes, translated from the French of Madame de Genlis, by Archibald Haralson.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER is published by JOHN CONRAD, No. 30, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at Five Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually. But, after the expiration of the first six months from the commencement of the publication, subscribers not living in any of the cities or towns in which the publisher shall have an agent, will be required to pay six months in advance. It will be delivered in the city and environs of Philadelphia on the day of publication, and will be carefully put up and regularly forwarded by the first conveyance to distant subscribers.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

DOMESTIC.

For some days, since the publication of our last number, rumours of various kinds have been afloat, which we were not desirous to hear confirmed and would fain not have believed; but which, whatever credit we might be disposed to give them, were not then sufficiently authentic to find a place in a summary dedicated to fact and truth. An achievement of favourable consequence to the enemy was foreboded at Sackett's Harbour, from the batteries of Kingston having been heard firing from eight o'clock to twelve; but it struck us (and reasonably it might) that we should have intelligence of such a thing, if it had happened, directly through our own roads, sooner than through the circuitous route of Kingston.

We have now, through more authentic sources, intelligence which must give pain to every American of common sense, or humane feeling. It comes in a shape so little questionable, that not to believe it would be to yield up our judgments to the most blind and wilful incredulity; and we for that reason offer it to our readers, most earnestly wishing it were possible that we should be called upon hereafter to retract it.

Among other loose articles of epistolary intelligence from the north, was an account that on Friday, the 10th instant, general McClure had, with his troops, evacuated Fort George, having first blown up the magazines and destroyed the works.—This was all well, and on the supposition of its being expedient, we received it with pleasure—but it concluded with intelligence which gave us so much concern, that we resisted every claim it made to our belief.—It stated that the very beautiful, thriving and comfortable town of Newark, was, immediately on the evacuation of Fort George, ordered to be burned, and was accordingly set on fire in the evening, when every house in it was consumed to the ground.

Intelligence of a most melancholy nature has followed that report and given it confir-

mation.—It amounts to this, that the British to the number of a thousand according to one account, and of twelve hundred according to another, had, in retaliation for the burning of Newark, crossed over on the 13th instant, and next day burned Lewistown, Fort Schlosser and several houses and barns for ten miles into the interior, and thrown up fortifications on Niagara Heights.—That on Sunday the 19th, in the morning, Fort Niagara was taken by storm by a British force consisting of 3000 regulars, Canadian militia, and Indians.—That three only had the good fortune to escape, the rest, it was feared, being put to the sword.

Intelligence of such tremendous importance ought to be accompanied with its authorities.—It is in the first place given in the New York papers on the authority of Mr. Walter Cornell, of Cambridge, who had left Albany on the 24th, and said that despatches had been received there by the lieutenant governor from Niagara to the above effect;—and in the next place it is published in the Albany Register printed extra for the purpose.

We wish that the sad detail ended here; but it goes on to relate that the massacre at Niagara was followed up by the burning of every house between Niagara and Manchester, including the entire villages of Lewistown, Manchester and Tuscarora. That the extent of the massacre was not known at the time the despatches were sent off, and that it was expected the town of Buffalo would share the same fate with the rest.

The free expression of our sentiments upon this horrible occasion must not be imputed to us as a breach of the bond of impartiality by which we have bound ourselves. As Americans we feel, and as Americans we will speak—we will while we have breath to utter hold the language of conscientious truth and no other, and while we do, we cannot but enter our protest against the deed which gave rise to this sanguinary result, and will furnish an enraged and sanguinary enemy with plausible pretexs for the most inhuman retaliation.—We consider it as unworthy the arms of free America to wage unnecessary war with the

whole population, women, children and all, of a town which we had conquered for the purpose of annexing it to our territory, and to leave, in this season of the year in such a climate, without a roof to shelter their heads, the unfortunate families to whom we were holding out the hope of incorporating them with our union.

We have not lost the recollection of the horror and indignation we felt at the despicable, the unfeeling conduct of the British at Havre de Grace; conduct so base that though committed under the superintendance and command of Cockburne it was disavowed by Warren.—The impressions made on us by that outrage are not yet effaced nor is it likely that they ever will. And how did we reason upon it?—Is this legitimate warfare? we said—is carrying fire and the sword from armed hosts in the field, into defenceless villages, stript by the very war of their men, and inhabited only by women, children, by the imbecility of infancy, or the decrepitude of age, is this worthy of soldiers or men?—No.—And shall we be so blindly bigoted by partiality, for we should not call it patriotism, to connive at the misconduct in the case of one, which we reprobate in that of another?—No! forbid it truth, forbid it justice, honour, humanity.—We condemned the burning of Havre de Grace—we condemn the burning of Newark. Yielding to our feelings, we cannot help comparing the sufferings of the victims at Havre de Grace with that of the unhappy people burned out at Newark, and we see that the measure of each was the climate in which it was perpetrated—and that they were so much worse in the case of the Canadians, as the inclemency of their climate is worse than the benign temperature of a Maryland summer sky. The imagination which with pain and sympathy followed the latter through their houseless pilgrimage—shrinks with horror at the sight of the others bereft of shelter upon a waste of frozen snow.

What was the object of our invasion of Canada?—was it to revenge upon the persons of the inhabitants, few or none of whom are English, the wrongs, the oppressions and the insults of the English government?—No!—look to our proclamations for it!—But to annex the territory to ours and in that way to coerce England. Did we not hold out our invitation to them to become our fellow citizens, in order to shake their allegiance? and how have we followed that invitation up?—By burning their villages and turning their wretched inhabitants out of shelter, and treating their unoffending po-

pulation with all the rigours we could wish to show to their arrayed soldiery.—We did not shoot them true—but how much better is that which we have done?—Conciliation was our proper and indeed professed object—is this the way to conciliate them?—is this the way to convince them of the superiority of our government and institutions, as they should be exhibited in liberality, clemency, and good moral habits?—are these the fruits we have to offer them from our government and institutions as a temptation to them to take shelter under our vines and fig-trees?—Is this wooing them in the spirit of peace, mercy and fraternal love?

We have thus candidly delivered our opinions on this wanton and most impolitic transaction; but before we part with it we must, in justice to our own sentiments, declare that we feel the strongest conviction possible that the author or authors of it, whoever they may be, have not acted by the orders, or with the counsel, privity or desire of the president of the United States.

FOREIGN.

Occupied by the feelings and sentiments which arise from our domestic affairs of this week, and which being more immediately our own, come nearer to our hearts, or rather entirely engross us, we cannot enter into the foreign intelligence with that spirit it demands.—We can for this number only say generally, that a Lisbon paper of the 22d of October, brought to this country by a late arrival, contains marshal lord Wellington's official account, dated 9th of October, of the entrance of the left wing of his army into France, and of the assault and capture of the whole frontier line of French works. It stated too that that part of the army was at Jean de Suz, but that his lordship's head quarters were at Vera on the 13th October—that Pampelona had not surrendered, but was closely invested and without the possibility of success, and that the regency had moved from Cadiz to Isla in Leon. And that the Spaniards were advancing on Suchet's flank, while general Clinton, who had succeeded lord William Bentinck, held him at bay on the seaboard.

Some interesting circumstances attend the entry of lord Wellington into France—as the one shows the great captain, the other shows the man. We have in a former number referred to his lordship's order of the

day for the 9th July, issued at Iruita. In disobedience of that order, by which the most inviolable respect was ordered to be paid to the persons and properties of the inhabitants of France, the soldiers had committed trespasses for which they were punished and the officers were ordered by his lordship to be sent home; the orders of the 9th of July were republished too with a declaration that the marshal would not allow the slightest disobedience. The consequence was, that the French peasants flocked to them in bands bringing with them cattle, wheat, &c.—that several French families who had fled, returned, and that the French were every day in camp selling bread, brandy, tobacco, salt fish, and corned pork, happy to receive a generous price in specie, of which they were before, as well as of their commerce, stript by their emperor.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 210.

SENATE.

EMBARGO LAW.

This law having been carried through both houses with closed doors, the debates upon it will in all probability remain forever unpublished, though the general results are already known. It is *possible*, however, that some detached pieces may hereafter get abroad, when, the members being absolved from the injunction of secrecy, some few may think it expedient to publish the sentiments they delivered on that occasion—Should any such come to our hands, it shall be our care to include them in this history. Of so much as has transpired, since our last, it is now our purpose to take notice.

While the house of representatives were canvassing the president's message recommending an embargo, and going, as we have already stated, through a bill for that purpose, was the senate employed in the same business—and at the very time that a bill, which was reported from a committee of the latter, was in the act of reading, a message was received from the house of representatives with the bill which they had passed, and a request of the concurrence of the senate in it. It was accordingly read, and in order to expedite it the house came to resolutions to absolve itself from the usual rules observed in conducting their business; in consequence of which the bill was read a second time, and then sent to the committee of foreign relations, who reported it with amendments.

Next day it was taken up by the house and recommitted for the further consideration of the fourth section, and was on the succeeding day again reported with amendments to that section. It was then referred to a committee of the whole, where still further amendments were proposed when some were agreed to and some rejected. On these questions it would seem that merely party motives had lost much of their influence; for several members who were in the habit of voting on the same side of every other division, were in some of these opposed, though in others they agreed as usual.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house, who immediately proceeded on the consideration of it. When a motion was made to agree to an amendment made by the committee, the scope and effect of which was to cancel the fourth section altogether, and to substitute in its stead a clause "empowering the president of the United States to authorize the collectors of the customs, as he might deem it expedient, to license vessels which usually navigate our bays, sounds, rivers or lakes to take on board articles of domestic or foreign growth, on security by bond being previously given with a penalty at the rate of three hundred dollars for each ton of such vessel, not to depart from any district of the United States without first obtaining a clearance, and delivering in to the collector or surveyor of the port a manifest of the cargo on board, nor to go to any other place than that mentioned in the clearance—nor to put any article on board any other vessel, or be employed in any foreign trade; and that the whole cargo should on every trip be landed in the United States, within the bay, sound, river, or lake, to which the navigation of such vessel is confined, as mentioned in the clearance: the burthen of proof of such landing to lie, in case of suit or prosecution, on the owner, consignee, factor, or master."

On the question of striking out the fourth section there was but one negative voice, and that was Mr. Dana's.

On the question to insert the substitute, just now recapitulated, there were twenty-six yeas and eight nays. Another motion to agree to the report of the committee by striking out the seventh section, which forbid vessels on the fisheries from going to any foreign port and bound them to return to the United States with their cargo, was negatived by twenty-one with thirteen. As was another to strike out of the tenth section

the words 'carts, waggons, and sleighs,' by twenty-five to eight.

Several other amendments were proposed and negatived; but as they chiefly related to the construction of the act, or were of no great interest, they are overlooked in this summary. One only, therefore, remains to be mentioned; it was made by Mr. Mason, and went to enact "that the persons who appeared as the owners on the last certificate of registry or last clearance previous to this act, should be reputed as the true owners, and be liable to the penalties: and that before any new register should be granted, or any sale of the vessel recognized or licensed, a bond to the same effect and with the same penalty as that already enacted should be demanded by the collector:" but this also was negatived.

On the 16th the bill passed the senate by a majority of six—the yeas and nays being as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, of Georgia, Bledsoe, Brent, Campbell, Chase, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Lacock, Leib, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Wells.

Being misled by garbled information we stated the 17th as the day of this bill's passing the senate—The fact is, that it was carried back from the senate to the representatives, passed and perfected on the 16th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A most important alteration is meditated in the constitution of the United States. It is signified in the following resolution, which was submitted by Mr. Pickens, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved—by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring therein, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the said states shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said constitution.

The electors of president and vice president of the United States shall be chosen by districts; and for that purpose each state shall be divided by its legislature into a number of districts equal to the number of electors to which the state may be entitled. Each district shall contain as nearly as may be, equal numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, in-

cluding those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. In each district the persons qualified to vote for representatives in the congress of the United States shall choose one elector. The legislature of each state shall have power to regulate the manner of holding elections and making returns of the electors chosen by the people. In case all the electors should not meet at the time and place appointed for giving their votes, a majority of the electors met shall have power, and forthwith shall proceed to supply the vacancy. The districts for choosing electors of president and vice president of the United States, shall not be altered in any state until an enumeration and an apportionment of representatives shall be made subsequent to a division of the state into districts. The division of the state into districts shall take place as soon as conveniently may be, after this amendment shall become a part of the constitution of the United States, and successively afterwards whenever a new enumeration and apportionment of representatives shall be made.

On the 21st a string of resolutions on the subject of retaliation professed to be exercised by the government of the United States and that of Great Britain on their respective prisoners of war, were moved by Mr. Lovett of New York; which resolutions as they have appeared printed are couched in the following terms:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, if, in his opinion, it will not be inconsistent with the public welfare, all the evidence in his possession relative to the commencement, progress and present state of the system of retaliation upon prisoners of war to which the governments of the United States and Great Britain have lately resorted. Also, that the president of the United States will cause to be laid before this house, the names of those prisoners of war who have been sent as criminals to England for trial. Also, evidence when and where those prisoners were captured; at what time they emigrated from the British dominions to the United States; when, and in what manner they had incorporated themselves into our political society. Also, whether any, or all of the said prisoners have been naturalized agreeably to the laws of the United States; and when and where, and all other evidence which may serve to show and define the national character of the said prisoners of war.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, if, in his opinion, it be not inconsistent with the public welfare, any documents, papers, evidence or information, tending to show that naturalized subjects of Great Britain are, by her, employed in war against their native country; and that they are, by her, protected from punishment, either by means of retaliation or otherwise, when taken by their native countrymen in arms against them, or in arms invading their territories.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, if, in his opinion, it be not inconsistent with the public welfare, such evidence as he may

have in his possession relative to the orders, regulations and proclamations, which, since the commencement of the present war, have been issued and promulgated in the provinces of Canada by the governor general of those provinces, or any other officer or agent of the British government, relative to the state, condition, rights and duties of the native citizens of the United States residing in those provinces; also, the number of such native citizens of the United States, as have, during the present war, borne arms against the United States, within their limits, and what is the present situation of such citizens.

Mr. Lovett's speech on introducing the resolutions was short but to the purpose. He thought it unnecessary for him to say much upon a case so obvious—his motives and his objects were too manifest to require explanation. That the government of the United States had entered upon a broad system of retaliation upon prisoners at war was notorious—rapid strides had already been made in that system towards a result already serious. Many individuals had already been deprived of the little liberty allowed to prisoners of war, and in close confinement were waiting their uncertain fate in horror and solicitude.

Mr. Lovett observed that the *lex talionis* was the very acme, the *ne plus ultra* of civil warfare—It was in every point of view a subject of awful importance, and in the present case, it was the duty of the house to examine, with the most profound care, the grounds upon which it was undertaken. The president had by the introduction of the subject in his message and by pointing the attention of congress to it, invited the house to canvass it fully, fairly, and solemnly—in consequence of that it had been referred to a committee. The evidence required by the resolutions, he said, would be indispensably necessary to that committee, for without it they could not investigate the matter as fully as justice, humanity, and sound policy demanded.—Let them have it, said he. If untenable principles have been adopted, the sooner they are abandoned the better—if questionable ones, the sooner they are examined the safer. I would equally avoid the too bold assertion of a doubtful right, and the pusillanimous surrender of an undeniable one. If the principles of the *lex talionis*, as settled by the law of nations, will bear us out in this system, then let us go on with it, even if we festoon the borders of our country with gibbets!!

The resolutions were then read and ordered, on motion of Mr. Macon, to lie on the table and to be printed.

December 22d was chiefly employed in

disposing of memorials and petitions of a private nature. An amendment was made to the rules of the house, having for its object the establishment of an additional standing committee, on pensions and revolutionary claims.

A resolution which, as interesting to many citizens, claims publishing, passed the house this day. It directs that the committee on public lands should inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the relief of such purchasers of public lands, as may have committed an error in designating a tract of land different from the one intended to be entered, and gives them leave to precede by bill or otherwise.

On the 24th, two resolutions of importance were moved by Mr. Ingersoll and passed, viz.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the judicial system of the United States.

Resolved, also, That the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the more effectual punishment of crimes against the United States, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

COMMODORE PERRY.

It has been often stated that commodore Perry left the Lawrence after his flag was struck and went on board the Niagara commanded by captain Elliot. If this charge had been true not all the splendor of his subsequent victory could have abated the enormity of this action. He would in that case have been a prisoner of war, and would have had no more right than any other prisoner to have recommenced hostilities. This construction was opposed by the commodore's official account, which explained in precise terms, that the flag was struck *after* he had left the Lawrence. This did not satisfy our scrupulous gentry, who affected still to believe that an official colouring had been given to this disgraceful fact. Fortunately we are now able to confront such assertions by the testimony of our enemies themselves. Commodore Barclay states in his official account positively that the flag of the Lawrence was not struck until *after* she was abandoned by the American hero. Thus does truth triumph over falshood—it shines out beautiful and fair and sparkles through the cloud of calumny and envy. We wish commodore Perry no other joy on this occa-

sion than such as he must have felt when this base calumny was first suggested. He stands bright and dazzling in the light of his own fame and nothing will serve more to irradiate his brows with additional glory than the attempts of his enemies to pollute the purity of his lustre.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE
OF OHIO.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives.*

Convened at a period interesting to your constituents—and delegated to the discharge of the most important duties—you may find in the general health and fruitfulness of the last season, ample causes for congratulation and motives for gratitude to the great Dispenser of every good gift.

The United States have not been so fortunate as to be exempted from the calamities of war, which for a long time has convulsed and continues to agitate the nations of the old world.

War, though ever to be deprecated, is not the greatest of evils, and when compared to national abasement, and the degradation of independence appears less obnoxious—and when founded on justice, to conduct, to support, and invigorate it becomes a duty.

Compelled to this justifiable resort for the maintenance of rights essential to the sovereignty of the nation, and which cannot be abandoned without their sacrifice—peace must be redeemed by the sword. In the progress of the American arms, benevolence has added honour to victory. Wanton severities, cruel depredations, and remorseless ferocities have stained the banners of the enemy with a crimsoned inhumanity. Regretful indeed as are these considerations to a peace-loving nation, there are, nevertheless, consolations to be found in the justice of our cause—in the prosecution of the war, as well as the inevitable urgency of the occasion.

Since the last session of the general assembly, urgent requisitions have made on me by the commanding general of the eighth United States' military district, for the aid of the militia of Ohio. Upon every call to arms the militia have marched with a prompt and cheerful alacrity, conducted with a commendable subordination, and acquired no inconsiderable degree of improvement in good order and discipline—and although unable to reach a retiring enemy, the troops were of essential service to the North West army—by furnishing large transportations, and escorts of its provisions, artillery and munitions of war.

Two thousand of Ohio militia are now on duty in the United States, and are stationed at Fort St. Mary's, Amanda, Jennings, Winchester, M'Arthur, Findlay, Meigs, Upper Sandusky, Lower Sandusky and Portage, within the bounds of the state, and at Detroit in Michigan.

The gallant repulse at lower Sandusky—the splendid and auspicious victory on lake Erie—the

capture of a British force in a contiguous section of Upper Canada—the dispersion of many savages, and the conclusion of an armistice with others as precursory to peace, afford a brighter prospect in the western horizon, heretofore beclouded with disappointment and disaster.

These successes promise a greater exemption from the cruelties of the infuriate savage and his inhuman instigator—yielding a degree of relief from those apprehensions which have been truly afflicting to our frontier inhabitants.

An extinguishment of a considerable portion of the Indian title to lands lying within the bounds of the state may soon be expected, and, under the act of congress, to authorize the president of the United States to ascertain and designate certain boundaries, it is hoped that the western and northern boundaries of the state may, at an early season, be demarked and established; and that a retarded emigration will redouble its pace to our healthy climate and fruitful soil.

The fifty-third section of the militia law, providing for the assessment of fines for neglecting or refusing to march on tours of duty, has received various and contradictory constructions by the militia boards of inquiry; the merits or demerits of the delinquent, in regard to neglect or refusal, seem, in many instances, not to have been considered; but the highest possible penalties have been adjudged. It will be perceived that such decisions must press heavily on those whose circumstances are unprosperous or unfortunate; and that a more uniform rule ought to be prescribed, which while shielding from too much rigor, should guard against a too great relaxation of the principle of duty.

The resolution of the general assembly respecting the mounting and equipping artillery, has been complied with.

During the last and the present year, several articles of property were advanced by individuals, and others impressed for military purposes; it will be proper to provide the means of compensation for these articles.

To facilitate the payment of Ohio militia, in the service of the U. S. I recommend the immediate creation of the office and making the appointment of *paymaster general of the militia of Ohio*, through whose hands all monies for militia pay, which shall be received from the paymaster general of the armies of the United States, shall pass to the regimental paymasters, conforming in his duties to the regulations of the United States as they may be prescribed. The great delays and difficulties which have occurred in the payment of the militia, have almost precluded a compensation for their services. Should such officer be appointed I can instantly furnish him with the public regulations, laws, forms and instructions, on the subject of his duty.

An account of the disbursement of monies drawn from the treasury by authority of the law 'to provide blankets for the Ohio militia,' then in the service of the United States and of the act amendatory thereto, and an account of suris drawn from the contingent fund, will soon be presented for your examination.

Conformable to a resolution passed the last session, 'relative to the jurisdictional right of the state of Ohio over the Ohio river,' I have transmitted copies thereof to the executive authorities of Virginia and Kentucky. To these communi-

cations no answers have been received, but have been inofficially informed that the legislatures of those states had entered on their consideration, but had not come to any decision.

Permit me, gentlemen, to turn your peculiar attention to a subject of superior importance.

The act of the United States, 'to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States,' passed the 2d of August, 1813, apportiones the quota of the state of Ohio at one hundred and four thousand and one hundred and fifty dollars and fourteen cents. The seventh section of this act provides that where a state pays its quota into the treasury of the United States, before the tenth day of February next, such state shall be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per centum—or if paid before the tenth day of May next, to a deduction of ten per centum.

Many reasons both of state economy and general policy might be presented in favour of the expediency of availing the state of the benefits derivable from the proposition.

I will, however, but remark, that in addition to the value of the deduction proffered in the seventh section of the law, will be the amount of taxes imposable on lands, purchased under any law of the United States, in just and equal proportion of the state's quota of the direct tax—which lands have heretofore been exempt from taxation, though now rendered liable by the eighth section of the aforesaid act, provided the state shall pay its quota by either of the days specified in the section next preceding.

The ability of the state to advance its quota to me appears unquestionably competent. You will by the auditor's report, perceive that there is now in, and shortly will be accruing to the state treasury, a surplus of monies, beyond the ordinary exigencies of the state. If the subject shall be considered, it will require an early attention.

By the act of the United States, "laying duties on sales at auction, of merchandize and of ships and vessels," duties are payable to the United States. By a reference to that act it will appear necessary that you should provide, by law, for the appointment, or license of auctioneers. The laws of the United States, which are quoted, will be furnished the general assembly.

The globe at this period, exhibits the singular spectacle of but one nation (self-governed by the voice and will of free citizens) contending amid the storms of a tempestuous political world, for those rights which God and nature have bestowed.

In the belligerent condition of our country it behoves ALL invested with magistracy, command or legislation, to discharge with prudence, energy and fortitude, their various allotments of duty.

To you gentlemen, is assigned the province of preserving morals by providing for the correction of crimes, by making salutary reforms and useful improvements of the laws, of encouraging arts of general and domestic manufactures, of patronizing that education, which while it enlightens the understanding, corrects the heart, and of countenancing a religion replete with benignity and consolation.

I have thus suggested a few subjects for your consideration; your equal information and knowledge will furnish you with many others of a beneficial nature.

Though dear to us, as are our own municipal institutions there are duties (important and precious) to be performed in our federative relations.

United by principle, instructed by historic examples, and fortified by our own experience, a supreme attachment to the integrity of the union deserves to be cultivated with fervid devotion; notwithstanding there may be a hostile few, who with an unhallowed hand would separate the columns and demohsh the edifice of our liberties.

The unity of political sentiment which generally pervades the state is a source of satisfaction, and to promote a concord, as happy for the citizens as salutary for the public, will be a pleasing duty to the representatives of free constituents who discarding the distinctive appellations of party, should be proud of the name of American. With the heritage of freedom, a constitution and laws, as liberal as can comport with the happiness of man and his protection before us, we should be unworthy of the enjoyment, and ungrateful for the beneficent boons, were we not to aid in the preservation of their purity to the extent of every rational and physical ability.

To the hope of an useful result to your legislative labours, to which I will at all times give with cheerfulness every official aid—I will add the supplication—that HE who can check the raging of the heathen, and quiet the tumults of the nations, would give wisdom to our counsellors—strength to our armies—and overshadow our beloved country with the wings of his protection.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS.

Chillicothe, Dec. 7. 1813.

*Head Quarters, Military District, No. 9,
Sacket's Harbour, Oct. 23, 1813.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

The president having been pleased to appoint major general Wilkinson, to the command of the troops of this district; in entering on the dread responsibility attached to the trust, he considers it a matter of propriety toward himself and of respect to the army, to submit the following avowals and reflections for the information of all ranks.

The general undertakes the arduous and important task assigned him, with a bosom dead to personal sympathies and antipathies, and alive only to the cause of his country, which he trusts will employ and animate, to the exclusion of all minor interests, every gentleman he has the honour to command. He therefore calls on all ranks, and he does it with confidence, to co-operate with him cordially, for the introduction and maintenance of an uniform system of subordination, discipline, and police, without which neither zeal nor numbers, nor courage, can avail any thing.

To give effect to military institutions, responsibility and power must be clearly defined and inseparably attached, from the lowest to the highest grades. The sergeant for his squad, the subaltern for his section, the captain for his company, the major for his battalion, the colonel for his regiment, the brigadier for his brigade, and the major general for his division; each in their respective spheres, exercising their proper functions without collision. Preserve this chain of dependence and authority, and the complete machine harmonizes in all its parts—break one link

you disorder the goodly fabric, and confusion and anarchy must ensue. As soon therefore as the army is regularly brigaded, the commander can receive no application of a professional nature, but through the medium of his general officers, (except in cases of personal grievance) because it is to them he must look for the appearance, conduct and efficiency of their respective corps; and conformably to this principle, general officers will correspond with the colonels or commanding officers of regiments or corps only, they with their captains and the same relation descends through the subalterns to the non-commissioned officers, the very root of all order and discipline.

The general orders will be few, and these as concise as possible, he will require from no one, (relative rank and functions considered,) that which he will not be ready himself to perform; it will be his pride to participate toil, hazard, peril and glory with those he commands; but his orders and arrangements must be implicitly obeyed and promptly executed. He will cherish harmony, union, and a manly fraternal spirit, as the precursors of triumph and fame. but should intrigue and faction, those demons of discord, ever show their heads within the limits of his commands, it will be his duty to strangle them in the birth.

No correspondence is to be obtruded on the secretary of war, but in cases of personal grievances, and these through the office of the adj. general; and all gentlemen in commission are required to forbear writing on military topics, past or prospective, before the close of the campaign; because the discordant opinions which are sent forth respecting motives and measures, the merits of which can be understood by those only who govern and direct, distract the public mind, shake public confidence, and degrade the military character.

The rights of a soldier are few, and those should be sedulously guarded. The officer who would usurp or abandon an iota of them, is a traitor to his profession, and unworthy the community of honorable men. Yet we must be careful not to confound republican freedom with military subordination, things as irreconcilable as opposite elements, the one being founded in equality, and the other resting on obedience.

The commanding general during his halt, will give the word, and occasionally issue orders of general import, but major general Lewis will continue his command of the post, and will be pleased to furnish the following returns and reports as speedily as possible, viz—

1st. The state of division, in relation to men, arms, clothing and accoutrements, by corps, companies and detachments, to distinguish accurately the duty men, the strongly convalescent, and those deemed too feeble for the duties of the campaign.

2d. Ordnance, military stores and ammunition, fixt and unfixt, to distinguish the horse artillery and their equipments, and the pieces on travelling carriages, small arms and accoutrements, to distinguish good from bad.

3d. Quarter master stores, tools and implements, to include forage.

4th. Medicine and hospital stores, instruments and furniture.

5th. Transport by land and water, to include

equipments and exhibiting the fitness for immediate service.

6th. Clothing and equipment for man and horse.

7th. Camp equipage—and

8th. Provisions and contractor's stores, with their means of transport.

It must be a standing order, that whenever a deserter presents himself, he is immediately to be conducted to the commanding officer of the post or place, without being questioned; the same rule is to prevail in respect to stangers, or suspected characters found lurking about the army or any detachment of it.

JA: WILKINSON.

Nashville, November 23.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Communicated to the Legislature on Thursday last.

Senators and Representatives of Tennessee,

I have the honour to transmit an extract of a letter received yesterday from general Jackson, now in the service of the United States, acting against the Creek Indians: containing all the details of the late engagement between the detachment from west Tennessee and the Creeks; and informing of the favourable result of that important achievement—they deserve well of their country for their gallant conduct.

(EXTRACT.)

Camp Strother, near Ten Islands of Coosa, November 11.

SIR—I am just returned from an excursion which I took a few days ago, and hasten to acquaint you with the result.

Late on the evening of the 7th instant, a runner arrived from the friendly party in Lashley's fort (Talledega) distant about thirty miles below us, with the information that the hostile Creeks, in great force, had encamped near the place, and were preparing to destroy it; and earnestly entreated that I would lose no time in affording relief. Urged by their situation, as well as by a wish to meet the enemy so soon as an opportunity would offer, I determined upon commencing my march thither with all my disposable force, in the course of the night; and immediately dispatched an express to general White, advising him of my intended movement, and urged him to hasten to this encampment, by a forced march, in order to protect it in my absence. I had repeatedly written to the general to form a junction with me as speedily as practicable, and a few days before had received his assurance, that on the 7th he would join me. I commenced crossing the river at the Ten Islands, leaving behind me my baggage waggons and whatever might retard my progress; and encamped that night within six miles of the fort, I had set out to relieve. At midnight I received by an Indian runner, a letter from general White, informing me that he had received my order, but that he had altered his course; and was on his march backwards to join major general Cocke, near the mouth of Chatuga. I will not now remark upon the strangeness of this manœuvre; but it was now too late to change my plan, or make any new arrangement; and between 3 and 4 o'clock, I recommenced my march

to meet the enemy, who were encamped within a quarter of a mile of the fort. At sunrise we came within half a mile of them, and having formed my men, I moved on in battle order. The infantry were in three lines—the militia on the left, and the volunteers on the right. The cavalry formed the extreme wings; and were ordered to advance in a *curve*, keeping their rear connected with the advance of their infantry lines, and enclose the enemy in a circle. The advanced guard whom I sent forward to bring on the engagement, met the attack of the enemy with great intrepidity; and having poured upon them 4 or 5 very gallant rounds, fell back as they had been previously ordered, to the main army. The enemy pursued, and the front line was now ordered to advance and meet him; but owing to some misunderstanding, a few companies of militia, who composed a part of it, commenced a retreat. At this moment a corps of cavalry, commanded by lieutenant colonel Dyer, which I had kept as a reserve, was ordered to dismount, and fill up the vacancy occasioned by the retreat. This order was executed with a great deal of promptitude and effect. The militia seeing this, speedily rallied; and the fire became general along the front line, and on that part of the wings which was contiguous. The enemy, unable to stand it, began to retreat; but were met at every turn, and pursued in every direction. The right wing chased them with a most destructive fire to the mountains, a distance of about three miles; and had I not been compelled by the *faux pas* of the militia in the onset of the battle, to dismount my reserve, I believe not a man of them would have escaped. The victory, however, was very decisive—two hundred and ninety of the enemy were left dead; and there can be no doubt but many more were killed who were not found. Wherever they ran, they left behind traces of blood; and it is believed, that very few will return to their villages in as sound a condition as they left them. I was compelled to return to this place to protect the sick and wounded, and get my baggage on. In the engagement we lost 15 killed and 85 wounded, two of whom have since died. All the officers acted with the utmost bravery, and so did all the privates, except that part of the militia who retreated, at the commencement of the battle; and they hastened to atone for their error. Taking the whole together, they have realized the high expectations I had formed of them, and have fairly entitled themselves to the gratitude of their country.

In haste, I have the honour to be,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.
His excellency WILLIE BLOUNT, Nashville.

The foregoing is an extract from the general's letter to me—other parts of it give no other details of the engagement, or the order of battle—the general had not received information that the president had accepted into the public service the 3500 men authorised by the act of the 27th September, to be raised; or the foregoing would no doubt have been addressed to the secretary of war: a copy of his letter will be transmitted to that department; and the foregoing is transmitted to the general assembly for their information of the good conduct of the troops; their act in part, authorised the raising of said troops; and from a de-

sire that the citizens of Tennessee may know it. As the Tennessee, Georgia and regular troops ordered on the campaign against the Creeks, are by government, expected to act in concert, it is not improbable that general Cocke has thought it advisable, from the information he may have received from the regular or Georgia detachments, respecting possibly their exposed situation, to go on to them, and after uniting with them, to join general Jackson; this may account for general White's not proceeding to the Ten Islands—he never will do an act to injure the service, neither will general Jackson or Cocke injure it by any act of theirs; they are all acting in support of one cause, and no doubt they will do their duty well, as will the detachments generally upon any and every proper occasion.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Copy of a letter from Major General Pinckney to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, 6th and 7th District,
Milledgeville, 7th December, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honour of enclosing to you despatches just received from general Floyd, commanding the troops of the state of Georgia, employed on the expedition against the Creek Indians.

I have the honour to be,
With sentiments of respect,
Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

The Secretary of War.

Camp west of Chatahouche,
December 4, 1813.

Major General Pinckney,

SIR—I have the honour to communicate to your excellency an account of an action fought the 29th ult. on the Talapoosie river, between part of the force under my command, and a large body of the Creek Indians.

Having received information that numbers of the hostile Indians were assembled at Autossee, a town on the southern bank of the Talapoosie, about 18 miles from the Hickory Ground, and 20 above the junction of that river with the Coosa, I proceeded to its attack, with nine hundred and fifty of the Georgia militia, accompanied by between three and four hundred friendly Indians. Having encamped within nine or ten miles of the point of destination the preceding evening, we resumed the march a few minutes before one on the morning of the 29th, and at half after six were formed for action in front of the town.

Booth's battalion composed the right column, and marched from its centre—Watson's battalion composed the left, and marched from its right—Adam's rifle company and Meriwether's (under lieutenant Hendon) were on the flanks—Captain Thomas's artillery marched in front of the right column in the road.

It was my intention to have completely surrounded the enemy by *appuying* the right wing of my force on Canlebee creek, at the mouth of which I was informed the town stood, and resting the left on the river bank below the town; but to our surprize, as the day dawned we perceived a second town about five hundred yards below that which we had first viewed and were preparing to

number of sweeps prevented it. It is presumed the enemy expected we had gone into winter quarters, and that Plattsburg was the object of his visit.

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

T. MACDONOUGH.

Honourable William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from captain TARBELL, commanding the gun-boat flotilla on the Norfolk station, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Navy Yard, Gosport, December 14, 1813.

SIR—Last Tuesday evening I got under way with nine gunboats and two tenders, taking in tow the Centipede and Launch. We proceeded up the bay as far as East river; at the entrance of which, it was reported, lay at anchor, two gun brigs, a schooner and cutter, tenders. Previous to our arrival, they had moved up to Piankatank. The fog clearing, unfortunately our force was discovered by a frigate, who proceeded up, and exchanged signals with the brigs; after which, all came to anchor off Newpoint lighthouse.—On Sunday sunset, we weighed, with a fair wind, and stood down the bay; at 1 A. M. between Black river and Oldpoint Light, sailing master Joseph Littleton in the Dispatch, on the look out ahead, was attacked by eight barges; he beat them off; before we could get up the barges rowed in under the land where we lost sight of them; several shot holes through the Dispatch's sails. We arrived off Craney Island on Monday morning—all well.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOS. TARBELL.

The honourable William Jones.

PROCLAMATION.

The Crown Prince of Sweden

TO THE SAXONS.

“SAXONS—The combined army of the north of Germany, has passed your frontiers—pot to wage war with the people of your country, but only to attack its oppressors.

“You cannot but ardently wish for the success of our arms, whose sole object is to revive your ruined prosperity, and restore to your government its splendor and independence.

“We continue to consider all Saxons as friends. Your property shall be respected—the army shall observe the strictest discipline, and its wants shall be supplied in the manner least burthensome to the country.

“Forsake not your houses, and pursue your usual occupations as before.

“Soon will important events deliver us from the danger of an ambitious policy. Be the worthy descendants of the Saxons of old—and if German blood must flow, let it be but for the independence of Germany, and not for the pleasure of one single individual, to whom you are bound by no tie—by no common interest.—France is fine and extensive enough—the conquerors of antiquity would have been content with such an empire.

“The French themselves wish to return within the limits which nature herself has prescribed them. They hate tyranny, even though they are subservient to it.

“Venture at length to tell them, that ye are resolved to be free—and these same French will admire you, and will, themselves, encourage you to persevere in your generous undertaking.

“CHARLES JEAN.”

“H. Q. Juterbock, Sept. 10, 1813.

By the right honourable sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed on the American and West India station. &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, his royal highness the prince regent hath caused his pleasure to be signified to the right honourable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, to direct that I should institute a strict and rigorous blockade of the *Chesapeake*, the *Delaware*, and the ports and harbours of *New York*, *Charleston*, *Port-Royal*, *Savannah*, and river *Mississippi*, in the United States of America, and to maintain and enforce the same, according to the usages of war in similar cases, and the ministers of neutral powers have been duly notified, agreeably to the orders of his royal highness, that all the measures authorised by the law of nations would be adopted and exercised with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

And whereas, in obedience to his royal highness's commands, I did without delay, station a naval force off each the before mentioned bays, rivers, ports and harbours, sufficient to carry his royal highness's orders for the blockade thereof, into strict and rigorous effect; but finding that the enemy, by withdrawing his naval force from the port of *New York*, and establishing at the port of *New London*, a naval station, to cover the trade to and from the port of *New York*, thereby endeavouring to prevent, as far as in his power, the execution of his royal highness's said orders; and also finding that the enemy has through the medium of inland carriage, established a commercial intercourse between the said blockaded ports, and the rivers, harbours, creeks, bays, and outlets, contiguous thereto, whereby the full effect of the said blockade has been to a certain degree prevented, in order to put a stop to the same,

I do, by virtue of the power and authority to me given, and in obedience to the orders I have received from the right honourable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, declare, that, not only the ports and harbours of the *Chesapeake*, *Delaware*, *New York*, *Charleston*, *Port Royal*, *Savannah* and the *River Mississippi*, herein before mentioned, continue in a state of rigorous blockade; but that I have also ordered all that part of *Long Island Sound*, so called, being the sea coast lying between *Montaug Point*, or the eastern point of *Long Island* and the point of land opposite thereto, commonly called *Black Point* situate on the sea coast of the main land or continent, together with all the ports, harbours, creeks and entrances of the *East* and *North Rivers* of *New York*, as well as all other ports, creeks and bays along the sea coast of *Long Island* and the state of *New York*, and all the ports, harbours, rivers and creeks, lying and being on the sea coasts of the states of *East* and *West Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, the lower countries on the *Delaware*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North* and *South Carolina*, *Georgia*, and all the entrances from the

sea into the said river of *Mississippi*, to be strictly and rigorously blockaded. And I do hereby in virtue of the power and authority in me vested, declare the whole of the said harbours, bays, rivers, creeks and sea coasts of the said several states, to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. And do further declare, that I have stationed on the sea coasts, bays, rivers, and harbours of the several states, a naval force, adequate and sufficient, to enforce, and maintain the blockade thereof, in the most strict and rigorous manner.

And I do hereby require the respective flag officers, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of his majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed, on the American and West India station, and all others whom it may concern, to pay the strictest regard and attention to the execution of the said orders of his royal highness the prince regent, and also to the execution of this order. And I do caution and forbid the ships or vessels of all, and every nation in peace and amity with the crown of Great Britain, from entering, or attempting to enter, or sail out of any of the ports, harbours, bays, rivers, or creeks before mentioned under any pretence whatsoever; and that none shall hereafter plead ignorance of the measures which his majesty has been reluctantly compelled to adopt, in order to force the enemy to put an end to a war on their part unjustly declared against his majesty and his subjects, I have caused this proclamation to be published.

Given under my hand at Halifax, the 16th day of November, 1813.

JOHN B. WARREN,

Admiral of the Blue and commander in chief, &c.

To the respective flag officers, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of his majesty's ships and vessels, employed, and to be employed on the American and West Indian station, and all whom it may concern.

By command of the admiral.

GEO. R. HULBERT, Sec'y.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Buffalo, December 7.

The expedition to Burlington Heights has failed. General M'Clure marched to the thirty mile creek, and finding the roads completely blocked up with felled trees, and rendered impassable, he returned to fort George. Colonel Willcocks, with a party of mounted men, made an excursion through the country, and captured a British lieutenant.

The term of the militia service expiring on the 12th of the month, we learn that general M'Clure is enlisting men from his brigade, to serve for three months, to assist in defending fort George and Niagara.—Regular troops, amounting to 500, are to be stationed at fort George this winter.

Buffalo, Niagara, December 14.

FORT GEORGE EVACUATED AND NEWARK BURNT!

On Friday last, general M'Clure evacuated fort George, blew up the magazine, and burnt the fort. The village of Newark was ordered to be burnt, and in the evening it was fired, and we understand every house was consumed.

We have no official particulars of the above distressing intelligence; but have our information from gentlemen who witnessed the awful conflagration. Newark was formerly a fine flourishing village, and commanded the most beautiful prospect on any of our western waters; before the war it contained about 150 houses.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER—EXTRA.

December 24, 1813.

A gentleman direct from Buffalo, has furnished the editor with the following alarming and melancholy intelligence.

The gentleman states, that he left Buffalo on Tuesday morning last. That on Sunday morning fort Niagara was taken by storm, by a British force, consisting of about 3000 regulars, militia and their savage allies: That there were only three who had the good fortune to escape from the fort, the remainder having, it was believed, been put to the sword.

The horrid massacre was followed up on the part of the British, by the burning of every house between Niagara and Manchester, also the entire villages of Lewistown, Manchester and Tuscarora. The extent of the massacre was not known, but it was ascertained that the families of St. John, Cole and Moleneux were among those which were massacred by the Indians. It was expected that Buffalo would momentarily share a similar fate.

The Indian chief William Perriman, of the hostile Creeks, has lately been appointed brigadier general in the British service, and is very active in exciting hostility against the Americans! May Tecumseh's fate be meted to him, and destruction be the fate of his cruel employers. *Sus. Dem.*

Trenton, December 27.

On Thursday last the 32d regiment U. States infantry, (about 500 strong) under the command of colonel Fotherall, passed through this city on their way from their encampment at Darby to fort Columbus, near New-York, where barracks are prepared for their reception. Their appearance

and discipline were such as did honour their officers and to themselves.

—
SOUTHERN WAR.

Nashville, (Tennessee) Dec. 8.

Colonel Carroll, inspector general to the southern army, arrived in town, direct from Camp Strother. The information derived from colonel C. places our prospects of a speedy termination of the Creek war, in a very different character from what our fond hopes had led us to anticipate.

The East Tennessee horse, under general White, have, from some unknown cause, been discharged, and returned home. And a new requisition of 1000 infantry is made by general Jackson on the militia of West Tennessee.

JIM FIVE. (one of the friendly party, who is known to be a man of the strictest truth, and who may be relied on) arrived at Camp Strother on the 2d inst. and brings information that on the 24th ult. the Georgia cavalry, 600 strong, and 800 friendly Creeks attacked a town of the hostile party, ten miles from Tackabatchy, about 70 miles from Camp Strother, and were unsuccessful; that a number of the friendly Creeks were killed, together with six of their captains, or leaders, among whom were the Big Warrior's Son and the Long Lieutenant. The hostile party were in strong cabins, and 600 in number.

Two hundred of the hostile party are fortifying an island on the Tallupsa—and it is supposed, that a large body is collected thirty miles below the junction of the Cossa and Tallupussa rivers.—Their women, children and negroes are collecting there also.

It is announced in the Washington, M. T. "Republican," that general Flourney had left camp at Mobile, and gone to New Orleans! Nothing was doing at Mobile.

—
The general court martial for the trial of general Hull will convene in Albany, on Monday next. The general left his seat at Newton on Monday last to repair to Albany, where, the Albany Register says, he has arrived. We understand the charges preferred against him are cowardice, treachery, and unofficerlike conduct.

New-York Gazette.

—
St. Louis, Louisiana Territory, Nov. 20.

This place has been much agitated for the last eight or ten days, by the evacuation of fort Madison. We have not heard the particulars of this extraordinary affair, more

than that the contractor had failed in furnishing the post with provisions.

Prior to the abandonment of the fort, every thing which might be of service to the Indians were destroyed, and the buildings, &c. consumed.

—
Boston, Dec. 22.

Captain Davis who came passenger in the Maria Helena, arrived on Monday at Plymouth from Gottenburg, informs that he left that city on the 20th October, at which time no intelligence of any new event of importance in Germany had been received; but it was reported the crown prince had crossed the Elbe.

Captain D. further informs; that about the last September a dreadful fire took place at Gottenburg, which destroyed a fourth part of the city, and about the 1st October, a tremendous gale was experienced, in which a great number of vessels were driven on shore, some of which were entirely lost; among them an English gun-brig went to pieces, another was dismasted.

Centinel.

Passengers in the Maria Helena, arrived here from Gottenburgh, inform, that she sailed on the 22d of October; that several couriers had arrived from the head-quarters of the crown prince, the last of which left them about the 10th of October; that there had been no great battle recently; and that Bernadotte was on the west side of the Elbe. They also mention that it was reported Lord Walpole had visited the emperor Alexander, and afterwards proceeded to St. Petersburg, to confer with the American envoys, who had remained in that city; and that the ship Neptune, which carried our commissioners to Russia, was to descend the Baltic to Gottenburgh the latter part of October.

Captain Bond, one of the passengers from Gottenburgh, was the bearer of despatches from Mr. Adams for government.

Palladium.

—
Camp before Pamplona, Oct. 11.

The French daily fire from the castle to inform Soult that they still hold out the hope of being succoured. On the 7th they made another sortie with 200 infantry, and 28 cavalry; but they were charged by the Spanish cavalry, who killed several of them, including a captain of the *gens d'armes*, and made several prisoners.—The prisoners say, the garrison was working hard in making mines, a great part of which were ready to receive competent charges of powder.

Cadiz, October 14.

On the 7th of September, colonel Valencia, of the first Spanish army, with 450 infantry, in Montella, repulsed the attack of 1350 French infantry and cavalry, supported by a field-piece, and commanded by general Ekpert; occasioning to them much loss, and protecting the wheat magazines of Martinct.

They write from Vich (Catalonia) that the first Spanish army was in that vicinity, and that they shortly expected its H. Q. there. General Saarsfield occupies the entrenched camp of Ordall. They write from France that the forts and citadel of Perpignan were placed in a state of defence; and those who could not lay up provisions for six months were ordered to leave the place.

Oct. 16.—On the 13th in the afternoon the regency of the kingdom left Cadiz and established themselves at Isla, amidst the salutes of the artillery, and the shouts of the people. In the evening of the 15th the cortes held their first session in the isle of Leon.

London, October 13.

The British naval force at present stationed on the coast of North America and attached to the Halifax station, consists of eleven 74's, two 64's, and two 50 gun ships: one 44 and one 40; eleven frigates of 38 guns, eight of 36, six of 32, and nine of from 28 to 20; twenty-eight sloops of 18 guns, eight of 16, and fourteen vessels of inferior force.

With what vigor the emperor of Russia is determined to prosecute the war, may be judged from the circumstance, that a levy of recruits throughout the whole Russian empire, to which every 500 souls must furnish three recruits, has been set on foot. On ordinary occasions, one only is required out of 500. Three out of 500, estimating the population of Russia at 48 millions, will produce 240,000 men. A second levy, equally numerous, was to take place in the course of the present month.

Cherbourg harbour was close reconnoitred by his majesty's ship Medusa, on the 4th ult. in which were ascertained to be, two sail of the line, 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, 1 store ship, 2 brigs and several schooners, luggers and gun boats. In addition to those there are four sail of the line building; one ship of three decks, and three of 74 guns each—two of them in a forward state.—While performing the above service, a fishing boat was spoken, the crew of which gave information that a part of the garrison

of the place, and crews of the ships in the harbour, had been marched for the armies in the North of Europe, and that the vacancy in the ships of war had been filled by naval conscripts.

A HEROINE.

Richmond, Virginia, Dec. 14.

The following singular achievement occurred in this neighbourhood a few nights since. We record it as an example of that happy presence of mind and resolution in the weaker sex, which are worthy of imitation.

The heroine of the story is the wife of a militia man, who is now serving his tour of duty at Norfolk. They are poor but respectable persons, who live in the county of Hanover, about ten or twelve miles from this city. Their house is near the farm of a Mr. Bootwright: it is small, and has but a single room to it. The woman is a mother, with an infant about four months old.—A few nights since she had retired to bed, lonely and unprotected, with no one but her sleeping infant beside her. The night was dark and rainy—the feeble light of the fire, alone glimmered in the room—Amidst such a scene, so cheerless and full of gloom, so well calculated to excite the fears of women, she was disturbed by a sudden rap at the door. She asked, who was there? A gruff and authoritative voice demanded an entrance. She again inquired the name of the intruder. The person without replied, that if she did not open the door immediately, he would break it open. She begged him to wait for a moment and she would let him in.—Having huddled on a few clothes and thrown some light wood upon the fire, she opened the door, and was surprised to find a negro, a man, a slave of her neighbour Mr. Bootwright's! She demanded of him what he wanted. He informed her with an authoritative air, that he had come to sleep with her. Being acquainted with the fellow, she replied with more confidence than she could otherwise have assumed, that he must be drunk and out of his senses. "None of your airs [replied the ruffian] my mind is made up, I will sleep in that bed to-night, or take your life."—Terrified by his manner, made desperate by her situation, yet determined to yield her life rather than submit to his wishes, she yet had courage enough to devise a scheme for her escape which she carried into immediate execution. Looking down at his feet she discovered that they were muddy—"Why [says she] you cannot

think to sleep in my bed with such feet as these—you must wash them." The fellow thinking himself on the eve of accomplishing his wishes, very readily assented to the terms—And she, pouring some water into a noggin, seated him in a chair, on the hearth, with his back towards the rest of the room. Stepping back, she seized an axe which lay on a table near the door, and ere the splashing of the water over his feet permitted him to suspect her intention, she whirled the axe with such tremendous effect upon his skull, that he fell dead from his seat. She caught up her child, rushed out of the house, and made the best of her way through the rain and gloom of the night to her neighbour Mr. Bootwright. To him she disclosed the terrific events which had just transpired; when he replied in a manner that does him credit, "that he was sorry to lose such a fellow; but, that so far from blaming her, he commended the spirit which she had exhibited in the defence of her virtue." Persons were immediately sent to the scene of these transactions, when the evidences of her heroism were placed before them. So effectual was the blow which he had received, so powerful had her arm, nerved by desperation and terror, fallen upon his skull, that in the act of tumbling upon the hearth from his stooping posture, his brains had fallen from their cavity into the noggin between his feet.

We learn (says the Richmond Enquirer) that the name of the female whose courage saved her from the grasp of the ravisher, is Mrs. Bowles, and that the executive council, taking into consideration the following letter from the mayor of this city, have unanimously taken such measures, as they have deemed most proper, for procuring, if possible, the discharge of her husband from service at Norfolk.

Copy of a letter to the honorable Chief Magistrate and Executive of the State.

City of Richmond, Mayor's Office, Dec. 15, 1813.

Most Respectable Sir,

Never was the omnipotent hand of the Most High, I am convinced, more signally extended, than it has recently been in the rescue of a forlorn, helpless female, from the fell designs of a fiend—a monster in human shape!—Her mind in a moment endued with power—and her arm nerved with supernatural strength; she has performed an act of prowess, the remembrance of which will be deeply engraven on the hearts of all her contemporaries, and by the historian handed down to the latest posterity. The Enquirer of this

morning gives the recital! None can read it without emotions, that I shall not attempt to describe!—Suffice it to say, that the heroine is poor, forlorn and destitute: That her husband is far from her—fighting the battles of his country: That she at this awful crisis, needs more than ever, conjugal solace. Can it be afforded her? I presume not to dictate. But if the circumstance, with the weight that your honourable body could give to it, was communicated to the commander under whose banners, he is enrolled, is it not presumable that his discharge might be obtained?—If a substitute was required, I unhesitatingly say, one might be instantly procured. As an individual, who under the mild influence of our government, enjoys the privileges of free communication with his superiors, conjoined with the office I hold, by the will of my fellow citizens, I am emboldened thus to address you—and with the highest respect, subscribe myself your most obedient,

ROBERT GREENHOW, Mayor.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.

"The Mississippi steam boat company," have made a large establishment at Pittsburgh, for building and finishing boats for the trade of the river Mississippi, from New Orleans to the falls of the Ohio. Two boats are now on the stocks, length of the keel, 146 feet, beam 30 feet and 430 tons burthen, one ready to descend this fall, 1813, and the other in the spring of 1814.

Another company has been formed for the Ohio river, and a boat of 110 feet keel, will be built, to commence running in the spring of 1814.

It is calculated that the freight from New-Orleans to Pittsburgh, can be reduced to three dollars a hundred. This will open a new channel for commerce. Sugar, cotton, &c. of Louisiana, will be the articles changed for our flour, cloth, ironmongery, glass, paper, saddlery, boots and shoes, &c.

Pittsburgh Almanac.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN.

The minds of all men of moderate discernment were so well prepared for the events which have occurred on the continent of Europe, that the intelligence brought by the Rambler flag of truce has occasioned less surprise than news of such unparalleled importance to mankind would be thought likely to excite. After the wreck that was made of the French emperor's army in Russia, a very sanguine admirer of his talents might have thought it yet possible for him to array a force to meet the torrent which, collected from every stream and channel in Russia, Prussia and other hostile states, was rolling on towards him, and as it rolled along, daily acquired a fresh accession of force. The population of France had been so exhausted that great reinforcements could scarcely be expected even from the rigorous execution of the conscription law; and the conduct of the Austrian troops in Russia, and the defection of the Prussians under Yorck, sufficiently prognosticated that in Germany little was to be expected from zeal in his cause, whatever might be exacted from the terror of his character. Nothing, however, could be more obvious than this, that his best policy—indeed the only chance that remained to him of recovering the blow he had received from the mighty arm of Alexander, was to appear at once in the field with as few marks of defeat as possible, and, collecting all his attainable might into one deadly blow, to smite his enemies. To imagine that this was not his determination, or that he lost any time, omitted to employ any practicable means, or appeared in the field to strike the blow that was likely to be "*his be all or end all here,*" without amassing together every atom of military force that could be drawn from the various parts of his empire, would be greatly to underrate his sagacity and the resources of his mind.—His rashness had, in fact, brought him into circumstances in which a defeat would be destruction, and a failure of positive and decisive victory a

certain indication of irretrievable decline. When, therefore, we saw him taking such precautionary ground at Bautzen, and in the end marching off from a drawn battle, we were persuaded that nothing but another of those interpositions which fortune had so often and so miraculously lent to his relief, when he possessed and deserved her favour, or else some dissention among the allied powers, could ever retrieve his affairs, or even save him from destruction.—That he should have made such a gigantic struggle as he has—that he should even after the defection of Austria, have held together, and rendered instrumental to his purposes, nay brought into the most trying military exigencies, nations [the Saxons and Bavarians] who abhorred him, and made armies who all the time wished success to his enemies, fight for him, is a proof of most transcendent genius. It reminds us of what lord Clarendon in his history says of Cromwell whom he execrated—the exact words we forget, but they are nearly these, "To rule a people who all abhorred him, and command an army every man of whom wished his death, and that too for such a number of years, showed address and talents which we should in vain look for in any other person."—That a single man should, by the mere possession of an accidental attribute—superior organization of mind—be able to bend the necks, and control the actions, of millions of their fellow creatures, and make them willing instruments of their wicked designs, is one of those fatalities annexed to our nature, which must be deplored, though they cannot be remedied. Yet such things may have their uses. They may serve to humble our arrogance, by showing us what a vile and contemptible voluntary slave this lordly creature called man may be reduced to by the dexterous use of terror, and it may at the same time admonish us against arming any individual with power, particularly military power, and then confiding to his integrity for a moderate use of it.

The battle of Donnevitz, and the series of disasters but very little chequered with successes, which, in September last, pinned down Napoleon at Dresden, were evidently but the forerunners of others still more de-

cisive and ruinous.—The defection of some of his officers, and the desertion of large bodies of his troops, bore a fatal aspect in two ways—first, as a diminution of his strength, and next, as a symptom of the internal feelings of a large part of his own hosts, and of what they might be expected to do when occasion should serve, and they be enabled to bid defiance to his power. The treaty of alliance between the king of Bavaria and the emperor of Austria, was an additional confirmation of the opinion long entertained that the Germans, people as well as prince, however from fear of his vast armies they submitted to his tyranny, or as he called it, alliance, were anxious for nothing so much as to be liberated from his clutches, and to be restored to their pristine rank in the great Germanic body.

In this situation he stood—the number of his troops vastly diminished, and in those that remained his confidence necessarily impaired, when, finding the allies closing upon him towards his rear, and aiming to cut off his march to the Rhine, he ordered his army to retreat from Dresden towards Leipsick.—The allies were prepared for this. The sagacious veteran Blucher, with the army of Silesia, which had already performed such exploits, moved his head quarters to Gros Kugel and pushed his advance on the great road to Leipsick, occupying the villages on each side of it; while the crown prince of Sweden issued orders to his army to march to Halle. Blucher found the French under marshals Marmont and Ney and general Bertrand occupying a line in a fine open country, favourable for cavalry and military operations of all sorts, attacked them in the neighbourhood of Liebert Wolkovitz, and after some very severe conflicts totally defeated them with the loss of 12,000 men. This was on the 16th of October.

On the same day but in another part of the line, a very severe action took place, the French being attacked by the prince of Swartzenberg.—The emperor Napoleon finding the field doubtful ordered Murat to bring up the cavalry, with an impetuous and irresistible charge of which he broke the centre of the allies; but the prince ordering up his reserve drove the French back again to the ground from which they had just charged, where they made a stand and fought till night fell upon them, without either having gained the slightest advantage. The next day (17th) was employed in making preparations on both sides for the battle which was to take place on the succeeding morning.

On the 18th the allied armies, combined, attacked the whole of the French line, and after one of the best conducted fields and hardest fought battles on both sides recorded in military annals, completely routed it in all points, with the loss of more than 40,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners—sixty-five pieces of cannon, and seventeen battalions of German infantry, which, together with the whole of their staff and general, went over to the allies *en masse*. Towards the close of the day intelligence being received that the French were retiring by way of Weissenfelt and Naumburg, the king of Prussia sent an order to general Blucher to detach in that direction. The prince royal's army being put in motion, completely precluded the retreat of the French on Wittenburg, while their retreat upon Erfurth had been long before cut off, and all the passes of the Saale were occupied by strong corps of Russians, Prussians, and Austrians. Yet the line of the Saale alone seemed to offer any chance for their escape, and as their flanks and rear were to be acted upon in their retreat by the whole of the combined armies, they were thought likely, when the intelligence of these events left Leipsig, to leave behind them a large portion of the remnant, then left, of their shattered forces.

On the 19th in the morning the allies, who lay all the night of the 18th on the ground, attacked Leipsig and took it by assault, with all the artillery, magazines and stores it contained, besides the rear guard of the French and 30,000 wounded. Marmont and Macdonald commanded in the town, and with marshals Augereau and Victor narrowly escaped out of it, escorted by a few men, and the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the crown prince of Sweden, each heading their respective troops, entered the town by the different gates, amidst the acclamations and rejoicings of the people—of which acclamations and rejoicings Napoleon had had his share before, and would again have it from the very same people if he were again the more powerful. The king of Saxony with his whole court were, greatly to their satisfaction no doubt, among the captured in the town, and the whole of the Saxon, Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops came over to the allies.

The emperor of France escaped, but it is said, narrowly, and with the fragments of his wrecked army was on the road to Brunswick, the only one that was not blocked up against him. He who will take the pains to cast his eye over the map will find that this

was a course which nothing but the most desperate situation could render adviseable: it was indeed choosing among evils, the least of which was but a short postponement of ruin; for in turning his face to Brunswick, he was turning his back upon his resources and only chance of reinforcements, and stretching farther into a country where every heart is averted, and every arm will probably be raised against him. When Charles Stewart commonly called the Pretender was, after the defeat of Culloden, driven a wanderer through Scotland, and fifty thousand pounds bid for his head, he was secreted by Highlanders to whom fifty thousand pence would have been a princely fortune.—Their fidelity to him whom they considered their lawful king was his *Egis*. What *Egis* will shield the unfortunate Napoleon, if his armies and his sword avail him not?

Generals Regnier, Lauriston, Bertrand, Vallery and Brune were killed—Macdonald, Southam and Poniatowsky are supposed to have been taken prisoners: the last is said to have been drowned in an attempt to make his escape.

It appears that a British corps of a new kind were actively engaged in these battles, and produced a prodigious effect. For the information of our readers, we transcribe the passages relating to it as it stands in sir Charles Stewart's despatch to the British minister.

"Some Prussian battalions of general Bulow's corps were warmly engaged at Paunsdorff, and the enemy were retiring from it, when the prince royal directed the ROCKET BRIGADE, under captain Bogue, to form on the left of a Prussian battery, and open upon the columns retiring. CONGREVE'S FORMIDABLE WEAPON had scarce accomplished the point of *paralyzing a solid square of infantry, which after one fire delivered themselves up, panic struck*, when that gallant and deserving officer captain Bogue, alike an ornament to his profession, and a loss to his friends and country, received a shot in the head, which deprived the army of his services. Lieutenant Strangways who succeeded in the command of the brigade, received the prince royal's thanks for the services they rendered." What diabolical enginery!!

While these events were passing at Leipsick another army of the allies under general Tettenborn, was successfully engaged in taking BREMEN, the keys of which town were brought with the intelligence on the 19th, to the prince royal of Prussia, and were by

him presented to the emperor of Russia on the field of battle.

While the French army was employed in its retreat from Dresden to Leipsig, a corps of the allies, under general Czernicheff, after the most fatiguing uninterrupted forced marches by night and day, arrived at, attacked and took Cassel. Their object was partly to get possession of king Jerome. They could not be expected, and an uncommon foggy morning favoured their plan, while the Prussians entered one gate by assault, two regiments of cossacks entered another—but the same fog which masked their approach enabled Jerome to effect his escape. They were however beat off again. This was the 28th Sept.—but on the 30th, the garrison capitulated with permission to go where they pleased; but spontaneously offered their services to the allies. Jerome's property was taken, twenty-seven pieces of new artillery, and two thousand heavy well trained recruits were added by the affair to the force of the allies.

Dantzic was still defended by the French with obstinacy and valour. General Rapp had made a sortie—a desperate attempt for relief, and had lost in it 1200 prisoners besides killed and wounded. The inhabitants were said to be dying of hunger.

Whatever the ultimate result now can be, this at least may safely be avowed, that so great a number of vast military transactions, or of such important effects, were never compressed into so small a space of time, in any age that we know of from the beginning of the world.

The winding up of "THIS ILIAD OF WOES," with such prophetic truth and accuracy predicted by Burke, a little before his death, and in which the sad and sorrowful realities of life have outstripped the sublimest horrors of the first poet's imagination, together with the unravelling of its causes, will afford to the future historian the grandest materials for the exercise of his sagacity and research—while the religious man, the moralist, and the christian philosopher, by it armed with topics whose truth and intendments no sophist however ingenious can controvert—no metaphysician however profligate and bold can dare to deny, will be able to point with more significance and effect to the manifestations of God's immediate agency, and moral government of the world; and to prove by that most irresistible of all evidences, a mass of practical demonstrations, that neither power, nor cunning, nor valour, nor art, nor address—not even success itself though built upwards till its projection

seems to touch the skies and frown defiance on the earth beneath, can ensure one day's security for the permanence of human grandeur, unless its foundation be laid in virtue and the fear of God, and its purposes and uses be dedicated to the good of mankind, and to conciliate at once the approbation of the Creator and Director of the world, and the gratitude and love of his creatures. Who can look back to what Napoleon was on the day of Addington's peace, and glancing over the dark and bloody transactions which fill the interval, contemplate what he and his adversaries now are without feeling a secret awe, a temporary purification of heart, and breathing forth in the words of a very wise and good man long numbered with the dead—
 "SPERATE MISERI, CAVETE FELICES."

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 229.

On the 30th December, 1813. In the house of representatives. A bill to prohibit the ransoming of ships or vessels of the United States, and the goods and merchandize on board them, captured by enemies, was reported by the committee of foreign affairs, read twice, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday.

A bill to enforce the non-importation laws, by forbidding courts of law to deliver to claimants, pending trial, merchandize seized under them, was reported. Went through the same process as the above.

On the 31st. Mr. Bradley, of Vermont, offered a resolution, "requesting the president to cause to be laid before the house any information in his possession, not improper to be communicated " which may tend to illustrate the causes of the failure of the arms of the United States on the northern frontier."

Mr. Bradley prefaced his motion to a resolution of a similar tendency which he had moved near the end of the last session, and had not been approved of by the house. He said that the objections which were then urged against the measure had now lost much of their force, while the reasons for adopting it were much stronger. Under any circumstances the resolution he now offered was rendered expectable by many circumstances. If a change were likely to take place in our present foreign relations, justice to the parties combined, required

the adoption of his motion. If the war continued the inquiry he proposed was doubly necessary in order that our operations might be more efficient for the future. He affirmed that his proposition was founded in a sense of justice to the executive, and was perfectly consistent with the confidence justly due to it—And he had adopted a phraseology which he thought must remove many of the objections urged in the last session.

While one member (Mr. Wright) expressed his opinion that there had been no failure; another (Mr. Troupe) opposed the resolution on other grounds—Military inquiries he said ought not to be entered unto without caution. Secrecy being the very soul of military operations, their details should be exposed to none but those concerned in them; since if divulged to others they might find their way to the enemy. The advantages expected to be derived from investigation ought, therefore, to be shown to be greater than the evil that might arise from it. For on the supposition that the resolution were adopted and the desired communications were made in conformity to it, and that it should turn out the object of the campaign was frustrated by the misconduct of either of the generals, even by their cowardice or incapacity or treason, how would the mover propose to lay hands on the delinquent? or where was the constitutional remedy? An investigation could not reasonably be made by a tribunal that did not possess the power to apply a remedy; and both belonged to another department of the government.—The remedy belonged to the executive, not to the legislative. The evils of exposing to the enemy the plan of our campaign was dwelt upon: and the conduct of the enemy whose concealment of his plans was partly the cause of our failure was urged as a dissuasive from entertaining the motion.

To this it was urged in reply by Mr. B. that if there was the least possibility of the consequences objected against his motion taking place, he would willingly abandon it: But the very terms of the resolution demonstrated the reverse, the information it desired being left to the discretion of the president. It asked not for any plan of the campaign nor for any thing the president might think improper to be known abroad. Neither was its object to call in question the sagacity of the war department, nor to take any part in the differences subsisting between the officers of the army, nor to impute any want of generalship to either of

them; but to ascertain why the movements of our armies had been so inoperative, and had so disappointed the hopes entertained by the public, and the reasonableness of which the president had recognized in his message. It ought not to be concluded that our general's not moving in this direction or that, was the sole cause; and the causes in order to be remedied ought to be made known to the house. Money might be wanting—men might be wanting—could not congress supply a remedy for either of these defects? It might be that the opposition of the northern states to the war was the cause of its ill success—Whatever was the cause it was proper that the house and the people should know it.

The question was then put, and the sentiments of the house being taking by yeas and nays stood thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Barnett, Baylies of Mass. Bayly, of Virg. Beall, Bigelow, Bradbury, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Caperton, Caldwell, Champion, Ciley, Clark, Clopton, Comstock, Conard, Cox, Crawford, Creighton, Crouch, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis, of Mass. Davis, of Penn. Denoyelles, Desha, Dewey, Duvall, Ely, Eppes, Fisk, of Ver. Fisk, of N. Y. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gaston, Geddes, Glasgow, Gourdin, Griffin, Grundy, Hale, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Hubbard, Hufty, Humphreys, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Irwin, Johnson, of Virg. Kenedy, Kent, of N. Y. Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King, of Mass. King, of N. C. Law, Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kee, Miller, Moffitt, Montgomery, Moore, Mosely, Murfree, Markell, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pearson, Pickering, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Post, John Reed, Rea, of Penn. Rhea, of Ten. Rich, Ridgely, Ringgold, Roberts, Robertson, Ruggles, Sage, Schureman, Seybert, Sharp, Sheffey, Sherwood, Shipherd, Skinner, Smith, of N. Y. Smith, of Penn. Smith, of Virg. Stanford, Stockton, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Telfair, Thompson, Udree, Vose, Ward, of Mass. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson, of Mass. Wilson, of Penn. Winter, Wood, Yancey—137.

NAYS—Messrs. Bard, Bowen, Chappell, Gholson, Grosvenor, Hanson, Oakley, Potter, Sevier, Troup, Ward, of N. J. Whitehill, Wright—13.

So the resolution was passed, and a committee was appointed to wait on the president with the same.

DEFECT OF JURIES.

No. I.

I wish, Messrs. Editors, through your useful and impartial paper, to call the attention of my fellow citizens to a subject which is, I conceive, a palpable defect in the jurisprudence of my country. The trial by jury, it must be confessed, is coeval with the earliest history of the English law. If my memory is not treacherous, something of this character may be found in the earliest writers of the history of England—something in the pages of Tacitus and of Cæsar. However I do conceive that even this mode of trial is susceptible of many and of salutary emendations. For the ordinary purposes of life, I confess that a jury fortuitously collected from the mass of my countrymen is sufficient. On those occasions mankind become adepts, and the opinion of such a jury as I have mentioned may be regarded as just as that of one composed of more enlightened men.

Still, as civilization acquires a more exquisite polish and the arts and luxuries of life assume a wider range, it is obvious that many questions must arise which an ordinary jury is utterly incompetent to decide with justice. This evil has been felt so powerfully that in all mercantile discussions a *special jury of merchants* is impanelled. The principles of insurance and the law which governs bills of exchange, for instance, are too important to be entrusted with men who have not made these the subjects of their particular attention and study.

My aim is, Messrs. Editors, to enlarge this principle of special juries so as to comprehend cases in which a jury fortuitously collected must be allowed to be incompetent to decide. We will suppose that an actor enters into an engagement with the manager of a theatre to perform the part of Hamlet, for instance, for a specific number of nights for a particular compensation. On an action brought against this actor for not having fulfilled his agreement to the extent of his ability, is it to be left to an ordinary jury to decide whether this has or has not been faithfully done? They may have no conception of the character of Hamlet whatever, and although they may all be honest men, may, with the purest intentions, perpetrate the most abominable injustice by their verdict. In this instance does not justice imperiously demand that the jury should be composed of *theatrical critics*?

Again, we will say that a man applies to a painter or to a sculptor to have his like-

ness delineated on canvass or upon marble, and that he agrees to pay what the work is reasonably worth. With what shadow of propriety could this question be committed to the decision of those who are altogether ignorant of painting or of statuary? How would either of these artists be enabled to impress upon the minds of such a jury the difficulty and delicacy of such an undertaking? All this would be regarded by plain matter of fact men as the dreams of fancy, and as they would be unable to estimate the value of such pieces of workmanship it is morally impossible that they can render a proper verdict.

Lastly, the principles of mechanics have been variously applied, and to those who can give them a new application our laws have provided that they shall be secure in the enjoyment of the profits resulting from the exercise of their ingenuity by patents. Now in case a machine is made similar to one for which the author has acquired a patent, though differing in some particulars, how nice is the question now to be decided, whether this man has or has not infringed a patent right? What intimate acquaintance with the properties of mechanics is required to render a righteous verdict between two such parties? A decision founded on this question may leave an unhappy man and his family to beggary and want, and that merely because the jury were not capable of comprehending the principle which they were deciding.

I have cited these instances, and many more might be adduced, to show that special juries are as necessary amongst other classes of men as they are amongst merchants. All the observations I have made go no further than this, merely to show that a man should at first comprehend the case which he is under the oath of God to decide according to law and evidence. C.

(To be continued.)

INTERNAL DUTIES.

PAYABLE BY LAW AFTER DEC. 31st, 1813.

On Carriages.

	dolls.
Upon every coach, the yearly sum of	20
Upon every chariot and post chaise	17
Upon every phaeton, and every choachee, having pannel work in the upper division,	10
Upon every other four wheel carriage, hanging on steel or iron springs,	7

Upon every four wheel carriage, hanging upon wooden springs, and every two wheel carriage, hanging on steel or iron springs,	4
Upon every other four or two wheel carriage,	2

On licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

For a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, for each gallon including the head thereof.	
For two weeks, (per gallon) cents	9
For one month,	18
For two months,	32
For three months,	42
For four months,	52
For six months,	70
For one year,	108
For stills employed in distilling from foreign materials.	
For one month, (per gallon) cents	25
For three months,	60
For six months,	105
For one year,	135

On sales by auction.

On goods, wares, and merchandize, for every 100 dollars,	dolls. 1
On ships or vessels, for every 100 dollars,	cts. 25

On refined sugar.

On every pound,	cents 4
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On licenses to retailers of wine, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize.

On retailers of merchandize, including wines and spirits, 25 dolls.—On wines alone, 20 dolls.—On spirits alone, 20 dolls.—On domestic spirits alone, 15 dolls.—On merchandize other than wines and spirits, 15 dolls.

Where the population is not more than 100 families to a square mile.—On retailers of merchandize, including wines and spirits, 15 dolls.—On wines and spirits, 15 dolls.—On spirits alone, 12 dolls.—On domestic spirits, 10 dolls.—On merchandize other than wines and spirits, 10 dolls.

On notes of banks, bankers, notes, bonds, &c. discounted by banks, &c., and on bills of exchange.

On any promissory note or notes, payable either to bearer or order, issued by any of the banks or companies, who issue and discount notes, bonds, or obligations, either incorporated or not incorporated, which now are or hereafter may be established in the United States, or by any banker or bankers, according to the following scale, viz.

If not exceeding one dollar,	cents	1
If above one and not exceeding two,		2
If above two and not exceeding three,		3
If above three and not exceeding five,		5
If above five and not exceeding ten,		10
If above ten and not exceeding twenty,		20
If above twenty and not exceeding fifty,		50
If above fifty and not exceeding one hundred,		100
If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred,		500
If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand		1000
If above one thousand,		5000
Of any bond, obligation, or promissory note or notes not issued by any bank, companies, or bankers aforesaid, discounted by any such bank, companies, or banker, and on any foreign or inland bill or bills of exchange above fifty dollars and having one or more endorsers, according to the following scale, viz.		
If not exceeding one hundred dollars,	cents	5
If above one hundred, and not exceeding two hundred dollars,		10
If above two hundred, and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25
If above five hundred, and not exceeding one thousand,		50
If above one thousand, and not exceeding fifteen hundred,		75
If above fifteen hundred, and not exceeding two thousand,		100
If above two thousand, and not exceeding three thousand,		150
If above three thousand, and not exceeding four thousand,		200
If above four thousand, and not exceeding five thousand,		250
If above five thousand, and not exceeding seven thousand,		350
If above seven thousand, and not exceeding eight thousand,		400
If above eight thousand dollars,		500

The secretary of the treasury may agree to an annual composition with any bank, in lieu of stamp-duty, of one and a half per centum, on the amount of the annual dividend made by such bank.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
Foreign Office, Nov. 3, 1813.

Mr. Solly arrived this morning at the office of viscount Castlereagh from Leipsig, with duplicates of despatches from lieutenant general the

honourable sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. of which the following are copies.—The originals, by his aide-camp, Mr. James, are not yet received.

Shenditz, Oct. 17.

MY LORD—The glorious army of Silesia has added another victory to its list, and the brow of its veteran leader is decorated with fresh laurels.

Forty pieces of cannon, twelve thousand killed, wounded and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, have been the fruits of the victory of Radefeld and Lindenthal.

To give your lordship the clearest idea in my power of this battle, I must revert to the position of the armies in Silesia and the north of Germany, on the 14th inst. When we received certain intelligence that the enemy was withdrawing from the right bank of the Elbe to collect in Leipsig, at this time the prince royal was at Cothen, and general Blucher at Halle. The former occupied with his advanced guards the left bank of the Mulda, and the latter Merseburg and Schenditz.

General Blucher moved his head quarters, on the 14th, to Gros Kugel, pushing his advance on the great road to Leipsig, and occupying the villages on each side of it. The enemy was in force in his front, still holding Deblitsch and Bitterfield, with some troops along the Mulda. The crown prince of Sweden issued orders to march to Halle in the night of 14th; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head quarters at Syblitz, and placed the Swedish army with its right on Wittin, and the left near Petersburg. General Bulow occupied the centre of his line between Petersburg and Oppin, and the corps of Winzengerode was on the left at Zorbig.

General Blucher found the enemy's forces, consisting of the 4th, 6th, and 7th corps of the French army, and great part of the guard under marshals Marmont and Ney, and general Bertrand, occupying a line with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Lindenthal. This country is open, and very favourable for cavalry, around these latter villages; but the enemy was posted strong in front of a wood of some extent, near Radefeld: and behind it the ground is more intersected; generally speaking, however, it is open, and adapted to all arms.

The dispositions of attack of the Silesian army were as follows:—

The corps of general Langeron was to attack and carry Freyroda, and then Radefeld, having the corps of General Sacken in reserve. The corps d'arme, of general D'Yorck, was directed to move on the great *chaussee*, leading to Leipsig, until it reached the village of Sischer, when turning to its left, it was to force the enemy at Lindenthal. The Russian guards and advanced guard, were to press on the main road to Leipsig.

The corps of general St. Priest arrived from Merseberg, was to follow the corps of general Langeron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations.

The enemy soon after the first onset gave up the advanced village, and retired some distance but tenaciously held the woody ground on the right, and the villages of Gros and Klein Weteritz, as also the villages of Mockera and Moka n

on their left. At Mockern a most bloody contest ensued; it was taken and retaken by the corps of Yorck five times; the musketry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field; many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburg regiment of hussars distinguished itself in a particular manner, and supported by infantry, charged a battery of eight pieces, which they carried.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Great and Little Werteritz, and Ilchhausen, and in the woody ground around them; and when they found we had forced their left, they brought an additional number of troops on Count Langeron, who was chiefly engaged with marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighbourhood of Duben. However, the Russians, equally with their brave allies in arms, made the most gallant efforts, and they were fully successful—night only put an end to the action. The Russian cavalry acted in a very brilliant manner. General Klop's cavalry took a battery of 13 guns, and the Cossacks of general Emanuel, five. The enemy drew off towards Siegeritz and Pfosen, and passed the Partha river. General Sachen's corps, which supported general Langeron, very much distinguished itself in the presence of Bonaparte, who, it seems, according to the information of the prisoners, arrived from the other part of his army at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The corps of general D'Yorck, which so conspicuously distinguished itself, had many of its most gallant leaders killed or wounded, among the latter are colonels Heinmütz, Kutzler, Bouch, Hiller, Lowenthal, Lauretz; majors Scohn and Bismarck. The momentary loss of these officers is serious, as they nearly all commanded brigades, from the reduced state of general officers in the Prussian army, and I have sincere regret in adding that his serene highness the prince of Mecklenberg Strelitz, who was distinguishing himself in a particular manner, having two horses shot under him, and whose gallant corps took five hundred prisoners and an eagle, received a severe, but I trust, not a dangerous wound. Among the Russians there are general Chinchin, and several officers of distinction killed and wounded; and I average general Blucher's whole loss between six and seven thousand men *hors de combat*.

I can add little to the catalogue of the merits of this brave army in endeavouring, feebly, but I hope faithfully, to detail its proceedings. Your lordship, will, I am persuaded, justly appreciate the enthusiasm and heroism by which its operations have been guided. It has fought twenty-one combats since hostilities recommenced. Your lordship is so well aware of the distinguished merit, and very eminent services of general Gneisenau, that it is unnecessary for me, on this fresh occasion, to allude to them.

I attached general Lowe to general Blucher in the field; and being absent in the early part of the day with the prince royal, it is due to this very deserving officer to inform your lordship I have derived every assistance from his reports.

My aid-de-camp, captain During, an officer of

merit, has unfortunately, I fear, fallen into the enemy's hands.

I shall now put your lordship in possession as far as I am able, of the military movements of the grand army up to the 16th, and the disposition for the attack which was sent to the prince royal of Sweden and general Blucher by prince Schwartzenburg, and which was to be made this day. The corps of general Guilay, prince Maurice, Lichenstein, Shielmann, and Platoff, were collected in the neighbourhood of Markrasted, and were to move forward on Leipsick; keeping up the communication on one side with general Blucher's army, and on the other these corps were to detach to the right, to facilitate the attack of the corps of general Mereveldt, and the divisions of Bianchi Weissenwolf, on Zwackau and Connewitz, at which latter place, the bridge across the Pleisse was to be carried. General Nosfitletz's cavalry were to form on their right. In case of retreat, these corps were to retire towards Zeitz.

The reserves of the Russian and Prussian guards were to move on Rotha, where they were to pass the Pleisse, and form in columns on its right bank. The reserves of the prince of Hesse Hünberg, generals Mereveldt and Wittgenstein, were also to take post at this station.

General Barclay de Tolly to command all the columns on the right bank of the Pleisse, generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau, were to advance from their respective positions on Leipsig, the Russian guards forming their reserve. General Colleredo advanced from Borne, as reserve to general Kleinau. The retreat of these corps was to be on Chenmitz, generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau's on Altenburg and Penig.

The army of general Bennigsen from Colditz was to push on Grunna and Wurtzen. The corps of count Bubna had been relieved before Leipsig by general Tolstoy.

A very heavy firing continued all the day of the 16th from the grand army. A report arrived late at night to general Blucher, that Bonaparte had attacked in person the whole line of the allies, and forming his cavalry in the centre, succeeded in making an opening in the combined army before all its cavalry could come up; he was, however, not able to profit by it, as it appears he retired, in the evening, and the allies occupied their position as before the attack.

Of the details of the above I am as yet wholly ignorant.

On the 14th all were ready to renew the attack on this side. The prince royal who had his head quarters at Landsberg, and his army behind it, marched at two o'clock in the morning—and arrived at Brittenfeld, with general Winzingerode's and general Bulow's corps towards midday on general Bulow's left. General Winzingerode's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night, near the heights of Faucha.

No cannonading being heard on this side of the grand army (though general Blucher's corps was under arms), and as it was also understood general Bennigsen could not arrive until this day at Grimma, and part of the prince royal's army being still in the rear, it was deemed expedient to wait till the following day to renew the general at-

tack. The enemy showed himself in great force in a good position, on the left of the Partha, on a ridge of some extent, which runs parallel to the river. There was some cannonading in the morning, and the enemy made demonstrations; and the hussars of Mecklenberg charged his advanced parties into the suburbs of Leipsig; and took three cannon and some prisoners of the hulans of the guards.

The state of affairs is such that the most sanguine expectations may be justly entertained, under the protection of divine Providence, which has hitherto so conspicuously favoured us in the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

Leipsig, Oct. 19, 1813.

MY LORD,

Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitles her to receive.

I wish it had fallen to the lot of some abler pen to detail to your lordship the splendid events of these two last days; but in endeavouring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall best do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a fresh opportunity.

The victory of general Blucher, upon the 16th, has been followed, on the 18th, by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Buonaparte in the neighbourhood of Leipsick.

The collective loss of above one hundred pieces of cannon, sixty thousand men, an immense number of prisoners, the desertion of the whole of the Saxon army, also the Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry, infantry and many generals, among whom are Regnier, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand, and Lauriston, are some of the first fruits of this glorious day. The capture, by assault, of the town of Leipsig this morning, the magazines, artillery, stores of the place, with the king of Saxony, all his court, the garrison, and rear guard of the French army, all the enemy's wounded (the number of which exceeded thirty thousand) the narrow escape of Bonaparte who fled from Leipsig at nine o'clock, the allies entering at eleven; the complete deroute of the French army, who are endeavouring to escape in all directions, and who are still surrounded, are the next objects of exultation.

The further result your lordships can best arrive at from an account of our military positions.

It will be my endeavour to give you as succinct and clear account as I am able, first of the general and combined operations determined upon by the grand army; and secondly, to describe what immediately came under my own observations, namely the movements of the prince royal and general Blucher.

My despatches, up to the 17th, have detailed the position of the allied armies up to that date. It being announced by Pr. Schwartzenburg that it was the intention of their majesties, the allied sovereigns, to renew the attack on the 18th, and the armies of the North and Silesia being directed to cooperate, the following general disposition was made:

I must here observe, that the attack on the 16th by the grand army, occurred in the neighbour-

hood of Liebert Wolkovitz. The country being particularly adapted for cavalry, a very sanguinary and hard combat ensued with this army, and an artillery exceeding in number six hundred pieces, between the opposed armies. Two solitary buildings, which the enemy had occupied with several battalions of infantry and which formed nearly the centre of the enemy's position, were attacked by the Russian infantry, and after several repulses, carried with amazing carnage.

The whole of the enemy's cavalry, under Murat, were then brought forward, they made a very desperate push at the centre of the allied position, which for a short period they succeeded in forcing.

To oppose this powerful cavalry, six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers charged in columns. Nothing could surpass either the skill or the desperate bravery of this movement; they overthrew all before them; destroying, I am told, whole regiments, and returned to their ground with many prisoners, having left seven hundred dragoons within the enemy's line.

Many officers were killed and wounded. Gen. Latour Maubourg, who commanded the enemy's cavalry under Murat, lost his leg. Both armies remained nearly on the ground on which the contest commenced.

While the grand army was to commence their attack on the morning of the 18th, from their different points of assembly, on the principal villages situated on the great roads leading to Leipsick, the armies of the north and Silesia were jointly to attack from the line of the Saal, and upon the enemy's position along the Partha river. General Blucher gave to the prince royal of Sweden thirty thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, of his army, and with this formidable reinforcement, the northern army was to attack from the heights of Faucha, while general Blucher was to retain his position before Leipsig, and use his utmost efforts to gain possession of the place.

In the event of the whole of the enemy's forces being carried against either of the armies, they were reciprocally to support each other and concert further movements; that part of the enemy's force which for some time has been opposed to the prince royal of Sweden and general Blucher, had taken up a very good position upon the left bank of the Partha, having its right at the strong point of the Faucha, and its left towards Leipsig.

To force the enemy's right, and obtain possession of the heights of Faucha, was the first operation of the prince royal's army. The corps of Russians under general Winzingerode, and the Prussians, under general Bulow, were destined for that purpose, and the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Plauscil and Mockau.

The passage was affected without much opposition. General Winzingerode took about 3000 prisoners at Faucha and some guns.

General Blucher put his army in motion as soon as he found the grand army engaged very hotly in the neighbourhood of the villages of Stollintz and Probestheyda, and the infantry of the prince royal's army had not sufficient time to make their flank movement before the enemy's infantry had abandoned the line of the river, and retired over that plane, in line and column, towards Leipsig, occupying Somerfelt, Paunsdorf, and Schonfeldt, in strength, protecting their retreat.

A very heavy cannonade and some brilliant performances of general Winzingerode's cavalry, marked chiefly the events of the day, except towards the close, when general Langeron, who had crossed the river, attacked this village of Schonfeldt, met with considerable resistance, and at first was not able to force his way. He however took it, but was driven back, when the most positive orders were sent him by general Blucher to re-occupy it at the point of the bayonet; which he accomplished before dark. Some Prussian battalions of general Bulow's corps were warmly engaged, also, at Paunsdorff, and the enemy were retiring from it, when the P. R. directed the rocket brigade, under captain Bogue to form on the left of a Prussian battery, and open upon the column, retiring. Congreve's formidable weapon had scarce accomplished the point of paralyzing a solid square of infantry, which after one fire delivered themselves up (as if panic struck) when that gallant and deserving officer, captain Bogue, alike an ornament to his profession, and a loss to his friends and country, received a shot in his head, which deprived the army of his services. Lieutenant Strangways, who succeeded in the command of the brigade, received the P. Royal's thanks for the services they rendered.

During the action, twenty-two guns of Saxon artillery joined us from the enemy, and two Westphalian regiments of hussars and two battalions of Saxons; the former were opportunely made use of in the instant against the enemy, as our artillery and ammunition were not all forward; and the prince royal addressed the latter by an offer, that he would lead them immediately against the enemy, which they, to a man, accepted.

The communication being now established between the grand attacks, and that of these two armies, the grand duke Constantine, generals Platoff, Milaradovitch, and other officers of distinction, joined the prince royal, communicating the events carrying on in that direction.

It seems the most desperate resistance was made by the enemy at Probehede, Steileritz, and Connevit, but the different columns bearing on these points, as detailed in my former despatch, finally carried every thing before them. General Bennigsen taking the village upon the right of the Reutschove, having been joined by general Bubna from Dresden, general Tolstoy having come up and relieved the former in the blockade of that city, and general Guilay manoeuvring with twenty five thousand Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster, general Thielman and prince Maurice Lichtenstein's corps moved upon the same river, and the result of the day was, that the enemy lost about forty thousand men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, sixty five pieces of artillery, and seventeen battalions of German infantry, with all their staff and generals, which came over *en masse* during the action.

The armies remained upon the ground which they had so bravely conquered, that night the prince royal had his bivouac at Paundorth; general Blucher remained at Witteritz, and the emperors and kings at Roda.

About the close of the day it was understood the enemy were retiring by Weissenfelt and Naumburg; general Blucher received an order from the king of Prussia, to detach in that direc-

tion. The movement of the prince royal's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittenburg, that upon Erfurth has long since been lost to them; the line of the Saale alone remains, and as their flanks and rear will be operated upon during their march, it is difficult to say with what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine.

This morning the town of Leipzig was attacked and carried, after a short resistance, by the armies of General Blucher, the prince royal and general Bennigsen, and the grand army. Marshal Marmont and Macdonald commanded in the town; these, with marshals Sugeran and Victor, narrowly escaped, with a small escort.

Their majesties the emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia, and the crown prince of Sweden, each heading the respective troops, entered the town at different points, and met in the great square. The acclamations and rejoicings of the people are not to be described.

The multiplicity of brilliant achievements, the impossibility of doing justice to the firmness that has been displayed, the boldness of the conception of the commander in chief, field marshal the prince Schwartzenberg, and of the other experienced leaders, together with the shortness of the time allowed me for making up this despatch, will plead, I hope, a sufficient excuse for my not sending a more accurate or perfect detail, which I hope, however to do hereafter.

I send this despatch by my aid-de-camp Mr. James, who has been distinguished for his services, since he has been with this army, he has also been with me in all the late events, and will be able to give your lordship all further particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed, C. STEWART, lieut. gen.

P. S. On the field of battle this day, an officer arrived from general Tettenborn, bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders and keys of the town, which were presented by the prince royal to the emperor of Russia. C. S.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the deepest regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition.

The great and splendid success with which it has pleased divine Providence to bless his majesty's arms, and those of his allies in the course of the present campaign, has been productive of the most important consequences to Europe.

In Spain the glorious and decisive victory, obtained near Vittoria, has been followed by the advance of the allied forces to the Pyrenees, by the repulse of the enemy in every attempt to regain the ground he had been compelled to abandon, by the reduction of the fortress of St. Sebastian, and finally, by the establishment of the allied army on the frontier of France.

In this series of brilliant operations you will have observed, with the highest satisfaction, the consummate skill and ability of the great commander, field marshal Wellington, and the steadiness and unconquerable spirit which have been equally displayed by the troops of the three nations united under his command.

The termination of the armistice in the north of

Europe, and the declaration of war by the emperor of Austria against France, have been most happily accompanied by a system of cordial union and concert amongst the allied powers.

The effects of this union have even surpassed those expectations which it was calculated to excite.

By the signal victories obtained over the French armies in Silesia, at Culm and Denevitz, the efforts of the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the Austrian and Prussian territories were completely frustrated.

These successes have been followed by a course of operations, combined with so much judgment, and executed with such consummate prudence, vigour and ability, as to have led in their result, not only to the discomfiture of all those projects which the ruler of France had so presumptuously announced on the renewal of the contest, but to the capture and destruction of the greater part of the army under his immediate command.

The annals of Europe afford no example of victories more splendid and decisive than those which have been recently achieved in Saxony.

Whilst the perseverance and gallantry displayed by the allied forces of every description engaged in this conflict, have exalted to the highest pitch of glory their military character, you will, I am persuaded, agree with me in rendering the full tribute of applause to those sovereigns and princes, who, in this sacred cause of national independence, have so eminently distinguished themselves as the leaders of the armies of their respective nations.

With such a prospect before you, I am satisfied that I may rely with the greatest confidence on your dispositions to enable me to afford the necessary assistance in support of a system of alliance, which originating chiefly in the magnanimous and disinterested views of the emperor of Russia, and followed up as it has been with corresponding energy by the other allied powers, has produced a change the most momentous in the affairs of the continent.

I shall direct copies of the several conventions which I have concluded with the northern powers, to be laid before you, as soon as the ratifications of them shall have been duly exchanged.

I have further to acquaint you, that I have concluded a treaty of alliance and concert with the emperor of Austria, and that the powerful league already formed, has received an important addition of force by the declaration of Bavaria against France.

I am confident you will view with particular satisfaction, the renewal of the ancient connexion with the Austrian government—and that, justly appreciating all the value of the accession of that great power to the common cause, you will be prepared, as far as circumstances will permit, to enable me to support his imperial majesty in the vigorous prosecution of the contest.

The war between this country and the United States of America still continues; but I have the satisfaction to inform you that the measures adopted by the government of the United States, for the conquest of Canada, have been frustrated by the valour of his majesty's troops, and by the zeal and loyalty of his American subjects.

Whilst Great Britain, in conjunction with her allies, is exerting her utmost strength against the common enemy of independent nations, it must be matter of deep regret to find an additional

enemy in the government of a country, whose real interest in the issue of this great contest must be the same as our own

It is known to the world that this country was not the aggressor in this war.

I have not hitherto seen any disposition on the part of the government of the United States to close it, of which I could avail myself consistently with a due attention to the interests of his majesty's subjects.

I am at all times ready to enter into discussions with that government for a conciliatory adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and the maritime rights of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the services of the ensuing year to be laid before you.

I regret the necessity of so large an expenditure, which I am confident however you will judge to be unavoidable, when the extent and nature of our military exertions are considered.

I entertain no doubt of your readiness to furnish such supplies as the public service may require.

I congratulate you on the improved and flourishing state of our commerce; and I trust that the abundant harvest which we have received from the bountiful hand of Providence during the present year will afford material relief to his majesty's people, and produce a considerable augmentation in many branches of the revenue.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I congratulate you on the decided conviction which now happily prevails throughout so large a portion of Europe, that the war in which the allied powers are engaged against the ruler of France is a war of necessity; and that his views of universal dominion can only be defeated by combined and determined resistance.

The public spirit and national enthusiasm which have successively accomplished the deliverance of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and of the Russian empire, now equally animate the German people; and we may justly entertain the fullest confidence that the same perseverance on their part will ultimately lead to the same glorious result.

I cannot but deplore most deeply the continuance of this extended warfare and of all those miseries which the insatiable ambition of the ruler of France has so long inflicted upon Europe.

No disposition to require from France sacrifices of any description inconsistent with her honour or just pretensions as a nation will ever be on my part, or on that of his majesty's allies, an obstacle to peace.

The restoration of that great blessing upon principles of justice and equality has never ceased to be my anxious wish; but I am fully convinced that it can only be obtained by a continuance of those efforts which have already delivered so large a part of Europe from the power of the enemy.

To the firmness and perseverance of this country, these advantages may in a great degree be ascribed. Let this consideration animate us to new exertions, and we shall thus, I trust, be enabled to bring this long and arduous contest, to a conclusion which will be consistent with the independence of all the nations engaged in it, and with the general security of Europe.

From Lisbon Papers to Oct. 22.—Translated for the Centinel.

Lisbon, Oct. 22.

Despatches from Marshal General Lord Wellington, to Don Forjaz, dated

Head Quarters, Lezaca, Oct. 9, 1813.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

Having judged it to be convenient that the left of the army should pass the Bidossoa, I have the pleasure to inform your excellency, that this operation was effected on the 7th current.

Lieutenant general sir Thomas Graham, having made the disposition, that the 1st and 5th divisions, and the 1st Portuguese brigade under the command of general Wilson, should pass the river in four columns, three of them by the lower bridge of Irun and the other by the upper bridge.—These columns were commanded by gens. Hay, Creville, Stopfort, and Howard:—Lieutenant general Freiere made a disposition that the part of the fourth Spanish army under his immediate orders, should pass in three columns, by the upper rout, by which the Anglo-Portuguese troops had passed.—These columns were composed of the brigades of generals Del Carro and Espelata and cols. Carillo, Gonoeh and Placencia; under the immediate direction of marshals de Camp [major generals] De la Barcena and Porlier. The object of the first columns was to take possession of the enemy's entrenchments at the upper part of the Andayc; while at the same time, the other three were to take the entrenchments on the green mountains, and the heights of Mandale; and in that manner to turn the left of the enemy.

The operations of both these corps were attended with complete success. The Anglo-Portuguese took seven pieces of artillery in the redoubts and batteries which fell into their hands; and the Spaniards one piece in the works which they took.

I had particular satisfaction in observing the firmness and intrepidity of all the troops. The 9th British regiment encountered great opposition; it charged many times with the bayonet, and suffered considerably. But I have had the satisfaction to ascertain that the losses of other corps has not been very great.

The Spanish troops under the command of general Freiere have conducted themselves in the most admirable manner, surrounding and taking possession of the entrenchments which the enemy had constructed on the heights, with great dexterity and bravery; and I am very much indebted to this general as well as to lieutenant general Graham, and to the staff of both corps, for the well executed arrangements made in this enterprize.

After lieutenant general Graham had established himself in the above mentioned French territory, with the Anglo-Portuguese troops, which have so often distinguished themselves under his orders, he resigned the command of these troops to lieutenant general sir John Hope, who had arrived the day before from Ireland.

During these operations on the left, major general Baron D'Alten, with the right division under his command, made an attack on the entrenchments in the pass of Vera, supported by the Spanish division under the command of general Longat; and major general Don Giron made an immediate attack upon the right of the light

division, with the Andalusian army of reserve, on the entrenched posts which the enemy occupied on the mountain called the Rhune. Colonel Cockburn, of the 59d regiment, who commanded the brigade of general Skerrett, absent by sickness, made an attack upon the right of the enemy, where the French had a strong entrenched camp; and the 52d regiment commanded by major Maune, charged with the bayonet in a gallant manner, overthrowing the French in their trenches. The 1st and 3d battalions of Portuguese Cassadores, and the 2d battalion of the British 25th regiment, with the 52d, distinguished themselves in this attack. The brigade under major general Kemit attacked at a post where there was less resistance; and major general D'Alten, in his report mentions, that general Kemit and colonel Cockburn displayed great military science in the execution of these attacks.

The light division made 422 prisoners, including 22 officers; and took three pieces of artillery. I am very much indebted to Baron D'Alten for his valuable services in this action.

Upon the right the Andalusian army of reserve attacked in two columns the entrenched posts the enemy had on the mountain of Rhune; which two columns were headed by generals Vernes and Torry.

These troops most gallantly overthrew every thing which they encountered, until they came to the foot of the rock, where there was a hermitage, which they made repeated attempts to carry by assault; but found it impossible to scale it; and the enemy remained during the night in possession of the hermitage on that rock; situated on the declivity of the mountain on the right of the Spanish troops.

Some time elapsed in the morning of yesterday before the fog permitted me to reconnoitre the mountain, which I found very accessible upon the right, and capable of being attacked with advantage by uniting with it an attack upon the field works, which the enemy had thrown up in front of the camp of Sarre. In consequence, I ordered the army of reserve of Andalusia to concentrate; and on the arrival of the troops under the disposition of general Giron, immediately ordered the attack of the post which the enemy had on the rock, situated on the right of the position of our troops; which was instantly taken in the most gallant manner. These troops following up the advantage they had gained, took another entrenchment on a height protecting the right of the enemy's camp of Sarre;—the result of which was the immediate abandonment by the enemy, of all his positions—in order to defend the avenues to the above mentioned camp,—and these works were occupied by the 7th division which I had sent for that purpose, under lieutenant general lord Dalhousie, by the pass of Echalar.

At the same time general Giron established the battalion of Catalonia upon the Rock of the Hermitage upon the left of the enemy. The night prevented the progress of our operations; and under the protection of the darkness, the enemy retired from the Hermitage, and from the camp of Sarre.

I have the most lively satisfaction in making known to you, that the good conduct of all the officers and privates of the Andalusian reserve, during the operations of the 7th and 8th. The attack made yesterday by the battalion of the

Military Orders, under colonel Hore, was in the best order, and executed with as great precision as I have ever seen in any troops—I am much satisfied with the enthusiasm and discipline of the above corps.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the execution of the dispositions in the attack of the above days, made by gen. Giron, and the generals and officers of the staff under his orders.

I omitted in my despatch of the 4th inst. to mention that when I arrived at Ronsevalles, the 1st inst. I suggested to brigadier general Campbell, an attack of the advanced post of the enemy in his front; which attack was made in the night by the Portuguese troops under his command; who took 70 prisoners, and a fortified post on the mountain d'Avolla, the garrison of which were put to the sword.

Since I communicated to your excellency my last despatch, I have received a report from major gen. Clinton, dated on the 3d inst. when his H. Q. was at Tarragona, and the enemy in their old position on the Llohegat.

Lieut. gen. lord Wm. Bentinck, embarked for Sicily on the 22d ult. God preserve your excellency many years.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON,
Duke of Vittoria,

P. S.—Inclosed you will receive the return of the killed and wounded in the preceding operations, and on the days of the 12th and 13th September.

[Here follow the returns; Portuguese lost, 48 killed, 179 wounded, 8 missing. British loss 79 killed, 495 wounded, 5 missing. Total Portuguese and English loss 814 men. The Portuguese officers killed, were col. Algeo, capt. da Cunha, lieut. Pinto, and ensigns Pinto, and Navarro de Andrade.]

General Orders of Lord Wellington—dated

LEZACA, Oct. 8th, 1813.

The commander in chief of the forces, finds himself under the necessity of renewing the publication of the general order of the 9th of July, 1813. [This order required of the officers and troops, that on entering France, they should pay an inviolable respect to the persons and private property of the French people; and that every article furnished for the army should be paid for] in consequence of the disobedience of that order by the officers and troops who yesterday entered France.

According to all the information which the commander in chief has received, outrages of every species were committed by the troops, and some of them in presence of the officers, who did not take measures to stop them.

The commander of the forces is resolved that the officers who have so greatly neglected their duty, shall be sent to England; that the prince regent may know their names, and take such measures respecting them as he shall please, as the commandant of the forces is determined to have no officers under his command who will not obey his orders.

Here follows the order of the day for July 9.

Note.—We learn that this order has produced the best effects, and that in virtue of it many French families have returned to their firesides. *Telegraph Portuguese, Oct. 22.*

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Benjamin Howard, to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, St. Louis,
Oct. 28th, 1813.

SIR,

I had the honour of expressing to you the opinion during the last summer, that a movement of troops to dislodge the Indians at the head of Peoria lake was indispensable to guard against that pressure upon our frontier in autumn which I believed would take place. It was with pleasure I found the measures approved. In pursuance of the plan, on the 19th of September—the effective rangers on the Missouri and Illinois, were concentrated at Tower Hill east of the Mississippi, thirty miles above the frontier. In embodying these troops, the immediate safety of the frontier was steadily kept in view, by moving detachments in such directions as would enable them to discover and dislodge any parties which might be upon our borders. The 1st regt. commanded by col. M'Nair, was marched on the west side of the Mississippi, and crossed just below the rendezvous; the 2d commanded by colonel Stephenson, was marched on the east side of the river crossing the Illinois, a few miles above its mouth; a detachment of about 200 regulars, under the command of lieutenant colonel Nicholas, of the 1st regt. of U. S. infantry, at the same time ascended the Illinois in armed boats. It was soon ascertained, upon the arrival of those several detachments at points a little beyond the settlements, that the enemy had descended the Illinois to invade the frontier. A skirmish took place between some of colonel Stephenson's command and a party of Indians; the latter were driven. From the appearance in the rout of the 1st regt. some parties had crossed to the west side of the Mississippi, upon the approach of the troops. I have no doubt of the Indians having returned to their canoes in the Illinois, when they found lieutenant colonel Nicholas rapidly ascending the river, and fled before him without injuring a single citizen. Believing that the frontier would be safe for the moment, I marched the mounted troops up the Mississippi bottom to Christy's creek, passing opposite the encampment of the Sac nation who have professed themselves friendly, but many of whom I believe have taken part in the war against us, while others were undecided.

At this time, Mr. Boilvain, Indian agent, was in the neighbourhood, sent by governor Clarke to conduct them to the Missouri, where they had agreed to winter. However unsettled their neutrality might have been before, the display of troops in their vicinity soon confirmed it; they immediately descended the Mississippi to the Portage de Sioux, from whence they were sent up the Missouri from Christy's creek. The army was marched across the country, towards Peoria, and on the evening of the 28th, arrived within a few miles of the old village. That night three men were sent to discover whether the command of lieutenant colonel Nicholson had arrived, and bearing a letter to that officer, stating my position, and calling for such information in regard to the enemy as he might possess. During the night, he descended the Illinois, to my encampment; and reported to me that the day before, an attack was made upon his command at Peoria,

where he had commenced building a fort agreeably to my orders;—however, the enemy was soon dispersed by a well directed discharge of musquetry with the aid of a six-pounder from two unfinished block-houses. It was evident that the assailants suffered in this attack; but to what extent, could not be ascertained. None of our men were killed, and only one wounded. On the 29th, the mounted troops arrived at Pioria; and so soon as provisions could be drawn, were marched up the Illinois to the villages at the head of the lake, which was the direction in which the enemy appeared to have retired from Pioria. Upon my arrival at those villages, I found them deserted. From the examination made by reconnoitering parties, I had no doubt of the Indians having ascended the Illinois in canoes, which is so situated from swamps on both banks that it was impossible to pursue them by land. The villages were destroyed, and some property of inconsiderable amount taken. The army then returned to Pioria, and remained until the garrison was put in a state of defence. Shortly after my return, I sent a detachment in two armed boats, under the command of major Christy, in pursuit of the enemy.

This detachment ascended the Illinois above the mouth of the Vermillion to the Rapids and within seventy five miles of Chialgo; but it was impossible to come up with the Indians, notwithstanding the great efforts of the commanding officer and his command. Soon after the departure of major Christy, major Boone was sent with about one hundred men in the direction of Rock river, to examine whether there were any parties in that quarter. He penetrated the country northwardly from Pioria, in my opinion within forty five miles of Rock river, and reported that there were several encampments on the Maquoine which appeared to have been deserted about the time the army arrived at Pioria. The mounted troops remained near Pioria from the second until the fifteenth of October, during which time they were actively engaged, together with the United States' infantry, in erecting fort Clarke, which stands at the lower end of the lake completely commanding the river. This important fort was erected under many disadvantages—the weather being unusually cold for the season, and without the aid of a single team the timbers were hauled by the troops a considerable distance to the lake (nearly a mile in width) and rafted over. This fort is unquestionably one of the strongest I have ever seen in the western country, and certainly highly important to the safety of the three Territories with the defence of which I have been entrusted.

On the 15th the mounted troops moved from Pioria for the settlements, pursuing generally a south course until they arrived at Russel on the 21st inst. when the mounted militia, were discharged. The Indian rangers, on the march were sent across from old Kickapous town to Vincennes under the command of captain Andre. The safety to the frontier which was anticipated from this movement has been fully realized, and the same enemy that has kept our exposed settlements under continual apprehensions of danger was compelled to fly before a force in their own country, less than that assigned by the government, for the immediate defence of the frontier. It is with pleasure I acknowledge the energetic and

intelligent execution of my orders by those officers to whom I confided the command of detachments and laudable conduct of the officers and men generally during the campaign, but more particularly on those occasions (not unfrequent) when it was hoped and believed by all that the enemy had determined to give us battle.

I am, sir, with high consideration, your humble servant.

BENJAMIN HOWARD.

The hon. John Armstrong.

P. S. I have delayed the transmission of this communication until I heard of captain Andre, who was sent across direct from the Kickapous towns to Vincennes—he has reported to me his safe arrival.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Tompkins to the Secretary of War.

Albany, December 24, 1813.

“Upon my arrival in this place to day, I was met by an express bringing despatches of which I send you a copy.

The express further informs, that on his arrival at Batavia he learned from major Allen (the contractor's agent at Niagara) and from lieutenant Loomis, who, with two or three others, had made their escape, that fort Niagara had been taken by the British.—The garrison was surprised. Captain Leonard (1st regiment of artillery) had the command, but it is rumored that he was not in the fort at the time, but with his family some miles off. What became of the rest of the garrison, those who escaped do not know.

In consequence of this information, major general Hall has been ordered to repair to that frontier with as many of his division as may be necessary to expel or destroy the invaders. The British have with them a number of Indians, and continue to sanction their massacres.”

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Timothy Hopkins of the New-York militia, to Daniel D. Tompkins, Commander in Chief, &c.

*Head quarters, Buffalo,
December 20, 1814.*

SIR,

I would respectfully represent to your excellency that on the morning of yesterday, the enemy crossed over a little below Lewistown—they have burnt Lewistown, and every house from that place to within two and a half miles of Schlosser, and the Tuscarora village is also burnt.

The last express stated, that the enemy were fortifying on the mountain below Schlosser. The force of the enemy is differently represented—it is stated to be from four to eight hundred regulars, and six hundred Indians—it is further stated that the enemy are still crossing. The force the enemy can bring is not precisely known, it is probably from 1500 to 3000, including regulars, militia and Indians.—Our force is about 200 regulars at fort Niagara, and about 150 near this place. I have ordered out my brigade to repel the invasion. I am in hopes of success with the assistance of the militia of Genessee.

I am respectfully, &c.

TIMOTHY HOPKINS, Brig. Gen.

(CIRCULAR.)

*Treasury Department,
December 17, 1813.*

SIR,

An act has been this day passed "laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States."

It extends to all vessels whether cleared or not cleared, as well coasting vessels as those engaged in foreign trade; and also prohibits the landing of any articles on board of the same. You will permit no vessels of any description to depart from port until the law shall be transmitted to you, which will be done with the necessary instructions, as speedily as possible. From this prohibition are excepted private armed vessels either of the United States or of nations in amity with the United States, with their necessary armament, stores and equipments only; and foreign vessels with the cargoes they may have on board, when notified of this act, other than provisions, military and naval stores, whose officers and crews shall consist wholly of foreigners belonging to nations in amity with the United States at the time of the arrival of such vessels and which shall not carry any passengers but such as shall have passports from the government of the United States.

I am, respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. JONES,

Acting secretary of the treasury.

The Collector of the Customs
for the district of

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

NASHVILLE WHIG EXTRA.

Nashville, (Ten.) Dec. 17, 10 o'clock P. M.

The following letter from colonel Bowyer, lieutenant colonel commanding at Mobile, to general F. L. Claiborne, has just been received by express from the general to governor Blount.

Mobile, Nov. 26, 1813.

SIR,

I have this moment received a letter from captain Alexis, commanding the navy at Mobile Point, stating positively a large British expedition has arrived at Pensacola, consisting of seven sail of vessels and two bomb vessels; that some of the brigs have 200 men on board.

I shall leave this by 12 o'clock for the Point, with all the troops that I can possibly spare from this post—with the determination to defend that post to the utmost.

This will leave Mobile weak and exposed. I have written to lieutenant colonel Russell, requesting him to fall back to this place with the 3d regiment. Should he comply I think we shall be able to save this country. But should he not feel himself justi-

fied to give up his present objects, I fear the whole of this country will be lost.

Should you have an opportunity, pray write to colonel M'Kee, and give him this information.

The communication to Pensacola by land, is cut off by a large body of Indians.

I am, sir, in great haste, obd't servant.

(Signed) JOHN BOWYER,

Lieut. col. 2d inf. commanding.

Boston, Dec. 31.

The United States frigate Constitution, captain Stewart, went to sea yesterday with a fine N. W. wind.

Alexandria, Dec. 31.

The government it is said have received information of a contemplated attack on the southern coast under the command of admiral Cockburn; and as Norfolk is the most probable place of attack, as it is the most exposed, their attention has been directed to that point. A draft of the Virginia militia has taken place in 27 counties for its defence.

LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOUR.

New-York, Jan. 3.

Com. Chauncey arrived in this city, and proceeded this morning on his way to the seat of government. A gentleman who accompanied him from Sackett's Harbour to this city, informs us that the troops lately stationed there, were ordered immediately to join general Wilkinson's army at the French Mills. The order was grounded on the expectation of an immediate attack from the enemy.

The gentleman also mentions, that the largest frigate building at Kingston is launched.

One hundred waggons have been put in requisition at Albany and its neighbourhood, to convey naval stores to Sackett's Harbour.—*Com. Ad.*

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

*By the Bramble, arrived at Annapolis.**London, Nov. 3.*

DECISIVE DEFEAT OF BONAPARTE,

With the loss of 82,000 men, 180 pieces of cannon, Leipsig taken, &c.

An officer arrived this morning at the office of lord Castlereagh, with despatches from sir C. Stewart and lord Cathcart—They announce that on the 16th ult. there were two battles fought; one between general Blucher and Ney; the other between Bonaparte and the prince of Schwartzenberg.

First battle—After a hard and sanguinary action, which continued for some hours, Ney was defeated with the loss of 12,000 men.

Second battle—This battle, fought on the same day as the first, was equally well contested and bloody. But at length Buonaparte succeeded in breaking through the centre of the prince of Schwartzenberg's army by bringing up the whole of his cavalry, under Murat. The allies then brought up their reserve and drove Buonaparte back upon the point he occupied before he pierced the prince of Schwartzenberg's centre—The battle terminated at night, and both armies remained in sight of each other, without either having gained any material advantage—On the 17th October they prepared for the more important battle that was to take place on the next day.

Third battle—On the 18th the allies having collected and concentrated all their forces under the crown prince and Blucher, and the prince of Schwartzenberg, attacked Buonaparte in all his positions—He fought with the determination, the desperation, that a man may be supposed to have, who feels that his crown perhaps depends on the issue of the conflict—But his obstinancy, his talents, his skill, were unavailing. He was defeated with the loss of 40,000 men, and nearly 200 pieces of cannon.

Leipsig Stormed.—Without giving the enemy a day's respite, the allies advanced to Leipsig the day after their glorious victory, and after a most bloody resistance took it by storm, with 30,000 prisoners, a great number of cannon, ammunition wagons, &c.

Thus in four days, Buonaparte's army was reduced one half, a more rapid and enormous loss than he sustained in the same space of time even in his calamitous campaign in Russia.

Lost on the 16th, by Ney,	12,000
on the 18th, by Buonaparte in person,	40,000
on the 19th, storming Leipsig,	30,000
Total loss,	82,000.

Driven from Leipsick, Bonaparte attempted to retreat by Erfurth, the direct road to the Rhine. He failed—the road was already occupied by his conquerors. His retreat to Erfurth was cut off. He then, with the wreck and remnant of his army, took the road towards Brunswick, thus removing further from his resources and his reinforcements. The allies were in pursuit of him, and he is destined, we trust,

to experience fresh disasters and defeats. May we not now retort upon him his own words, and say, "Surely the finger of Providence is here."

Of the officers that fell on either side we have no detailed account. The following French generals are named—Macdonald, Southam, and Poniatowski were made prisoners. Regnier, Lauriston, Bertrand, Valarey, and Brune, killed. The king of Saxony has been rescued from the tyrant's yoke, with all his court.

All the Saxons and Bavarians, and Wirtemberg troops came over to the allies. Bonaparte narrowly escaped; he fled from Leipsick two hours only before the allies entered it.

The Park and Tower guns were fired at 11 o'clock. The bells are ringing while we are writing this; illuminations, we suppose, will follow.

Dresden is reported to have been entered on the 18th.

The royal family of Saxony were taken in a charge headed by the crown prince.

The number of French generals killed, wounded and taken amount to 20.

Poniatowsky was drowned in attempting to escape across the Saale.

Bonaparte escaped with about as few attendants as he had when he ran away from his army in Russia.

The foregoing glorious information was communicated to the public, in a letter to the lord mayor, also by a bulletin issued from the foreign office; and in the course of the day, the official particulars were published.

"A messenger from the Elbe is just arrived, with an account of a fresh victory; gained on the 23d ult. over the enemy.

"They lost 5,000 men made prisoners, 25 general officers, and 40 pieces of cannon. This is supposed to be a victory over Davoust. This intelligence comes also from the Weser as well as the Elbe." *Globe, 2d edit.*

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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THE
AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

No. 17.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 15, 1814.

Vol. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

DOMESTIC.

The communications from lord Castlereagh, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, to our cabinet, and the answer of our secretary of state to it, will be found in the columns of our next number of the Messenger—From these, and from the president's message which accompanied them to congress, each reader will no doubt form an opinion for himself of the likelihood of peace according to his way of thinking, his wishes, his hopes, or his apprehensions; yet it may not be displeasing to him to hear the sentiments upon that occasion of others: and we will offer him those which strike us as the most probable conclusions we have been able to draw from those documents. He who thinks as we do upon the subject will feel himself bound in conscientious duty to deliver his opinion in order that it may go as far as it can in preventing the mischiefs of speculation to which the sanguine newly engendered hopes respecting a peace may give rise. A pretty general solicitude for a successful issue to the negotiation has displayed itself on all sides. Of all those who wish for that event none more ardently desire it than we do; but it is because we are conscious of that, and at the same time aware of the bent which the inclinations of the heart give to the judgment, that we are more than usually scrupulous in weighing the presumptions on both sides, and anxious to prevent others from yielding too much to the suggestions of the will at the expense of reason and probability.

When we had recovered from the sudden tumult of joy with which the first indistinct intelligence of the arrival of lord Castlereagh's letter overwhelmed us—when, to speak figuratively, the storm of our emotions being lulled, the little bark of our understanding began to right, and the waves subsiding, left us to calm reflection, we began to doubt whether we had not rather overrated the grounds of our transport, in common with our fellow citizens, who

seemed to be very sanguine in their expectations; and, on separating, comparing, and combining, in every form of which they were susceptible, all the circumstances, past and present, which relate to the subject, we could not help feeling our hopes rather abated; and, earnestly wishing to "have grounds more relative," we determined to at least suspend our judgment till the publication of the authentic documents should enable us to see further into the business.—Those documents have been published, and we confess that they leave our hopes of a peace just where they found it.

It will be remembered that we have from the very outset expressed our want of faith in the mediation of Russia. We gave our reasons for that incredulity*—and the subsequent transactions convince us that we were then pretty nearly correct, and that between Great Britain's lofty rejection of the emperor of Russia's offer of mediation in the case of France, and the milder tone of her refusal in the case of the United States, there is no other difference than that which might be expected from the difference of the relations which Britain and Russia bore to each other at that time and at this. The rejection in the one case and the refusal in the other are essentially the same, though they vary in the manner—the one was *fortiter in re*, the other is *suaviter in modo*.

Let us then examine lord Castlereagh's letter and see what new door has been thrown open to pacification that was not just as open before!—In estimating the value of that document, the Russian mediation is in truth to be taken as so much *minus*, to speak algebraically—or must be placed on the other side of the equation: for considering the amount of the proposition it contains, the letter and the courtly freightage of it across the Atlantic, seems to be a complimentary emollient—a respectful tribute even to the slightest hint from an ally whose power is too great to be slighted, and whose fidelity is not to be doubted, rather than an oblation on the altar of peace. At the same time

* See pages 17 and 36.

there is not a word in the letter to authorise the supposition that the emperor of Russia had himself ever expressed a wish upon the subject to his Britannic majesty's minister.

But what is the amount of the professions of the British cabinet conveyed in this letter?—"The British government is willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favourable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity *not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and the maritime rights of Great Britain.*"

Now if lord Castlereagh, or the much more competent Mr. Canning, or any other subtle casuist in Great Britain or America, can show that this proposition holds out a ray of promise or of hope more than can be found in the diplomatic correspondence of Mr. Erskine or Mr. Jackson with our government, we shall confess to him at once our gratitude and our surprise. In the words printed in italics we find the most broad provision made by the British ministers for the maintenance of the two great points which they maintain in contravention of the rights which our government have taken post upon as their motive for going to war. The management of the British cabinet on this occasion suggests to us a multitude of thoughts to which we will not now give utterance. There needed not all the form and show, and pompous seeming of a special cartel, to grace the repetition of terms which had been many times before repeated: nor do we see any substantial purpose it could be expected to answer to the British ministry, if not, as we have already hinted, to smooth down the refusal to treat in Russia, and to enable the ministry to forestall the attacks of the minority in parliament, now weaker in all probability than ever, and to deprive it of a topic which it would not fail to turn to its advantage.

From these terms to which she obstinately adhered in the most dangerous and alarming crisis of her history, Great Britain will not be likely now to recede.—Let it be considered, too, that war had not then been declared against her, nor had the breach between the two countries been then widened by acts of mortal hostility on either side. The question, therefore, comes to this, has she magnanimity enough to make concessions at this day of her potency, which in her exorbitant and unbending pride she then dis-

daind to make?—and if not, is our government prepared to lower its demands in proportion as Britain grows more confident in her strength?

It is not a very flattering indication, either, of the pacific views of the parties, that a proposal for, or an offer of a suspension of hostilities—an armistice—makes no part of this correspondence.—On the contrary, it would seem from the president's message, as if he secretly thought as we do respecting the issue of this new train of negotiation; for he recommends to congress, very wisely too, vigorous preparations for carrying on the war.

It appears to us that out of the chaos which has rested for so many years upon the face of Europe, that quarter of the globe will soon rise in an entirely renovated shape. The primary object of the allied powers being accomplished, their next step will be to reseate that harrassed portion of the earth, as nearly as may be, in its old posture, and as nearly as they can to establish a balance of power. In the mean time England, assured of the alliance of the whole for the time being, and afterwards of one half of it for ever, will be naturally disposed to postpone a permanent settlement with this country, till nothing practical will be left to contend for;—she will lay upon her oars, as the saying is; she will take her leisure, and vex us as much as she can; adding, no do it, all the time to the incalculable expenditure induced by her European wars, and insensible to every thing but the gratification of her pride and the manifestation of her power.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 245.

By an accident, to account for which in this place would be but a waste of time and words, a dislocation has occurred in our congressional series. Though brought up in our last number to the last day of December some proceedings which took place on the 28th were omitted. We take the earliest occasion of repairing the error.

In the house of representatives on Thursday the 28th December, two resolutions of considerable importance were offered by Mr. Hanson, a member of Maryland. They were in the following words:

1. *Resolved*, That the president be, and he is hereby requested to communicate to this house any information in his possession, and which it may not be improper to divulge, in relation to the

omission or refusal of the French government to accredit the minister plenipotentiary sent by the United States to that court, or of his reception, if accredited, of the time when he was so accredited, and of the progress of his negotiation.

2. *Resolved*, That the president be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be laid before this house, any correspondence with, or communication in writing from the late minister of France, resident at Washington, on or about the 14th of June 1809, or subsequently with his successor, M. Serrurier, prescribing or declaring the terms and conditions upon which their sovereign would consent to treat of amity and commerce with the United States, if any such correspondence or communication be in the possession of the executive; and if none such be in the possession of the executive, that the president be, and he is hereby requested to inform this house, unless the public interest forbid such disclosure, whether there has not been such a correspondence or communication, which was withdrawn from the archives of the department of state, and if so, *when* and *how* the same was so withdrawn.

Mr. Hanson prefaced these resolutions with a speech, in which after stating that, with the exception of one subject, there was no information in the power of the executive more important than that which his resolution purported to require, and which therefore he thought ought to be called for as early as possible. He said that as the ground of his first resolution he took that passage in the president's message which recommended the adoption of legal provisions for reciprocating the admission into our ports of the vessels of friendly nations, who admit within their waters our public and private armed vessels—a proposition which he considered as rendering the adoption of that resolution as, not merely proper, but absolutely necessary. Although the word France was not mentioned in it, he said that this part of the message evidently related, exclusively to that government, its dependencies and allies; and that proposition had been referred to a special committee. As, in his judgment, an alliance essentially in fact, though not in form, existed between this country and France, he wished, before the cords which bind us together, are drawn closer, that congress might be enabled to legislate intelligently and with wisdom on that subject.

Mr. Hanson said that, after the very mortifying disclosure of facts in respect to our relations with France, it would not be disputed in that house, that many humiliating injuries had been heaped by her chief on this country; that he had surprised, seized and confiscated millions of our property perfidiously drawn within his grasp—and that, to so vast an amount that (to use the words of our own minister) its very magni-

tude destroyed all hopes of its restitution. To say nothing of the very alarming evils which might ensue from the admission of French vessels of war, and privateers into our ports, it was proper that the house before legislating on the subject, should be distinctly apprised of the state of our relations with France.

As to the second of his resolutions he was content to let it rest on its intrinsic merits. At the same time, holding himself bound to prove, if the house would let him, all the material facts connected with the subject.

Mr. Grosvenor called for the yeas and nays on the question of considering, which being taken there appeared

For considering the resolutions	128
Against it	21

Mr. Eppes, of Va. proposed to have the resolutions laid on the table and printed, not from any objection he had to calling for the information they required, but from a wish to examine at leisure the language of them, and ascertain whether it was as decorous as it became one branch of the government to use to another, which could not be judged of on a casual hearing of them. He felt no hesitation, he said, in voting for the object of the resolutions, being convinced that the government would not, on this or any other occasion, shrink from a full examination of its conduct in relation to our foreign concerns. It possessed no secrets with the people, except so far as temporary secrecy on particular points might be demanded by the public good. He did not mean to enter into a discussion of these resolutions; but he believed that since the last session of congress, no correspondence of an unfriendly kind had passed between the resident minister from France and our government; nor had any correspondence during that period been withdrawn from the department of state.

As to the first resolution Mr. Eppes said that our minister to France had been as far received and accredited as possible in the absence of the executive of France from the seat of government—The constituted authorities of that nation, had expressed their satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Crawford, and nothing had arisen to authorise a suspicion that he had not been respectfully treated.

Mr. Hanson assented to the course proposed by Mr. Eppes; and said that his object was to ascertain distinctly from the executive the present state of our relations with France, which seemed to him to be covered

with an impenetrable veil. Should the second resolution be adopted, he would be able to establish the fact, that a letter of a most insolent nature had been addressed by the French minister to this government, reflecting on the honour, independence and sovereignty of this nation, requiring of the government, before any steps were taken towards the formation of a treaty of amity and commerce, that we should make sacrifices of the most dishonourable nature; that we should accede to a most oppressive system of policy, for the purpose of conciliating the favour of the tyrant of France. He would establish to the satisfaction of the house, that in consequence of the reception of that letter, which had been translated for the perusal of the secretary of state, and by him laid before the president, a message had been sent to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of the residence of the French minister, requesting him to take back that letter, which he preemptorily refused to do—that in consequence of the failure of this application, the secretary of the treasury (now one of our envoys to St. Petersburg) went to Baltimore, and in person solicited the French minister to take back that letter which he declined to do:—that the secretary of state had addressed a letter to monsieur Turreau, inviting him to the seat of government, which invitation he declined accepting:—That the secretary of legation, M. De Cave, being on a visit to Washington, was applied to, to withdraw that letter which he declined to do, saying that it had been duly enrolled in the archives of state and transmitted to his master.

Mr. Hanson reminded the house that at that time a minister from Great Britain charged with an important negotiation, was on his way to this country; and that with him a controversy arose, which terminated in the abrupt dismission of that minister. The point which Mr. Hanson said he should prove, and for which he would wish to have the letter in question before the house was that the letter remained on the file of the office of state, and was never withdrawn till the British minister was dismissed. If it was untrue that such a letter had been received, Mr. H. said, the nation ought to be informed of it.

Mr. Epes said that he had seen a great deal in the public prints about Turreau's letter: and whether such a letter had been written or not, he did not undertake to say: But that no such letter was now, or ever had been on the files of the department of state he knew to be a fact. If such a letter had

been addressed to Mr. Robert Smith, while secretary of state, it was an insult to him as an individual and not to the government.

The motion for laying the resolutions on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

On *Wednesday, 5th January, 1814.* Mr. Jackson, of Virginia, offered sundry resolutions to the house of representatives, which he had proposed in the last session, as amendments to the constitution, authorising congress to lay certain duties on goods exported from any state—to make roads in any state—to make canals, with the consent of the state—and to establish a national bank with branches.

They were ordered to lie on the table.

MILITIA AND GOVERNOR CHITTENDEN.

On *Thursday, the 6th.* Four resolutions were, after some preliminary remarks, offered to the house by Mr. Sharp, of Kentucky. They were as follows:

1. *Resolved,* That the militia of any of these United States, or the territories thereof, when lawfully employed in the service of the United States, are subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States.

2. *Resolved,* That every person, not subject to the rules and articles, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, is guilty of an infraction of the laws of the United States and subject to punishment.

3. *Resolved,* That his excellency Martin Chittenden, governor of the state of Vermont, by issuing his proclamation, dated at Montpelier, on the 10th of November, in the year 1813, did entice soldiers in the service of the United States to desert—Therefore,

4. *Resolved,* That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby requested, to instruct the attorney general of the United States to institute a prosecution against the said Martin Chittenden.

These resolutions were thought by Mr. Fisk, a member from Vermont, objectionable on several grounds.—He thought the governor's proclamation unjustifiable—but if it was illegal, the proper tribunal was the courts of law. By passing these resolutions the house would find the governor guilty before trial, and either prejudice the jury against him, or excite sympathies in his favour, either of which would be improper. He moved that they should lie upon the table.

Mr. Grosvenor said that if the mover would so modify his resolutions as to direct a prosecution to be instituted against Mr. Chittenden, without expressing any opinion of his guilt, he would be in their favour: because in that case the important question between the eastern governors and the pre-

sident upon the subject of the militia would be put at rest by a judicial decision.

The resolutions were then ordered to lie on the table.

PACIFICATION.

This day the president transmitted to congress for its information, a letter from lord Castlereagh, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, to our secretary of state, together with the answer of the latter. The reader will find these letters and the message that accompanied them in the documents.

POST OFFICE.

Friday, Jan. 7th. The following resolution was offered to the adoption of the house by Mr. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of revising the laws regulating the general post office establishment in the United States, and of so amending them as to render them more conformable than they are at present to the principles of the constitution, as regards the appointments to office under that establishment.

This motion Mr. Ingersoll prefaced by several apposite remarks. It had often been urged by many respectable men, as a fault in the constitution, that the executive chief magistrate was entrenched behind too formidable a barrier of patronage and influence—yet that magistrate could make hardly an appointment without submitting the nomination to an ordeal in the senate. The war department could not make an officer without the intervention of the senate—neither could the navy department—And within a few years, a provision had been made and carried into effect for depriving the secretary of the navy of the privilege he had before enjoyed of appointing pursers at his will, without a ratification by the senate.

If, then, neither the president, nor any of the executive secretaries possess such an extent of irresponsible patronage, was it consistent with the principles of the constitution that the head of the general post office should be allowed without control, appeal, or question, to command the services of a band of agents of no less than three thousand individuals distributed throughout the continent? The principle of rotation in office, though not embodied in our constitution, was held sacred by many: and it was not the least alarming feature of the abuse complained of that the gentleman now presiding over the general post office department has remained at that post for several years—nearly four several presidential terms of office; during which time the

number of his subalterns had been increasing till they had reached THREE THOUSAND persons, who, under another head of that department and another order of things, might be planted as the worst of emissaries for the worst of purposes, over the United States. Mr. Ingersoll disavowed any intention to say that this great trust had been abused in practice by its present incumbent, but would say that if no abuses had taken place, that gentleman was purer than any man he (Mr. I.) had ever known, or heard, or read of. The patronage of the postmaster general was not confined to the appointment of inferior deputies, but extended to the gift of places (unfortunately too seductive) which were better worth having than any one of the stations occupied by the secretaries in the cabinet of the executive. Without any view to implicate the general post office in culpability at present, Mr. Ingersoll apprehended that other times might come, when senators and other elevated men might be perverted from their duty by the hope that a postmaster might be prevailed upon to translate them from their public offices, to others of less dignity and more emolument. It appeared to Mr. I. that unless some remedy were applied to this evil, and that without delay, the country would be in danger of a new order of Jesuits with an unlimited general at their head to dictate his orders and enforce them under all the pains and penalties of removal from their deputations. All Mr. I. required was that the post office establishment should be put on a footing with all the other departments of the general government as soon as possible.

After an attempt to refer the resolution to a standing committee on post offices, and another to have the resolution laid on the table, both of which were negatived, the vote of the house on the resolution was taken and carried by seventy-three against fifty-three. In consequence of which a committee was appointed.

FURLONGHS FROM THE ARMY.

On the same day a resolution was offered by Mr. Grosvenor to the following effect:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the acts, rules and regulations, by which furloughs and leave of absence from the armies of the United States are procured by the officers thereof: and whether such acts, rules and regulations ought to be altered, revised or amended; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This motion was grounded on a report which Mr. G. believed to be true, that an army of the enemy was lying contiguous to our forces which were subject every hour

to an attack from it; and that one of our forts had been surprised and taken by the enemy, in the absence of its commander—If on inquiry it should turn out that the capture of the fort was owing to want of officers, it would be a proper object of inquiry why there had not been a sufficient number of officers there. If it was owing to the absence of the commanding officer alone, then there must have been a deficiency in subordinate officers. Indeed so many officers had left the army that those who remained were saddled with extreme duty. Under these circumstances, and as our army was more than ever it had been exposed, an inquiry ought to take place whether there is any abuse in furloughs—whether officers are absent without legal grounds. Mr. G. said his object was only an inquiry, which might be of service and could not possibly produce any injurious effect.

To this it was objected by Mr. Troup, that the resolution trenching upon the prerogative of the president, who was vested with power to remove any officer that was guilty of misconduct.

Mr. Grosvenor owned that the president was commander in chief of the forces, but congress had the power to establish rules and regulations for their government.—They had made the existing rules; but the question was whether those were sufficient.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table—and it was again taken into consideration on the 10th and agreed to.

Several matters of considerable importance were started and occasioned conversations of much spirit and animation; as they were all postponed for further consideration, we have purposely omitted them till we can present all the respective discussions upon them entire, and along with them, if possible, the final result. It being our plan to exempt our readers as much as possible from the inconvenience and confusion occasioned by exactly following the desultory course of the proceedings in congress, and giving the same subject matter in detached fragments scattered through the work at a distance perhaps of many pages from each other. The system we have laid down and mean as far as possible to adhere to, is to let the report of a proceeding await the decision upon it, and then give a condensed account of all the arguments without omitting a single member of them.

FREE SHIPS FREE GOODS.

To the Editor of the American Messenger.

Sir, I observe in the Democratic Press of New Year's day, an article giving the historical account from Smollet's continuation of Hume's history of the debates in England, on the subject of free ships free goods, in the year 1739.

It is too much the fashion for party writers, who disapprove of the present war, and the measures of administration, to observe sneeringly, that the people of Kentucky and the north western borders, must be greatly interested about free trade and sailor's rights! I hope they are. I hope there is yet enough of American feeling in this country to induce every true American to be greatly interested in preventing the oppression of his fellow countrymen, whether they be farmers on the frontier of the *west*, or sailors contributing to the safety and prosperity of the *eastern* division of our continent. Such sneers recoil on those who make them; and induce no slight suspicion that they cannot be the effect of honest feelings toward a common national interest.

But it is of great importance in the present state of our national controversies to show; that the principle we fight for is not chimerical—that **FREE SHIPS, FREE GOODS**, is the maritime law of the civilized world—that we greatly suffer by the breach of it—and that however it may be regarded by the friends of Great Britain, whether in Europe or in this country, Great Britain herself, has never expressed stronger feelings of indignation, than when the principle in question was violated in her own case.

In addition to the quotation from Smollet, made in the Democratic Press, I present to the reader the following passages from Belsham and Russel, the two popular historians of the period, whose works are common among ourselves.

“The chief article of the convention provided, that the king of Spain should pay to the subjects of Great Britain the sum of ninety-five thousand pounds sterling, by way of indemnification for their losses, in consequence of the seizures made by the *guarda-costas*. This was in effect, acknowledging the injustice of those seizures; but as no provision was made against future violences, the grand question, “whether British vessels, navigating the American seas, should be any where, or under any circumstances, subject to **SEARCH**?” being left to be discussed by a congress, the interests of the country were supposed to be betrayed, and the whole nation was thrown into a ferment. Petitions against the convention were sent from all the principal trading towns in the kingdom, and the universal outcry was “**A FREE SEA, OR A WAR!**” Walpole found himself under the necessity of resigning, or of yielding to

the voice of the multitude; and the king of Spain, by neglecting to pay the stipulated sum at the appointed day, furnished him with a decent pretext for declaring war, without abandoning his pacific principles. On the contrary he affirmed, that the convention-treaty would have been attended with all the advantages that could be procured by the most successful war; and that future ages would do justice to the counsels that produced it."

"When the terms of the convention were communicated to the parliament, which met February 2, 1739, it was treated with the most poignant contempt and ridicule. It was asserted by the opposition, that Spain, so far from giving up *her groundless and unjustifiably claim of visiting and searching British ships sailing to and from British plantations*, openly insisted upon it as a matter of right; for it was merely the differences which had arisen in the exercise of this pretended right and not the right itself which they had submitted to discussion. So that the undoubted and indisputable rights of England, and the insolent usurpations of Spain, were referred to the mediation of plenipotentiaries, as resting upon the same basis of equality."

I hope after this account from historians whose impartiality on the present occasion cannot be impeached, that we shall possess something like a reply to the sneerers about sailor's rights, and that a citizen on land may be allowed to feel interest for the rights of a fellow citizen at sea.

I have had occasion in my time to look into some of the books relating to the law of nature and nations that lawyers usually quote. I believe for a long time before Vattel and Bynkershoek, the principle that free ships made free goods, was the common law of maritime nations. I mention those two writers, because I understand they are usually considered as opposed to this doctrine. If they are so, they are very inconsistent. Vattel, who was in England when he wrote, and under English prejudices, is compelled to acknowledge over and over, that *the ship of a nation* (whether mercantile or otherwise, for no distinction is made) *is the territory of a nation*. I refer to his discussion on the rights of children born on shipboard, Book I. chap. 19. sect. 816. It is easy at once to see, that the full and repeated admission of this principle, precludes all idea of the right of search; and no writer who admits the one, can reasonably pretend to establish the other.

Bynkershoek, in the passage where he treats of the right of search, defends it only, *so far as is necessary to ascertain the character of the vessel*, whether neutral or not. Hence, it follows, that when the inspected documents of cargo, clearly show that the vessel is of neutral character, any further search would contravene the law of nations

on the subject of maritime rights and privileges.

These two authors are usually cited as opposed to the principle in question, with what justice, let those determine who will be at the trouble of examining the passages above referred to.

Puffendorf has nothing to the purpose; and Grotius who had the controversy with Selden, and who defended the *mare liberum*, against English pretensions, and the *mare clausum* of that arrogant nation, cannot surely be enlisted in favour of the modern English doctrine: though I acknowledge the controversy between these two writers on that occasion is not directly in point.

Grotius, somewhere in the beginning of his book on the law of war and peace, declares, that we ought reasonably to consider as a part of the law of nature and nations, that principle or practice, which the civilized nations of the earth, or a great majority of them, have adopted or pursued; and I think he gives us about a dozen ancient authorities or illustrations of this point; which I allow do not greatly add to the force or clearness of it. Still the position is manifestly a reasonable one.

A fortiori, as the lawyers say, any principle or practice that has been adopted by the civilized nations of the modern world, not merely by accident, or occasionally, but after great reflection, and a deliberate view of the subject; and in recent times also; and at the hazard of war, in consequence of adopting it, must be considered as a part of the law of nations.

I state then without fear of contradiction, that the maritime principle of FREE SHIPS, FREE GOODS, is, and since the year 1780, has been a part of the maritime law of nations. Not loosely, fortuitously, or occasionally adopted, but deliberately.

This principle was regularly proposed at that time by the empress of Russia, as a principle that ought to be solemnly adopted as a part of the national law of Europe. She proposed it to every maritime power in Europe, to France, to Sweden, to Denmark, to Prussia, to the United Provinces, to Portugal, and to Great Britain.

By all these powers, it was formally and solemnly acceded to, except by Great Britain, and by Great Britain it was not denied in form; and on that occasion it was acceded to in practice.

But Great Britain had already not merely acceded to it, but had gone to war with Spain in defence of it, and broke the convention of Pains, because it was not then

insisted on by her own minister. In Dodsley's Annual Register for the year 1780, will be found, all the public documents relating to the famous ARMED NEUTRALITY, established for the purpose of defending by force the principle of *free ships, free goods*, they adopted in theory.

Hence it has been adopted in modern times, by EVERY maritime nation of the civilized world, not excepting Great Britain herself. Hence it is a law of nations. Hence, we have a right of insisting that it is so, if we suffer by its infringements of making it a cause of war.

I know it is said by the British partisans, that since the year 1780, many of the nations of Europe, have in treaties with Great Britain renounced this, and allowed the right of search. The answer is obvious, any person having a right may renounce it if he chooses, in whole or in part, for the present, for a limited period or for ever. I may give up my right of action under the laws of the community in which I reside; that does not annihilate the law; it does not abrogate the general principle. It does not effect the rights of others. Such are the views of

A READER.

PEACE.

EXTRACT FROM MR. GILES'S LETTER.

"The federalists, whilst they profess a great desire for peace, unceasingly charge the government with acting under French influence, *without the smallest pretext, as far as I can judge, for the charge*. Can this be a peace measure? The British government is certainly under strong impressions, that the charge is true; and the oftener it is repeated the greater tendency it will have to strengthen the conviction. One object of the war on the part of Great Britain being to relieve us from this influence, by beating us out of it; any course of proceeding which would tend to confirm that conviction, could not certainly tend to produce peace. One other expedient adopted by the federalists to produce peace, is to deny the administration all the means of carrying on the war successfully. The expedient, whilst it might effect a triumph over their opponents, *at the expense of the honour and interests of the country*, and perhaps a loss of the government, certainly would not have any tendency to procure peace; surely not an honourable peace. The republican party, at least the administration, apprehensive of the danger to its power from a protracted war, manifest such a solicitude for peace, that the expedients resorted to, for that object

are disrespected, even by the peace party itself. If the real object of the federal party was to obtain an honourable peace, and not a triumph over their opponents, *after their opponents have manifested an unequivocal solicitude for peace*; they could not rationally address their measures to the administration, to produce a disposition in it for peace; because that disposition already exists superabundantly. But their measures should be addressed to the British government, and should be of a character to induce a correspondent disposition for peace on its part. If they should produce that effect, peace would be the immediate consequence. What measures should these be? *Men and money*. No substitute, however plausible and ingenious, will answer the object. Destroy her armies in Canada. She is weak in population, compared with rival nations, and strong in all other resources. Strike her where she is weak, and she will feel the blow. Her haughtiness, her pride, her spirit of dominion, are sufficient guarantees; then she will present to you in Canada her most vulnerable points—avail yourselves of her indiscretions; and then, and not till then, you will have peace. Although the measures pursued by the federalists, would justify the application of these observations to the whole party; yet I believe only a small portion of the party in their hearts approve of them. It is one of the greatest evils, arising from an extreme state of parties, that the most violent and indiscreet dictate the counsels for the whole party. With parties, profession and zeal, are always more influential, than wisdom and moderation. Hence, the errors and excess of parties. Surely the great body of federalists must know by this time, whatever scruples they might have had about the policy of commencing the war, *for its continuance Great Britain is altogether in the wrong*. What a glorious opportunity is now offered them, of a magnanimous sacrifice of party feelings upon the altar of public good! How honourable, how exalted, would be the patriotism of such a self-denial! How happy for the nation, would be the union of all heads, and of all hearts in the vigorous prosecution of the war! How speedy, how honourable, would be the peace, produced by so noble an effort? Why then can it not be made! Why cannot we landmen imitate the glorious and exalted example set us by our patriotic, heroic and gallant tars, who magnanimously forget every other consideration, in the recollection and love of their country, and their own honour! Why cannot

we on all occasions, like them, make a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull *altogether!*"

GENERAL M'CLURE'S ADDRESS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The late descent of the enemy on our frontier, and the horrid outrages committed on our defenceless inhabitants by British allies, being laid to my misconduct as commanding officer of the American forces on this frontier, and although my conduct has been approved by the secretary at war, the commander in chief of this state, and by major general Harrison before his departure, still I deem it a duty which I owe to my own reputation, in order to put a stop to the evil reports which are propagated against me, without knowing my orders, or the means which I had in my power to execute them, to give a brief statement of my most prominent acts since I have had the honour of so important a command. On my arrival at Fort George, and previous to the departure of general Wilkinson with his army from that post, I suggested to the general the necessity of marching out against the enemy at Cross Roads and Four Mile Creek; that his army with the addition of my militia, were sufficient to take or destroy all the British forces in that neighbourhood, which would leave nothing more for the militia to do than to protect and keep in order the inhabitants of that part of the province, as otherwise our frontier would be liable to be invaded. This proposition, however, was not agreed to, as the general's instructions were of a different nature. The general left with me colonel Scott and 800 regulars, who were to remain until I considered my force sufficient to hold the fort without them; when they were to march to Sackett's Harbour.

About the 12th of Oct. the British army commenced their retreat towards the head of the lake. I issued orders for my militia to pursue, which was promptly obeyed. We advanced as far as the twelve mile creek, and within a short distance of the enemy's rear guard, when colonel Scott sent an express requesting me to return, and said that he would abandon the fort next day, and march with his troops to Sackett's Harbour, and at the same time detained my provision and ammunition waggons, which compelled me to abandon the further pursuit of the enemy, and induced them to make a stand on the heights of Burlington. I was then left with about 1000 effective militia in Fort George, and 250

Indians, a force not more than sufficient to garrison that post. On the arrival of gen. Harrison's army, I was elated with the prospect of uniting our forces, of driving the enemy from Burlington, taking possession of that post, and giving peace to the Upper Province and our frontier.—We were prepared to march in 24 hours, when the arrival of com. Chauncy with orders for that excellent officer, general Harrison, to repair immediately with his army to Sackett's Harbour stopt us. I remonstrated against his going off, as will be seen in a correspondence between the gen. and myself; but in vain. By which movement all my expectations were blasted, and I foresaw the consequences, unless a reinforcement was immediately sent on to supply the place of the drafted militia whose term of service would shortly expire. I considered my force which had become ungovernable as then insufficient to go against the enemy. The object of the last expedition to the twenty mile creek is fully explained in the general order which I issued on my return.

For six weeks before the militia were discharged I wrote, and continued writing, to the secretary at war the necessity of sending on a detachment of militia or regular troops; that I found it impossible to retain the militia in service one day beyond their term; I also stated, from the best information, the enemy's forces. I offered a bounty of two dollars per month, for one or two months, but without effect. Some few of colonel Bloom's regiment took the bounty, and immediately disappeared, and I was compelled to grant a discharge to the militia and volunteers, which left me with about sixty effective regulars of the 24th United States' infantry under captain Rodgers to garrison fort George. I summoned a council of the officers, and put the question—"Is this fort tenable with the present number of men?" They unanimously gave it as their opinion that it would be madness in the extreme to pretend to hold it, and recommended its evacuation immediately, as the enemy's advance was then within eight miles. I accordingly gave orders for all the arms, ammunition and public stores of every description to be sent across the river, which was principally effected, though the enemy advanced so rapidly that ten of my men were made prisoners, and ordered the town of Newark to be burnt. This act, however distressing to my feelings, was by an order of the secretary at war, and I believe at the same time proper. The inhabitants had twelve hours' notice to remove their effects,

and such as chose to come across the river were provided with all the necessaries of life.

I left captain Leonard in the command of fort Niagara with about 160 effective regulars, and pointed out verbally and particularly in a general order how he should prepare for an attack, which would certainly take place. I stationed colonel Grievess's artillery, consisting of about 80 men with two pieces of artillery, at Lewistown, under the command of major Bennet, and made them a present of four hundred dollars for volunteering their services three weeks; but before that place was attacked they nearly all deserted, except the officers, who bravely defended themselves and cut their way through the savages. The Canadian volunteers, about 40 in number, under major Mallery, an officer of great merit, I stationed at Schlosser, and went myself to Buffalo, to provide for the safety of that place and Black Rock, which I trust is out of danger, having called out the militia of Niagara, en masse.

The public are now in possession of some of the leading facts which have governed my conduct in the discharge of the trust assigned me, and I appeal to the candour of every dispassionate man to determine with what justice my feelings as a citizen, and pride as a soldier, have been wounded, and my character aspersed. If insubordination to the orders of superiors are justifiable, then possibly I may have failed in my defence. If to have suppressed the risings of mutiny be reprehensible, then also am I not justified. If to have enforced the disciplinary laws of a camp is a proceeding unwarranted, then have I been in error. But fellow citizens I do not think so meanly of you, as to credit the monstrous supposition, that you will deliberately advocate such strange hypotheses. Your prejudices against me have been the result of feelings misled by the acts of my enemies, and not the result of your sober judgment, operating upon facts and principles. Those facts are now before you. On those facts judge me in your candor, and I will abide the decision.

GEO. M'CLURE.

FROM GENERAL M'CLURE TO GENERAL HARRISON.

Fort George, Nov. 15th, 1813.

DEAR SIR—The subject of our conversation this morning has occupied my most serious reflections. The deadly blow heretofore given to the patriotism of our citizens on this frontier, has prepared them for murmurs and complaints; those who

are now on their march, have left their homes and their business, under great sacrifices, with the moral certainty of being brought into action. The last address which I issued under your directions, and which I am happy to find has met your approbation, gives them reason for indulging the expectation of service, and they are anxious to drive the enemy from their borders for ever. The high character of general Harrison, combined with these circumstances, has excited strong interests in the public mind relative to our operations.

In this peculiar situation of affairs, I feel it to be due to the gallant volunteers and militia, who are assembled and collecting, and to my own reputation, most respectfully to solicit, that if it is not incompatible with your instructions and your better judgment, you will not abandon our projected expedition against Burlington Heights—Such is the anxious wish of the militia, and I have no doubt the soldiers under your command are equally if not more desirous of the employment.

My anxiety on the subject, I trust, will excuse the appearance of any disrespect in making this communication, which certainly is far from my feelings. My confidence in the valor, ability and prudence of general Harrison, will dispose me most cheerfully to submit to any arrangements he may be bound to make, however great may be my disappointment in their result.

I have the honour to be, with the utmost respect, your obt. servant,

GEO. M'CLURE.

Major Gen. Harrison.

*Head Quarters, Newark,
November, 15th, 1813.*

DEAR SIR—Your letter to me of this morning has been received. I feel most severely the weight of the reasons which you urge for the prosecution of the intended expedition to Burlington. The disappointment however to the brave and patriotic men, who have turned out under the expectation of serving their country effectually in the field at this inclement season, is the most painful circumstance attending it, as I am well convinced from the information received this morning and last evening, that the enemy are removing as fast as possible from the head of the lake to Kingston, which has been left with a very small part of the force that was lately there, and it is more than probable that should we advance in force, the enemy having now but — effective men at Burlington, would de-

stroy the stores which they have remaining there, and retreat too rapidly to be overtaken; there are considerations, however, which would make it extremely desirable to make an exhibition of force in that quarter, but *the order I have received from the secretary at war, leave me no alternative.* Commodore Chauncey is extremely pressing that the troops should immediately embark, declaring that the navigation at this season to small vessels is very dangerous. The force at Sackett's harbour is. — The troops at York are all hastening down to Kingston. Sackett's Harbour may be endangered by even a delay of a few days; and should the troops that are here, not get down before the lake is frozen, our fleet may be destroyed for the want of their aid. I cannot therefore take upon myself the responsibility of delaying their going down even a day. Will you be so good, at a proper time, as to explain the above circumstances to the patriots who left their homes with the intention of assisting me to drive the enemy far from our borders, and assure them that I shall ever recollect with the warmest gratitude, the partiality they have been pleased to express for me and their preference of serving under my command.

I will direct payment to be made to the volunteers for rations and forage in coming out.

Accept my best wishes for your health and happiness, and believe me sincerely your friend,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.
Brig. Gen. M'Clure.

—
*Head Quarters, Newark,
November 15, 1813.*

DEAR SIR—Being ordered to return to the westward, you will be pleased to resume the command, which you received previously to my arrival at this place. The orders which you heretofore have received will govern you. It will be necessary that you keep a vigilant eye over the disaffected part of the inhabitants, and I recommend that you make use of the zeal, activity and local knowledge which colonel Willcocks certainly possesses, to counteract the machinations of our enemy and ensure the confidence of our friends amongst the inhabitants. It will, however, I am persuaded, be your wish as it is your duty, to guard the latter as much as possible from oppression.

The volunteers which were lately called out, will be retained as long as you consider their services necessary; the drafted

militia until further orders are received from the secretary of war.

There can be little doubt of its being the intention of the enemy to send the greater part of their troops which they have at Burlington and York to Kingston, and to make York the right of their line. They may, however, have a small command at Burlington, and those may be so securely posted as to render them safe from any desultory expedition you may set on foot; but it is desirable to have any supplies which they may have collected at —, in the neighbourhood destroyed; and should the success below be not such as to promise possession of the whole of the Upper Province, — may be destroyed.

Captains Leonard and Reed or either of them are appointed to muster your troops when and where you may think proper.

In closing this communication, I should not do justice to my feelings, if I were not to acknowledge the zeal and talents with which you have managed your command. Your conduct appears to me to have been extremely judicious and proper throughout; and your troops exhibit a state of improvement and subordination which is at once honourable to your officers and themselves.

I am very sincerely, your friend and ob't. servant.

(Signed) WM. HENRY HARRISON.
Brig. Gen. George M'Clure.

—
Fort George, Nov. 15, 1813.

MY DEAR SIR—I cannot suffer you to depart from this post, without expressing to you the great satisfaction I have received from our intercourse, and my extreme regret that its continuance has been so short. — You carry with you, sir, the highest esteem and the warmest admiration of every officer and soldier under my command, who has had an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with you.

Your recommendation will meet with every attention and respect in my power, and I shall only regret, that you are not here yourself to execute them.

For the terms of approbation you have been pleased to use in speaking of my conduct, I can tender you only my thanks.

With the warmest wishes for your health and prosperity, and that of your officers, with whom I have had the pleasure of an acquaintance, I remain with the utmost respect, your friend and servant,

(Signed) GEO. M'CLURE.
Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head-Quarters, Newark,**Nov 30, 1813.*

The general commanding feels it a duty due to himself and to his patriotic troops to develope to them his views and feelings, as regards their late excursion and what may yet be expected from them. Those who have rendered willing obedience to orders, by turning out at this inclement season, and pursuing the march till it was deemed necessary to return, are entitled to the general's thanks, and what is a richer reward, the thanks of their country. The general cannot however withhold his censure from those who without cause refused to join in the expedition, nor from those still more inexcusable, who made a pretence of patriotism by going with him a part of the way and then deserting their ranks.

At this season of the year, it would have been rashness in the extreme to have attempted with ourselves to dislodge twice our numbers from a strongly fortified position, which nature has rendered still more impregnable. Such was not the expectation of the general nor of his principal officers. He never intended to expose the brave troops who went with him to certain disaster, to have forfeited the security of our frontier inhabitants, and most probably lost the possession of fort George, by attempting that which was under all circumstances physically impossible. There were other objects in view, worthy the expedition, which the general trusts have been in part accomplished; one in particular not improper to mention: The citizens of Canada, who look to us for protection, have seen once more that you are not afraid to march into the interior of their country; upwards of 400 bbls. flour have been secured at the twenty mile creek and on this side; and it is nearly certain that the enemy have drawn up all their force from York to receive us, and consequently left Kingston the more liable to capture, should it be attempted by our northern army. It may not also at this time be improper to state, that general P. B. Porter has been authorized to command an expedition against — —; it was, therefore, important that the attention of the British should be drawn off also from that quarter.

The general has no doubt the troops might have advanced farther with perfect safety, and it would have been his pride to have proceeded with them, had there been any advantage to gain by it, but there was

none. 'Tis certain the roads were cut up in such a manner, and obstructed by fallen timber, that the cannon could not have been taken along. The enemy's force was increasing whilst ours was grown less. The opinions and advice of every colonel, and all the principal officers of the different regiments and corps, were reasons which imperatively bound the general to acquiesce in the necessity of returning.

The militia will soon be discharged. In the mean time they may yet have an opportunity of meeting the enemy on equal grounds. Be always prepared and ready to meet them; you will by that means strengthen your claims upon the gratitude of your country, by nobly volunteering to defend a garrison which our regular army were on the point of evacuating and giving up to the British army without a struggle.

The general cannot conclude this order without addressing a few words to the independent and enterprising volunteers who form so respectable a part of his command; their promptitude in obeying the call of their country, the willingness to be engaged in enterprizes of the most dangerous description, the sacrifices they have made on the altar of patriotism, define the character of freemen and Americans, who will never shrink in the hour of danger, from defending the standard which has been consecrated by the deeds of their forefathers. Although there are some, doubtless, whose business requires their immediate return to their homes, the general yet flatters himself there are many who will consent to remain on this frontier for a further term of service; the situation of this garrison will be truly precarious, if left to be defended by a small force. The general therefore invites the further co-operation for a short time, of all those whose domestic concerns are not of too urgent a nature, in a cause which involves the security of their persons, the protection of their rights and the honour of their country.

GEORGE M'CLURE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

To the Editor of the Buffalo Gazette.

SIR,

Having heard from several sources illiberal and erroneous statements of the force at fort George when that post was abandoned, and that great quantities of arms and ammunition were destroyed, we consider it a duty we owe the commandant, general M'Clure, to undeceive the people and convince them

of the measures that were pursued. The period for which the militia had been drafted, having expired, the general held out every inducement in his power for them to remain but for a short time, he offered a bounty, but neither love of country nor the shame of abandoning him when the enemy were advancing could prevail on them to remain; in consequence of which he was left with about 60 effective men to maintain fort George. The British knowing the period when the militia tour of service would expire, availed themselves of that moment to endeavour to retake the frontier, and advanced from Burlington Heights. The general called a council of the remainder of his officers, when it was unanimously agreed that the fort was not tenable with the small remaining force. All the public property of every description that was of any value, except three iron 12 pounders, which he had not sufficient physical force to carry away, (and those were spiked, their carriages burnt, and they buried in the ruins of the fort), was taken across the river to fort Niagara, nor was there a musket left or a cartridge of powder more than was necessary to blow up the works. A considerable quantity of property belonging to individuals friendly to us, was also taken across; and so near was the enemy, that eight or ten prisoners were taken in assisting them to get their property on this side.

As it relates to the burning of the village of Newark, however disagreeable to the feelings of the general, the act was not unauthorized, but at the same time he conceived it necessary for the protection of our frontier, that the enemy might not have it in their power to quarter with their Indian allies in the village and maraud and murder our citizens.

Twelve hours notice was given to the few inhabitants that remained, to secure their household, property, and every measure that could be taken to alleviate their situation was done; three or four hours were left for those who choose to remain; others who might wish to cross the river, the General ordered rations and quarters to be provided for. For their own immediate protection, the general has ordered out, *en masse*, the militia of Niagara county.

JOHN A. ROGERS,

Captain 24th U. S. infantry.

JOHN WILSON,

Brig. Maj. of militia.

DONALD FRAZER,

Lt. 13th infantry, V. A. D. C.

Buffalo, Dec. 18, 1813.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The tendency of our commercial and navigation laws, in their present state, to favour the enemy and thereby prolong the war, is more and more developed by experience. Supplies of the most essential kind, find their way, not only to British ports and British armies at a distance, but the armies in our neighbourhood, with which our own are contending, derive from our ports and outlets, a subsistence attainable with difficulty, if at all, from other sources. Even the fleets and troops infesting our coasts and waters, are by like supplies accommodated and encouraged in their predatory and incursive warfare.

Abuses having a like tendency take place in our import trade. British fabrics and products find their way into our ports under the name and from the ports of other countries; and often in British vessels disguised as neutrals by false colours and papers.

To these abuses it may be added that illegal importations are openly made with advantage to the violators of the law, produced by under valuations or other circumstances involved in the course of the judicial proceedings against them.

It is found also, that the practice of ransoming is a cover for collusive captures and a channel for intelligence advantageous to the enemy.

To remedy as much as possible these evils, I recommend:

That an effectual embargo on exports be immediately enacted.

That all articles known to be derived either not at all, or in an immaterial degree only, from the productions of any other country than Great Britain, and particularly the extensive articles made of wool and cotton materials, and ardent spirits made from the cane, be expressly and absolutely prohibited, from whatever port or place or in whatever vessels the same may be brought into the United States; and that all violations of the non-importation act be subjected to adequate penalties.

That among the proofs of the neutral and national character of foreign vessels, it is required that the masters and supercargoes and three-fourths at least of the crews, be citizens or subjects of that country under whose flag the vessel sails.

That all persons concerned in collusive captures by the enemy, or in ransoming vessels, or their cargoes from the enemy, be subjected to adequate penalties.

To shorten as much as possible the duration of the war, it is indispensable that the enemy should feel all the pressure that can be given to it; and the restraints having that tendency, will be borne with the greater cheerfulness by all good citizens; as the restraints will affect those most who are most ready to sacrifice the interest of their country in pursuit of their own.

JAMES MADISON.

December 2, 1813.

*Adjutant General's Office, Head-quarters,
MONTREAL, 12th Dec. 1813.*

GENERAL ORDER.

His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces has to announce to the troops under his command, that he has received a communication from major general Wilkinson, commanding a division of the army of the United States of America, by order of his government, of which the following is an extract:

"The government of the United States adhering unalterably to the principle and purpose declared in the communication of general Dearborn to you, on the subject of the twenty-three American soldiers, prisoners of war, sent to England to be tried as criminals; and the confinement of a like number of British soldiers, prisoners of war, selected to abide the fate of the former, has, in consequence of the step taken by the British government, as now communicated, ordered forty-six British officers into close confinement, and that they will not be discharged from their confinement until it shall be known that the forty-six American officers and noncommissioned officers in question are no longer confined."

It would be superfluous to use any argument to refute an assumption so extravagant, unjust and unprecedented, as to deny the right of a free nation to bring to legal trial, in a due course of law, her own natural born subjects taken in the actual commission of the most heinous offence that man can commit against his king, his country and his God, that of raising his parricide arm against his allegiance to his countrymen, by leaguings with their enemies, a crime held in such abhorrence by every civilized nation in Europe, that summary death by the law martial, is its avowed reward, and is inflicted with unrelenting severity by France the ally of the United States. This pretension must appear to every unprejudiced and upright mind, as iniquitous and unjust, as is the retaliation which the government of the United States has adopted, by placing in close confinement three and twenty British soldiers, as hostages for an equal number of infamous wretches, the unworthy offspring of Britain; who, when drawn from the ranks of the enemy, solicited to be suffered to expiate their treason by turning their arms against their recent employers.

These rebels have (with the contempt they merit) been consigned to the infamy and punishment that awaits them from the just laws of their offended country, while the government of the United States does not blush to claim these out-cast traitors as their own, and outrage the custom of civilized war, in the persons of honourable men, by placing them on a par with rebels and deserters.

No alternative remains to the commander of the forces, in the discharge of his duty to his king, his country, and his fellow soldiers, but to order all American officers, prisoners of war, without exception of rank, to be immediately placed in close confinement, as hostages for the forty-six British officers so confined, by the express commands of the supreme authority in that country, until the number of forty-six be completed, over and above those now in confinement.

His excellency directs that this general order,

together with that issued on the 27th October, be read to the troops, that the British soldier may be sensible of the terms on which America has determined to wage this war; confident, that he will meet them with proper spirit and indignation; for should he become the prisoner of a foe so regardless of those laws which for ages have governed civilized nations in war, he would be doomed to a rigorous confinement, and that perhaps only preparatory to a more savage scene.

(Signed)

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General B. N. A.

Extract of a letter from captain John Smith, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board U. States Frigate Congress, Portsmouth Harbour, Dec. 14th, 1812.

"I have the honour to communicate to you the arrival, at this anchorage, of the United States frigate Congress, under my command, whose daily situation during the cruise, I take the liberty of laying before you in the abstract from the ship's log, which accompanies this; in which there is accounted for, all vessels which were seen by us, from the period of our separation from the President, until our arrival at this place, with the exception of one brig, which twice escaped under the favour of dark nights, and whose great distance only enabled me to conjecture her to be an American privateer.

"The expiration of the term of service of the greater part of the crew of the Congress, I am concerned to advise you of; they have, nevertheless, for some months, been serving under those circumstances with the same zeal and activity I have always found them eminent for. Your sanction for their discharge, and order to replace their number, I shall be thankful for."

Extract from the Log-Book of the United States Frigate Congress, John Smith, Esq. Commander.

May 3. lat. 40, 18, long. 44, 19, in chase of the British brig Curtlew; saw at the same time to leeward a line of battle ship and a frigate. Lost sight of the chase during the night.

May 8. Lat. 37, 48, long. 57, 54, boarded the American ship Amiable Matilda, from New York for Lisbon, in chase of which separated from the United States frigate President.

May 20. Lat. 28, 9, long 41, 49, captured the British brig Jean, of 10 guns and 17 men, R. Moffit, master, belonging to Messrs. Cochran, of Paisley, North Britain, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, 57 days out, cargo 6,758 hides, 100 packages of tallow and 140 pigs of copper, weight about 14 tons—after taking out the copper destroyed her.

May 22. Lat. 23, 53, long. 39, 59, captured the British brig Diana of 10 guns and 14 men, George Thompson, master and owner, from Buenos Ayres, bound to London, 39 days out, cargo 6050 hides, 239 bales of tallow and 7 bales of horse hair; threw over board all the cargo, except sufficient to make her safe to proceed to the West Indies, and rendered her otherwise unfit for service.

May 24. Lat. 20, 45, long. 33, 32, put all the prisoners on board the Diana on parole, and furnished her for a passage to Barbadoes.

Oct. 25. Lat. 19, 19, long. 40, 4, captured the British ship *Rose*, Philip Vibert, master, from Guernsey, bound to Gaudaloupe, laden with Medoc wine and potatoes, took out 5700 gallons of wine, which we put in our water casks, and 35 hogshheads which we stowed in the hold, and 10 tons of potatoes, being all we could stow on board, and then destroyed her—burthen 182 tons.

Nov. 9. Lat. 25, 46, long. 43, 46, boarded the Spanish brig *Amiable Maria*, from Havana bound to Teneriffe; put on board of her, on their parole, the master, mate, and supercargo of the late British ship *Rose*.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Nashville, (Ten.) Dec. 28.

A gentleman from Huntsville informs us that general Jackson was still at the Ten Islands of Coossee—the troops leaving him in such numbers as to prevent any active operations as yet. From what we can learn there can be no calculation of any thing being done for some time.

We fear that general Jackson will scarcely be able to preserve his position, and an important one it is, for it commands the only ford of Coossee river during the winter, and one always passable.

Milledgeville, Dec. 22.

Brigadier general Floyd, we are informed, has written to major general Pickney, that he is fast recovering from his late wound, and expects to be able shortly to resume the command of the army.

A letter from an officer of the United States army at camp Pinckney to a gentleman in this place, dated 7th inst. gives information, that the patriots and royalists of East Florida are about to compromise their quarrel as follows: The royalists propose to give up to the patriots the lands on the north of St. John's comprising about half the province, and grant a general amnesty. The legislative council of the patriots had been convened to deliberate on this proposal, and appointed general Harris and colonel Dill to confer with the Spanish agents at Point Peter on the 11th instant. An armistice had been agreed on till the 15th instant, and it is supposed their differences will be finally settled.

New Orleans, Nov. 22.

A vessel from Carthagena is in this river; she has a long passage. The following intelligence transpires.

Santa Martha still held out, but continued to be invested by sea and by land. Carracas, Coro, Santa Fe, and the whole province of Venezuela, had again declared themselves in favour of independence.

November, 25.

General Flournoy arrived in this city on Saturday last. We are informed that gen. Claiborne is left in command of fort Stoddard and its dependencies. The 7th regt. infantry are on their march to this city, where they will do duty this winter. This regiment musters nearly 1200 men.

MEXICO.

By the vessel from Vera Cruz, which arrived here on Tuesday, several letters have been received in this city, and we have been favoured with the perusal of one of them, containing the following particulars:

The insurrection never had, even in the days of Hidalgo, assumed a character equally formidable and decisive. The insurgents have at length seized on Acapulco, one of the finest ports on the Pacific Ocean: it is eminently situated for commerce with the East, and was once famous for its annual galleones to Manilla.

It appears that Morellos, after having secured his posts in the southern provinces, and organized a powerful army, found himself sufficiently strong to detach several corps to intercept the communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico. The army, which blockaded a valuable convoy in the fortress Perote, at the departure of the above vessel, was estimated at 70,000 men. Perote is 96 miles from Vera Cruz. Apprehensions were entertained for the capital, as no news had been received from thence for some time at Vera Cruz.

N. B. We have just learned that San Blas, a port on the Pacific Ocean, near Acapulco, has also fallen into the hands of the insurgents.—*Friend of the Laws.*

THE FRONTIER WAR.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Canandaigua, Jan. 2, 1814.

"Information has just reached town, by express, that the enemy are eighteen miles this side of Lewistown, on the Ridge Road, marching towards this place, with a force of above 2,000, including Indians. Our force consists of about 4 or 500 effective men. We are almost destitute of ammunition and guns. Our force is at or near Batavia. We

are very much alarmed here for the safety of this village."

Albany Reg.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER EXTRA.

Monday Morning, 6 o'clock.

DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.

An express arrived last evening with despatches for the governor, from whom we have received the distressing intelligence, that the villages of Buffalo and Black Rock were destroyed by the British, on Thursday, the 30th ultimo—that Mrs. Lorejoy, whose husband was serving in the militia, was murdered by the Indians or British, that colonel Chapin was taken prisoner—that major general Hall had retreated, and had his head quarters at eleven mile creek—That general McClure had retired to his residence, accompanied by about 150 regulars, as a safeguard to cover his retreat from an exasperated populace. The enemy after burning and plundering Buffalo, again returned to Black Rock, with the intention as was supposed of re-crossing the river.

Our informant also adds, that there were four small schooners at Buffalo-creek, which had been used as gun boats, had fallen into the hands of the enemy and were destroyed.

Verbal accounts state, that col. Drummond with 600 men, took fort Niagara, by extorting the countersign from one of our sentinels. Very little blood was spilled. Colonel D. was wounded in the arm.

The jail at St. Albans was burnt on the 23d ult. The prisoners were safely removed.

Died, at Burlington, the British captain John Jones, taken at fort George. He was buried with military honours.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

Harrisburg, Jan. 8.

Mr. Atkinson, printer, of Meadville, who had volunteered his services for the purpose, arrived here yesterday from Meadville, having performed the journey exceeding three hundred miles, in five days—he brought despatches from major general Meade to the governor, announcing, I understand, a threatened or expected attack upon Eric. General M. had called out the militia *en masse*—the utmost confusion prevailed throughout the frontier: women and children were escaping from the New York frontier, although subject to the se-

verest hardships from deep snow and uncertain support. The British have burnt the town of Buffalo, and all the dwellings, barns and mills that they could meet: two United States' vessels, the Caledonia and Erie, had been destroyed, and several officers and seamen who aided to achieve Perry's victory, had been killed or wounded. Such is the representation, the particulars will, no doubt, be received but too soon.

Portsmouth, N. H. Jan. 1.

A court martial has been held on board the Congress this week, for the trial of Mr. William Harper, sailing master of the Enterprize, on a charge of cowardice in the late action with the British sloop of war Boxer.—Mr. Harper we understand repeatedly ordered the flag of the Enterprize struck in time of action. Captain Hull is president of the court.

Extract of a letter from Gloucester (County) January 4.

"For several days a British frigate and two brigs, have been about and within N. P. Comfort, getting in water from that Island. This morning they advanced higher up. I see from my house their hulls perfectly plain—either the gloominess of the morning has the effect of magnifying objects, or I am deceived, but I think the ships appear to be not far from the mouth of East river.

"A deserter from one of the ships yesterday observed, that their object is to winter in Mobjick."

Baltimore, Jan. 12.

By a gentleman from Annapolis, we learn that despatches from government reached that place yesterday for the Bramble, and that it was said she would sail immediately for England.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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THE
AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

No. 18

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 22, 1814.

VOL. I.

The calm and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN.

A letter of marque of the United States, recently from Nantes, arrived at New York last Saturday, and brought from France intelligence of a very interesting nature. And on the same day a sloop with a flag arrived at Boston from Halifax, some passengers on board of which have brought London papers with intelligence of a most interesting kind also to those who feel any concern for the fate of Europe. Though composed of various matters, and of various representations on the same matters, both concur in affording the most unequivocal confirmation of the general intelligence which reached us before in detached pieces. The annihilation of the confederacy of the Rhine, and with it of Bonaparte's domination over the continent of Europe, is now announced through various channels from France. And the debates in the British parliament show that that event has had the no less novel than, to that country, salutary effect of producing an unanimity, not of voices only, but of feelings, sentiments and opinions also, in both houses of parliament—unanimity to a degree unexampled in the history of that body, and to those who know them and the antecedent state of parties, unexpected and, in deed, astonishing. The leaders of both branches of opposition panegyrised the prince regent's speech:—In the house of lords, lord Grenville applauded every thing that had been done by the allies, and even Mr. Whitbread declared in the house of commons—such good humour was he in—that if he could remove the ministers with a wish, he would not do it.

To lay aside the pleasantry with which we feel ourselves sometimes irresistibly impelled to treat the baby-play of those overgrown children, lumpish would-be statesmen, when their play happens to be innoxious, and to speak of the whole intelligence now before us from the continent of Europe and from England, we must say that every feature of it and every expression de-

monstrates felicity of the most lively kind, and the mutual good will with which the late contending parties have met and talked over the results of the war, is a proof of the sense they before entertained of their danger, and an unerring pledge of the excess of their satisfaction at having escaped it. Nor is it the least striking part of this budget of intelligence that the good humour and unanimity in the British parliament, seems but a transcript, a kind of picture in little, of the good understanding which has taken place between the allies, and for so long a time and through such a series of the most trying and important political and military affairs that ever took place in the world, given concentration, vigour and union to all their actions—an accomplishment not less unexampled, unexpected and astonishing than the other.

Those readers who have not particularly noted the particular opinions upheld for some years back by the leaders of party in England will not be able to perceive the force of these remarks, without a little light being thrown upon them: we, therefore, will briefly inform them that lord Grenville has been all along one of the most violent impugners of the continental system pursued by the ministers. He was, with all the warmth and zeal which distinguishes him in the maintenance of his present opinion, whatever it may happen to be, an obstinate opposer of carrying on the war by subsidizing the European potentates, or by alliances with them. He was one of that administration which left the emperor of Russia in the lurch and thereby put him to the necessity, of making the peace of Tilsit. Lord Grenville too, was, till lord Wellington's repeated successes had left nothing doubtful respecting the issue of the war in Spain, the opposer, indeed the derider of the efforts made by England to drive the French from the peninsula; nay, once did that great statesman go so far as to pledge himself in the house of lords; that there was not, at the moment he was speaking, an English soldier in the peninsula that was not a prisoner to Napoleon.—He talked of the ruin, the waste of blood and treasure, and the disgrace incur-

red by that policy, and he prognosticated and even menaced the punishment of ministers. It will now be amusing to turn the medal, and see what a reverse is presented in his lordship's speech, which represents all that as right which before he denounced as wrong—"The pleasing prospect was now offered that all the powers whom France had, in their turn, treated with insult and aggravated injustice, were now united against her, not for any separate cause or object, not for views of conquest, for territorial or commercial objects, but for asserting and securing the independence of each and of other states."—"He thought there could exist in the whole British nation but one opinion, that so long as the nations of Europe had for their object their respective national independence, and pursued that object with union among themselves, and directed their means truly to that object, it became the interest as well as the duty of every one in this country to support them confidently in the attainment of that great object."

It appears to us that if this be true now, it was not less so, when his lordship opposed every effort to produce that effect.—What is the difference?—Why success—the great make-weight with vulgar minds in all affairs public or private. We enter into this so far, for no other purpose than to record one more very conspicuous proof in addition to the number, which each passing day gives birth to, that statesmen from the constant habit of sophistry and cajolery learn too often to cajole themselves.

In the marquis of Wellesley, another opposition leader, his approbation of the conduct of ministers appears graceful and dignified, because though adverse to them on other material subjects, he agreed with them in the prosecution of the war against Napoleon—or if he did differ from them respecting it, only blamed their tardiness and want of exertion. What share his brother the marquis of Wellington had in bringing about those results, the world knows: but there are many who may have forgotten that to the marquis of Wellesley's wisdom and vigour when in the cabinet, the brother owed that support which enabled him to encounter, not only the French armies in Spain, but the general prepossession of the English nation against that scheme of policy. Yet when he comes to speak upon the subject, we find him, and him alone, sparing of observations on that part of the subject, and declining to enlarge upon the military achievements by which his house and nation will be immortalized. He said that the satis-

faction he felt, was with him a principle, not a sentiment; that it was not because these events has raised the military reputation of England and her allies, or depressed that of the military despot to whom they were opposed, that they had the highest value in his eyes, but because they were the natural results of wise and cautious measures, executed with the greatest degree of vigour, and a wisdom of continuation and a prudence of plan, which could not fail ultimately to be rewarded by success.—The conclusion of his speech his worth remarking as coming from opposition—"Let the noble lords and their colleagues proceed in that course which has hitherto been attended with such marked success, and they will receive the approbation of all those who have sincerely at heart the honour and glory of England and the security of Europe."

Thus we find the present ministers of Great Britain holding their places by a tenure not to be shaken, that is by the choice of their sovereign, by the acclamations of the people, and by the acknowledgements and applause of their adversaries—these are facts worth the attention of the people of this country, considering the relation in which we stand to Great Britain.—And we investigate them thus closely, because the power with which they combine to arm those ministers is incalculable—because the use they may make of that power will affect the whole civilized world, and of course this country—and because we think that the probability of their not making a bad use of it; is considerably heightened by their professions in the course of the debate; which are therefore well worth attending to.

We see them then, urged forward in the course they have so successfully pursued, by the most respected and influential peer of opposition—the marquis of Wellesley.—and Lord Granville the leader of the other branch of the opposition said he would have it understood that "when he wished for the restoration of peace he wished for the real blessings of peace, not for its empty name; not for its shadow, but its real substance: and this the country could only have so long as Europe would be at peace. The moment was at length arrived, and glad he was to see it, that the walls of parliament may once again with propriety bear that sound, formerly so sacred in their country—he ment the old fashioned term of *the balance of power in Europe*. He thanked the supreme Disposer of events for having so long permitted him to continue his course to a time when it could be consistently pursued, that which may be

regarded as *the only legitimate object of their foreign policy* in the establishment of a balance of power in Europe; that such limits might be put to any nation as to disable it from pursuing plans of aggrandizement at the expense or abasement of any others. The state of things had now become favourable for the resumption of that ancient policy, and no sacrifices which the country could be called upon to effectuate it would be too great. He suggested a restoration of the independence of Holland, and repeated that no separate peace could be a peace to Britain—and that she had no security but in the peace of Europe.”

In the answer of administration, through lord Liverpool to all these observations we are now to look—and we confess that for our parts we look with hope to it—for the temper and disposition of that body of men on whose counsels so much of the essential happiness and at least the tranquility of the civilized world now depends. His lordship's words are very remarkable.

“There is a period, and we have now come to that period, to which we have all looked forward, I mean the establishment of a *balance of power*, which can be the only basis of a permanent peace. We have seen within the last twenty years, formidable confederacies crushed by the overweening power of the enemy. What is that new light which has broken in upon us for the first time? *It is the sentiment of national independence; it is that principle which first broke out in the peninsula; which has first been acted upon in the present war, and which gives such hopes of its glorious termination.* FORMER CONFEDERATIONS HAD BEEN ONLY AMONGST GOVERNMENTS—IN THIS ONLY IT IS THE RESULT OF THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.” After extolling the magnanimous conduct of the Spanish nation, and paying a just tribute to the gallantry of the Portuguese, he returned to the point and said “The sentiment of national independence which first broke out in the peninsula, it was that gave life to every thing that led to those results which we now see and admire; it was this spirit which brought destruction on the mighty army that was led into Russia, and to all the mighty operations that succeeded it.”—Then, after adverting to the conduct of the allies, and panegyricizing particularly the efforts of the Prussians, he went on and said, “The complete and cordial understanding of the respective views and interests of this country has been accessory to this, and I will say that THE CONTINENTAL POWERS KNOW THE VIEWS OF

GREAT BRITAIN: THEY KNOW THEM BOTH GENERALLY AND PARTICULARLY; AND THEY APPROVE OF THEM, BECAUSE THEY KNOW THEM TO BE JUST.”—“I agree with the noble baron who spoke last (Grenville) that we should have a general peace, and one founded on principles consistent with JUSTICE to all the powers concerned—NOT ONLY TO FRIENDS, BUT ALSO TO OUR ENEMIES. I WOULD NOT HAVE ANY THING ASKED FROM OUR ENEMIES, WHICH WE OURSELVES, IN SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES, WOULD REFUSE.”

For us to say any thing upon expressions so clear and explicit would be arrogant—therefore having placed the whole in the most brief and intelligent form practicable, we will drop the subject, and leave to our readers the task of drawing just conclusions from it.

The debate from which the above is extracted, took place on the 4th November. On the 6th a German bulletin reached London, which brought down events to the evening of the 20th October, a day later than sir Charles Stewart's despatches, and stated that the remnant of the French army was still closely pursued by the indefatigable Blucher; subsequent to which, accounts arrived stating that general's having come up with and again defeated the French at Cosene, taking many prisoners and pieces of cannon; and that general De Yorke had pursued another corps on the Merseberg road, and routed it with great slaughter. That the king of Wirtemberg had joined the allies with 15,000 men and was marching to take possession of Frankfort. That Switzerland had taken up arms on the same side, and that the Tyrol being restored to Austria, the people, embodied and arrayed, were descending from the mountains into Italy to take Beauharnois in the rear.

On the other hand, a multitude of letters from France admit, in their full extent, the defeats of Bonaparte; state the defection from him and junction with the allies of all the German princes composing the confederation of the Rhine; and say that he had lost all his guards and his whole train of artillery.

The French papers contain the following account of the progress of the emperor from his leaving Dresden on the 7th of October; every step of which to the decisive overthrow at Leipzig tallies with the movements detailed by the official accounts of the allies; only that in every engagement his majesty of France is described as victorious and as having lost but few men, while the allies lost vast numbers—but unfortunately some

sinister accident interposed to rob him of the effects of his success. In this way the French army is described in the French bulletins as proceeding till the enemy, whom they described as discomfited in the battles of the 16th and 18th, is said to have, on the 19th, *reassumed the courage and ascendancy of victory*, and the French army is, for the first time, confessed to have lost its victorious attitude. In the last bulletin, which is dated the 7th November, the French army is represented as having effected its retreat to the Rhine, where Napoleon left it and arrived at St. Cloud on the 9th.

These papers state that on the 14th our minister was received in form; that on the 15th the number of 300,000 conscripts were by a *senatus consultum* placed at the disposal of the minister of war; and that on the 16th the emperor had been for several hours out hunting *on foot*, and there the *Moniteur* leaves him. Captain Champlain of the letter of marque, states verbally that after having done as above, Bonaparte left Paris for Italy.

It appears that about that time a more than usual degree of activity was observed in the ports of the Scheldt and Texel, from which, as well as from Rochefort, several frigates evading the British blockading ships had sailed—one the *La Trave* of 28 guns, was taken off Scilly by the *Andromache*; the *Weser*, another French frigate of 44 guns, was sent into Plymouth by an English 74.

In Spain the military scene may be said to be closed—Pampeluna having surrendered to general D'España.

We may reasonably expect in the next mass of intelligence, at least at no distant period, an account of the restoration of the low countries to their independence.

The two arrivals from Nantes and Halifax, brought with them such a glut of variegated matter that we found some difficulty in selecting and arranging them—they are all matters highly interesting and important to mankind, and we hope that none of them have evaded our diligence; should there we will take care to include it in the next number.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 262.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Tuesday, January 4th. The house went into committee on a bill for making partial

appropriations for the year 1814—which had been reported from the committee of ways and means—And a motion being made to fill up the blank with one million five hundred thousand dollars, a question was put by Mr. Pitkin what the specific purpose was for which that money was required, there being no estimate before the house, though by law such an estimate was bound to be laid before congress at the commencement of the session. Mr. P. called upon the chairman of the committee of ways and means to give the information he desired.

Mr. Eppes agreed that it was always best to have information on the subject of appropriations—But this was not a new case—Last session an appropriation was made before the general appropriation, which differed from this only in the amount of the sum. The cause of this appropriation was, that the secretary at war had stated that the last appropriations were expended, and the sum now asked was immediately necessary. Mr. Eppes said that it was as competent to Mr. P. as it was to him, to learn at the treasury why the annual report was not prepared—and did not conceive that he himself or any member of the committee of ways and means was responsible for its delay.

Mr. Pitkin said his inquiry was not intended as opposition to the appropriation, but was intended to procure information for the house why the secretary of the treasury had not, agreeable to the injunctions of the law, laid an estimate before the house, though it was a month in session. He asked was this the consequence of there being no secretary of the treasury?—He believed there was no secretary *de jure*, if there was *de facto*. It looked wrong, he said, to have no estimate when a large appropriation was called for—And he conceived it to be the duty of the committee of ways and means to give the information which was withheld by the treasury.

The immediate necessity for the appropriation being again urged, the blank was filled and the committee rose and reported the bill.

MILITARY CHARACTER.

FOR THE AMERICAN WEEKLY REGISTER,

It is often lamented that in the most important concerns of life the generality of mankind are as prone to tamper with their own safety, health and welfare, and with

those of others too, at the suggestion of vanity and self will, as they would be to play with the most trifling thing in life. Without remorse, or apprehension of consequences, many a well-meaning old woman, (in male as well as female attire,) has indulged her vanity in prescribing for the sick till she has quacked some scores of those who have had the misfortune to get acquainted with her, out of the world;—and many a poor soul, is prematurely sent to account by the confident practice of licensed quacks, who know enough of physic to kill, but much too little to cure.—So it is in the more important and complicated businesses of life. In physic what is medical skill thought by numbers but the application of salts, bark, and the lancet. In law, what more is, by some, necessary than to write a middling hand and know how to fill up a blank from the clerks *vade mecum*—and in divinity even negroes can mount a barrel and preach.

I am afraid that a vast majority of us in this country are as reprehensibly idle in our opinions upon warfare and soldiery. We talk as confidently of encountering old hardened military veteran armies, as if individual bravery were military science, and the whole business of war consisted in the soldiers meeting, taking each other by the throat, and fighting till one gets the better of the other. This surely must be the meaning of those inconsiderate persons who say, as many, very many have said, “we need not hesitate to meet any army upon earth for there is no braver people in the world than the Americans.”

That proposition we grant in its most unqualified sense—but we deny the necessity of the inference from it. There exists no braver being than the American.—But before we allow that, in war, that bravery can be of such certain effect, we must know it to be combined with a variety of other ingredients, no less necessary to the constitution of a good soldier—indeed much more necessary; since, strange as it may seem, bravery can be better dispensed with in a soldier than many other qualities. A well trained soldier, under a rigid disciplinarian is steadied by the impulse of another kind—not to advance is certain death—he therefore is more afraid to flinch than to follow up the enemy.

Discipline is certainly more necessary to the excellence of an army than individual courage—and in judging of a nation’s fitness for the reception of discipline, some philosophy and knowledge of moral as well as physical principles is necessary. The

same causes which tend to impart bravery, may render men impatient of command, and intolerant of discipline. A great French philosopher (Voltaire) acknowledged the superior bravery of the common English, and wandered into the wilds of theory to seek for a natural cause for it. Johnson said at once, that it was their habitual independence of spirit and pride arising from political independence, which rendered them braver than others. Now, able military philosophers have considered their stubborn reluctance to discipline, arising from their independence, as greatly injurious to their character as soldiers. Have we not reason then to apprehend that the same source from which the American derives his superior valour, may also be the source of a stern spirit of insubordination unfit for soldiers; and it may be questioned whether it will be possible for us while we remain (God forbid we should ever be otherwise) the free people we are, to be reduced to such a piece of passive living machinery as a capital accomplished European—as a French, an Austrian, or a Prussian soldier.

The greatest captains of Europe are eminent politicians also. Such was Nelson—such are Wellington, Bonaparte, Bernadotte, &c. &c. Why? Because a profound knowledge of the nature of man is equally necessary to both. Not only in selecting their materials for an army, but in the various ways of making use of them—this gives them a decided advantage over your common place dealer who never thinks of there being more different characters between soldiers than between the uniform that covers them.

I lately met with a treatise “on the general principles of war and the constitution and character of the different armies of Europe,” which afforded me much pleasure and information. It was written by a general officer, an Irishman, who had served in the Austrian army, and I think some passages in his works so illustrative of what I have been urging that I will transcribe them for your paper.

“Next to the local geography of a country the natural history and political constitution of it is an object that deserves the utmost attention. Those who inhabit plains and rich countries, are generally effeminate and bad soldiers, impatient under the least fatigue, are soon sick, require too much food, and are less active than those of the mountains, and in every respect inferior to them. What will not the poor Highlanders do? What will they not suffer?

They will live where an Englishman, though animated with equal courage and love of glory, will perish, merely from the difference of their situations before they become soldiers.—The Croats in the empress's service seldom or never camp, and are exposed to all the inclemency of the weather; yet in proportion much fewer of them die than of the other troops; which can be attributed only to the difference of the countries from whence they come. The inhabitants of great towns are still worse than those of the plains, being long enervated with vice and its consequences, they are unable to support any fatigue, and moreover too talkative ever to form a good and obedient soldier. The form of government produces no less variety in the characters of men than the physical qualities of the country.

“The subjects of a despotic prince, being from their birth taught obedience and subordination, (two essential qualities to form a good soldier) if not entirely alienated and weakened by oppression and poverty, are preferable to those of republics, unless these are excessively animated by the enthusiastic fire of liberty, of which they are very susceptible, if conducted by an able hand, and become invincible; but if destitute of this principle, they make but indifferent soldiers, because their pretensions to liberty clash continually with that of blind subordination, which constitutes the very foundation of a good army. Discipline should be founded on national character, and both are improved by it; but as those who have the formation and conduct of armies seem wholly unacquainted with human nature in general, and with its various modifications, according to the difference of countries and governments, they find themselves incapable to form a code of military laws founded on national characters, and are therefore forced to destroy these, and establish it on the weak, uncertain and slavish principle of fear which has rendered our armies much inferior to those of the ancients, as appears evident from the history of mankind.

“THE FRENCH are gay, light and lively, governed rather by an immediate transitory impulse than by any principle of reason or sentiment. Their sensations, from the nature of the climate, are very delicate, and therefore objects make a strong impression, but momentary; because a new object, producing a new impression, effaces the former; from whence it follows that they are impetuous and dangerous in their attacks. All the animal spirits seem united and produce a sort of furious convulsion and give

them a more than ordinary degree of vigour for that instant; but it exhausts the whole frame; the instant following they appear languid and weak and changed into other men. To this national character may be added that their armies are recruited from the class of men that inhabit the towns, who of all others are the least proper for soldiers, being vain, impatient, talkative and effeminate. They advance as assured of victory, having a great opinion of themselves and contempt of others; but if repulsed their spirits are exhausted; shame succeeds and humbles them to such a degree that they are not easily prevailed upon to renew the attack: and as their vanity will never let them confess they are in the wrong they throw the fault on their leaders, become mutinous and desert. Wherefore it should be a maxim in making war against the French, to keep them continually in motion, especially in bad weather, always attack them, never permit them to follow their own dispositions, force them to observe yours: their impatience will soon reduce them to commit some capital error: if their leader is wise and prudent, and refuses to comply with their unreasonable requests, they will treat him with contempt, grow turbulent and desert.

“The present ministry endeavoured to introduce the German discipline among them without considering the difference there is between their national characters, and I doubt whether it will produce the effects they expect from it; nature must be improved, not annihilated.

“THE AUSTRIAN ARMY is composed chiefly out of the class of labourers, vassals of the great lords; they are obedient and patient, and bear without a murmur the greatest hardships; and though their religion does not rise to any degree of enthusiasm, probably for want of being excited by an able leader, yet it keeps them sober and free from vice: objects must strike hard to make any sensible impression, which once received lasts long because not hastily effaced. By education and temper, little disposed to reason about causes and events, and therefore very proper to form a good soldier, and superior to any other who are not raised by some species of enthusiasm.

THE RUSSIANS have all these qualifications in common with the Austrians: and besides, such a fund of religion and respect or rather veneration for their prince, which inspires them with a degree of enthusiasm that must necessarily render them superior to every other army that is not animated

with similar principles. Their courage alone has rendered them victorious in spite of all those difficulties, in which the general ignorance of their officers involved them.*

“THE PRUSSIAN ARMY being composed chiefly of strangers of different countries, manners and religion are united only by the strong chain of military discipline; this, and a most rigid attention to keep up all the forms of discipline established, constitutes a vast and regular machine; which being animated by the vigorous genius of their leader, may be justly accounted one of the most respectable armies in Europe—They have a facility in maneuvering beyond any other troops whatever; and their victories must be ascribed to this chiefly; for all the genius of their leader can do nothing without it, and almost every thing with it.

“THE SPANIARDS are brave and patient; and have besides a point of honour, which being improved would make them good soldiers.—Their army at present would make but an indifferent figure for two or three campaigns, as their generals have neither that knowledge founded on study and application, or that produced by experience.

“THE ENGLISH are neither so lively as the French nor so phlegmatic as the Germans; they resemble more, however, the former, and are therefore somewhat lively and impatient. If the nature of the English constitution permitted some degree more of discipline, and more equal distribution of favours, and a total abolishment of buying and selling commissions, I think they would surpass, at least equal any troops in the world.

“THE TURKS, and every government founded on military force, must necessarily decay, unless the same fanaticism which gave it birth be kept up by continual wars. Mahomet understood this principle so well that he has made a religious precept of it, commanding his followers never to make peace with their enemies. As the force of this army depends entirely on numbers and enthusiasm, if this last is ever extinguished, which now seems to be much the case, the other will avail them nothing; and that immense fabric being no longer animated with the only spirit which could support it, must sink under its own weight.” MILES.

* The reader will notice that this was written in 1765. The Russian army is now differently supplied with officers.—*Probatum est.*

GEOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDUMS.

LEIPSI^G, taken by assault from the French by the allied armies on the 19th

October, contains about 30,000 inhabitants. It is seated in a plain on the river Pleysse 10 miles from its junction with the Saale, 60 miles W. N. W. of Dresden, 23 miles from Zeitz, 17 miles N. E. of Weisenfeldt, 21 N. W. of Naumburg, and 58 miles W. N. W. of Erfurth, the capital of Thuringia, is one of the greatest trading towns in Germany, and has extensive manufactures of thread, linen, leather, books, paper, glass and colours derived from the various minerals in which Saxony abounds. Leipzig is celebrated for its fairs, which are held three times a year, and attended by traders from all parts of Germany. It is also famous for its university and numerous colleges.

RADEBURG, or Radefeld, where the late battle between general Blucher and marshal Ney was fought on the 14th October, is situated on the Noder, 8 miles E. N. E. of Dresden, in the margravate of Thuringia.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a principality in the province of Thuringia Circle of Upper Saxony, containing 100,000 inhabitants. The antient castle of Schwartzburg, is seated on the Schwartz, a small branch of the Saale near Radelstadt, which, and Soudenhausen, are the two chief towns of the principality. The castle is about 40 miles west of Leipzig.

FORT CLARKE, lately erected by order of general Howard, and pronounced by him “one of the strongest he has ever seen in the western country,” stands on the western shore of the Illinois river, in the site of Old Pioria fort and village. It is 200 miles from the Mississippi river. The surrounding country is swampy, but the fort stands on an eminence, commanding a fine view up lake Pioria, as it is called, but which is no more than a dilation of the Illinois river to a width of about a mile and an half—The ground on which the fort stands was ceded to the United States at the treaty of Grenville in 1795.

MOBILE, (the town of) is on the west side of the river, and at the head of the bay of the same name in lat. 30, 37, miles from Pensacola—The town was founded by the French in 1702, and now contains about 500 inhabitants. It is surrounded by swamps, and considered unhealthy, particularly in autumn when intermittents invariably prevail—It has spacious barracks erected within a regular brick fortress by the British, when the town was in their possession.—Vessels can come no nearer to the town than 7 miles, but large boats may ascend the river 350 miles. The navigable waters of the Mobile and Tennessee rivers appeared

within nine miles of each other, and promise at no very remote period, a short and cheap communication, by the branches of the Alabama, with both East and West Tennessee; the western part of North Carolina, and a part of Virginia, west of the Allegany mountain.—The town of Mobile is, by law of congress, passed in 1813, the port of entry, for the district including the waters of the bay and river Mobile, and all waters emptying into the gulph of Mexico, east of the river, and west thereof to the eastern boundary of Louisiana.

PENSACOLA was founded by the Spaniards in 1696. In 1719, it was taken by a party of Canadian French and Indians, during the same summer it was retaken by the Spaniards, and again retaken by the French, who destroyed the fortifications and reduced the town to ashes. In 1722 the Spaniards became owners of it by treaty. By the peace of 1763, it came with all Florida under the dominion of Great Britain. In 1781 the town and fort surrendered to the Spaniards, and with the whole province was confirmed to them by the treaty of 1783.—In 1794 the population was 400, since when it has received little if any accession—Pensacola is situated on the gulph of Mexico, at the head of a basin formed by the Escambia and other rivers. It is surrounded by barren sand hills. The harbour is safe and commodious, but the entrance thereto is obstructed by a sand bar, over which there is not more than seven fathoms water, and the worms infest this in common with all the harbours on the coast, to such a degree as to ruin vessels in two months.

[We deem it proper to give the opinions of our correspondents on the great question which now occupies the attention of every American, although they clash with our own. Our paper will be always open to fair and dignified discussion, for it is only by the collision of conflicting opinions that the sparkles of truth can be elicited.]

WILL THERE BE PEACE?

It is a delicate question to ascertain what the bearings of the present events in Europe will be upon our cabinet. We shall not on the present occasion trouble ourselves by an analysis of the official documents. The great and prominent causes, we conceive, will be the situation of Bonaparte on the continent either for pacific overtures or for a prolongation of hostilities. We have then to resort only to the broad question, whether the victories of England and her allies ever Bonaparte will procrastinate

pacific overtures from her. To this it may be observed that the English character is proudest in adversity; that Englishmen are in such seasons more determined on the points for which they contend than in any other vicissitude. As the tempests begin to gather, and darkness to hover over the island, it is with Englishmen a point of honour not to abate a single inch of their demands whether righteous or not. This has been in all ages their leading characteristic—it is the corner stone of their naval ascendancy. In the hour of success, all these punctilios disappear—they feel that they may relax without compromising their dignity. What in the hour of adversity becomes inadmissible, by a fortunate turn of events is yielded with indifference. Let us not be accused of partiality towards England by these remarks. We inherit the same *character ourselves*. Let any one examine the debates in congress and they will be convinced of this assertion. It is surely unnecessary to state that during our revolutionary war the elastic spirit of the nation rose more vigorously when oppressed by surrounding difficulties. When every hour portended ruin and dismay, the councils of the country assumed a bolder and more decided tone. To this trait in the character of our countrymen may be applied what Paine once said of Washington, that they have a mind that flourishes and invigorates by care. There would be indeed no hope of peace from the well known character of Americans, if calculations were made on our national disasters. They are stimulants to still further perseverance; they make greater sacrifices (if we consult the true spirit of our countrymen) indispensable. But it fortunately so happens that the splendid victories achieved by the English have not been obtained over an *American enemy*.

Indeed the very victories obtained by England on the continent in our estimation ought to make the policy of our government more decidedly pacific. What can be a greater compliment to our rising navy than that they are capable of vanquishing on equal terms an enemy to whom the proud and imperious Bonaparte, in the height of all his glory, is compelled to bow the knee? Every triumph obtained by England on the continent we regard as an undisputable evidence of American superiority. In the very cardinal point of honour, where our haughty foe boasts of her own omnipotence, her navy, which was once thought the arbitress of the ocean, in that very point our little maritime force has

dared to contest the claim and victory has honoured our pretensions.

They have been confined to the continent leaving our naval glories in all their sparkling lustre. Thus each of these proud and unsubmissive spirits have been gratified in their own way. England, while looking to the continent of Europe, numbers her victories over her formidable enemy with rapture; and we while looking upon the ocean, witness the same spectacles with the same exhilarating sensations. These victories do not *cross each other*—and the success of the one in no measure impairs the brilliancy of the other. We cannot, we will not believe of our countrymen, that they cannot contemplate their own splendors on the ocean, without envying the triumphs of England on the continent of Europe.

Both England and America inherit one property in common which is a *disposition to struggle with adversity, and to extend their respective claims as the times appear more ominous*. On this ground we do in our consciences seriously believe that the discomfiture of Bonaparte is on the side of England at least an auspicious event for pacific overtures. As an evidence of this let it be noticed that on the 18th day of October Bonaparte was defeated—that on the 6th day of November the prince regent communicates to his parliament the joyful intelligence, and that on the 6th of November the vessel sails to this country with pacific overtures. Let it further be noted that while the cheek of the prince regent is warm with the flush of recent victory, in what mild terms he speaks of our hostility with England. There is not now to be found one irritating expression, one symptom of disrespect. Now let our readers contrast this language of the prince regent with the style of his answer to our declaration of war. Let him remember that at that time Europe was confederated against England, and observe the stately haughtiness and tone of defiance expressed in that answer, and he will, he must be convinced that our estimation of the English character is just and correct. He will further find by an attention to dates, that the English ministry seize the first moment after their victories to resume pacific overtures—that they now feel that they can yield and accommodate points which in the hour of adversity they never would have yielded.

We think further, that it must, that it will satisfy the proudest slight of American ambition, that on the ocean, the theatre of English greatness, we have proved our-

selves more than competent to contend with her on equal terms. We do believe, that when they themselves are compelled to respect what they formerly were taught to despise; that our cabinet must feel satisfied by the character of their country so ennobled. Our enemies must be convinced, that with such materials it can answer no good purpose for them to teach the American eagle how safely and how confidently he may rely on the strength of his own pinions. We have gained a character brilliant and dazzling amongst the nations of the earth, to which it is no slight compliment that the prince regent employs his splendid European triumphs as an auxiliary to a pacification.

We have, therefore, no hesitation in broadly, explicitly, and pointly avowing the belief, that the present moment is of all others the most favourable to pacific negotiation. The splendid triumph of our navy will answer all that our enemy can urge against us, on the grounds of honour, and their victories on the continent will compensate them for this. O.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

To the Senate and House and Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled.

I transmit for the information of congress copies of a letter from the British secretary of state for foreign affairs to the secretary of state, with the answer of the latter.

In appreciating the accepted proposal of the government of Great Britain for instituting negotiations for peace, congress will not fail to keep in mind that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war can in no respect impede the progress to a favourable result, whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the United States for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences.

JAMES MADISON.

January 6, 1814.

Lord Castlereagh to the Secretary of State.

Foreign Office, November 4, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose to you for the information of the president of the United States, copy of a note which his Britannic majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg was directed to present to the Russian government; as soon as his royal highness the prince regent was informed that plenipotentiaries had been nominated on the part of the American government for the purpose of negotiating for peace with G. Britain under the mediation of his imperial majesty.

His lordship having by the last courier from the imperial head quarters, acquainted me that the American commissioners now at St. Peters-

burg have intimated, in reply to this overture, that they had no objection to a negotiation at London, and were equally desirous, as the British government had declared itself to be, that this business should not be mixed with the affairs of the continent of Europe, but that their powers were limited to negotiate under the mediation of Russia.

Under these circumstances, and in order to avoid an unnecessary continuance of the calamities of war, the prince regent commands me to transmit, by a flag of truce, to the American port nearest to the seat of government, the official note above mentioned, in order that the president, if he should feel disposed to enter upon a direct negotiation for the restoration of peace between the two states, may give his directions accordingly.

In making this communication, I can assure you that the British government is willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states, with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favourable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire.

The admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station will be directed to give the necessary protection to any persons proceeding to Europe, on the part of the government of the United States, in furtherance of this overture; or should the American government have occasion to forward orders to their commission at St. Petersburg, to give the requisite facilities, by cartel or otherwise, to the transmission of the same.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

[ENCLOSURE ALLUDED TO ABOVE.]

Translation of a note from Lord Cathcart, to the Count de Nesselrode, dated

Toplitz, 1st September, 1813.

The undersigned ambassador of his Britannic majesty to the emperor of all the Russias, desiring to avail himself of the first occasion to renew the subject respecting America, which was brought into discussion in a conference at the moment of departure from Reichenbach, has the honour to address this note to his excellency the count de Nesselrode.

Although the prince regent, for reasons which have been already made known, has not found himself in a situation to accept the mediation of his imperial majesty for terminating the discussions with the United States of America, his royal highness desires, nevertheless, to give effect to the beneficent wishes which his imperial majesty has expressed of seeing the war between Great Britain and America soon terminated, to the mutual satisfaction of the two governments.

With this view, his royal highness having learned that the envoys plenipotentiary of the United States for negotiating a peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of his imperial majesty, have arrived in Russia, notwithstanding that he finds himself under the necessity of not accepting the

interposition of any friendly power in the question which forms the principal object in dispute between the two states, he is nevertheless ready to nominate plenipotentiaries to treat directly with the American plenipotentiaries.

His royal highness sincerely wishes that the conferences of these plenipotentiaries may result in re-establishing between the two nations the blessings and the reciprocal advantages of peace.

If, through the good offices of his imperial majesty, this proposition should be accepted, the prince regent would prefer that the conferences should be held in London, on account of the facilities which it would give to the discussions.

But if this choice should meet with insuperable obstacles, his royal highness would consent to substitute Gottenburg as the place nearest to England.

(Signed) The undersigned, &c.
CATHCART.

The Secretary of State to Lord Castlereagh.

*Department of State,
January 1814.*

MY LORD,

I have had the honour to receive by a flag of truce your lordship's letter of the 4th of November last, and a copy of a note which his Britannic majesty's ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg presented to the Russian government on the first of September preceding.

By this communication it appears that his royal highness the prince regent rejected the mediation offered by his imperial majesty to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain, but proposed to treat directly with the United States at Gottenburg or London, and that he had requested the interposition of the good offices of the emperor in favour of such an arrangement.

Having laid your lordship's communication before the president, I am instructed to state, for the information of his royal highness the prince regent; that the president has seen with regret this new obstacle to the commencement of a negotiation for the accommodation of differences between the United States and Great Britain. As the emperor of Russia was distinguished for his rectitude and impartiality, and was moreover engaged in a war, as an ally of England, whereby it was his interest to promote peace between the United States and Great Britain, the president could not doubt that his royal highness the prince regent would accept the mediation, which his imperial majesty had offered to them. It was the confidence with which the high character of the emperor inspired the president, that induced him, disregarding considerations, which a more cautious policy might have suggested, to accept the overture with promptitude, and to send ministers to St. Petersburg, to take advantage of it. It would have been very satisfactory to the president, if his royal highness the prince regent had found it compatible with the views of Great Britain, to adopt a similar measure, as much delay might have been avoided, in accomplishing an object, which, it is admitted, is of high importance to both nations.

The course proposed as a substitute for negotiations at St. Petersburg, under the auspices of the emperor of Russia, could not, I must remark

to your lordship, have been required for the purpose of keeping the United States unconnected against Great Britain, with any affairs of the continent. There was nothing in the proposed mediation tending to such a result.—The terms of the overture indicated the contrary. In offering to bring the parties together, not as an empire, but as a common friend, to discuss and settle their differences and respective claims, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, his imperial majesty showed the interest which he took in the welfare of both parties.

Wherever the United States may treat, they will treat with the sincere desire they have repeatedly manifested, of terminating the present contest with Great Britain on conditions of reciprocity consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations, and calculated not only to establish present harmony, but to provide, as far as possible, against future collisions which might interrupt it.

Before giving an answer to the proposition communicated by your lordship, to treat with the United States independently of the Russian mediation it would have been agreeable to the president to have heard from the plenipotentiaries of the U. States, sent to St. Petersburg. The offer of a mediation by one power, and the acceptance of it by another, forms a relation between them, the delicacy of which can not but be felt. From the known character however of the emperor, and the benevolent views with which his mediation was offered, the president cannot doubt that he will see with satisfaction a concurrence of the United States, in an alternative, which, under existing circumstances, affords the best prospect of obtaining speedily what was the object of his interposition. I am accordingly instructed to make known to your lordship, for the information of his royal highness the prince regent, that the president accedes to his proposition, and will take the measures depending on him for carrying it into effect at Gottenburgh, with as little delay as possible; it being presumed, that his majesty the king of Sweden, as the friend of both parties, will readily acquiesce in the choice of a place for their pacific negotiations, within his dominions.

The president is duly sensible of the attention of his royal highness the prince regent, in giving the orders to the admiral commanding the British squadron on this coast, which your lordship has communicated.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Frankfort, Dec. 7, 1813.

This day at 12 o'clock, his excellency governor Shelby, delivered in writing, by Mr. Secretary Hardin, to both branches of the legislature, the following

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives,

The constitutional period has again arrived, which makes it the duty of the governor to lay before the legislature, information of the state of

the commonwealth, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

In conformity with this part of my duty, and a recollection that the last general assembly felt a deep interest in the war in which the U. States are now engaged, having confided to the governor extensive powers and discretions as to the future military operations from this state; it may now perhaps be deemed my duty to state to your honourable body, the steps that have been taken in succession, on the different requisitions that have been made upon this state for reinforcements to the north western army by the general government.

Under the act of the last session "authorising the governor of the state to raise and organize a detachment of militia," the most speedy and effectual measures were taken to comply with the views of the legislature, and the whole force contemplated by that act was organized and ready to take the field by the middle of March last. Previous to which a requisition for 1500 men had been made by major general Harrison upon this state to reinforce the north western army; and such arrangements for pay and subsistence having been made with the proper officers before their march, as to render any advance from the treasury of this state, as contemplated by the said act, unnecessary. That force was ordered on under the command of brigadier general Green Clay, to the head quarters of the north western army. Great part of this detachment was unfortunate, but the other part was of immense importance in assisting to repel the enemy from the siege which they had commenced upon Fort Meigs, and by maintaining that post during the season against the numerous hordes of savages and British that had determined upon its reduction.

Not long after the aforesaid detachment had marched, a further requisition was received from the commander in chief of the north western army for 1500 men to reinforce the posts on the frontiers. In consequence of this request, I gave orders for the two remaining regiments of the organized militia under the act of the 3d of Feb. last, to rendezvous at Georgetown on the 2d of May following. But previous to their arrival at the point of rendezvous, I received a letter from major general Harrison, "requesting me to suspend any measures that might have been commenced to furnish further reinforcements to his army, unless I had received instructions to that effect from the secretary of war." No such instructions having reached me, the troops then on their march to the place of general rendezvous were at once discharged, from the consideration that they had been long held in a state of suspense; that they had been at great expense to equip themselves for a tour of six months' service, and the season of the year had arrived which rendered it proper for them to engage in some useful employment, I thought it would be unreasonable to hold them longer in that state of uncertainty, more especially, as I had by that time reason to believe that it was not intended to use any more militia in that quarter, I directed the disbanding of those two regiments under the powers vested in me by the aforesaid act. The lengthy communications in the office of state, re-

lative to those two requisitions of the militia from Kentucky, can be referred to for any further information which the general assembly may deem necessary. No further calls were made upon Kentucky until the latter end of July, at which time I received a letter from general Harrison, requesting me to send a reinforcement of militia to his aid, of not less than 400, nor more than 2000 men. In addition to this, major Trimble his aide-de-camp, who was the bearer thereof, was instructed to make certain verbal communications to me—one of which was, that general Harrison would accept the services of a further force of 1500 volunteers, if they could be marched to his aid speedily. Taking the whole requisitions into view, it was at once evident to my mind, that it only could be complied with in time to answer the purpose, by an appeal to the patriotism of my fellow citizens to volunteer their services as mounted men for a short period; and under the impression that this course was most suitable to the genius of my countrymen, I was induced to issue my proclamation of the 31st July last: and in pursuance thereof, a force about equal to both general Harrison's requisitions assembled at New Port on the 1st of August following. And although I had given the earliest intimation to the secretary of war, of the steps that I was about to take to comply with general Harrison's requisition, and was anxious to know the pleasure of the president, with respect to the course I had adopted before the volunteers passed the limits of the state; no information was received on that head until after my return from the campaign. But as this seemed to be the only fit occasion by which I could meet the wishes of the legislature as expressed in their resolution of the 3d of February last, "requesting the governor to take command of the militia when called into the service of the United States," I determined to proceed to the head quarters of the north western army, relying upon the requisition of the commanding general as being sufficient to warrant the march of the volunteers.

The campaign, under the guidance of a gracious and overruling Providence, terminated favourably to our arms: to say nothing of the destruction of public property, and of the immense stores of arms and munitions of war taken by our army from the enemy, it has added to the United States, an extent of territory of great value; which, if not surrendered to the enemy upon a general peace, will for ever put to silence our savage foes, that have so long infested the western country: they being now completely severed from British influence.

On my return to Kentucky, I received a letter from the war office, informing me, "That the president had been pleased to approve of my arrangements in substituting volunteers for the militia required by general Harrison." The documents herewith transmitted, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, will afford the legislature all the information necessary on this subject.

At an early period in the spring, information was received, that great apprehensions were entertained by the inhabitants of Livingston and Caldwell counties, of an attack from the hostile Indians that hovered around that frontier. In consequence of which, orders were issued for a small guard for a short period, for their protec-

tion. It will be proper for the legislature to make such appropriations for the payment of this service as their wisdom may direct. The documents marked 7, 8, 9 and 10, herewith forwarded, will afford the informat on necessary to judge of the propriety of the steps I had taken.

In conformity with the act of assembly, passed at their last session "concerning the boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee," I took the earliest occasion to transmit to the executive of that state, a copy of the aforesaid act: My letter on that subject to the governor of that state, with his answer thereto, marked 11 and 12, contain all the information that I possess in relation to that matter.

By the act of the general assembly, passed on the 23d day of January last, "regulating the penitentiary house," an appropriation of five thousand dollars by way of loan, was made for the purpose of advancing the manufacturing of nails in that institution: It was also directed by the said act "that the auditor, upon the order of the governor, should issue his warrant on the treasury for such part of the sum appropriated, as the governor from time to time should deem necessary, for the purpose aforesaid." From all the information which I was able to obtain, it appeared to me that one half of the sum appropriated would be sufficient for all the purposes of the institution: the residue still remains in the treasury subject to the will of the legislature.

During the last session of congress, that body proceeded to pass sundry laws, for the purpose of raising a revenue suited to a state of war: In the act laying a direct tax, the privilege is reserved to each state, of making the payment of its quota thereof, with a deduction of fifteen per centum, if paid before the 10th day of February next; or of ten per centum if paid before the first day of May following.

This subject will no doubt receive the early attention of the general assembly; and such measures will be adopted in relation thereto, as they shall deem most consistent with the interest of the people.

You may be assured, gentlemen, of my hearty co-operation in all your labours that may have a tendency to promote the public good.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Frankfort, December 7th, 1815.

From General Proctor to General Harrison.

October 8th, 1815.

SIR,

The fortune of war having placed the private property of the officers and several families of the right division of the British army in Upper Canada, in your power; as also letters, papers and vouchers of the greatest consequence to individuals, without being of any to the cause of the captors; I do myself the honour of applying to you in their behalf, hoping that agreeably to the custom of war, you will avail yourself of this favourable opportunity to alleviate private feelings, by causing the said property and documents to be restored. I must also entreat that every consideration in your power be shown for private families, not of the army. I trust that with the same view you will permit the bearer hereof to ascertain the fate of individuals, and that you will facilitate the re-

treat of any families that may unfortunately have been interrupted in the attempt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY PROCTOR,
Maj. Gen. H. B. M.'s Service.

Maj. Gen. Harrison, or Officer commanding the army in the service of the United States at Moravian Towns.

—
From Gen. Harrison to Gen. Vincent.
Head Quarters, Fort George,
Nov. 3d, 1813.

SIR,

Lieutenant Le Breton, an officer in your service, arrived at Detroit on the 15th ult. bearing a flag and a letter to me from Gen. Proctor; requesting humane treatment for the prisoners in my possession and the restoration of private property and papers.—This letter was directed to me at the Moravian Towns, and as the subject was not of the importance to authorise the lieutenant's pursuing me to Detroit, I was somewhat surprised at his doing so. It did not appear to me proper to permit him to return in that way, and as I was upon the point of setting out for this frontier by water, I conceived that that mode of conveyance would be full as agreeable to him, and would enable him to meet general Proctor as expeditiously as by the land route. I regret that the badness of the weather and other causes which he will explain, have detained him until this time.

Understanding that you are the senior officer, I have determined to address my answer to you. With respect to the subject of Gen. Proctor's letter, those which I have the honour to enclose to you from the British officers, who were taken on the 5th ult. to their friends, and the report of Mr. Le Breton, will satisfy you that no indulgence which humanity could claim in their favour or the usages of war sanction, has been withheld. The disposition of the property taken on the field of action or near it, was left to the commanding officer at Detroit. The instructions given to that gentleman and the well known generosity of his character, will insure to the claimants the utmost justice and liberality in his decisions.

In making this statement, I wish it however to be distinctly understood, that my conduct with regard to the prisoners and property taken, has been dictated solely by motives of humanity, and not by a belief that it could be claimed upon the score of reciprocity of treatment towards the American prisoners, who have fallen into the hands of general Proctor. The unhappy description of persons who have escaped from the tomahawk of the Savages in the employment of the British government, who fought under the immediate orders of that officer, have suffered all the indignities and deprivations which human nature is capable of supporting. There is no single instance that I have heard of, in which the property of the officers has been respected. But I am far from believing that the conduct of general Proctor has been thought an example worthy of imitation by the greater part of the British officers; and in the character of general Vincent, I have a pledge that he will unite his exertions with mine to soften as much as possible the fate of those whom the fortune of war may reciprocally place in our power.

But, sir, there is another subject upon which I wish an explicit declaration. Will the Indians who still adhere to the cause of his Britannic majesty, be suffered to continue that horrible species of warfare which they have heretofore practised against our troops, and those still more horrible depredations upon the peaceable inhabitants of our frontiers? I have sufficient evidence to show that even the latter have not always been perpetrated by small parties of vagrant Indians, acting at a distance from the British army. Some of the most atrocious instances have occurred under the eyes of the British commander and the head of the Indian department. I shall pass by the tragedy of the river Raisin, and that equally well known which was acted on the Miami river after the defeat of colonel Dudley—and select three other instances of savage barbarity committed under the auspices of general Proctor.—In the beginning of June, a small party of Indians, conducted by an Ottawa chief, who I believe is now with the British army under your command, left Malden in bark canoes, in which they coasted lake Erie to the mouth of Portage river; the canoes were taken across the Portage to the Sandusky bay, over which the party proceeded to the mouth of Cold Creek, and from thence by land to the settlements upon that river, where they captured three families, consisting of one man and twelve women and children. After taking the prisoners some distance, one of the women was discovered to be unable to keep up with them, in consequence of her advanced state of pregnancy. She was immediately tomahawked, stripped naked, her womb ripped open, and the child taken out. Three or four of the children were successively butchered as they discovered their inability to keep up with the party. Upon the arrival of the Indians at Malden, two or three of the prisoners were ransomed by colonel Elliott, and the others by the citizens of Detroit, where they remained until they were taken off by their friends upon the recovery of that place by our army. I have been informed that the savage chief received from colonel Elliott a *reprimand* for his cruelty.

On the 29th or 30th of the same month, a large party of Indians were sent from Malden on a war expedition to Lower Sandusky. At a farm house near that place, they murdered the whole family, consisting of a man, his wife, son and daughter.

During the last attack upon fort Meigs by general Proctor, a party headed by a Seneca, an intimate friend of Tecumseh's, was sent to endeavour to detach from our interest the Shawanese of Wapockanata. In their way thither they murdered several men and one woman, who was working in her cornfield.

I have selected, sir, the above from a long list of similar instances of barbarity, which the history of the last fifteen months could furnish; because they were perpetrated, if not in the view of the British commander, by parties who came immediately from his camp and returned to it—who even received their daily support from the king's stores, and who in fact, (as the documents in my possession will show) form part of his army.

To retaliate then upon the subjects of the king would have been justifiable by the laws of war and the usages of the most civilized na-

tions. To do so has been amply in my power. The tide of fortune has changed in our favour, and an extensive and flourishing province opened to our arms.—Nor have the instruments of vengeance been wanting. The savages who sued to us for mercy would gladly have shown their claims to it, by re-acting upon Thames the bloody scenes of Sandusky and Cold Creek. A single sign of approbation would have been sufficient to pour upon the subjects of the king their whole fury.—The future conduct of the officers will determine the correctness of mine in withholding it.—If the savages should be again let loose upon our settlements, I shall with justice be accused of having sacrificed the interests and honour of my country, and the lives of our fellow citizens to feelings of false and mistaken humanity. You are a soldier, sir, and, as I sincerely believe, possess all the honourable sentiments which ought always to be found in men who follow the profession of arms. Use then, I pray you, your authority and influence to stop that dreadful effusion of innocent blood which proceeds from the employment of those savage monsters whose aid (as must now be discovered) is so little to be depended upon when it is most wanted, and which can have so trifling an effect upon the issue of the war. The effect of their barbarities will not be confined to the present generation. Ages yet to come will feel the deep rooted hatred and enmity which they must produce between the two nations.

I deprecate most sincerely the dreadful alternative which will be offered to me should they be continued, but I solemnly declare, that if the Indians that remain under the influence of the British government are suffered to commit any depredations upon the citizens within the district that is committed to my protection, I will remove the restrictions which have hitherto been imposed upon those who have offered their services to the United States, and direct them to carry on the war in their own way. I have never heard a single excuse for the employment of the savages by your government, unless we can credit the story of some British officer, having dared to assert that “as we employed the Kentuckians, you had a right to make use of the Indians.” If such injurious sentiments have really prevailed, to the prejudice of a brave, well informed and virtuous people, it will be removed by the representations of your officers, who were lately taken upon the river Thames. They will inform you, sir, that so far from offering any violence to the persons of their prisoners, *these savages* would not permit a word to escape them which was calculated to wound or insult their feelings, and this too with the sufferings of their friends and relatives at the river Raisin and Miami fresh upon their recollection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. HENRY HARRISON.

P. S. I pledge myself for the truth of the above statement in relation to the murders committed by the Indians. W. H. H.

—
From Gen. Vincent to Gen. Harrison.
Head Quarters, Burlington Heights,
Nov. 10th, 1813.

SIR,

Lieutenant Le Breton having delivered your letter of the 3d inst. I have directed capt. Mer-

ritt of the provincial dragons to proceed with a flag to fort George, as the bearer of this acknowledgment of your obliging communication.

The account given of the British officers whom the fortune of war has placed at the disposal of the United States, is such, as cannot fail affording very consoling reflections to this army and their anxious friends.

Though you must be sensible there are several points in your letter, respecting which it is wholly beyond my power to afford you the satisfaction of “explicit declaration,” yet be assured, sir, I shall never feel the smallest degree of hesitation in joining you in any pledge, that it will ever be my anxious wish and endeavour to alleviate as much as possible the fate of those who may fall into my power by the chances of war.

Believe me, sir, I deprecate as strongly as yourself the perpetration of acts of cruelty committed under any pretext; and shall lament equally with yourself that any state of things should produce them. No efforts of mine will be ever wanting to diminish the evils of a state of warfare, as far as may be consistent with the duties which are due to my king and country.

The Indians, when acting in conjunction with the troops under my command, have been invariably exhorted to mercy, and have never been deaf to my anxious entreaties on this interesting subject.

I shall not fail to transmit the original of your letter to the lower province, for the consideration of his excellency the commander of the forces.

I feel particularly anxious to be made acquainted with your instructions relative to the disposal of the gallant and truly unfortunate captain Barclay, whose wounds I lament to hear are such as preclude all hope of his being ever again able to resume the honourable duties of his station. Under these circumstances I am induced to rely on your liberality and generous interference to obtain a release or parole that he may be allowed the indulgence of immediately proceeding to the lower province.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN VINCENT,

Major General.

His Excellency Major General Harrison.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Jan. 19.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The letter of mark brig Mary, captain Isaacs, arrived at this port yesterday, in 51 days from Bordeaux, from whence she sailed on the 28th of November.

Captain Isaacs has brought despatches from the French government, and from our minister Mr. Crawford, for government.

Captain I. has politely favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 21st, and Bordeaux to the 25th November, both inclusive, which do not contain any news of moment; and has also favoured us with the following ex-

tract of a letter, dated Bordeaux, 23d November.

“ Letters received from Paris this day state that a congress is to be held at Mannheim for a general peace. The duke of Vicenza (Caulincourt) for France, lord Aberdeen for England, and prince Metternich for Austria.—The plenipotentiaries for Russia, Prussia, &c. are unknown.

“ Lord Wellington with a formidable force of English, Spaniards, &c. is within half a league of Bayonne. The northern frontiers of France are menaced with an invasion from the confederated powers of Austria, Russia, Prussia, &c. The French forces there do not exceed perhaps 80,000 men; some taxes are doubled in France, and 30 per cent. is increased on the rest. 300,000 men are ordered to be raised from a class heretofore free from the conscription.

—
London, November 6th.

The treaties between Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia, were on Monday evening laid before parliament. Russia has stipulated, in the treaty of June 15th, to bring 160,000 men into the field; and Prussia, in that of June 14th, to bring 80,000; and the money subsidies are in proportion, viz. to Russia 1,382,334*l.* and to Prussia 666,666*l.*; besides which, the federative paper guaranteed by all the three powers, is to be five millions sterling, of which two and a half millions are to be ultimately discharged by this country. There is a separate convention of the 6th of July for taking the Russian German legion *pro tempore*, into British pay. These latter troops of course are only to be paid according to their effective strength.

—
November 10th.

Bonaparte has retired beyond the Rhine. Government has received official advices of this fact, which the public may rely on. He has fixed his head quarters at Mentz, and thus abandons the Mein, and indeed all Germany, except that part which Davoust occupies, or perhaps *did* occupy. On his way to Mentz he was attacked by the Bavarians near Frankfort. He cut his way through them, but with loss.

—
November 11th.

The garrison of Pampluna, when it surrendered, consisted of 24 officers and 4198 privates.

A Plymouth paper says intelligence has been received by the Chace cutter, from lord Wellington's army, dated before Bayonne, stating that he had carried a considerable fort called Fort de Luce, an out-

work of the garrison of Bayonne, and that his lordship was bombarding the town day and night.

—
New-York, Jan. 19, 1814.

Mr. Joseph Copp arrived here yesterday from New London, which place he left on Sunday morning, in the sloop Juno. Mr. C. informed us, that four sailors came passengers in the Juno, who stated that they belonged to the Rolla privateer, and a brig from New-York, for Charleston—that they were captured by the Loire frigate, and after being several days on board the Loire, they fell in with the frigate Orpheus, captain Pigott, and were put on board the latter frigate and landed at Block Island, where the Orpheus went to get a supply of water.

Mr. Copp further stated, that the four sailors informed him, the Orpheus was in a very shattered state; her quarters cut to pieces, and had sixty three men killed and wounded, in a short engagement with the frigate President, commodore Rodgers, which they, in co. with a 74, gave chase to shortly after the President left Newport. The President fired but three broadsides, when the consort of the Orpheus, (a ship of the line) came up, and commodore Rodgers made sail again.

The sailors who gave Mr. Copp the above intelligence, stated that they were put on board the Orpheus shortly after the rencontre, that captain Pigott, had a leg shot off, and that after watering they were bound to Bermuda to repair.

—
Boston, Jan. 13.

EXPECTED ATTACK.

—
Plattsburgh, Jan. 8.

For some time past it has been strongly suspected that the enemy meditated an attack upon this place. Night before last the commandant received information—that the enemy were in motion—that they had cannon mounted on runners, and were pressing all the horses within their reach, &c. This information has neither been confirmed nor contradicted; but the destruction of this post, at the present time, being of the first importance to the enemy, it is rational to calculate that an effort will be made to effect it.

Every preparation has been made on the part of our army, to give them a suitable reception. A company of dragoons arrived yesterday from Burlington. A detachment of infantry from the army of general Wilkinson arrived at 4 o'clock last evening, having made a forced march of 40 miles

that day. Another detachment is expected to day, which will make in the whole about one thousand men. There are said to be 1000 men at Burlington, who have been ordered on.

On the evening of the 4th inst. a small detachment of mounted men were detached from this post, on a secret expedition to the north. The officer who had command of the party, led them on, and fell upon a piquet of our own army, which unhappily resulted in the death of a valuable soldier belonging to the artillery.

A party of the enemy attacked a piquet of general Wilkinson's army, on Saturday morning last. They were beaten off without any loss on our side.

Burlington, Jan. 7.

General Wilkinson at Malone, has so far regained his health as to intend a journey to the southward.

Messenger of Peace—We learn from a letter received from Washington, that Mr. Nathaniel W. Strong, of this city, is appointed to take despatches to our commissioners at St. Petersburg, Messrs. Bayard and Adams, who, the letter adds, are instructed to repair to Gottenburgh, for the purpose of entering upon a negotiation with the British government. The fair American, which has been detained by government for some days past, is to take Mr. Strong to Liverpool, and from thence we understand he will proceed to Gottenburgh.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

[FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

Washington, Jan. 15.

It is reported, and we believe correctly, the president of the United States yesterday nominated to the senate Henry Clay, of Kentucky (now speaker of the house of representatives) and Johnathan Russell of Rhode Island, as commissioners, jointly with Mr. Bayard and Mr. Adams (now at St. Petersburg) to conduct the negotiations on behalf of the United States at Gottenburgh, and also nominated Mr. Russell as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden.

Boston, Jan. 15

Governor Chittenden. Yesterday, in the house of representatives, the honourable Mr. Otis, after a short introduction, moved a resolution, expressive of the duty of the commonwealth of Massachusetts to aid the governor of Vermont and the people of that state, with their whole power, in enabling them to support their constitutional

rights, whenever the same shall be in danger, from any quarter; and that it will be the duty of the legislature, whenever requested by the legislature of Vermont, or other state, upon due evidence of such infringement, to make provision by law, for their effectual support—which was ordered to lie on the table.

Centinel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Law Miscellanies: containing an Introduction to the Study of the Law; Notes on Blackstone's Commentaries, showing the variations of the Law of Pennsylvania from the Law of England, and what Acts of Assembly might require to be repealed or modified: Observations on Smith's edition of the Laws of Pennsylvania. Strictures on Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and on certain Acts of Congress, with some Law Cases—and a variety of other matters, chiefly original. By Hugh Henry Backenridge, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Masonic and Citizen's Pocket Almanac, for 1814.

Remarks on Money and the Bank Paper of the United States. Together with a Review of Governor Snyder's Objections to the Bank Bill passed by two of the legislative branches of the State of Pennsylvania at their session of 1812—13.

A Reply to the Edinburgh Reviewers, By Mr. Eustaphie, of Boston.

Tales of Real life, by Mrs. Opie, in two Volumes.

A new edition of *Accum's Chemistry.*

A second edition of the *System of Nosology.* By J. B. Davidge, Professor of the Institutes of Physic and Anatomy in the University of Maryland.

Physical Sketches, or Outlines of Correctives of certain Modern Errors in the Science of Physic—By the same Author.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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THE

AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

No. 19.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 29, 1814.

VOL. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

DOMESTIC.

It is an old saying, and, like all those old adages, it is a truth, that bought wisdom is the best wisdom; or, in other words, that the knowledge we derive from experience, in itself better than any other, is rendered more valuable, more impressive, more adhesive, and more permanent, when it is obtained with difficulty, and with suffering and expense which makes us feel. We have somewhere in a former number mentioned (we hope it will turn out a case in point) the saying of one of the wisest of mankind, Peter the czar, commonly called Peter the great. When he and his armies, which he was then shaping into order out of the chaos of barbarism, were beaten by mad Charles the twelfth at the head of his Swedes, Peter no less in the spirit of the prophet than the patriot, exclaimed—"They are now teaching us to conquer them."—So, the government of the United States, instructed by the disasters sustained in the north, is now girding up its loins, and making arrangements of more wisdom and efficacy than ever for the prosecution of the war in the ensuing campaign. In accomplishing this, congress seems to have entered fully into the spirit and views of the executive, and to have withheld from its necessary operations no aid which it can lend, but liberally subscribed to the public exigencies. Indeed what can it do more than authorise the enlisting of recruits at one hundred dollars bounty, and the raising of troops (which unfortunately were, in the last congress, voted for one year only) for a period of no less than five years.

The public have now laid before them the whole correspondence which took place between the Russian minister and our cabinet; and from it they will be enabled to form for the first time a correct idea of a subject which has been much misrepresented by some, by other less captious persons shrewd-

ly called in question, and by a multitude entirely misunderstood. For our own parts we can say that, entertaining the most ardent wishes for the effectuation of a peace upon honourable and permanent grounds, we never expected any thing definitive from the mediation of Russia—we saw an insuperable obstacle in the resolute temper of Great Britain, evinced by her upon all occasions, but in the subject matter of her contest with us, more than any other, likely to be displayed; and so warmly expressed in her answer to a former offer on the part of Russia, to mediate between her and an enemy. The correspondence now before us completely develops not only the circumstances attending the emperor of Russia's offer of mediation, but his motives for making it, and the sentiments of our executive on that subject, while it throws a ray of side-light upon the feelings of our cabinet to France; and, coupled with the manner in which the British minister received and declined the emperor's invitation, demonstrates at least to our mind, an unimpaired, cool, and steady determination on the part of Great Britain, not to flinch from the principle she has hitherto maintained, however she may temporise as to her practice upon it, or endeavour to come to an adjustment by which the principle may be kept essentially alive, without a rigorous practical assertion of it; and by which the general law and what she calls her rights may be reconciled to the claims, rights and independence of the United States.

The president's message of the 18th and the papers which accompanied it will be found in the columns of our next number, where our readers will at their leisure peruse them: in the mean time we will sketch off briefly the substance of the prominent points of those documents, or rather give the history of the business in the natural order in which it arose, proceeded and terminated.

In the first place it appears that the prof-
fer of mediation originated in a suggestion of the emperor's own mind. And whether we contemplate the thought in a political or

a moral point of view, we must say that it was worthy of the head and of the heart of that exalted character whose youth exhibited manifestations of unusual wisdom, as his manhood the courage, the clemency, and the justice which so highly befit the sovereign of a great empire.

It appears from these documents that the emperor, perceiving that his peace with England presented to the commerce of all maritime nations, a release from the restraint and continual vexation to which it had been subjected for many years, viewed with pleasure a result so conformable to his wishes, and which appeared to him as not at all doubtful till it was rendered so by the war between England and America. His majesty regretting the impediments which this new incident was likely to oppose to the commercial prosperity of other nations, felt that he owed to humanity in general, and particularly to his subjects, whose commerce had already very much suffered, to do every thing in his power to remove the evils which the war might bring upon even those nations who would not take a part in it. At the same time his majesty, imagining that he had perceived on both sides a reluctance to enter into the war, and that the obstacle to negotiation was an apprehension on their part that a direct discussion would tend to excite prejudices and asperity, conceived that an amicable arrangement might be made more effectually, easily, and speedily, by indirect than by direct negotiation, and therefore proposed to offer his mediation.

Here we have the emperor's motives, which many were at a loss to conceive, and many were unable to comprehend, clearly and explicitly avowed—as those reflect great credit upon his wisdom and humanity, his manner of propounding his plan speaks no less for his delicacy. He unfolded himself to the chancellor count Romazoff, and directed him to sound our minister at St. Petersburg on the subject, and to learn whether he was aware of any difficulty or obstacle to negotiation, on the part of the government of the United States. The chancellor sent for Mr. Adams and spoke to him upon this subject; when Mr. Adams expressed himself to the effect, that so far from knowing what the ideas of his government were with regard to a continuance of the war, he had that very day received an account of its being declared—that he well knew it was with reluctance they had entered into it—and that he was sure, let the determination they

might form upon the emperor's proposal be what it would, they would receive and consider it as a new evidence of his majesty's regard and friendship for the United States; and finally that he was not aware of any obstacles or difficulty which could occasion them to decline accepting it. Mr. Adams in his letter says, (the expressions are worthy of observation) "I knew the war would affect unfavourably the interest of Russia—I knew it must be highly injurious to both the United States and England—I could see no good result as likely to arise from it to any one"—The count said he had always seen it in the same light, and so had the emperor.

Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Dashkoff contains a compliment to the emperor than which nothing can be more just. "I am instructed by the president to assure you that he sees in this overture on the part of your sovereign *strong proofs of that humane and enlightened policy which have characterized his reign.*"—We own ourselves rejoiced at being able to set forth this sentiment of our president against the false insinuations and illiberal sarcasms thrown out against this great monarch and good man, from some presses in this country as well as Great Britain. In his letter to Mr. Adams, dated the 1st of July, Mr. Monroe makes the following declaration which in our opinion deserves particular notice because it is conclusive upon a topic of much general discussion—"With France our affairs in many important circumstances, are still unsettled; nor is there any certainty that a satisfactory settlement of them will be obtained. Should it, however, be the case, it is not probable that it will produce any closer connexion between the United States and that power. It is not anticipated that any event whatever will have that effect."—This part of Mr. Monroe's letter was communicated by Mr. Adams to count Romanzoff, who, as Mr. Adams relates, received it with assurances of his own high satisfaction at its purport, and of his persuasion that it would prove equally satisfactory to the emperor, before whom he would lay it without delay. He even asked Mr. Adams whether he had any objection to his communicating it to the British government itself, for if not, he would lay it before them. To which Mr. Adams assented, saying, that as the British government had frequently intimated a belief that the American government was partial to France, and even actuated by French influence, he sup-

posed that the knowledge of this frank and explicit treatment, with a due consideration of the time and occasion upon which it was made, must have a tendency to remove the prejudice of the British cabinet, and produce on their part a disposition more inclining to conciliation.

Of the importance which the chancellor attached to this declaration, there cannot be a stronger proof than the earnestness and despatch with which he put it in forwardness to Great Britain. And here, regarding this as one of the most striking and interesting parts of this very interesting correspondence, whether it be viewed as an explanatory comment on the past, or considered in its influence upon the future, we solicit the particular attention of our readers to the conduct of count Romanzoff. In two or three days afterwards he sent for Mr. Adams and showed him the draft of a despatch to count Lieven, the Russian ambassador in London, which he had prepared to lay before the emperor for his approbation, and which related the substance of Mr. Adams's conversation with him in regard to the intentions of the American government with respect to France, instructing count Lieven to make it known to lord Castlereagh, and to use it for the purpose of convincing the British government of the error in suspecting that of the United States of any subserviency to France; and so very particular was the chancellor, that he corrected his despatch to make it correspond, to the very letter, with Mr. Adams's verbal conversation with him on the subject.

The answer of our executive to Mr. Dashkoff's letter containing the proposition, contained an acceptance of the mediation, accompanied with expressions of high respect for the emperor Alexander, and an intimation that such arrangements would without delay be made, as would afford to his imperial majesty the opportunity he had invited to interpose his good offices for the accomplishment of so important an event.

The subsequent proceedings of the executive are well known; without waiting for the acquiescence of Great Britain, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Bayard were despatched as plenipotentiaries to carry on the expected negotiation in conjunction with Mr. Adams. The refusal of the cabinet of St. James's to treat under the mediation of Russia, frustrated the object of that mission; and in compliance with the invitation of the British minister, another mission is appointed to negotiate at Gottenburg, and Mr. Clay, speak-

er of the house of representatives, and Mr. Russell are nominated plenipotentiaries, and their nomination has been approved by the senate.

We are now to turn to the result of the proffered mediation. The chancellor, in due time, informs Mr. Adams that he had received despatches from count Lieven, in which it was stated that the British minister, in terms of much politeness, had intimated to him that there was no sovereign whose mediation they should more readily accept than that of the emperor; but that their differences with the United States were of a nature INVOLVING PRINCIPLES OF THE INTERNAL GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH NATION, and which it was thought were not susceptible of being committed to the discussion of any mediation.

So great a change however, has since taken place in Europe, that the prognostics which would rationally arise from the premises then, would be preposterous now. The reasoning which would be just before the extinction of Bonaparte's colossal power, would now be false. Not only things, but sentiments, feelings, tempers and opinions have partaken of the change, and vanished with the circumstances that created them. The restrictive laws and impositions to which Great Britain had recourse, what she called acts of self-preservation from the ponderous mass of power wielded over her head by Bonaparte, will now be unnecessary; there cannot be even the semblance of a pretext for them.—If Mr. Monroe's assurance, conveyed by Mr. Adams to count Romanzoff, and from him by count Lieven to the British minister, failed of producing conviction, which we think very unlikely, all jealousy of subserviency to Bonaparte must surely be at an end, now, when in that person there is nothing left to attract or to be feared. Besides it may reasonably be hoped that with the state of things which will arise in Europe, a new code of political morality will arise, also guaranteeing to nations of all dimensions their just, and honest, and natural rights, and repressing their fanciful, their eccentric, or their turbulent pretensions. Besides we are willing to ascribe the acts of violence committed by Great Britain, rather to her late desperate situation, than to any settled malignity, baseness or injustice. It is with nations as with the individuals who compose them: reduce them to a state of critical danger; put them on the verge of a precipice, hovering between life and death, from which nothing but an effort of violent counterac-

tion can save them—in a word, render them desperate—and the most desperate measures of self-defence appear to them not only justifiable, but laudable. In such cases, they are absolved from all moral bonds, not by their own will, but by the necessity of their situation. Self-defence reduces all beings to one standard;—and if beset by murderers, a Howard would cut his way through the heart of his opposers with as little remorse, as a Bonaparte.

Besides, a sense of power inspires the heart with clemency, and confidence of strength with forbearance; and in the moment of prosperity, the very worst men find their hearts expand to moderation and to justice. We really think that if ever a nation was in a condition sincerely to adopt and to act with magnanimity, it is Great Britain. She is, as one raised from the dead—and the transition she has experienced from imminent danger of being perpetually blotted from the catalogue of nations, to a state of prosperity and power and influence greater than she ever enjoyed, must, unless her councils be swayed by some demoniac, lay every baser suggestion on the altar of justice and peace. We own that these reflections arise out of our general ideas of mankind, strongly enforced by the declarations of the British minister in the house of lords—a declaration to which, but a few words before, he solemnly cited as his guarantees* the allied sovereigns, and of course the virtuous Alexander, and which we own has inspired us with the most pleasing prognostications of approaching felicity to the whole civilized world. The declaration was this: "I WOULD NOT HAVE ANY THING ASKED FROM OUR ENEMIES, WHICH WE OURSELVES, IN SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES, WOULD REFUSE."

* The continental powers know the views of Great Britain: they know them both generally and particularly—AND THEY APPROVE OF THEM BECAUSE THEY KNOW THEM TO BE JUST.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 276.

NAVAL VICTORIES.

House of Representatives.—The committee on naval affairs having gone through and approved certain resolutions from the senate expressive of the high sense entertained by that house of the meritorious conduct of our naval officers during the last

summer, and reported the same without any amendment. Mr. Lowndes of South-Carolina, the chairman of that committee, brought up the report on the third, and on his motion it was referred to a committee of the whole house.

The resolutions were then all read to the following effect.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the thanks of congress be, and the same are hereby presented to capt. Oliver Hazard Perry, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines and infantry serving as such, attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and glorious victory gained on lake Erie on the 10th of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, over a British squadron of superior force, commanded by commodore Barclay.

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck, emblematical of the action between the two squadrons, and to present them to capt. Perry and capt. Jesse D. Elliott, in such manner as will be most honourable to them. And that the president be further requested to present a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices to each of the commissioned officers either of the navy or army, serving on board, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters who so nobly distinguished themselves on that memorable day.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to present a silver medal with like emblems and devices to the nearest male relative of lieutenant John Brooks, of the marines, and a sword to the nearest male relations of midshipmen Henry Laub and Thomas Claxton, jun. and to communicate to them the deep regret which congress feel for the loss of those gallant men, whose names ought to live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country, and whose conduct ought to be regarded as an example to future generations.

Resolved, That months pay be allowed, exclusively of the common allowance to all the petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as such, who so gloriously supported the honour of the American flag under the orders of their gallant commander on that signal occasion.

Mr. Lowndes made, what the reports we have seen denominate, a neat and pertinent speech. We are sorry that the reporters omitted to give it at length; because we know enough of the superior style of Mr. Lowndes's eloquence to be persuaded that the omission is a loss of some moment. The constituent qualities of Mr. L.'s oratory are paucity of language, and a vigour of thought which does not appear extremely robust, only because the perspicuity of his arrangement, and the symmetry of the parts so refine and smooth his eloquence down as to relieve it from the harshness that is generally supposed to accompany strength.

Mr. Lowndes was followed by Mr. Clay, who complimented Mr. Lowndes on the very handsome and eloquent manner in which he had delivered his sentiments, and said it would ill become the representatives of the people when every city on the continent had almost literally blazed with joy on the occasion of those victories, to have remained silent on the subject. He then expatiated upon the merits of our virtuous naval officers, observed that on the ocean our ships had often shown what American tars could do, ship to ship, and said that it remained for the hero of Erie to exhibit them an awful lesson of our capacity to fight in squadron. This led him into a copious effusion of warm and well deserved panegyric on commodore Perry, in which he enlarged particularly on that admirable officer's intrepidity, skill, and presence of mind in seizing the propitious moment to shift his flag from his vessel when made almost a wreck and filled with the dead and dying, to another ship and successfully encourage the contest.

The resolutions all passed, of course, unaltered.

REFINING SALT-PETRE.

FROM THE LEXINGTON REPORTER.

MR. WORSLEY.

SIR—Whenever you have a spare column in your paper, I should be glad to see the following article inserted. I have no doubt but those for whose instruction it is written will reap considerable satisfaction and perhaps some advantage from it. Your compliance will oblige
J. W.

It is a matter of notoriety to all acquainted with the subject, that the gunpowder manufactured in the western country is far from being as strong as the English gunpowder. To ascertain the true cause of this difference, and apply a proper remedy, is a desideratum of some importance. The gunpowder makers with whom I have conversed on this subject, invariably attribute the difference to the nitre or salt-petre, and the very imperfect manner of refining that article in this country, which must be obvious to every man the least acquainted with chemistry, seems to warrant the belief. To remedy so serious an evil I shall endeavour to point out a method of refining the salt-petre, by which it may be freed from all foreign salts, and be rendered a perfectly pure nitrate of potash. It may be proper,

however, in the first place to correct an error, which almost every gunpowder maker has fallen into, respecting the criterion whereby to judge of the quality of the nitre. The colour is the only object they look at, than which nothing can be more incorrect; for nitre in the way they refine it may be perfectly white and yet contain twenty or even thirty pounds of vitriolated tartar and sulphate of magnesia in a barrel. Now by apportioning the charcoal and sulphur to such nitre, on the supposition that it was perfectly pure, it is evident that the result would be very different from what was intended. It is known to all chemists, that every species of salt has its own peculiar shape. If you dissolve any compound salt in water and evaporate the solution so that it may crystalize, it will invariably return to its original shape. Hence chemists know every salt by the form of its crystals. It is necessary that the powder makers, and those whose business it is to refine salt-petre, should know this also, as it is the only criterion of ascertaining the quality of the nitre with correctness.

In refining salt-petre it is necessary to have a boiler, a setting tub, and a crystallizing tub: the two latter should be made of two inch plank. Let your boiler be three fourths filled with water, bring this to the boil, then throw in your crude salt-petre a shovel full at a time, taking care to stir the water as you throw it in, at the same time increase your fire. Continue to throw in your salt-petre until the specific gravity of the solution is to that of distilled water, as 1440 is to 1000, or a gallon measure which contains eight pounds of water, shall weigh eleven pounds and a half when filled with the solution; the solution being of this strength, bring it to the boil as quick as possible, then sprinkle in a spoonful of pounded allum, stir it well, taking off the scum as it rises. Repeat this until no more scum will rise, then draw your fire and run off the solution through a coarse cloth into your setting tub; cover this with a blanket, and let it remain several hours until you think it is quite clear, observing to keep it as hot as possible. It must now be drawn off into your crystallizing tub. This tub should have strings with pieces of lead attached to them reaching nearly to the bottom of the vessel, these are to be suspended from sticks laid over the top at the distance of nine inches from each other, they are for the crystals to attach themselves to and remain suspended in the solution. When this

is done cover over your vessel and let it remain undisturbed for one week; at the end of that time you may take out your nitre, it will be in the form of beautiful crystals; let the mother liquor be drained from it, then throw in some cold spring water in the proportion of a pail full to every hundred weight. Let it remain as long as any water drops from it, then dry it by the sun. The mother liquor may be boiled down, (observing to take out the vitriolated tartar with a draining shovel as it falls down) and treated as above. The directions here given, are upon the supposition that you are operating with salt-petre perfectly neutral. If it should contain an excess of the nitrous principle you may neutralize it with potash, if of the alkali, pour in a little diluted sulphuric acid, as long as any effervescence takes place. Should the salt-petre be of a dirty brown colour, it is an evidence that it contains iron, this may be precipitated by means of a little lime thrown in when boiling. By attending to these instructions a man will soon be able to produce an article equal in every respect to the London refined salt-petre.

NEW WAR SHIP.

The ingenious and indefatigable Robert Fulton, we find, has directed his attention to the employment of steam boats for purposes of public defence, in the harbours and waters of the United States. The following is a copy of a certificate from some of our most distinguished naval officers, which is so explicit in description and so conclusive in the judgment given on it, that no remarks of ours are necessary, and could not add to the weight of the opinions given—We hope it will meet that attention where it should, to which its importance entitles it.

Aurora.

New London, Jan. 3, 1814.

We, the undersigned, have this day examined the model and plans of a vessel of war, submitted to us by Robert Fulton, to carry twenty-four guns, twenty-four or thirty-two pounders, and use red hot shot, to be propelled by steam at the speed of from four to five miles an hour, without the aid of wind or tide. The properties of which vessel are: That without masts or sails, she can move with sufficient speed—That her machinery being guarded she cannot be crippled—That her sides are so thick as to be impenetrable to every kind of shot—And in a calm, or light breeze,

she can take choice of position or distance from an enemy. Considering the speed which the application of steam has already given to heavy floating bodies, we have full confidence, that should such a vessel move only four miles an hour, she could under the favourable circumstances which may always be gained over enemy's vessels in our ports, harbors, bays and sounds, be rendered more formidable to an enemy than any kind of engine hitherto invented. And in such case she would be equal to the destruction of one or more seventy-fours, or of compelling her or them to depart from our waters. We, therefore, give it as our decided opinion, that it is among the better interests of the United States, to carry this plan into immediate execution.

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR,
JA. JONES,
J. BIDDLE.

New York, Jan. 10, 1814.

We, the subscribers, having examined the model of the above described vessel of war, to be propelled by steam, do fully concur in the above opinion of the practicability and utility of the same.

(Signed) SAML. EVANS,
O. H. PERRY,
L. WARRINGTON,
I. LEWIS.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following is the concluding state paper from the Austrian to the French government, previous to the late rupture, to which we have added the notes of the *Moniteur*. The Austrian document is an English translation, and although not altogether satisfactory, yet with a few corrections from the original French, it has been adopted. The notes were all translated for the *Chronicle*. *Bost. Chron.*

DECLARATION OF COUNT METTERNICH, *Dated Prague, August 12.*

“The undersigned minister of state, and for foreign affairs, is charged to make the following declaration to the count de Narbonne, ambassador from the emperor of France and the king of Italy. Since the last peace signed with France, in October 1809, his imperial majesty and apostolic king has directed all his solicitude, not only to the establishing with that power relations of friendship and confidence, which she made the basis of her political system, but made use of those relations to support the peace and order of Europe. She flattered herself that this inti-

mate connection, cemented by a family alliance, contracted with the emperor of the French, would contribute to give it, in its political proceedings, the only influence it was zealous to acquire, that which tended to communicate to the cabinets of Europe, that spirit of moderation, that respect for the rights and the possessions of independent states, which she herself possessed. His imperial majesty was not long able to indulge in such flattering hopes; a year had scarcely elapsed, from the epoch which seemed to have raised the military glory of the sovereign of France to the highest pitch, and nothing appeared to be wanting to his prosperity, as far as depended upon his attitude and his influence abroad, when new additions to the French territories, of states till then independent, new parcelling out and dismemberments of the empire of Germany, [1] awoke the apprehensions of powers, and prepared, by their fatal re-action upon the north of Europe, the war which was kindled in 1812, between France and Russia. [2]

[1] Austria renounced of her own accord the empire of Germany. She has acknowledged the princes of the confederation, she has acknowledged the *protectorate* of the emperor. If her cabinet has conceived the project of re-establishing the empire of Germany, or of recovering all that victory has established and that treaties have consecrated, it has formed an enterprize which poorly evinces the *spirit of moderation and respect for the rights of independent states* with which it states itself to be animated.

[2] The cabinet of Vienna forgets the treaty of alliance that it concluded the 14th March, 1812. It forgets that, by this treaty, France and Austria have reciprocally guaranteed to each other the integrity of their actual territories; it forgets that, by this treaty, Austria has engaged to defend the territory of France, such as it existed at that time, and which has not since received any aggrandizement; it forgets that, by this treaty, it has not limited itself to require for Austria the integrity of her territory, but the aggrandizements which circumstances might procure for her; it forgets that, on the 14th March, 1812, all the questions which were to bring on the war were known and laid down; and that it is voluntarily, and with a knowledge of the cause; that it took part against Russia. Why, if it then had the sentiments which it now manifests, did it not at that time make common cause with Russia? Why, at least, instead of uniting in what it now holds out as an unjust cause, did it not adopt neutrality? Prussia made at the same epoch an alliance with France, which she has since violated, but her fortresses and her territory were occupied. Placed between two great powers in arms, and the theatre of war, neutrality was really impracticable. She enlisted on the strongest side. When, afterwards, Russia occupied her territory, she received the law, and became the ally of Russia. None of the circumstances which have influenced the determinations of Prussia, existed in 1812 and do not exist in 1813 in regard to Austria. She engaged of her own accord in 1812 in the cause which she judged the most just; in that, the triumph of which, most concerned her views

and the interests of Europe, of which she discovers herself such an anxious protector and generous defender. She has shed her blood to support the cause of France. In 1813, she lavishes it to support the adverse cause. What are the nations to think of it? What judgment will they not form of a government which, attacking to-day what it defended yesterday, evinces that it is neither justice, nor policy, which regulates the most important determinations of her cabinet?

“ The French cabinet knows better than any other, how much the emperor of Austria had at heart to prevent its breaking out, by all the ways which his interest for the two powers, and for those who were to find themselves drawn into the great contest which was preparing. It is not him which Europe will ever accuse for the incalculable evils which have been the consequence of it. [3]

[3] The French cabinet knows better than any other, that Austria offered her alliance when it had not even conceived the hope of obtaining it: it knows that if any thing could have induced it to wage war, it was the certainty, that Austria would not only take no part against France, but that she would take part in it for her. It knows that far from dissuading from war, Austria excited it: that far from fearing it, she has desired it: that far from wishing to oppose new dismemberments of states, she has conceived new partitions for her own advantage.

“ In this state of things, his imperial majesty not being able to preserve to his people the benefits of peace, and maintain a happy neutrality in the midst of that vast field of battle, which on all sides surrounded his states, only consulted in the part he adopted, that his fidelity to relations so recently established, and the hope he loved still to cherish, that his alliance with France, by affording him the most certain means of having prudent counsels harkened to, would place bounds to inevitable evils, to serve the cause of the return of peace to Europe. [4]

[4] The cabinet of Vienna could not, it states, maintain a happy neutrality in the midst of the vast field of battle which surrounded it on all sides. Were not the circumstances then the same as in 1806? Were not bloody battles fought in 1806 and in 1807, next the limits of its territory, did it not preserve for its people the blessing of peace, and did it not maintain itself in a happy neutrality? But the government of Austria in taking the part of war, in fighting for the cause of France consulted, it states, *its fidelity to relations recently established*; a fidelity which is no longer deserving of being consulted when these relations have become a twelve month older, and more strict by formal alliance, if we are to believe it now, it was not for the purpose of securing to itself aggrandizements that it allied itself to France in 1812, that it guaranteed to her all her possessions and that it took a part in the wars it was to subserve the cause on the return of peace, and merely to harken to the counsels of wisdom. What logic! What modesty!

“ Unfortunately, it has not thus happened;

neither the brilliant success of the campaign of 1812, nor the unexampled misfortunes which marked the conclusion of it, were able to bring back into the councils of the French government that spirit of moderation which would have turned the first to advantage, and diminished the effect of the latter. [5]

[5] How has the cabinet of Vienna been informed that the brilliant successes of the campaign of 1812 have not brought back moderation in the councils of the French government? If it had been well informed, it would have known that the councils of France, after the battle of Moskwa were moderate and pacific, and that every thing was attempted for the restoration of peace.

“His majesty did not the less on that account take advantage of the moment when both parties, reciprocally exhausted, had slackened the active operations of war, to convey to the belligerent powers pacific sentiments, which he still hoped to see received, on both sides, with that sincerity which had dictated them. Persuaded, nevertheless, that he would only be able to make them be listened to by supporting them with forces, which would promise to the party, with whom he should accord in views and principles, the support of his active co-operation to terminate the great contest [6] In offering his mediation to the powers, he determined upon the effort most painful to his heart—an appeal to the courage and patriotism of his people. The congress accepted by both parties, assembled in the midst of military preparations, which the success of negotiations would have rendered useless, were the emperor's wishes realized; but would, in a contrary case, lead by new efforts to that pacific result which his majesty preferred obtaining without effusion of blood. [7]

[6] The cabinet of Vienna is consistent in its inconsistencies. It made common cause with France in 1812, and it was, it now states, with a view to prevent her from waging war against Russia. It arms in 1813 for Prussia, and Russia, and it is, it states, to inspire them with a desire for peace. These powers, at first elated by a progress which they owed to accidental circumstances, had been brought to milder sentiments by the striking reverses of the first month of the campaign; weakened and conquered they were about to recover from their illusions. The Austrian government declares that it arms for them: it shows them its armies ready for their defence, and in offering the new chances in the continuation of the war, it pretends to inspire them with a desire for peace. What could it have done, if it had wished to encourage them to war? It offered to Russia to take the burthen upon itself; it offered to Prussia to change its theatre. It called on its own territory the troops of its allies, and all the calamities which hung heavily on that of Prussia. It finally offered to the cabinet of Petersburg the most gratifying spectacle to an emperor of Russia, that of Austria her natural enemy combatting France her actual foe. If the cabinet of Vienna had invoked the coun-

sels of wisdom, she would have replied to it, that a conflagration cannot be stopped by adding new fuel to it, that it is not wise for a nation whose interests are adverse or foreign to rush into it; in short, that it is madness to expose to all the chances of war, a nation which after such a series of misfortunes, could continue to enjoy the sweets of peace.—But wisdom does not own ambition as her counsellor.

[7] The author of this declaration does not emerge out of the vicious circle in which he is inclosed. Russia and Prussia knew very well that the Austrian government armed against France. From that moment, they could not wish for peace. The result of dispositions of the cabinet of Vienna, was too evident for it not to have calculated upon it.

“By obtaining from the confidence placed in his imperial majesty, the consent of the powers for that prolongation of the armistice which France judged necessary for the negotiations, the emperor acquired, with the proof of their pacific views, that of the moderation of their principles and of their intentions. [8]

[8] The cabinet of Vienna had caused the whole month of June to be lost, by not fulfilling any of the formalities previous to the opening of congress. France did not require that the armistice should be prolonged, but she consented to it. What she desired, what she asked, was, that it should be agreed that the negotiations should continue during the hostilities. But the cabinet declined it; Austria would have been bound as mediatrix during the negotiations; it preferred a prolongation of the armistice which gave it time to complete its armaments. The limited duration of which offered it a fatal term to break the negotiations and to declare itself.

“In them he acknowledged his own: and from that moment persuaded himself that it would be from their side he would meet with sincere dispositions to concur in the re-establishment of a solid and durable peace. France, far from manifesting analagous intentions, gave but general assurances, too frequently contradicted by public declarations, which gave no hope that she would make those sacrifices for peace that would be sufficient to bring it back to Europe. [9]

[9] How did the cabinet of Vienna ascertain that France would not make for peace such sacrifices as would bring it back to Europe? Before the moment it had fixed upon for war, did it propose an *ultimatum*, to make known what it wished? It has declared war, because it only wished war. It has declared it, without ascertaining whether it could be avoided, and with a precipitancy in which it is difficult to discover the influence of the counsels of wisdom.

“The proceedings of the congress could leave no doubt in this respect; the delay in the arriving of the French plenipotentiaries, under pretext which the great end of its assembling ought to have rendered nugatory. [10]

[10] It is owing to Austria and the allies that the arrival of the plenipotentiaries was delayed, yet the difficulties purposely raised were not removed, when count de Narbonne was already at

Prague. His powers, common to the two plenipotentiaries, authorised him to act concurrently or separately. The duke de Vicence arrived later because new difficulties, in which the dignity of France was compromised, had been raised by their enemies. But where is the utility of these observations? Of what consequence would have been the delay of a few days to a mediator who had not resolved on war; and what cause of war, a delay of a few days?

“The insufficiency of their instructions upon objects of form, which caused an irreparable loss of time, when a few days only remained for the most important of negotiations; [11] all these circumstances united, but too clearly demonstrated, that a peace, such as Austria and the allied sovereigns desired, was foreign to the wishes of France, [12] and that having accepted, for form's sake, and in order not to be exposed to the reproach of the prolongation of the war, her proposition for a negotiation, she wished to elude the effect of it, [13] or, perhaps, take advantage of it, to separate Austria from the powers which were already united with her by principle, even before treatise had consecrated their union for the cause of peace, and the happiness of the world. [14]

[11] The plenipotentiaries had for their instruction, to adhere to all the forms of negotiations consecrated by usage. The mediator proposed unaccustomed forms, tending to prevent every approximation of the plenipotentiaries, every intercourse between them; in short, all negotiation. It introduced a discussion, which with sincere desire for peace, the mediator would never have brought forward. *There remained, he states, but few days for the most important of negotiations.* Ah! did only a few days remain? What had the negotiation in common with the armistice? Could we not negotiate while fighting! What are a few days, more or less, when peace is the object? If the cabinet of Vienna was not desirous to negotiate it, but wanted to dictate it, as conditions are dictated to a besieged place, then indeed a few days might be sufficient; but why did it not even propose a capitulation? *A few days only remained for the most important of negotiations!* Which is then the negotiation which has been terminated in a few days? Time is the most necessary element when the intention is to understand each other; time is a useless element to a mediator who has taken his determination in anticipation. However, when France is the object to declare against, such a determination is not so unimportant as to render it indifferent to employ a few days *more or less* in determining upon it.

[12] Justice should be done here to the penetration of the cabinet of Vienna. Doubtless such a peace as the sovereign allies wished, was foreign to the wishes of France; as such a peace as France wished, must have been foreign to the wishes of the allies. Any power that enters into negotiations wants every thing she can obtain.—When there is a mediator, he interposes between the opposite will, in order to conciliate them.—Such is his mission, his glory consists in his success. But such was not the part that the Aus-

trian cabinet had taken; it never was a mediator, it was inimical, from the moment when, according to its acknowledgment, it wished for no other peace than that which was desired by one of the parties. But what was that peace which the cabinet of Vienna wished for? If it really desired peace, any peace whatever, why did it not explain itself? Why?—Because it had adopted all the pretensions of Russia, Prussia and England; because it moreover had its own pretensions, it would not give up; in short, because it was resolved on war.

[13] France proposed the opening of a congress because she sincerely wished for peace, because she expected that her plenipotentiaries, personally meeting those of Russia and Prussia, would succeed in effecting an understanding with them; because a congress even under the mediation of Austria, was a mean of escaping the dangers of the insinuations which the cabinet of Vienna disseminated.

France accepted the mediation of Austria, because, supposing in the cabinet of Vienna, the ambitious views on which no doubt existed, it was thought that it would find itself restrained by its character of mediator, and that it would not dare, in a public nation, and for its individual interest, repel our moderate views, and the sacrifices we were disposed to make for peace; because, in fine, if it were otherwise, and if the mediator and our enemies were in accordance in their reciprocal pretensions, the cabinet of Vienna would propose an *ultimatum*, which would rouse the indignation of France and her allies.

[14] Thus *Austria was already united in principle with the enemies of France!* Who required of her this acknowledgment?

The cabinet of Austria was fearful that France would avail herself of a negotiation to separate Austria from her enemy powers. No doubt if Austria had joined them, to prevent their making a peace, and with the firm resolution of waging a war against us, she must have feared a negotiation, in which our moderation could offer them chances more advantageous in peace than in war. But why has then the cabinet of Vienna offered its mediation, and made all Europe resound with its wishes for peace?

“Austria came out of this negotiation, the result of which disappointed her dearest wishes, with a conscientiousness of the good faith which she carried to it. More zealous than ever for the noble end which she intended, she only takes arms for the purpose of attaining it, in concert with those animated by similar sentiments. Always equally disposed to lend her hand to the reestablishment of an order of things, which, by a wise division of forces, will place the guarantee of peace under the shield of an association of independent states, she will neglect no opportunity of arriving at this result, and the knowledge she has acquired of the dispositions of the courts become henceforth allies, gives her the certainty, that they will sincerely co-operate in so salutary a design. [15]

[15] Austria is desirous of establishing an order of things which, by a wise division of forces, should place the guarantee of peace under the shield of an

association of independent states. She will only make a peace when an equal division of forces shall guarantee the independence of each state—To attain this, she must first aggrandize, at her expense, Bavaria and Saxony; for it belongs to the great powers to descend, that the powers of the second order may become their equals; when she shall have set the example, she will have a right to require others to imitate her. Thus the cabinet of Vienna intends to fight for the purpose of forming of all the powers a republic of sovereigns, the elements of which shall be perfectly equal. She wishes to sacrifice the repose of the world to such reveries! Can any one more openly sport with public reason and the opinion of Europe? In framing its manifestoes, and regulating its proceedings, the cabinet of Vienna has not hearkened to the counsels of wisdom.

“In declaring by the emperor’s orders, to the count de Narbonne, that his functions as ambassador cease from this moment, the undersigned places at his excellency’s disposition, the requisite passports, for himself and suit.

“Similar passports shall be sent to A. de la Blanche, French charge d’affaires at Vienna, as well as to the other individuals of the embassy.

(Signed) “METTERNICH.

“Prague, August 12, 1813.”

DUTIES

ON IMPORTATION AND TONNAGE.

To the Senate of the United States.

I transmit to the senate a report of the acting secretary of the treasury, complying with their resolution of the 13th instant.

JAMES MADISON.

December 20th, 1813.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

December 16th, 1813.

SIR,

In compliance with the resolution of the senate of the 13th instant, I have the honour to state:

That the amount of duties accruing on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1812, to the 31st day of December of the same year, for which period the accounts of the collectors of the customs are settled, was

\$ 9,869,199 31

And the amount of tonnage, including light money, accruing during the same period, was

92,297 70

\$ 9,961,497 01

The accounts of the collectors from the 1st day of January, 1813, to the 30th day of September of the same year, have been but partially settled; and some for the quarter ending 30th of September have not yet been received at the treasury. For this period, therefore, an estimate only can be given, taken from the accounts of the collectors as rendered to the treasury, and in some cases from their less formal returns. This estimate is as follows:

Duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported:

For the first quarter of the year 1813	\$ 2,280,000 00
second ditto	2,356,000 00
third ditto	1,380,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,016,000 00

Tonnage duties, including light money:

For the first quarter of the year 1813	\$ 89,000 00
second ditto	84,000 40
third ditto	67,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 240,000 00

The sums above stated, for duties on merchandise imported, are without deduction for drawbacks paid on merchandise re-exported. These drawbacks, paid from the 1st day of July to the 31st of December, 1812, amounted, by accounts as settled, to \$ 639,555 44.

And they are estimated to have amounted during the three first quarters of the year 1813, to the following sums, viz.

During the first quarter of the year 1813, to	\$ 536,000 00
second ditto	229,000 00
third ditto	148,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 913,000 00

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. JONES,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
The President of the United States.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
General Land Office, Dec. 30th.

SIR,

I have the honour herewith to enclose a report respecting the public lands of the United States, and am, with great respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,
EDWARD TIFFIN.

The Hon. the Speaker of the
House of Representatives of the U. States.

Treasury Department,
General Land Office, Dec. 3, 1813.

SIR,

Although the law establishing the general Land Office does not require the commissioner to make an annual report of the state of that part of the public concerns confided to his care, yet as there has been a considerable accession of new members to the national legislature, I have thought it would be acceptable to have a comprehensive view of the extent and situation of the public lands, that such legislative provisions as are required may be the more readily perceived.

A report made to the senate on the 19th of February, 1812, by the chairman of a committee charged with an inquiry into the state of the public lands, together with the accompanying docu-

ments of the honourable the secretary of the treasury, afforded the most ample information which the nature of such inquiry could at that time furnish, and has much abridged the labour that would otherwise have been necessary in preparing this memoir.

It appears from public documents in this department, that the United States, after deducting all that has been sold, and leaving a sufficiency to satisfy every lawful claim, will possess a national domain of at least four hundred million acres of land, embracing a variety of soil and climate, capable of furnishing all that is necessary for supplying the wants, and affording most of the luxuries of life to man, and which if properly managed, will secure auxiliary aids to the government for ages yet to come

In the state of Ohio.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	6,725,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished,	5,575,000
Total number of acres of land in Ohio,	12,300,000

In the territory of Michigan.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	5,100,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished,	11,400,000
Total number of acres of land in Michigan,	16,500,000

In the Indiana and Illinois south of parallel of latitude passing by the southern extremity of lake Michigan.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	33,000,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished,	23,300,000
Total number of acres in Indiana and Illinois,	56,200,000

In the territory of lake Michigan and north of said parallel of latitude.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	5,500,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished,	54,500,000
Total number of acres west of Michigan,	60,000,000

In the Mississippi territory.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	5,900,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished,	49,100,000
Total number of acres in the Mississippi territory,	55,000,000

In the cession made by the French government the 30th of April, 1803, and including the territory of Missouri, the state of Louisiana, and the lands east of the river Mississippi and island of New-Orleans as far as the river Perdido, at least

200,000,000

Grand total number of acres, 400,000,000

In the last described portion of territory, it has not yet been correctly ascertained what proportion of the Indian title has been extinguished, but, prior to the period when the United States became possessed of the country, a considerable quantity had been ceded by the Indians, and since that period cessions have been obtained of the Sacs, Foxes, and Osages, which, with the lands in the occupancy of the inhabitants, are supposed to amount to from twenty-five to thirty millions of acres.

This delightful region, embracing a surface of two hundred millions of acres, has heretofore been least known; but our very intelligent principal surveyor south of Tennessee, who, under instructions from the department has been running township lines to ascertain its character and value, gives the most flattering account of it, and from whose information we may safely infer that at no very distant period, the United States will not only be able to procure, within its own boundaries, a sufficiency of sugar, rum, (perhaps coffee) molasses, and most of the tropical fruits for their own consumption, but be able to spare some for exportation. Within a year last past, there has been discovered tracts of country equal to many of the West India Islands, for quantity of soil not only fit for, but of the kind best adapted to produce those precious articles. Extracts from some of the communications of the surveyor, will best explain the situations of the lands there. In a letter dated the 21st of January, 1813, he writes "I have the honour herewith to transmit to you two rough sketches of the north and south east district of Louisiana, that you may more distinctly perceive the character of the country. Contrary to our expectations or hope, we are informed that there is a large body of high primitive soil, extremely rich and valuable, situated south west of Orleans, about 20 miles distant, and from twenty to fifty miles in extent, on which a flock of some hundreds of Buffalo range, and have remained for many years past living on the high cane lands during the season of inundations, and ranging through the salt marshes during the season of low water. This information is obtained by one of our deputies, and I presume may be relied on; if so, it will at once become the most valuable and saleable tract of land in this country, it being in the best position for the growth of sugar cane."

In another dated September 3d, 1813, he writes "My principal deputy for the south eastern district of Louisiana has been employed for some time past in extending township lines through and exploring the southern portion of his district. He represents, that there are a number of islands on the coast, some of them of considerable size, and good soil; he found a body of high rich land in the neighbourhood of the ocean, extending along the bayous running into the bays."

“ Our surveyors have made some progress in surveying tracts on the water courses, under the law for surveying lands on water courses in Louisiana; the lands on the bayous they have been surveying (bayou Cayou) for about 30 miles up; it extends back from that water course about half a mile of high apparently primitive soil, heavily timbered and of the richest quality, thence it descends four hundred and sixty-five perches; there are several other bayous similarly situated with valuable lands on their margins; these lands are as far south as the Balize or mouth of the Mississippi; they are exposed to the ocean, and of course better calculated for the growth of sugar cane than any lands in the Mississippi. This tract of country, and the approach to it by water, are very little or not at all known. It would doubtless add much to the value of those lands, and promote their ready sale, to have an accurate survey of the coast, bays, and islands, in front, annexed to the survey of the interior country; so that purchasers or those disposed to purchase lands there, might see the advantage those lands possess, and their convenient approach and communication with the ocean.”

It would swell this paper too much to detail minutely the several representations made of this immensely valuable country, immensely valuable, whether considered as it respects its surface and situation, the products it may be rendered capable of furnishing, or the treasure it is destined to pour into the national coffers.

In this region a land office is directed by law to be opened in the territory of Missouri, as soon as the private claims are all ascertained and the lands surveyed; and from which territory alone it is believed inexhaustible stores of lead may be obtained.

In the state of Louisiana, three land offices are provided for by law, one at New-Orleans for the eastern land district, one at Opelousas for the western land district, south of Red river, and the other at such place, north of Red river, as the president of the United States shall designate; the land officers in these districts are progressing to a close in ascertaining the character and extent of the private claims, and the surveyors have prepared a considerable part of the eastern district for market, and progressing fast with the remainder.

In that portion of the country lying east of the river Mississippi and island of New-Orleans as far as the river Perdido, two commissions have been erected by law, one west, the other east of Pearl river, to ascertain the nature and extent of private claims derived from either the French, British, or Spanish governments, and to obtain a list of all the actual settlers who have no claims to land derived from either of those governments, and who are satisfactorily progressing in the discharge of their official duties.

In the territory of Illinois two land offices are directed by law to be opened, one at Kaskaskia, the other at Shawneetown, so soon as the private claims and donations are all located, and the lands surveyed, which are in great forwardness. By an act of congress passed on the 30th of April 1810, it was provided in section 6, “ that a tract of land in the Illinois territory, at and including Shawneetown on the Ohio river, shall under the

direction of the surveyor general, be laid off into town lots, streets and avenues, and into out lots in such manner and of such dimensions as he may judge proper, &c. &c.”—I quote the words of the act, to show that it was mandatory on the surveyor general; for it appears a most unfortunate selection of a scite for this town has been made, and notwithstanding the expense already incurred in laying out this town, it will be necessary to abandon it. To show the causes for such determination I beg leave to give extracts from some of the representations made to this office by the present surveyor general, one of the territorial judges—the principal deputy surveyor, and one of the late commissioners at Kaskaskia, who write August 14th, 1813, as follows:

“ When I recently recommended a small change in the plat of Shawneetown, it was then my decided conviction that the scite itself ought to be changed, but not knowing that others would feel an interest sufficient to induce them to unite in such a recommendation, I was unwilling to move alone in so important an object. I was an eye witness to one of the two inundations by which that place was visited last spring, and to the great distress and losses which were experienced. I had before observed, in riding through the woods surrounding the town, the extraordinary height of the water marks upon the trees, which were so visible, for the space of about two miles on the road to the saline, that one might imagine himself riding under water to the depth of from 12 to 15 feet; but the last spring I saw the water itself even at a greater height than had been marked by the icy freshes of winter. I rode upon the flood for more than two weeks in a keel boat over the principal street of the town lashed to a merchant's store, and the boat was upon a level with its roof; an attack of ague and fever then compelled me to quit and seek health in the high lands of Kentucky. The flood continued to rise a few feet afterwards, and was nearly as long in falling as it was in rising; a second inundation quickly succeeded; when the waters rose as high as in the first. At the time I left the boat the waters were about midway on the roofs of the houses generally, and quite to the ridge poles of several. Being heavy log cabins, they usually did not float till immersed to the last mentioned depth, and I saw about from 15 to 20 float away; about 40 in the whole floated off. It was a merciful providence that the wind did not blow hard in either of the inundations, for if it had done so, every building of every description must unquestionably have been demolished and swept off. I need not describe the distresses and losses of the inhabitants—several sickened—some died. Every beast perished which could not be taken into boats or was not seasonably driven to the high lands. All the fences with every description of improvements around and in the houses, which could float were taken off. The time occupied by both freshes was about 10 weeks; I mean the time that the water lay over the surface of Shawneetown.”

It has been observed that Shawneetown was laid out under the authority and at the expense of the United States, to which is annexed a most valuable district of rich land, which with the lots

of Shawneetown are directed to be offered for sale whenever the president of the United States shall so direct, (for al. the present settlers there are volunteers on the public lands, and have made small temporary improvements; expecting when the sales commence to become purchasers;) but should congress determine to abandon the present plan, from this representation confirmed by others in this office equally strong and respectable, and authorise the surveyor general to select a better spot to lay off a town upon the United States' own lands a few miles lower down on the Ohio river, the situation of which for a town, in every point of view could not be excelled in the Illinois territory; and the monies the sale of the lots would produce above what the sales in the present town would, will far more than cover the loss incurred by laying out the present town of Shawanee.

In this territory there is also a very valuable saline which is directed by law to be leased in such a way, that the occupants may, while the interests of the United States are secured, produce the greatest possible quantity of salt, and furnish the inhabitants of that country with this essential necessary of life at the lowest possible price.

In the Indiana territory two land offices are established, one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, and the other at Jeffersonville, on the Ohio, embracing a vast extent of fertile lands. At the last mentioned office, the fractional sections lying around Clark's grant which were not surveyed and ready for market when the sales first commenced, are now ready and will be offered so soon as the state of the country will justify the measure.

The existing laws require "that all lands forfeited for non-payment shall be offered for sale at the court house of the county in which the offices are situated," and the register and receiver at Jeffersonville represents that the court house of their county is fifteen miles distant from their offices; that it occasions great inconvenience and derangement of their business to attend the sales at so great a distance, and urge the necessity of legislative interference for their relief.

In the state of Ohio there are six land offices established and in successful operation; one at Cincinnati, one at Chillicothe, one at Zanesville, one at Marietta, one at Steubenville, and the other at Canton. The western boundary line of the Virginian military reservation, embracing the lands between the Scioto and the Little Miami rivers in this state, has never yet been satisfactorily established. An essay has lately been made by commissioners appointed by the United States and the state of Virginia without success; a report of the commissioners on the part of the United States, with a plat of the country and explanations, were made to congress and are on their files, giving ample information on that controverted business.

In the territory of Michigan one land office has been established at Detroit. The private claims and donations to individuals had been patented soon after the organization of this office, but before they were presented to the persons by their agent, who had them in possession, he was taken prisoner by the enemy, and states the patents

were wantonly destroyed; application was made here for exemplifications, but, owing to the situation of the territory at that time, and the very limited means allowed to perform the complicated duties assigned us, they have not been issued.

In the Mississippi territory there are three land offices established, one at Huntsville, in Madison county, one at Washington, west of Pearl river, and the other at Fort St. Stephen's, east of Pearl river. In this latter district, the register of the land office states, that a number of persons obtained certificates of pre-emptions to land, to the amount in the whole of 21,930 acres of land, and that the time has elapsed wherein they were bound to complete the whole of their payments, but that they have never paid one cent therefor. These lands are therefore reverted again to the United States, most of which would now sell, but it requires an act of the legislature to authorise their sale.

In this district the whole of the rich and valuable lands, ceded by the Chactaws, and laying along the Tombigbee, are surveyed and ready for market. By the articles of agreement and cession made between the United States and the state of Georgia, on the 24th of April, 1802, the United States are bound to pay to the state of Georgia, out of the first net proceeds arising from the sales of the land ceded, after deducting the expenses incurred in surveying and incident to such sales, the sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; only forty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy cents of which have yet been paid in arms under the act of April, 1808.

From this view of the state of the public lands, it will appear, that, independent of the lands now offered for sale at the several land offices established by law, we have nearly ready to add thereto the balance of the Chactaw purchase, and the forfeited pre-emptions in the Mississippi territory, the eastern and western land districts in the state of Louisiana, the Kaskaskia and Shawneetown districts in the Illinois and the fractions around Clark's grant in the Indiana; and so soon as the laws can be carried fully into effect, and the lands surveyed, the district north of Red river, and the lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished in the territories of Missouri and Michigan.

The commissioners of the general land office considers it his duty farther to state, that upon the organization of this office, the public business assigned to it was greatly behind. Patient industry and incessant application has done much, but the examination of and auditing the quarterly accounts of the receivers of public monies present such an immense load of labour, that he is compelled to solicit additional aid in the estimates for the year 1814, for clerk hire; for, by a decision of the comptroller, as the proper law officer of the treasury department, the commissioner of the general land office is compelled to examine and audit accounts of the receivers of public monies as far back as the year 1801, and this immense mass of business is pressing, for some of the late receivers are indebted to the U. States in large amounts, and suits cannot be commenced by the comptroller until their accounts are examined and audited.

All which is respectfully submitted by your most obedient servant,

EDWARD TIFFIN,
Com. of General Land Office.

The hon. Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

Copy of a letter from general M'Clure, of the New-York state's troops, to the Secretary of War.

*Head Quarters, Buffalo,
December 22d, 1813.*

SIR,

I regret to be under the necessity of announcing to you the mortifying intelligence of the loss of fort Niagara. On the morning of the 19th inst. about 4 o'clock the enemy crossed the river at the five-mile-meadows in great force, consisting of regulars and Indians, who made their way undiscovered to the garrison, which from the most correct information I can collect, was completely surprised. Our men were nearly all asleep in their tents; the enemy rushed in and commenced a most horrid slaughter. Such as escaped the fury of the first onset, retired to the old mess-house, where they kept up a destructive fire on the enemy, until a want of ammunition compelled them to surrender. Although our force was very inferior and comparatively small indeed, I am induced to think that the disaster is not attributable to any want of troops, but to gross neglect in the commanding officer of the fort, captain Leonard, in not preparing, being ready, and looking out for the expected attack.

I have not been able to ascertain correctly the number of killed and wounded. About twenty regulars have escaped out of the fort—some badly wounded. Lieutenant Peck, 24th regt. is killed, and it is said three others.

You will perceive, sir, by the enclosed general orders, that I apprehended an attack, and made the necessary arrangements to meet it, but have reason to believe, by the information received by those who have made their escape, that the commandant did not in any respect comply with those orders.

On the same morning a detachment of militia, under major Bennet, stationed at Lewistown heights, was attacked by a party of savages; but the major and his little corps, by making a desperate charge, effected their retreat after being surrounded by several hundred, with the loss of six or eight, who doubtless were killed; among whom were two sons of captain Jones, Indian interpreter. The villages of Youngstown, Lewistown, Manchester, and the Indian Tuscarora village, were reduced to ashes, and the inoffensive inhabitants who could not escape, were, without regard to age or sex, inhumanly butchered by savages headed by British officers painted. —A British officer who is taken prisoner avows that many small children were murdered by their Indians. Major Mallory, who was stationed at Schlosser, with about 40 Canadian volunteers, advanced to Lewistown heights, and compelled the advance guard of the enemy to fall back to the foot of the mountain. The major is a meritorious officer—he fought the enemy two days and contended every inch of ground to the Tauntawanty creek. In these actions lieutenant Lowe,

23d regt. United States army, and eight of the Canadian volunteers, were killed. I had myself, three days previous to the attack on the Niagara, left it with a view of providing for the defence of this place, Black Rock, and the other villages on this frontier.—I came here without troops, and have called out the militia of Genessee, Niagara and Chataugue counties *en masse*.

This place was then thought to be in most imminent danger, as well as the shipping, but I have no doubt it is now perfectly secure. Volunteers are coming in in great numbers; they are, however, a species of troops that cannot be expected to continue in service for a long time. In a few days, one thousand detached militia, lately drafted, will be on.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(EO. M'CLURE,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.
Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Extract of a second letter from Gen. M'Clure to the Secretary at War.

Butavia, Dec. 25, 1813.

"It is a notorious fact that the night on which fort Niagara was captured, captain Leonard left the fort about 11 o'clock P. M. I am assured that he has since given himself up to the enemy and that he and his family are now on the Canadian side of the Strait."

Harrisburg, Jan. 10th, 1814.

SIR,

I received by express, from major general David Mead, commanding a division of Pennsylvania militia in the western part of this state, a communication containing intelligence of a nature warranting that officer, under a special provision of an act of the legislature, to order into service a portion of the militia of his command for the protection of the lake frontier and the vessels of war, and other public property at Erie, against a threatened invasion by the enemy. I hasten to lay before the executive of the union, copies of the papers upon which that officer has predicated the act he has done, to ether with an extract of his letter, as these documents fully express the feelings and impressions of the people in that exposed country. I deem it but necessary to express my wish that such measures may be adopted by the United States government, as, added to the efforts there making under the state authority, will attain the all-important service which the exigencies of the country demand.

I beg leave to suggest the necessity of a requisition for another portion of this state's quota of militia as the most efficient, because under the special provision above alluded to, the troops can be held in service only 30 days. That period may be extended by the executive another month, but it is extremely desirable that this extension of service should be avoided, as the troops now ordered on service by general Mead have been subject to many privations, hardships and distresses, because of the almost unremitted service which very many of them have rendered during the last 18 months. Most of the counties west of the Susquehanna, with the exception of Cumberland, York, and Adams, have furnished their allotment of the quota required of this state. To apportion as equally as possible among

the people the burthens of the war, and to prevent murmurings, it will be necessary that these harrassed troops be relieved as soon as possible by militia who have hitherto been excused by reason of their great distance from the seat of war. The time required to march troops from the eastern counties, precludes the hope of efficient service by a two months' tour: hence the expediency of a requisition for a six months' tour. If our hopes on this subject be realized, it will be desirable to know whether at Pittsburg, Carlisle, or elsewhere, the United States have a deposit of arms, camp equipage, blankets and munitions of war, with which such a detachment of militia could be furnished. In anticipation of the suggested requisition, I may probably order the volunteers and drafted militia of some counties near this place, to be held in readiness to march at a short warning.

Permit me to ask an early answer to this communication, and to add assurances of consideration and esteem.

SIMON SNYDER.

The hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Milan, Nov. 1st.

The latest news from the prince vice-roy announces that on the 30th of October the troops under his command had taken a position on the Piva. On the same day count Grimer was to make an attack upon the enemy who appeared to be about 8000 strong.

2d. By the last advices from head quarters we are informed that on the 31st October the prince vice-roy caused the enemy to be attacked by the two divisions under general Grimer. The attack succeeded perfectly, and the troops have shown great spirit.

4th. We receive the following news under date of the 1st inst. They give an account of the manner in which the enemy was attacked and repulsed from Bassano.—His imperial highness the prince vice-roy arrived at Castel-Franco on the 30th—that same day he reconnoitred the positions of the enemy. On the 31st they were attacked in the following manner:—

Tratren's division marched on the road of S. Zenone, Rulliere's cavalry and brigade on that of Cazom, and Schmitt's brigade with the reserve guard, on the principal road leading in a direct line to the city. The movement began at noon; little resistance was experienced at the beginning of the attack; but when the troops approached the city the enemy appeared determined to make a bold stand. Our soldiers, animated by their national valour, and by the presence

of his imperial highness, charged the enemy with the bayonet with such impetuosity that he was driven from all the posts he occupied. The enemy then hastened to evacuate the city for fear of being taken in the rear. The prince warmly pursued the enemy on the road of Trento, a company, of the 42d regiment, forming the head of the column, charged and took a piece of cannon which was firing grape shot. We killed a great many of the enemy and made 600 prisoners. On the 1st of November in the morning the cavalry set forwards, and no doubt will bring a good number of other prisoners.

8th. Letters from head quarters dated Verona 6th November, state as follows:

"The army has terminated its movement to take position on the Adige. Magazines are formed in every part of this department, from which circumstance it is presumable the army will sojourn here a long while."

We have positive news that the heads of the columns of French troops who are coming to reinforce the army of Italy, have already reached Turin.

LONDON, NOV. 11.

The Plymouth paper of Tuesday last says—"A gentleman who arrived last night from Truro, has informed us that the chance cutter had arrived at Falmouth with important intelligence from Lord Wellington, dated before Bayonne, stating that his lordship had actually carried a considerable post, called Fort De Luce, an outwork of the garrison of Bayonne, and that he was bombarding the town day and night, which was expected to surrender almost immediately. This account was believed at Truro."

Some Bremen papers arrived in town last night. There is a speculation in one of them as to the probable movements of Davoust, who, by the retreat of Bonaparte to the Rhine, appears to be entirely cut off from France.

The Turks appear to have been successful against the Servians. A fortress belonging to the latter had been taken by storm, and the garrison put to the sword.

Accounts from Archangel to the latter end of September, mention that 30 sail of fine ships, engaged in the commerce of the White Sea, had been taken by the Americans and Danes, and sent into Norway.

NEW-LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Challenge.—We are informed, that in consequence of a conversation which

took place in the cabin of the *Ramilies*, in the presence of an American citizen, who was landed a few days since from that ship, from which it appeared to be the wish of capt. Hope, commanding the *Endymion*, and capt. Stackpole, commanding the *Stattira*, to meet our frigates, the *United States* and the *Macedonian*: commodore Decatur on Monday last, despatched a communication to sir Thomas Hardy, commanding the blockading squadron, proposing to gratify captains Hope and Stackpole in their wish. The invitation, we understand, has been declined by the British.

The *Endymion* mounts 49 guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck; the *Stattira* mounts 43 guns, eighteen pounders on the main deck.—The *United States* mounts 48 guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck; the *Macedonian* mounts 47 guns, eighteen pounders on the main deck.—“How are the mighty fallen!”

—
WASHINGTON, JAN. 19.

Capt. OLIVER H. PERRY, the hero of Lake Erie, arrived in this city yesterday.

News of the frigate Essex.

By letters from Nantucket, of the 4th inst. we learn that capt. Clasby, of that Island, has reached home from Bermuda, where he was carried from the Pacific Ocean. He saw a captain Stivers there, who informed him that he had been captured by the *Essex* frigate in the Seringapatam, a British whale ship; and that captain Porter had also taken the *Carleton*, capt. Holcroft, and one other, and manned two of them; that he had despatched the *Georgiana* (one of the vessels previously captured) for the *United States* with 1700 barrels of Spermacetti Oil, and sent said Stivers in her as prisoner; which vessel was re-captured off Nantucket and sent into Bermuda. It is thus ascertained that Commodore Porter has taken three other whale ships, besides those of which we have already received advice direct from himself.

—
From the north.—The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, has just been received. It is the latest information from that quarter. *Wash. Gaz.*

Detroit, December 28.

“It is rumored that the British and Indians are in the neighbourhood of the river Trench, and preparations are making at Sandwich and Malden, by our respective commandants, to give them a warm reception, and the troops at this post are in readiness.

“I presume you have heard that general Cass is appointed our governor, and is sworn accordingly; he is gone to Albany to attend the trial of general Hull; colonel Butler commands in his absence. General Harrison, it is expected here, will re-assume the command.”

—
Milledgville, Jan. 5.

A detachment consisting of 1200 men, from our army, at fort Mitchell, aided by 1000 friendly Indians, we understand will march on the 20th inst. against the hostile party who are encamped in great numbers at Attawallee, six miles below Autossee. This blow will close the expedition; and it is the opinion of an intelligent officer, that (so decisive will be its effects) the next season will find the Alabama thronged with adventurers from all parts.

—
Canandaigua, Jan. 11.

The enemy re-crossed the river into Canada on Saturday the 1st. inst. having completed the work of retaliation in a way rather more satisfactory to themselves than to us. They left no building standing at Black Rock or Buffalo, except a jail, a blacksmith's shop used as an armory, and a small house of a Mrs. St. John. They came out of Buffalo, about two miles, and burnt all as far as the brick house of Mr. W. Hodge, inclusive, in which were 6 or 800 dollars worth of goods, that were also lost.

Of the Americans killed in the battle at Black Rock, the bodies of 36 have been found. The enemy have also in their possession 69 prisoners.

The enemy's loss in killed is believed to have been much greater than ours.

The schooners *Ariel*, *Little Belt*, *Chip-pawa*, and sloop *Tripp*, laying near Buffalo creek, fell into the enemy's hands and are probably destroyed.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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DENNIS HEARTT, PRINTER.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

DOMESTIC.

The leading political novelty of the last week is a proclamation of the governor of Canada on the subject of the burning of Newark and the retaliation executed, as it should seem, by his directions. He professes great regret at being put to the necessity of retaliation, enlarges with much severity on the barbarity of burning Newark—glances not very obliquely at the general conduct of the war on our part as a departure from the established principles of modern warfare, and by way of heightening his picture by contrast, reminds the world of the strict abstinence of the British toops from private outrage during the course of their military operations on our frontier, particularly asserting that in the Michigan territory the inhabitants and their property were protected—that in their incursions on our frontier in which they took possession of towns, they never violated private right, nor injured private property. He says that he has done this as a warning, and threatens if we again incur the like by acts of similar outrage to that on Newark he will retaliate with vengeance, and all as one says, to use the words of Shylock, that he will “better the instruction”—and on the whole seems to take some merit to himself for having stopt the storm of destruction where he did.

His excellency's merit would have been infinitely more conspicuous if he had taken time to learn whether the burning of Newark which he hesitates not to ascribe to our government, was really done by their orders; and whether some compromise might not be effected to exempt him from that dreadful necessity which he affects to deplore. Witnessing as he did and feeling as he pretends to feel for the inhabitants of Newark—whose condition he describes in glowing colours, but cannot deplore more sincerely than we do, or than we believe every American heart does—might not the sense of their miseries have dictated more merciful counsel to his understanding, and suggested to him that those on whom he was about to

wreak vengeance were as little objects of the sword and fire of war, as the inhabitants of Newark, and that his measures were not those of just retaliation, but acts of vengeance inflicted not upon the offending objects, but on those who were as innocent of the original outrage as we who were all the time sitting by our fire sides in Philadelphia. But setting aside that point, and for argument sake taking it for granted that, the real objects being placed out of reach, some other victims were necessary as oblations on the black and bloody altar of military policy, revenge and retaliation were by his duty imperiously demanded upon others, on what principle but that of inordinate unregulated passion will he, can he, justify, carrying the punishment beyond the measure prescribed by that of the offence. The town of Newark was burned! Our past numbers bear witness to the abhorrence with which we regarded the act—None of the inhabitants were slaughtered, however—sometime was even afforded them to take away their moveables—but what was the retaliation?—was it an eye for an eye? was it a tooth for a tooth? The governor is a religious man—at least we suppose so—religion's “the mode at court and he would not be out of fashion”—he knows, therefore what this means. Might not one town have sufficed for one town?—might not the career of destruction have been reined in, and retribution kept parallel and coordinate to the injury that provoked it. Instead of which, Buffaloe, Lewistown, Manchester, Youngstown—the country round for many miles is left smoking with the conflagration of every house, hut, barn and out-house, and completely depopulated; an extent of country of forty miles square, containing more than twelve thousand souls, laid waste and broken up, and all the people who escaped from the slaughter of the savages plunged into poverty and want.

It must wring the heart of humanity—it must astonish the world to see the sort of character which this war has assumed. And it's “on horror's head horrors accumulated” to look forward to what may follow, unless yielding to a sense of mercy paramount in duty and more lovely in the eyes of God

and man than any of those artificial principles to which they resort for pretexts for those abominations, those men, on both sides, who wield the destinies of their fellow creatures here below, should submit their actions and purposes to more reasonable and equitable moral control, and abate a little of their passion and their pride, that their innocent fellow creatures may live. But a few short months ago and the inhabitants of the two frontiers were embraced in friendship, leagued in domestic amity, and mutually endeared by connubial relations—Now they present—not a scene of national warfare, but of civil war with all its internecine rancour, obduracy and injustice.

Indeed we grieve for all this—we fear more, much more—we fear for our fellow creatures who have nothing to do with the business of death; not for the national result which we hope will be glorious to the United States—but we shudder at this detestable principle of retaliation in which the innocent are huddled into one indiscriminate proscription with the guilty, and being generally less prepared and alert suffer the most. On the whole we are persuaded that if on both sides they possessed hosts as numerous and redoubtable as those which have left the soil of Saxony as puddled with blood as the floor of a butchery, they could not derive so much honour, even here, from any number or kind of victories as they would gain by relinquishing these abominable acts of rancour—giving a new character to hostilities, and leaving the business of slaughtering and being slaughtered to those whose trade it is.

For a considerable time since the lamentable transactions of which we have spoken, great apprehensions were entertained of a visit at Erie from the enemy. Those apprehensions have subsided in a great degree in consequence of a considerable force—one thought equal to it—having collected for the defence of that part of the country. We hope and indeed believe it is so: but we have no notion whatever of the British army remaining inactive; and so far from thinking the Canadian snags an insuperable obstruction to military operations, we doubt whether they may not be made subservient to them. It would appear from the latest intelligence that they are all on the alert in Canada preparing for an expedition against some of our strong towns—they were moving to Kingston, and correspondent movements have been made on our side—at least the most recent intelligence from that quarter states that our army at French Mills

were leaving their encampment, after having destroyed their boats, and were moving by forced marches to Sackett's Harbour, whither also several detachments of troops were lately marched from Greenbush.—Of an attack on Sackett's Harbour, viewing it as a mere military measure, we can perceive no reasonable object unless it be to obstruct our naval preparations, and retard our building of vessels for the ensuing lake campaign. The keels of a heavy frigate and two brigs are stated to have been laid at that port, to be proceeded upon with all possible expedition.

The worst part of our late failures in the Canadian invasion is that the contest will be rendered more extensive and more severe in the next campaign by an accession of strength from reinforcements from Europe and by the infuriate passions excited in the last. For we own that the more we contemplate the late proposition with its accompanying circumstances, the less is our expectation of peace. On the contrary we do believe that at this very moment the British ministers not only meditate but have in preparation a powerful blow against some part or other of our country.

FOREIGN.

Of European transactions subsequent to the intelligence brought by the flag of truce, we have little from which it is possible to deduce any certain conclusions. The latest London news was up to the 10th of November. But there are extracts from Paris papers up to the 18th. From these it appeared that a considerable alarm prevailed of invasion. The Journal of Paris was filled with writings, evidently from the court, calculated to awaken a spirit of resolute resistance to the invaders.—“Our frontiers (says one writer) are threatened. Implacable enemies, whose ranks have been swelled by treason, would invade the French territory. The war lighted up in Europe by the intrigues of England, cannot be estimated by the common calculations of policy. It is no more a question about partial cession of territory; it is the north precipitating itself over upon the south, as it did in the first ages of monarchy.” The writer then ascribing the proceedings of the allies to the hatred the northern nations entertained against France, on account of her being, at all times, the great obstacle to the success of the northern invaders, on account of her being the bulwark of civilization, and her being an object of jealousy, because it is the only coun-

try of the arts—the centre of illumination, and the model for nations in every thing that is noble and curious; proceeds, without the slightest allusion of course, to the real cause, namely, its own invasions of the countries of the present invaders, to show that the safety of France depends upon *its own energy, and upon its unlimited confidence in the government*, and to announce to the people that great demands will be made upon them in such form as the emperor shall think expedient. “**GREAT SACRIFICES ARE NECESSARY; ALL PRIVATE CONSIDERATIONS OUGHT TO BE SILENT BEFORE THE GENERAL WELFARE.—THE ENEMY IS AT OUR DOORS.** The writer then adverting to the approach of the allies, concludes with an animated exhortation to the French people to rise, and expresses the utmost confidence in their doing so.—“From Mayence to Perpignan—from Brest to Toulon—from the Alps to the Pyrenees (says he) every citizen will be ready to fly to the succour of his fellow citizens. Let every Frenchman awake then at the call of the government which directs our resources and our efforts! Let every one of us recollect that he has nothing to fear provided he responds to the appeal of his sovereign.”

“Our armies (says another article in the same paper) cover the banks of the Rhine. Behind this rampart of iron rise fifty fortified places, master pieces of nature and of art—there watch the cohorts of the national guard collected at the first cry of alarm—there assemble together the new legion,” &c.

We extract these as they throw a light upon the state of France, when the last accounts of the 18th November came away, and demonstrate, first by the appeal in this way to the people, that the authority of the emperor had lost much of its customary despotic force, and next, that it was his expectation to be put upon the defensive in his own fortified towns.

The official statements from the emperor's armies on the Italian side are palpably demonstrative of the very deteriorated condition of his affairs in that quarter. From these it is almost necessary to infer that a great part of Italy, and particularly the Venetian territory, is at this moment open to, if not in possession of Austria.

Since writing the above, intelligence of a definitely important nature, has arrived by the General Pike, captain Bollin, from the island of Saint Bartholomew—this intelligence is contained in London papers of so late a date as the 25th November, and men-

tions that Holland had thrown off the French yoke, had invited the prince of Orange to assume the government of that country, and that he had left England for that purpose; that Bremen was restored to its ancient laws and magistracy and that Switzerland and the Adriatic Islands and great part of Italy had thrown off all allegiance to Bonaparte. These statements are said to be official.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 293.

MR. LOWNDES'S SPEECH ON PERRY.

In a former part of this article when reporting the proceedings of the house of representatives in relation to commodore Perry and the other naval officers whose exploits during the last summer will forever reflect so much glory on this country, we took occasion to express our regret that we had not been able to get at a report of Mr. Lowndes; of which public report, though loud in its praise, had not said more than our knowledge of that gentleman's talents would have made us expect from him. Within a few days a report has been handed us of which we think it our duty to give the substance. He said that the victories to which the resolutions he offered for the adoption of the house referred, were of unequal magnitude and importance; but that the least of them, if obtained by the subjects of any government on the continent of Europe, would have been heard with admiration and rewarded with munificence. The action between the Enterprize and the Boxer had shown as conclusively as a contest between single ships could show, the superiority of the American officers and seamen over those of the nation which the continued success of a century had proved to be superior to all the rest of the world in naval warfare. Although lieutenant Burrows was mortally wounded early in the action, yet the skill and gallantry with which he commenced it, leaves no doubt that if he had been longer spared to the wishes and wants of his country, the same brilliant success which resulted would have been obtained under his command—while the ability with which lieutenant McCall continued and completed the contest assured to him as distinguished a fame as if he had carried the vessel into action. He observed that the loss of a commander might fairly be considered as rendering a victory more honourable to a successor, because it must render it more difficult. It might be expected to confuse,

though it did not distress. But a victory achieved in forty minutes, with a disparity in the effect of the fire, of which there were other examples in American history, could only have been achieved by men who did not, for a moment, lose their confidence or their cool intrepidity. Of the victory on lake Erie (Mr. Lowndes said) it was more difficult to speak—it was impossible to speak in terms which could convey any adequate conception of the importance of the victory, of the unrivalled excellence of the officers, of the gratitude of the country. The superiority of force on the part of the enemy would have ensured victory, if it were not the appropriate character of military genius to refute the calculations which rest on superiority of force. Nor was the victory obtained over an unskilful or pusillanimous enemy. The English officers were brave and experienced; and the slaughter on board their vessels before they were surrendered sufficiently attests the bravery of their seamen: they were skilful officers subdued by the ascendancy of skill, superior skill—they were a brave foe who yielded to one yet braver.

Mr. Lowndes remarked there was one characteristic in this action, which seemed to him to distinguish it. He did not know an instance in naval or military history, in which the success of the contest appeared so likely to result from the personal act of the commander as in this. When the crew of captain Perry's vessel lay bleeding around him—when his ship was a defenceless hospital; if he had wanted—not courage, which, in an American officer, is no distinction—but the fertility of mind which extracts from disaster the means of success and glory;—if he had, he would not say surrendered his ship, but, if he had obstinately defended her; if he had gone down, wrapped in his flag; if he had pursued any other conduct but that which he did pursue,—his associates might have emulated his desperate courage, but they must have shared his fate: the battle was lost. Now (said Mr. L.) examine any other victory, however brilliant. If in the battle of the Nile, lord Nelson had fallen by the first fire, does any man believe that it would have affected the result of the contest? In the battle of Trafalgar he did fall, and victory never for a moment fluttered from what was then her chosen aviary—the British mast. It was not only in this view that the victory of captain Perry was unrivalled; but in the importance even of its immediate consequences, he knew none in the modern history of naval warfare that could be compared with it. An impor-

tant territory immediately rescued from the grasp of British power—Upper Canada conquered, or prepared for conquest—an ocean secured from the intrusion of every foreign flag—a frontier of a thousand miles relieved from the hostility of the most dreadful foe that civilized man has ever known. Nay, further; captain Perry and his gallant associates had not only given us victory in one quarter, but shown us how to obtain it in another, yet more important. How deep is now the impression in every mind that we want but ships to give to our fleets on the Atlantic the success which has hitherto attended our single vessels! We want but ships—we want then but time. Never had a nation, when first obliged to engage in the defence of naval rights by naval means—never had such a nation the advantages of the success of ours. The naval glory of other states has risen by continued effort—by slow gradation. That of the United States, almost without a dawn, had burst upon the world in all the golden splendour of a tropical day. “To such men (said Mr. Lowndes) “we can do no honour, but we may secure ourselves from the imputation of insensibility to their merit—we can express our admiration and our gratitude.”

DEFECT OF JURIES.

No. II.

The trial by jury as I had formerly occasion to notice was in my opinion defective in sundry essential points in the particular mode in which the jurors are usually drawn. Without recapitulating the arguments recently advanced, I beg leave to mention another important case that imperiously demands a select jury. Nothing is more difficult to define than what the law denominates a libel. The English jurists have attempted it, and yet there is not to be found in all their pages a lucid and perspicuous definition of the term. It is alleged by some that the libel must contain a *falsehood* to make it such. This is not true, for a multitude of cases may be stated where the truth so far from palliating aggravates the offence. We will suppose that some one after he had arrived at the years of discretion, had committed theft—that afterwards he had repented of the act, made restitution and become a model of exemplary virtue—that he was beloved and trusted, and had acquired the confidence of all his fellow beings. If it is admitted for a man to overlook the whole of his subsequent existence and to charge him with impunity in a public paper with having

once committed a felonious act—if truth can be given in justification of such a libel we maintain that society is inexorable, that the tears of contrition and repentance can never wipe away the memory of the offence, and that where the Almighty pardons, our fellow citizens will not. Truth is here an aggravation of the offence, because it is told from malicious motives.

Again, it is said that a publication reflecting on the measures of government in a way that tends to bring that government into discredit, is a libel. This again is not true in the extent contended for, since it is far from being impossible that government may not deserve such severity of censure. If we admit that government may do wrong, and maintain that it is criminal in such instances to state the fact, we defend the monstrous proposition that our government have an indefeasible right to do wrong. The liberty of the press with such a restriction as this, is the liberty of a straight waistcoat, or in plain terms it is no liberty at all. It is a liberty to praise government whatever that government may do.

Again, it is said by some grave English lawyers, too, that the measures of government constitute fair objects of animadversion, but that the parties are exempted from having their motives impeached or their characters made the subjects of severe comment. This principle is false in every point of view, and those who defend it maintain that an innocent man may do an abominable action. They maintain, contrary to all our ideas of criminal jurisprudence, that the action shall not determine the motive. If a man was indicted for murder he must on this principle be acquitted, and the knife with which the assassination is perpetrated could only be pronounced guilty. Law, we must now observe, in the cases of libel is so blended with fact that the verdict of the jury must determine the nature of both. When lord Mansfield attempted to separate the law from the fact, and decided that the jury were only the judges of the fact of printing and publishing, and that the court were judges of the question whether libel or not, he laid down a rule by which a jury might condemn an innocent man. Thus they might not deem the paper a libel in itself, and still, as they were restricted to the question whether the defendant printed and published the paper or not, they could do no otherwise than find him *guilty*. The court would then undertake to determine with what motive the paper was published, the only thing which made it criminal, and of

which the jury were not allowed to be the judges.—The wiser opinion of modern times has at length prevailed and the jury are now judges both of law and fact, that is, whether the defendant did publish the paper, and in the next case whether that paper was published with a malicious intent, or whether it was, in plainer language, a libel.

I have been thus diffuse on this subject because the principle of libel forms a most important part of criminal law. It is easy to perceive that unless an enlightened jury are sworn triers of the fact in a case of such high difficulty, what palpable injustice may be done. The passage charged as a libel may be selected from a mass of precedent and subsequent matter which would make the publication perfectly harmless if not defensible. Here, then, the liberty of the press, which is so idolized by all Americans and guaranteed by an express provision of the constitution, is put in jeopardy when submitted to the decision of a jury not capable of comprehending such matters. A man may be ruined in his private character and a jury may give him no damages, or very incompetent damages. On the other hand, when it becomes necessary to exercise the freedom of the press against the tyrant who oppresses us, when a man from honest and patriotic motives dares to strip the mask from the face of despotism and expose its hideous features, that man is punished for his patriotism and declared a vile calumniator.

I have stated these facts, Messrs. Editors, to show how necessary it is in cases like the present to have a jury capable of comprehending before they decide on matters of such delicacy and importance.

It will be seen, moreover, that questions of libel on government must always be offensive to the party in power, for it will hardly be presumed that the most sanguinary tyrants would endeavour to punish a man for speaking honourably of them. It is a right which we inherit by the constitution to censure the government; to speak of the freedom of the press in any other instance where government is a party is ridiculous nonsense. A case never can exist where any administration would indict a man for speaking honourably of them, and consequently the liberty of praising government amounts to no liberty at all. How far such a liberty of censure may be allowed, and to what excess such a constitutional hostility may be carried is a question to be submitted to the jury in cases of libel.—In the law as it now stands, this question, in which is involved

the freedom of the press, may be committed to the decision of a body of men who may be unable either to write or to read the indictment.

X.

FOR THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

HOLLAND.

[The probable emancipation of this once mighty republic, from the ignoble wretchedness in which she has been plunged for some years past, reminds us of a passage in a cotemporary publication, in which the writer alludes, with so much feeling and eloquence, to the former glories of this nation, that we cannot resist the pleasure of laying it before our readers. It is the prerogative of a preface to an excellent translation of Bynkershock on the *Laws of War*, inserted in the *Law Journal*.]

“At the present moment, when the fate of *Holland* creates a lively interest in every feeling mind, the public will be disposed to receive with peculiar indulgence, a work which recalls to our memory the brilliant epochs of that celebrated republic, once so famed in arts as well as in arms. She has proved to the world, that the republican spirit of commerce, and the honourable pursuits of industrious enterprise are not incompatible with any of those more brilliant attainments by which nations as well as individuals are raised to celebrity. Since her separation from the *Spanish* empire, she has produced more great men, and achieved more great deeds, than all the remainder of that once immense and powerful monarchy.

Holland is no more, but the remembrance of her past glory can never die. With mingled emotions of pleasure and pride, the admirers of military exploits will dwell on the achievements of her MAURICE, her DE RUYTERS, and her VAN TROMPS. The statesman will still guide his political bark by the lights which her DE WITTS, her VAN BEUNINGENS, and her FAGELS have supplied. The astronomer, the philosopher, will explore the secrets of nature and the heavens, with her S'GRAVESANDS and her HUGGINS. The physician will improve his theory and his practice, by the discoveries of her BOERHAAVES and her VAN SWIETENS. And the student, who delights in investigating the principles of that law of nations, so much talked of, and so little practised, will ever revere the soil which gave birth to such illustrious men as GROTIUS and our BYNKERSHOCK.

His saltem accumulcm donis et fungar inani Munere.

3 *Hall's Law Journal*, p. xi.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the secretary of state complying with their resolution of the 14th inst.

JAMES MADISON.

January 18, 1814.

REPORT.

The secretary of state, to whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the 11th inst. requesting the president to communicate to the house any information in his possession, and which it may not be improper to divulge, in relation to the omission or refusal of the French government to accredit the minister plenipotentiary sent by the United States to that court, or of his reception if accredited, when he was so accredited, and of the progress of his negotiation, has the honour to communicate to the president, for the information of the house, the following letters in relation to that subject, viz.

A letter from Mr. Crawford to the secretary of state of the fifteenth August, 1813, enclosing one to the duke of Bassano of the 27th July, and his answer of the 1st August; and an extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to the secretary of state of the 8th of September, 1813.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, Jan. 18, 1814.

Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe.

PARIS, 15th, Aug. 1813.

SIR—On the 27th ult. I wrote to the duke of Bassano, to inform him of my arrival in Paris, in quality of minister plenipotentiary of the United States. On the 8th inst. I received an answer dated at Dresden on the 1st. Copies of my note and of his answer are herewith enclosed.

With sentiments of high respect, &c.

(Signed)

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. JAMES MONROE, secretary of state.

Mr. Crawford to the duke of Bassano.

PARIS, 27th July, 1813.

MY LORD—I have the honour to inform your excellency that I have been appointed, by the president of the United States of America, minister plenipotentiary to the court of his imperial and royal majesty, the emperor of the French and king of Italy. I wait the pleasure of your excellency as to the time and manner of presenting my official credentials, preparatory to my reception by the government of his imperial and royal majesty, as the accredited minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

I seize on the present occasion to assure your excellency of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed)

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

His excellency the duke of Bassano.

Translation of a letter from the duke of Bassano to Mr. Crawford, dated Dresden, August 1, 1813.

SIR—I have had great pleasure in hearing of your safe arrival in France, and I have received

the letter which you did me the honour to address to me on the 27th of July, on your nomination in the quality of minister plenipotentiary of the United States to his imperial majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy. The choice which your government has made of a person so distinguished in his own country, and so worthy of this honourable mission, cannot but be agreeable to his imperial majesty; and though he is at this time absent from Dresden, I can give you this assurance in his name. I will have the honour to communicate to you his intentions respecting the presentation of your letters of credence and your reception. Without waiting even for this, I will answer all the communications which you may think proper to make to me as the minister plenipotentiary of your government, and the delay of a formality will produce no delay in the exercise of the mission confided to you, or in the correspondence which it will procure for me the benefit of holding with you.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration,

(Signed) DUKE OF BASSANO.
His exc. W. M. H. CRAWFORD, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, Sept. 8, 1813.

"I have just received an answer to the note which I addressed to the duke of Bassano, requesting Mrs. Barlow's passports. On the subject of recognition he says that he is very solicitous I should present my letter of credence to the emperor in Paris. He does not repeat his invitation to communicate with him. The operations of the war will probably detain the emperor in the north (until) the winter. It is believed that the duke of Bassano will not return before him. If this opinion should be realized, the winter will be far advanced before I shall be able to draw the attention of the French government to the subjects of discussion between the two nations."

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the house of representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the secretary of state complying with their resolution of the 13th inst.

JAMES MADISON.

January 18th, 1814.

REPORT.

The secretary of state, to whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the 13th inst. requesting the president to lay before the house such documents relative to the Russian mediation, as in his opinion it may not be improper to communicate, has the honour to transmit to the president, for the information of the house, the following letters in relation to that subject, viz:

A letter in French (with a translation) from Mr. Daschkoff, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of Russia to the secretary of state, of the 8th March, 1813, with the answer of the secretary of state of the 11th March.

An extract of a letter from the secretary of state to Mr. Adams, minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, of the 1st July, 1812, and four

letters and extracts from Mr. Adams to the secretary of state, bearing date respectively on the 30th September, 17th October, and 11th December, 1812, and on the 26th June, 1813.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, Jan. 13, 1814.

[Here follows in the regular series the original copy of Mr. Daschkoff's letter, a translation of which, being inserted, we deem it unnecessary to insert the original.]

Mr. De Daschkoff, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, to the secretary of state of the United States.

(TRANSLATION.)

The undersigned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, has the honour to make known to the secretary of state of the United States of America, that he has just received orders from the emperor his master, to make the following overture to his excellency the president of the U. States.

The peace of Russia with England seemed to present immense advantage to the commerce of nearly all sea faring people, that it freed their relations from that constraint, from that continual vexation to which it had been subjected for many years without intermission. The emperor viewed with pleasure a result so conformable to all his wishes, and which appeared as not being at all doubtful. It became so, however, by the war between England and America.

The undersigned is directed to express to the president of the United States the regret with which his imperial majesty foresees the great shackles which this new episode is about to oppose to the commercial prosperity of nations. The love of humanity and what he owes to his subjects, whose commerce has already sufficiently suffered, command him to do every thing in his power to remove the evils which this war is preparing even for those nations who will not take part in it.

His majesty, who takes pleasure in doing justice to the wisdom of the government of the U. States of America, is convinced that it has done all that it could do to prevent this rupture, but that treating of it directly would take away from the negotiation all semblance of impartiality. In a direct discussion every thing would tend to excite the prejudices and the asperity of the parties. To obviate this inconvenience his majesty the emperor, gratified at being able to give a proof of his friendship alike for his majesty the king of Great Britain and the United States of America, wished to offer them his mediation, and charged the undersigned to propose it to the president of the United States.

The undersigned having the honour to communicate to the secretary of state the sentiments and the wishes of his imperial majesty, begs him to make them known to the president of the United States. The emperor would feel great satisfaction if a like disposition on the part of the government of the U. States should have the effect of stopping the progress of this new war, and of extinguishing its origin. From the satisfactory as-

surances which the president of the U. States has constantly given to the undersigned of the sentiments of regard and friendship on the part of the U. States, and of his excellency for Russia, and particularly for the august person of his majesty, he cannot but flatter himself that he will receive an answer which shall correspond with the generous wishes of the emperor his master.

The undersigned cannot refrain from expressing on this occasion, to the secretary of state, his individual wishes for whatever may have a tendency to re-establish active relations between Russia and the United States, and to advance the prosperity of the republic.

He seizes with eagerness this occasion to renew to the secretary of state the assurance of his highest consideration and respect.

(Signed) ANDRE DE DASCHKOFF.
Washington, 24th Feb. (8th March) 1813.

The secretary of state to Mr. Daschkoff.

(COPY.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, MARCH 11, 1813.

SIR—I have had the honour to receive your note of the 8th inst. making known to the president of the United States the disposition of his majesty the emperor of Russia, to promote peace by his friendly mediation, between the United States and Great Britain.

I am instructed by the president to assure you, that he sees in this overture, on the part of your sovereign, strong proofs of that humane and enlightened policy, which have characterised his reign. It was impossible that a war between the United States and Great Britain should not materially affect the commerce of Russia, and it was worthy the high character of a prince, distinguished by his attachment to the interests of his people, to interpose his good offices for the restoration of peace. The president sees, at the same time, in this overture, and in the circumstances attending it, a strong proof of the friendly interest which his imperial majesty takes in the welfare of the United States.

The United States, conscious that they were not the aggressors in this contest; that on the contrary they had borne great wrongs for a series of years, before they appealed to arms in defence of their rights, are willing and ready to lay them down as soon as Great Britain ceases to violate those rights.

The president is aware that many of the inconveniences resulting from a direct communication between the parties themselves may be avoided, by the mediation of a third power, especially one entitled to, and possessing the entire confidence of both the belligerents. To the claim of Russia to that distinguished consideration, the president does not hesitate to express, on the part of the U. States, his full acknowledgement. He recollects with much satisfaction that during a period of great and general contention, the relations of friendship have always subsisted between the U. States and Russia; and he finds in the personal qualities, and high character of the emperor Alexander, a sacred pledge for the justice and impartiality which may be expected from his interposition.

Influenced by these sentiments, the president instructs me to inform you, that he willingly accepts the mediation of your sovereign to promote

peace between the United States and Great Britain. I am instructed also to state, that such arrangements will be made, without delay, as will afford to his imperial majesty the opportunity he has invited, to interpose his good offices for the accomplishment of so important an event. Of these arrangements I shall have the honour to advise you in an early communication.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Extract of a letter from the secretary of state to John Q. Adams, esq. minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at St. Petersburg.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, JULY 1, 1812.

"SIR—On the 18th ultimo a declaration of war against Great Britain passed congress; of which, of the president's message, and report of the committee of foreign relations of the house of representatives leading to it, I have the honour to transmit to you copies.

"You are too well acquainted with the causes which produced this result to require any explanation of them. As it appeared that Great Britain would not revoke her orders in council, on the just grounds on which it was claimed, but enlarged the conditions on which she professed her willingness to revoke them, there remained no honourable course to the United States to pursue short of war. On full consideration of all circumstances, this measure was adopted, and the government is resolved to pursue it till its objects are accomplished, with the utmost decision and activity in its power.

"In resorting to war against Great Britain, as the U. States have done, by inevitable necessity, it is their desire and hope that it may be confined to her only.

"It is seen with much regret that the emperor of Russia is likely to be reduced to the necessity of becoming a party to the war in Europe, if he has not already become so. Should that event take place, there is no reason why the war between the United States and Great Britain should affect, in the slightest degree, the very friendly relations which now exist between the United States and Russia. It is the sincere desire of this government to preserve, in their utmost extent, those relations with that power.

"With France, our affairs in many important circumstances are still unsettled; nor is there any certainty that a satisfactory settlement of them will be obtained. Should it however be the case, it is not probable that it will produce any closer connexion between the United States and that power. It is not anticipated, that any event whatever will have that effect."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to the secretary of state.

ST. PETERSBURG, 30th SEPT. 1813.

"On the 20th inst. I received a note from the chancellor requesting me to call upon him the next evening, which I accordingly did; he told me that he had asked to see me by the emperor's command; that having made peace and established the relations of amity and commerce with Great Britain, the emperor was much concerned and disappointed to find the whole benefit which he expected his subjects would derive commercially from that event, defeated and lost by the new war which had arisen between the U.

States and England: that he had thought he perceived various indications that there was on both sides a reluctance at engaging in and prosecuting this war, and it had occurred to the emperor that perhaps an amicable arrangement of the differences between the parties might be accommodated more easily by indirect than by a direct negotiation: that his majesty had directed him to see me, and to inquire if I was aware of any difficulty or obstacle on the part of the United States, if he should offer his mediation for the purpose of effecting a pacification. I answered that it was obviously impossible for me to speak on this subject any otherwise than from the general knowledge which I had of the sentiments of my government, that I was so far from knowing what their ideas were with regard to the continuance of the war, that I had not to that day received any official communication of its declaration; but that I well knew it was with reluctance they had engaged in the war; that I was very sure, whatever determination they might form upon the proposal of the emperor's mediation, they would receive and consider it as a new evidence of his majesty's regard and friendship for the United States, and that I was not aware of any obstacle or difficulty which could occasion them to decline accepting it.

"I knew the war would affect unfavourably the interest of Russia. I knew it must be highly injurious both to the United States and England. I could see no good result as likely to arise from it to any one. The count replied, that he had considered it altogether in the same light, and so had the emperor, who was sincerely concerned at it, and who had himself conceived this idea of authorizing his mediation. He thought an indirect negotiation conducted here, aided by the conciliatory wishes of a friend to both parties, might smooth down difficulties which indirect discussion between the principals might be found insuperable. To a mutual friend, each party might exhibit all its claims, and all its complaints, without danger of exciting irritations or raising impediments. The part of Russia would only be to hear both sides, and to use her best endeavours to conciliate them. I observed that there was a third party to be consulted as to the proposal—the British government. The count answered, that it had already been suggested by him to the British ambassador lord Cathcart, who had the day before despatched it by a messenger to his court. Some question occurred concerning the mode of enabling me to transmit this communication to the United States, upon which the count promised to see me again in the course of a few days. He said that he should write to Mr. Daschkoff, and instruct him to make the proposition to the government of the United States."

Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State.

ST. PETERSBURG, 17TH OCT. 1812.

SIR—I received a few days since a letter from Mr. Russell, dated at London, the 9th of September, and informing me that his mission there had closed, that he had received his passports, and that in three days from that time he should leave the city to embark at Plymouth for the United States. He adds, that the British government had rejected a proposition which he had been authorized to make for a suspension of hostilities.

The evening before last I had another interview with the chancellor count Romanzoff, at his request. There had been rumours in circulation here of an armistice in Canada, and of the appointment of commissioners by the president for a new negotiation with Great-Britain. The count asked me if I had any authentic information of these circumstances. I said I had not, that my information was altogether of a different aspect: and I told him the substance of Mr. Russell's communication.—He then observed that this incident would not discourage his government from making an offer of its mediation, which he had suggested to me in a former conference. On the contrary, the failure of every new attempt at direct negotiation confirmed him in the belief and hope that a mediation might be more successful; a mediation of a common friend, not only desirable from the sentiment of friendship to see parties reconciled to each other, but having also a strong interest of his own in their reconciliation.

The count said he had his despatches for Mr. Daschkoff ready, instructing him to make the proposition in form to the American government; and he asked me whether I could indicate a mode of transmitting them immediately to the United States. In our former conversation (reported in my letter of the 30th ult.) I had offered to dispatch one of the American vessels now at Cronstadt, if the British ambassador would furnish her a passport, or any document that would protect her from capture by British armed vessels. The count said he had made the proposal to the ambassador, who had expressed his readiness to give the document, *provided*, the vessel and messenger should go by the way of England, a condition which the count said he had told the ambassador he could not ask me to agree to, and with which I did not think it in fact suitable to comply. There are, however, two American gentlemen here on the point of departure for the U. States, and by them I shall transmit this despatch and its duplicate, together with those of the chancellor to Mr. Daschkoff. I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State.

ST. PETERSBURG, 11th Dec. 1812.

SIR—On the 4th inst. I received the duplicate of your favour of the 1st July last, announcing the declaration by the congress of the U. S. of war against G. Britain, and enclosing printed copies of the president's proclamation founded upon it, of his previous message recommending it, of the report of the committee of foreign relations proposing it, and of the National-Intelligencer of the 20th June. The original of your letter with these documents not having yet come to hand, these gave me the first official communication of the war.

I had on the 7th inst. an interview with the chancellor count Romanzoff, in which I communicated to him the substance of that part of your despatch which related to Russia, and those which concern the state of our relations with France. In the present state of the war between this country and France, I was convinced that the view of the American government's intentions with regard to that power, so explicitly and so strongly manifested in your letter, would not only be gratifying to the chancellor, but that it would

be satisfactory to the emperor, and would powerfully counteract any impressions unfavourable to the United States, which the English interest here is endeavouring to excite. I therefore told the count that although I had not been instructed to make to him any official communication of the declaration of war, the dispositions of the American government towards other powers and particularly towards Russia, on this occasion, had been distinctly suggested to me, in a manner which I felt it my duty to make known to him. That the United States, compelled by unavoidable necessity to vindicate their violated rights against Great Britain by war, were desirous that it might be confined exclusively to them and their *enemy*, and that no other power might be involved in it. That it was particularly and earnestly their wish to preserve and maintain in their fullest extent their commercial and friendly relations with Russia. That the war in which the emperor is now engaged against France, although it could not be known by the president to have been actually commenced at the time when your despatches were written, was however contemplated as more than probable, and the necessity which obliged the emperor to take a part in it was mentioned to me as a cause of regret to the American government. But it was hoped it would not in the slightest degree affect the friendly dispositions between Russia and the United States. That I was informed by you that the principal subjects of discussion which had long been subsisting between us and France, remained unsettled. That there was no immediate prospect that there would be a satisfactory settlement of them; but that whatever the event in this respect might be, it was not the intention of the government of the U. States to enter into any more intimate connexions with France. This disposition I added was expressed in terms as strong and clear as I thought language could afford. It was even observed that the government of the United States did not anticipate any event whatever that could produce that effect, and I was the more happy to find myself authorised by my government to avow that intention, as different representations of their views had been widely circulated as well in Europe as in America.

The count received this communication with assurances of his own high satisfaction at its purport, and of his persuasion that it would prove equally satisfactory to the emperor, before whom he should lay it without delay. He said that with regard to the friendly and commercial relations with the United States, *it was the emperor's fixed determination to maintain them, so far as depended upon him, in their fullest extent.* He asked me if I had any objection to his communicating to the British government itself that part of my information to him which related to France. I said that, on the contrary, as the British government had in the course of our discussions with them frequently intimated the belief that the American government was partial to France, and even actuated by French influence, I supposed that the knowledge of this frank and explicit statement, with due consideration of the time and occasion upon which it was made, must have a tendency to remove the prejudice of the British cabinet, and I would hope produce on their part a disposition more inclining to conciliation.

Yesterday the count sent a note requesting me to call upon him again, which I accordingly did. He showed me the draught of a despatch to the count Lieven the Russian ambassador in England, which he had prepared to lay before the emperor for his approbation, and which related the substance of my conversation with him, particularly in regard to the intentions of the American government with reference to France; instructing count Lieven to make it known to lord Castlereagh, and to use it for the purpose of convincing the British government of the error in suspecting that of the United States of any subserviency to France, in the expectation that it would promote in the British ministry the disposition to peace with the United States, which he, (count Lieven) knew his imperial majesty had much at heart, believing it equally for the interest of both powers and also for that of his own empire. The chancellor said that as this despatch would refer to what I had verbally stated to him in our preceding conversation, he wished before submitting it to the emperor, that I should peruse it to satisfy himself that he had connectedly represented the purport of my communication to him, and he desired me, if I should find any inaccuracy or variation from what I had said to him, to point it out to him, that he might make the despatch perfectly correspond with what I had said. I did accordingly notice several particulars, in which the exact purport of what I had said might be expressed with more precision. He immediately struck out the passages which I noticed in this manner from the draught, and altered them to an exact conformity with the ideas I had intended to convey. The changes were inconsiderable, and were no otherwise material than as I was desirous of the utmost accuracy in the relation of what I had said under the authority of your despatch.

This communication of the settled determination of the American government not to contract any more intimate engagements with France, will thus be made to the British ministry with my full consent. The chancellor's despatch does not say that he was authorised by me to make it. It merely relates the substance of that part of my conversation with him, and directs count Lieven to use it with a view to promote the purpose of pacification. The chancellor understands that my consent was merely my own act, without authority from you; my motive in giving it was the same with that of his instruction to count Lieven, because I believed its tendency would be to promote the spirit of pacification in the British cabinet. I told the chancellor I was aware that its effect might be different. That the very certainty that we should not seek or even accept a community of cause with their most dreaded enemy might make them more indifferent to a peace with us. But in calculating the operation of a generous purpose, even upon the mind of an inveterate enemy, I feel an irresistible impulse to the conclusion that it will be generous like itself. I asked the chancellor whether he had received an answer from England upon the proposal of the emperor's mediation. He said that, without accepting or rejecting it, they had intimated the belief that it would not be acceptable in America.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to the Secretary of State, dated St. Petersburg, 26th June, 1813.

"On the 15th inst. I had an interview with the chancellor count Romanzoff, at his request, when he informed me that he had received answers from Mr. Daschkoff of the despatches of which Mr. Harris was the bearer. That the president had accepted the emperor's offer of mediation, and that Mr. Daschkoff had sent him a copy of your answer to him, expressive of that acceptance. He then put into my hands your letter to Mr. Daschkoff of March 11, with the tenor of which he appeared to be much gratified; and which he said he should immediately transmit to the emperor. At the same time English newspapers had been received here, mentioning the appointment of Messieurs Gallatin and Bayard, but intimating strongly the determination of the British government to reject the mediation. A few days after I received from a friend the National Intelligencer of the 15th April, containing an editorial paragraph concerning the appointment of these gentlemen, which I communicated to the count on the 22d. I observed to him, that however the British government might think proper to act on this occasion, that of the United States would at least have manifested, in a signal manner, at once its earnest and constant desire for a just and honourable peace, and its sense of the motives which had induced the emperor's offer. That the president could not have adopted a measure better adapted to do honour to his majesty's proposal, than by the appointment of two persons among the most distinguished of our citizens, to co-operate on the part of the U. States in accomplishing the emperor's friendly and benevolent purpose; and that if it should eventually fail of being successful, at least the true and only cause of its failure would be known. That he had received, since he saw me last, despatches from count Lieven. That the British minister, in terms of much politeness, had intimated to him, that there was no sovereign whose mediation they should more readily accept than that of the emperor, but their differences with the United States were of a nature *involving principles of the internal government of the British nation*, and which it was thought were not susceptible of being committed to the discussion of any mediation. The count added, that it would remain to be considered, whether after this, and after the solemn step taken by the government of the United States, it would be advisable to renew the offer to the British ministry, and give them an opportunity for a reconsideration. It was possible that further reflection might lead to a different resolution, and he should submit the question to the emperor's determination. Different circumstances furnished other materials for deliberations."

FRENCH OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Paris, October 29.

Her majesty the empress, queen and regent, has received the following accounts of the situation of the armies up to the 4th of October.

General count Lefebvre Desnouettes was attacked on the 28th of September at 7 o'clock in the morning, at Altenberg, by 10,000 cavalry and 3000 infantry. He effected his retreat before so superior forces; he made some fine charges, and did the enemy much injury. He lost three

hundred of his infantry; he arrived upon the Saale. The enemy was commanded by the Hettman Platoff and general Thielman. Prince Poniatowski marched on the 2d upon Altenberg, by Nassau, Waldheim and Colditz, he overthrew the enemy, took more than four hundred prisoners, and drove him into Bohemia.

On the 27th the prince of Moskwa, took possession of Dessau, which a Swedish division occupied, and drove that division back upon the *tete de pont*. On the following day the Swedes arrived to retake the town. General Guilleminot allowed them to pass till within grape shot, then unmasked his batteries and repulsed them with considerable loss.

On the 3d October the enemy's army of Silesia marched to Konigsbruck and Elsterwerda upon the Elster, threw over a bridge at the bend which the Elbe forms at Wirtemberg, and passed that river. General Bertrand was placed on an isthmus, in a fine position, surrounded by banks and marshes. Between nine o'clock in the morning and five in the evening, the enemy made seven attacks and was always repulsed.—He left 600 dead upon the field of battle; our loss was 500 killed or wounded. This great difference was owing to the good position which Morand and Fontanelli's divisions occupied. In the evening general Bertrand, seeing new forces debouche, thought proper to effect his retreat, and took a position upon the Mulda with the prince of Moskwa.

On the 4th the prince of Moskwa was at Daltzeh, upon the left bank of the Mulda. The duke of Ragusa and general Latour Maubourg's corps of cavalry were at Dulenbourg. The 3d corps was at Torgau. Two hundred and fifty partisans commanded by a Russian major general, had marched upon Mulhausen, and learning that Cassel was without troops, they attempted a surprise upon the gates of Cassel. They were repulsed; but the following day the Westphalian troops having disbanded themselves, the partisans entered Cassel. They gave up to pillage every thing which fell into their hands, and a few days after left it. The king of Westphalia had retired upon the Rhine.

Her majesty the empress, queen and regent, has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 15th October.

On the 7th the emperor left Dresden; on the 8th he slept at Wurtzen; the 9th at Eulenbourg, and on the 10th at Duben.

The enemy's army of Silesia, which had marched upon Wurtzen immediately retreated, and repassed to the left bank of the Mulda; it had some engagements in which we made some prisoners, and took several hundred baggage wagons.

General Regnier marched upon Wittemberg, passed the Elbe, marched upon Roslau, turned the bridge of Dessau, seized upon it, afterwards marched upon Aken, and took possession of the bridge. Gen. Bertrand marched upon the bridges of Wartenbourg, and seized upon them. The prince of Moskwa marched upon the town of Dessau; he met a Prussian division, gen. Delmale, overthrew it, and took 3000 men and 6 pieces of cannon. Several cabinet couriers, among others Sieur Kraft, with despatches of importance, were taken.

After having thus taken possession of all the enemy's bridges, the emperor's intention was to pass the Elbe, to manœuvre upon the right bank from Hamburg to Dresden; to threaten Potsdam and Berlin; and to take for the centre of operations Magdeburg; which for this purpose had been supplied with warlike stores and provisions. But, on the 15th, the emperor learned at Duben, that the Bavarian army had joined the Austrian army; and threatened the Lower Rhine.

This inconceivable defection made the defection of other princes be foreseen, and induced the emperor to come to the resolution of returning towards the Rhine. Unfortunate change! as every thing had been prepared to operate upon Magdeburg; but it would have been requisite to have remained separated and without communication with France for a month. This was not inconvenient at the moment when the emperor fixed his plans; it was no longer the same, when Austria was about to have two new disposable armies, the Bavarian army, and the army opposed to Bavaria. The emperor therefore changed with these unforeseen circumstances, and removed his head quarters to Leipsic.—Meanwhile the king of Naples, who remained in observation at Freybourg, received orders on the 7th to make a charge in front, and march upon Geurg and Freybourg, operating upon Wurtzen and Wittenberg. An Austrian division, which occupied Augustesbourg, rendering this movement difficult, the king received orders to attack it, he defeated it, and afterwards effected his movement to the right. Nevertheless, the right of the enemy's army of Bohemia, composed of Wittgenstein's Russian corps, had marched upon Albourg, upon intelligence of the king of Naples' change in front. It marched upon Freybourg, and afterwards by the left on Borna, placing itself between the king of Naples and Leipsic. The king did not hesitate respecting the manœuvre he ought to make: he faced about and marched upon the enemy, overthrew him, took nine pieces of cannon, one thousand prisoners, and drove him beyond the Elster, after having made him experience a loss of from four to five thousand men.

On the 15th the position of the army was as follows: The emperor's head quarters were at Reidnitz, half a league from Leipsic; the 4th corps, commanded by gen. Bertrand, was at the village of Lendenau; the 6th corps was at Lienthal.

The king of Naples, with the 2d, 8th, and 5th corps, had his right at Delitz, and his left at Leiberwolkowitz. The 3d and 7th were in march from Eulenbourg to flank the 6th corps.

The grand army of Bohemia had general Guilav's corps opposite Lendenau; a corps at Zwerickaw, and the remainder of the army; the left leaning on Grobun, the right on Naumsdorf.

The bridges of Wurtzen and Eulenbourg, upon the Mulda, and the position of Waicha upon the Partha, were occupied by our troops. Every thing announced a great battle.

The result of our different movements, in these six days, has been 5000 prisoners, several pieces of cannon, and doing much injury to the enemy. Prince Poniatowski has in those affairs covered himself with glory.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The gazette of last night contains despatches from Lord Cathcart, of the 19th ult. from Sir Charles Stewart of the 21st and from the earl of Aberdeen, of the 22d. They all chiefly relate to the splendid victories at Leipsic, and to the arrangements made for the pursuit of the enemy's army;—communicating also a variety of facts, which, though many of them are now not new, yet possess considerable interest. Lord Cathcart mentions the circumstance of a flag of truce being sent from Leipsic, in the name of the king of Saxony, to beg that the town might be spared: but the emperor of Russia viewing it as a trick of Bonaparte's, to gain time, returned a verbal answer, in the presence of several hundred officers, refusing to grant the least delay, and the army continued its advance. Sir Charles Stewart mentions the advantage gained by St. Cyr, who had been left at Dresden with 25,000 men, over the Russian General, Tolstol. Lord Aberdeen gives a summary of the advantages obtained up to the 22d. 40,000 prisoners having then been taken, including 27 generals, 300 pieces of cannon, and an immense number of ammunition waggons. His lordship states also, that in the battle of the 10th, Bonaparte narrowly escaped being taken prisoner, having owed his safety only to the swiftness of his horse. He supposes that the number of the enemy who fled, after the final overthrow at Leipsic, amounted to about 80,000 men.

Berlin gazettes and Berlin papers were also received yesterday, containing a variety of particulars respecting the movements of the allied armies, and the affairs which took place with the remains of the French army on its retreat. Von Yorck distinguished himself by repeated attacks upon the enemy, one corps of whose troops it appears was cut off and driven for refuge into Thuringia. The crown prince was marching in the direction of Hanover, and is probably now in Holland.

From last night's gazette we learn likewise, the gratifying fact of the reestablishment of the ancient constitution of Bremen.

The Gazette too contains despatches from admiral Fremantle, stating that Istria and Croatia were up against the French, and that the whole of the islands in the Adriatic were cleared from the yoke of the enemy, and narrating also several particulars of the successes obtained by the Austrian general Nugent.

London, Nov. 25.

Mr. Daniels, the messenger, arrived at the foreign office this morning with despatches, the substance of which were immediately published in the following bulletin.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Foreign Office, Nov. 25.

Despatches have been received this morning from the earl of Aberdeen, lord Cathcart, sir C. W. Stewart, and Mr. Thornton.

The despatches from the earl of Aberdeen and lord Cathcart, are of the 10th and 11th, from Frankfort; from sir Charles Stewart, of the 16th, from Hanover; from Mr. Thornton, of the 19th, from Bremen.

The emperor Alexander made his entry into Frankfort on the 5th, attended by artillery and cavalry, and the guard amidst the loudest acclamations.

On the following day the emperor Francis entered, and both sovereigns proceeded to the cathedral.

Bonaparte was supposed to have escaped over the Rhine with about fifty thousand men.

The main army was assembling at Frankfort, and would soon be ready for ulterior operations. The king of Prussia was expected immediately at Frankfort. The grand duke of Hesse Darmstadt has formally renounced his alliance with France. Nassau and Baden the same.

On the 9th prince Schwartzberg ordered an attack on the enemy's lines at Hockhelm, which protected the *tete de pont* at Cassel. They were carried with a loss to the enemy of several hundred prisoners and four guns.

Sir P. Wilson was in one of the storming parties.

Part of the army of the north of Germany continues its march on Munster and Bremen, and the prince royal was moving on Luneburg.

General St. Cyr, has surrendered the garrison of Dresden, 16,000 strong, as prisoners of war, having in vain demanded a capitulation from general Klenau.

Mr Thornton writes from Bremen, on the 16th November, that Winzingerode had marched into Groeningen, and as far as Isel, occupying Zwal, Zutphen, and in the neighbourhood of Deventer. Bulow was marching on Aruheim from Munster.

The prince royal on this, determined to go into Holland in person, leaving Davoust and Hamburg to gen. Walmoden, gen.

Adlercrantz and the Swedes, and gen. Benningsen.

General Winzingerode had sent down a corps sufficient to reduce the forts at the mouth of the Weser as well as Stade Cuxhaven, and those between the Elbe and Weser."

Let us annex to the above other accounts, though not official, yet scarcely less deserving of being hailed with shouts of exultation. It is said, on high authority, that Beauharnois has made his peace with Austria, and given up his army to the general cause!—We have also good reason to believe that Switzerland has resumed its old form of government and declared its independence.

The emperor of Germany has, it is said, resumed his ancient titles, and entered Frankfort in state.

On the 10th November Soult was assailed by the troops of the three allied nations under lord Wellington, and after a whole day's arduous struggle, forced from positions which it had taken him three months to strengthen, for the purpose of covering the south of France from invasion. No defences could resist the impetuous valour of our arms—the foe was driven from every point—and the victors on the 13th, the date of the despatch, threatened him with a similar overthrow in his second row of entrenchments before Bayonne. The marquis of Worcester was the bearer of these accounts, in honour of which the park and tower guns were fired at 9 o'clock this morning.

The following is an abstract of the British and Portuguese loss in the battle:—

British—277 killed, 1777 wounded, 58 missing.

Portuguese—66 killed, 501 wounded, 15 missing.

Total 343 killed, 2278 wounded, 78 missing.

With this comparatively small loss, the enemy, posted as he was with bastions and redoubts to protect him, was utterly overcome, with the loss of 6000 men (we state it on good authority,) of whom nearly 2000 are prisoners.—Fifty-one pieces of cannon were taken in the field on the 10, and many subsequently, so that the loss of the foe in this branch may be fairly estimated at about one hundred.

It is supposed lord Wellington will cross the Nivelle and Adour to take Bayonne in the rear, which is the most vulnerable part. The enemy's generals Couroux and Rey (we suppose a namesake of our prisoner) were killed on the 10th."

In addition to this, we have to state the reports current, and firmly relied on in the city. It is said, that after communicating with our fleet off St. Jean de Lux, lord Wellington pushed on a light division to Bourdeaux, in co-operation with our gallant tars, which city has been taken possession of, together with upwards of *one hundred and twenty sail of vessels*, chiefly American!!!

LONDON, NOV. 24.

"A vessel has arrived from the Ems with the interesting news that the whole of the East Finland has been evacuated by the French, and is now in the occupation of the Russians and Prussians."

It was generally believed in Hanover, that the whole force with which Bonaparte accomplished his escape to the left side of the Rhine did not exceed 25,000 men, and that the rest of the grand army either deserted, was killed, or became prisoners.

It was reported yesterday that Beauharnois, in consequence of an arrangement with the king of Bavaria, his father-in-law, had gone over to the allies with the whole of the army under his orders, consisting of 20,000 men. We know not what credit is due to this rumour, but scarcely any thing is now too improbable for belief.

Sir Thomas Graham is to command the expedition to Holland.

The crown prince has had an interview with gen. Walmoden; and is advancing on Holland with 100,000 men.

Yesterday morning the duke of Brunswick had an interview with the duke of York at York house.

The first veteran battalion, amounting to about 1000 men, has embarked from Languard fort, for Holland.

"*Leipsic, Oct. 30.*—The kingdom of Saxony, besides Landstrum and Landwehr will furnish 30,000 men, regular troops; according to report the reigning duke of Weimar will take a command in the army. Prince Bernhard von Weimar will command the Saxon guards."

PROCLAMATION.

"By order of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, my master, and of his royal highness the crown prince of Sweden; the French authorities of the city of Bremen, and of its former territory are, from this day dissolved, and the ancient constitution of the free Hans Towns of Bremen is herewith restored.

"The Russian imperial major general
"Baron Von TETTENBORN."

"*Leipsic, Oct. 30.*—The Berlin Gazette gives the following statement of the positions of the allies on the 27th ult. general Von Pahlen, at Rudelstadt;—Wrede, at Memungen; Thielman, at Salfeldt; Platoff at Fulda; and Libanoi, at Wurtzburg.

The batteries of Blexum on the Weser were blown up on the 16th.

As soon as the allies had decided the fate of the continent at Leipsic, they sent off a courier to the Danish government, who reached Holstein on the 25th. It is said, that they have resolved to make a last attempt to detach Denmark from France. She has no claims to favour from the allies. The Heligoland mails have brought us a copy of the declaration of war against Russia and Prussia, issued on the 22d October four days after the utter defeat and ruin of Bonaparte's army.

On Monday the 14th, when the rising in Holland was determined upon, one of the leading patriots proceeded to the residence of Le Brun, the duke of Placentia, the governor of Holland. He had the Orange cockade in his hat, and on his breast, and he addressed Le Brun as follows:—"You may easily guess by these colours for what purpose I am come, and what events are about to take place. You, who are now the weakest, know that we are the strongest. We, who are now the strongest, know that you are the weakest. You will do wisely and prudently to take your departure with all possible speed, and the sooner you do it the less you will expose yourself to insult, and possibly to danger."

To this address Le Brun replied, "I have, sir, for some time expected such a message, and I very willingly accede to your proposition, to take my departure immediately." "In that case," said the patriot, "I will see you in your coach without loss of time." This was accordingly done—but by this time the people had assembled and surrounded the coach, with loud cries of *Orange Boven—Up ORANGE—Down, BONAPARTE*. The patriot accompanied him in the coach out of the town, and no violence was offered him, except that he was obliged by the people to cry out, *Long life to the Prince of Orange*, and to wear the Orange cockade—too happy, no doubt, to get off so well. Having thus sent him off, the people laid hold of all the French Douaniers, and threw them into the river. All the watch houses of the Douaniers, and three of their vessels were burnt. We have not heard of any bloodshed in any other

place except Utrecht. There the garrison made some resistance to the patriots.—But the latter fired upon them, and some 10 or 12 were killed on each side. The garrison then laid down their arms, and were permitted to depart.

It was on Friday last, at four in the afternoon, that the Orange flag was hoisted with great ceremony at Rotterdam.—There was a vast concourse of people of all ranks, who greeted the ensign of liberty with unanimous and heartfelt acclamations. The preceding day, about noon, the French general Bouvet marched out of the Hague, at the head of 300 soldiers, mostly Germans, in consequence of a sort of capitulation with the inhabitants. No sooner, however, had he reached Ysselmonde, about twelve miles from Hague, than his troops hoisted the Orange cockade, despatched him, and joined the patriots. At Leyden, a provincial government was appointed, consisting of the baron Von Boeseraer, J. Van Boimmel, and W. Van Kluit. At Rotterdam the patriots nominated Messrs. Von Hogennorp and D'Ecurcy to the chief command. Such was the alarm of the French, that they evacuated every strong place except Goreum. Bergenop-Zoom, Breda, and Nimegueh, were occupied by the patriots, but the gates of Maestricht has been shut by the burghers, who had declined to admit any strangers, whether of the Orange party or French.

His serene highness is expected to set off to day. He was at the foreign and colonial offices with Mr. Fagel, the commissioner, making arrangements for his departure.

Mr. Gevers, the deputy from Rotterdam, is a member of the ancient government.—Soon after his arrival he paid his respects to the prince of Orange (the stadtholder we now call him) and had also interviews with lord Castlereagh and Melville; and in the evening he again took his departure, charged with an important mission to his countrymen.

On Monday the government agents gave orders for 50,000 suits of Orange regimentals, to be done in ten days.

London, Nov. 22.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. it is said is appointed to succeed sir John Warren; but as heretofore, the command will be limited to the North American coast.

An immediate loan of 13 1-2 millions, to aid the glorious efforts of our allies, is said to be in contemplation, exclusive of the

usual annual loan for our own service in May next.

The stadtholder leaves town to day after the levee at Harwich, whence he will sail tomorrow in the Grampus, which has gone round to receive him.

It is reported that the Swiss government has published a declaration of neutrality.

The elector of Hesse entered his ancient capital of Cassel on the 30th ultimo.

The earl of Clancarty is appointed ambassador to the Hague, and Mr. Horner, secretary of legation.

His royal highness the duke of Cambridge will be accompanied to Hanover by count Munster, baron Decken, lieut. col. Keate, and captain White of the guards.

Albany, January 22.

General Wilkinson returned to French Mills.—A gentleman from Waterford informs us, that general Wilkinson having learned by express, that sir George Prevost was preparing to make an attack on the cantonment at the French Mills, had set off on his return to that post, on Saturday last. Informant says the general expressed himself as entertaining no fears for the event, in case an attack should be made.

Utica, Jan. 20.

Our army at French Mills, we understand, is leaving their encampment, having destroyed their boats; and are making the best of their way, by forced marches, to Sackett's Harbour. The British troops on the opposite side of the river, it is said, are also moving towards Kingston. This movement of our troops is made, we are informed, from an apprehension of an attack by the British at the harbour.

We are happy to learn that the donations and contributions in this and the neighbouring villages, for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara frontiers, have been unprecedentedly liberal, and afford ample testimony of a beneficence that is a credit to human nature.

Herkimer, Jan. 20.

From Sackett's Harbour.—We learn direct, that the principal part of the public stores of clothing, &c. have been removed 10 or 12 miles into the interior. The garrison at that place, now consists of near 1000 effectives, exclusively of sailors and marines. Considerable apprehensions are entertained of an attack from the enemy's force at Kingston.

An expedition of some kind is in contemplation, as every sleigh in that part of the country, that can be hired or pressed is put in requisition. It is by many conjectured, that this fleet of inland transports is intended to assist Wilkinson's army in sailing back to the Harbour.

We have certain information that all the British forces in the vicinity of Fort George, excepting a small garrison at Niagara, have marched 10 or 12 days since, for Malden, under the command of lieutenant general Drummond.

New London, Jan. 26.

On Monday last rear admiral Cockburn arrived before this port with his flag, we understand, flying on board the Sceptre, 74, accompanied by the Victorious, 74, captain Talbot, Acasta frigate, captain Kerr, one other frigate, and two sloops of war. The actual blockading force now consists of three 74's—four frigates—two sloops of war—and a gun brig.

New York, February 1.

In consequence of the arrival off New London of an additional force, commodore Decatur has removed his squadron up North river; where, from the late severe frost, they must be ice bound.

Milledgeville, Jan. 8.

Colonel Newman left Eatonton on Thursday last for the army, in a state of convalescence from a severe inflammatory attack, which has confined him for several days. We trust his health will be so far reinstated as to enable him to resume his command, and to render that service in the campaign, for which by his experience and deliberation, he is so well qualified, and which forms the object of his highest ambition.

The army under general Floyd is expected will take up their line of march in a day or two, for the Tallapoosa, in order to give a decisive blow to an Indian town on the other side of that river, six miles below Autseece, the place of their former battle.

General Jackson with the Tennessee troops are at Camp Strother, on the Coosa, and will probably advance in the direction of Hickory Ground, in a few days. May his usual success attend him.

From a letter received by general Pinckney on Saturday evening last from the Tennessee army, it appears that general Claiborne, who had advanced about 85 miles above Fort Stoddart, for the purpose of

forming a junction with them at the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa where he expected them to be, was then encamped on the east side of the Alabama, at Weatherford's.

We understand the United States sloop of war John Adams, now in this port, is selected to carry our ministers (Messrs. Clay and Russell) to Gottenburg, and is ordered to be put in immediate readiness for sea.

N. Y. paper.

Mr. Clay, we learn, proposes to leave this city on Friday next, for New York, whence he is to embark for Gottenburg. Henry Carroll, esquire, of this district, goes out his secretary.

Nat. Int.

Island of Guadaloupe.—Letters from St. Barts state, that Charles F. Coyelle, esq. has been appointed Swedish governor of the island of Guadaloupe, ceded by Great Britain to Sweden. M. Bergster is appointed grand judge. Possession is to be taken by the Swedes immediately.

THE ARMY.

Our armies must depend upon themselves and not upon their officers; who, as soon as the campaign is over, instead of remaining with their soldiers, ministering to their wants, rendering them comfortable, acquiring their confidence, and training them for the ensuing spring, run off, in troops, to Washington, to criminate others or defend themselves. In the mean time, the enemy are throwing the whole country into confusion, ravaging unopposed, burning towns and capturing garrisons. Oh, shame! shame! why does not your indignation rise to chastise the fair weather soldiers, who think it necessary to smile and fawn on the great men at Washington, instead of attending to their duties at camp?

Richmond Enquirer.

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No. 21.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 12, 1814.

VOL. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 308.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

On the 3d January, Mr. Pickens, a member for North Carolina, in a committee of the whole, appointed for the purpose, offered a proposition to amend the constitution of the United States, in a way that would establish an uniform mode of election of electors of president and vice president, and supported his proposition with a speech of considerable length and argument. After a short speech from J. W. Findley, in opposition to the proposed amendment, and another of some length in its defence, by Mr. Gaston, the committee rose, reported progress, and proposed to sit again. In a few days after, the subject was resumed, when the resolutions of Mr. Pickens were rejected by the committee; and the report of the committee being taken, and the question being put, whether the House concurred with that report, Mr. Pickens demanded the yeas and nays, upon which some discussion took place, and the further consideration of the business was postponed to the next day.

On Monday the 31st, the house again took up the report of the committee of the whole, when Mr. Pickens made a few observations in addition to those he had already made, in support of his object.

Mr. Wright, Mr. Yancey, and Mr. Rich, spoke in favour of the resolution, and Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Ward against it, when the question, "That the house do concur with the committee of the whole, in their disagreement with the amendment of the constitution," was taken by yeas and nays, and passed in the affirmative by a majority of nineteen, viz.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Avery, Bard, Baylies of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Bradley, Brigham, Brown, Burwell, Champion, Cilley, Clopton, Comstock, Cooper, Cox, Crawford, Davenport, Davis of Penn. Denoyelles, Dewey, Earle, Ely, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of New York, Forsythe, Geddes, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Grosvenor, Hall, Hanson, Has-

brouck, Hopkins of New York, Howell, Hufty, Ingersoll, Ingham, Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, Law, Lefferts, Lovett, Lyle, M'Coy, Moffitt, Mosely, Markell, Nelson, Oakley, Pickering, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Post, Potter, John Reed, William Reed, Rea of Penn. Roberts, Ruggles, Sherwood, Smith of Penn. Sturges, Tallmadge, Tannehill, Taylor, Thompson, Telfair, Udree, Vose, Ward of Mass. Webster, Wheaton, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Alston, Archer, Barnett, Bayly of Vir. Breckenridge, Caperton, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Clark, Condit, Conard, Creighton, Crouch, Culpeper, Davis of Mass. Desha, Forney, Franklin, Gaston, Gholson, Goldsborough, Gourdid, Grundy, Harris, Hawes, Hubbard, Hungerford, Humphreys, Irving of New York. Jackson of Rhode Island, Jackson of Vir. Kennedy, Kent of New York, Kent of Md. King of Mass. King of North Carolina, Lewis, Lowndes, Macon, M'Kim, M'Lean, Montgomery, Moore, Murfree, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pearson, Pickens, Rhea of Ten. Rich, Robertson, Sage, Sheffey, Skinner, Stanford, Taggart, White, Williams, Wilson of Penn. Wright, Yancey—64.

So the house resolved to concur in the disagreement of Mr. Pickens's resolution.

FURLOUGHS.

On the 7th January, Mr. Grosvenor, of New York, offered the following resolution for the consideration of the house.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the acts, rules, and regulations, by which furloughs or leave of absence from the armies of the United States are obtained for the officers thereof, and whether said acts, rules or regulations ought to be revised, altered or amended, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution grew, he said, out of the present situation of our army upon the northern frontier, and of the frontier generally, which was daily and hourly subject to attacks from the enemy; a subject on which he felt particularly sensitive, on account of the proximity of the district he represented to the scene of action. It was al-

ready known to the house, that higher upon the Niagara, a successful attack had been made by the enemy, in which a fort was destroyed.—That unhappy event, he apprehended, was owing to the want of competent officers. Whether the commander was in fault for his absence from the post, or not, he neither knew, nor did he mean to say. If, even in his absence, a surprise had taken place, there must have been a miserable defect in the capacity of the remaining officers. Be this as it might, many of our officers had, from some cause or other, recently left the main body of the army on the frontier. He understood that scarcely enough remained to do the ordinary duties. Mr. G. said he did not blame the absent officers—for it was natural for them, if they were permitted, to seek a milder climate. In this view of the subject, however, conceiving our army to be more exposed at this moment than at any other, the practice of granting leave of absence to so many officers, was calculated to subject it to utter destruction. He did not know to a certainty, but the armies might be perfectly safe from the enemy; but in his view, appearances were strongly against that opinion. Besides, the winter season was peculiarly the time to make soldiers, and to make officers. Though the practices of granting furloughs to the officers of an army might not be unfrequent, yet the times were so changed, that the usage also might be changed, if it was wished to secure the safety of the army for the winter.

Mr. Troup opposed the resolution upon the grounds that by adopting it, the house would go out of its legislative province, and infringe on that of the executive. To congress belonged the power of raising armies and granting supplies for them; but to the executive was confided the exclusive control and direction of the armies when raised. To enable him perfectly to execute this duty, the president had been vested with the most arbitrary power—the power of dismissing without assigning a cause, and jointly with the military courts, of cashiering, and inflicting on officers other punishments—even death. The power, therefore, was not with the congress, but with the president, who might dismiss any officer of the army, and even the secretary of war himself, for misconduct—and the power of this house in that respect, was the power of impeaching the president if he should fail of performing his duty. It was here proved that the enemy has surprised us, and found us snoring in our beds in a thoughtless man-

ner. But it was not for him to say where the blame of that lay. As chairman of the military committee it became his duty to inquire into the matter, and he heard that when the army lately went into cantonments, a considerable number of supernumerary officers were found attached to it. An order had been issued by the commanding general to consolidate the troops into full and complete regiments, allotting to each its proper complement of officers.—In the execution of this, the supernumerary officers were thrown out of employ, and orders were given to them to repair to the recruiting stations, where they could be occupied more beneficially than any other way.

Mr. Troup said that he thought the resolution objectionable in its object, proposing, as it did, to make the manner of granting furloughs a matter of legislative provision, when in fact it was a thing that could not properly be legislated upon, depending so entirely as it did on circumstances, and on the state of the army.—If congress were to make a law that no furloughs should be granted, there was not a man of honour in the country that would accept of a commission.

Mr. Grosvenor deprecated the suspicion of acting from captious motives, and said that he understood there were letters received from the officers stationed with the army, importing, that from the paucity of officers, they were kept constantly on fatiguing duty. As conservators of the interests of the United States, he thought the house ought to inquire into these facts. Congress had a right to make rules and regulations for the army, and he now only wished for an inquiry whether any thing was necessary to be done. It was not into the absence of officers recruiting, but into the cause of the absence of those who were seeking their own personal convenience. The British provinces, he said, were not to be conquered in a single campaign—the army was in the neighbourhood of the enemy; and this was the time when the troops should be taken care of and disciplined, and for this purpose it was desirable that the officers should be with the army.

Mr. Troup said, that if the members of that house undertook to be judges of the manner in which the war ought to be conducted, there would be about as many opinions as there were members. And at last, after all, the war must be conducted by the executive.

Here Mr. Troup read the regulations issued from the war office, in regard to fur-

loughs—these conferred the power of granting of furloughs to the general commanding the district, and the cause to disability, certified by a regimental, or hospital surgeon. The provisions were sufficient, and imperative—no amendment, therefore, was necessary to them. The failure of execution was to be inquired into, and punished, not by congress, but by that branch of government who was vested with the power of punishing officers for misconduct—the executive.

Mr. Fisk, of Vermont, was for adopting the resolution,—Mr. Gholson and Mr. Farrow, against.

Mr. Calhoun moved that the resolution lie on the table. The gentleman's object in making it, being to remedy an existing evil,—the absence of officers from their posts, could not, (he said) be remedied by this resolution, as the resolutions of congress must have a prospective operation. Mr. Calhoun thought every officer ought to be at his post, and expressed his sorrow for such inactivity on our part, while on the part of the enemy we saw vigilance well worthy of our imitation.

Mr. Grosvenor said, all he expected from the resolution was, that if passed by the house, it would serve to accelerate the remedy he wished for.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

REPEAL OF FRENCH DECREES.

On the 3d of January 1814, Mr. Webster of New Hampshire, rose for the purpose of submitting to the house a proposition upon a subject which had before claimed and obtained its particular attention. It would be remembered that about the close of the last session a message was received from the president in answer to certain resolutions of the house relative to the repeal of the French decrees. That message was referred to the committee on foreign relations, who made their report upon it: on that report the house had not yet acted, and his object in now rising was to bring the matter again before them, by a motion that the message and the report of the committee of foreign relations thereon should be again referred to the same; for he understood some such proceeding to be necessary to bring the subject regularly before the house.—He was induced to this, as well by the intrinsic importance of the matter contained in the report of the secretary of state, as by an unwillingness that the manner in which the resolutions of the

house were answered on that occasion should quietly pass into a precedent. He deprecated the idea that when that house, which was the inquest of the nation, called for information on certain specific points, the call was to be answered by an elaborate argument, and that such argument was to be held as conclusive on the judgment of the house and of the nation. He observed that the subject to which the message and the secretary's report related, had lost none of its importance. It remained an object of great interest to those especially who had been, and still were dissatisfied with the professed grounds of the war. The house had, by a vote little short of unanimity, expressed its sense of the necessity of an inquiry into the cause of the failure of our arms. He agreed (he said) with the general sense of the house; and with what he was persuaded was equally the sense of the community. It was doubtless necessary to know whether there was not something wrong or defective in the conduct of the war; and it was at least equally important to inquire if there were nothing wrong or defective in the original commencement of it: for might it not have been ill judged and ill-timed in the beginning, as well as ill conducted since?—There might be the want of better armies and better generals; the house ought to inquire whether there was not also the want of a better cause—a cause that stood clearer in regard to the justice and necessity of the war—a cause that the judgment and conscience could better approve. If its advocates could satisfactorily show that the war was undertaken on grounds plainly and manifestly just, if they could show that it was strictly an American war, that it rested solely on American grounds, and that it grew out of policy just and impartial, as it related to the belligerents of Europe—if they could make all this manifest, then the war would change its character. It would then grow as energetic as it was now feeble; it would become the cause of the people, and not the cause of a party, and the people would then maintain their own cause with vigour and effect. In such a cause, government would have nothing to do, but to direct the spontaneous actions of the community. Whereas it had now to create that action, by the application of every artificial stimulus that could be invented. In such a cause we should not have been, at the end of two campaigns, farther from our object, the conquest of Canada, than when we begun. No, Canada to the walls of Quebec would have been ours in thirty days, if the cause had been one with which the

whole people had been satisfied, and which they had espoused with ardour.

Mr. Webster was here interrupted by the speaker, who informed him that, before further discussion, it was necessary for the house to decide whether it would now consider to the motion.—The motion originally contemplated a reference to the committee of foreign relations, and was so modified as to propose a reference to a committee of the whole house, which motion was agreed to: and a motion being made that it be made the order of the day for the succeeding Monday, it was opposed by

Mr. Wright, who reminded the house, that they had in progress before them, the great and important business of the army and navy, which ought in the opinion of every patriot to occupy the house uninterrupted until those were provided for, and satisfactorily disposed of, and which would demand time, beyond that day: It would be improper, he said, to waste on that *petit guerre* against the administration, the time of congress, which ought to be devoted to the foreign war against G. Britain and her savage allies. He said he would ask the gentleman the *quo animo* with which this topic was brought before the house, as well as the *cui bono*—was it to strengthen the arm of government on to paralyze it?—could it be the object of gentlemen who were opposed to the war, to protract it by sowing the seeds of dissension against the government?—He could assure him that it was the wish of the gentlemen who declared the war, to effect the object of it, to wit, an honourable peace, and that without delay. He hoped that the friends of the prosecution of the war with energy and effect, would not agree to take up the subject at the time proposed: and in order to enable them to express their opinions to that effect, he would move to have the subject taken up on the fourth day of March next—the Ides of March being a memorable day in the annals of history, and in his opinion, a proper time to take up a subject of the complexion of that then under consideration: and the house should recollect that they were then called upon to secure the blessings purchased by the blood of their fathers, the patriots of the revolution, and hand them down unimpaired to posterity.

On Mr. Wright's motion there was against it a majority of thirteen; there being for it 69—against it 82.

Mr. Grundy, who voted in the minority on that question, moved to postpone the subject to the first Monday in February; and this again was opposed by Mr. Webster,

who, though he disliked so long a postponement, had no objection to a delay of two weeks.

Mr. Gaston of North Carolina too, opposed so long a postponement, as carrying with it the appearance of giving the discussion the GO-BY. He had no objection to two weeks, and suggested that if at that time, it stood in the way of business of greater urgency, it would undoubtedly not be pressed by gentlemen on his side of the house.

Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina, opposed the postponement to February. He preferred Monday next, because it was the day designated by the gentleman himself who had first agitated the subject. Mr. C. said he believed that a great majority of this house and of the nation, were already satisfied in relation to the topics to be embraced by the proposed discussion. If the gentleman, however, was not satisfied himself, and wished for a further opportunity to create doubts of the justice or necessity of the war, he wished to give him his own time to prove it unjust. As to the great business of the session giving vigour to the operations of the army and navy, he hoped that neither this nor any other business would be permitted to interfere with it; and he pledged himself for one who was in favour of Monday, that he would not by his vote, sanction its interference with any measure calculated to give vigour to the war. He strongly believed, that on the points agitated in the report accompanying the president's message, there was a clear demonstration of the justice and necessity of the war, in which the republicans of the house and of the nation had reason to rejoice, and the discussion of which would afford them further cause of exultation.

Mr. Grundy then withdrew his motion for postponement, and the discussion was ordered for the Monday following.

PAUL CUFFEE'S MEMORIAL.

A memorial and petition of a novel and very interesting nature was on the 7th Jan. presented to the house of representatives. It was the humble suit of a free man of colour, and stated that from motives of religion and humanity he had been induced to attempt the civilization and amelioration of the inhabitants of Africa. That as his plan was founded in Christian benevolence, he asked the patronage and aid of the government of the U. States, in his execution of it. In order to afford government grounds of sufficient strength to bear them up in so good a work, he stated that being a descen-

dant of Africa, and early instructed in habits of sobriety and industry, it had pleased Providence to preserve him from many of the evils into which people of his colour too often fall, and to bless him with such a portion of the comforts of life, as enabled him not only to commiserate, but to relieve the sufferings of his fellow creatures; and having early found implanted in his heart the principles of equity and justice, he viewed the practice of buying and selling the people of Africa, into a state of slavery for life, as inconsistent with those divine principles; and having in his maturer age been greatly interested in the labours of many pious individuals in this country and in England, to produce a termination of the wrongs of Africa, by prohibiting the slave trade, and also to improve the condition of the degraded inhabitants of the land of his ancestors, he conceived it a duty incumbent upon him as a steward of the mercies he had received to give up a portion of his time and his property in visiting that country, and affording such means as might be in his power to promote the improvement and civilization of the Africans. Under these impressions (he stated) he left his family, and with a sacrifice of both time and money, visited Sierra Leona, and there gained such information of the country and its inhabitants as enabled him to form an opinion of many improvements that appeared to him essential to the well being of that people. These he had communicated to several distinguished members of the Royal African Institution in London; and he had the satisfaction to find that his recommendations were approved by the celebrated philanthropists the duke of Gloucester, William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, William Allen, and others, and had since learned that the Institution had so far acceded to his plans, as to make some special provisions to carry them into effect. One of these objects was to keep up an intercourse with the free people of colour in the U. States, in expectation that some persons of reputation would feel sufficiently interested to visit Africa and endeavour to promote habits of industry, sobriety, and frugality among the natives of that country. That on his communicating his views to the free people of colour in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they manifested a zealous disposition to promote the undertaking; and several families, whose characters promised usefulness had concluded to go to Africa in order to give them aid to promote the object, if proper ways could be opened for

their going there. To this end Paul Cuffee solicited the aid of congress, so far as to grant permission to employ a vessel (provided liberty can be obtained from the British government) between this country and Sierra Leona, to transport those who may be inclined to go, together with some articles of provision, implements of husbandry, and mechanical machinery, and to bring back such of the native productions of that country as might be necessary. The last of these requests this very praiseworthy man justified by the suggestion that though pecuniary profit did not enter into the calculation of his main object, nor was likely to be worth attention on its own account, yet without a little aid from the trifling commerce of that country, the expense would fall too heavy on him and his co-adjutors.

The memorial and petition concluded with craving the attention of congress and praying them to afford such aid as to their wisdom should seem advisable.

On motion of Mr. Wheaton who presented the memorial, it was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The same memorial and petition having been laid before the other house, a committee was appointed to consider it, and on the 10th made a report favourable to Cuffee; and with it accepted a bill authorizing the president of the United States, under such regulations as he might prescribe, to allow the petitioner to depart from the U. States, with a vessel for Sierra Leona, and to return to this country.

Without giving our readers the trouble to follow the subject in detail, through all its stages in both houses, we think it enough to state, the pleasing result, viz. that the laudable object of Cuffee was completely and without any opposition, accomplished. A bill having passed all the branches of the legislature for that purpose. We most heartily wish him success.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The use of cabbages in agriculture, not only as an extraordinary improver of land, but as one of the best kinds of food for all sorts of cattle, is so well known, and the culture of them so fully and successfully followed in England, that it seems a little surprising the practice has not before this time pervaded this country. In Ireland the cultivation of turnips, cabbage, and borecole was with some difficulty, at first, introduced;

and as it were forced upon the obstinate prepossessions of the husbandmen of that fertile country by the efforts of active patriotic gentlemen, and by liberal premiums paid by the Dublin Society. The advantages of this culture, being once generally known, and proved, the universal cultivation of it was secured.

A Mr. Baker, to whom Irish agriculture owes very much, stood preeminent in the successful experiments by which this valuable improvement was introduced. I have now before me a report of various experiments and results, among which I see that an Irish acre of fallow ground planted by that gentleman on the 6th or 7th of July, 1764, with cabbages, at the distance of two feet from each other in the middle of ridges five feet asunder and horse-hoed, by the 8th December following, produce by a computation, founded on the produce of one ridge, cabbages to the amount of 52,038 pounds weight, each cabbage weighing about 7lb. 6 oz. on an average.

That was about the year 1764.—At that time this product was so great as to call up the energies of the Dublin Society and of all the agricultural bodies in Great Britain, to make it extensively known, and induce a general practice of it: yet how little was it when compared with what I am about to lay before your agricultural readers.

The extension of this culture to all parts of the empire gradually produced many experiments on various kinds of vegetables which were thought likely to add to the general agricultural produce; and particularly on various kinds of cabbages. Still nothing came from the press respecting the very important results of those experiments till, at length, that meritorious patriot and friend to the human race, Arthur Young, took the matter up, and was indefatigable in collecting all the facts that could tend to illustrate and place the thing in its most intelligible form before the public. In his six month's tour through one of the best farming circuits of England, he picked up and noted a multitude of instances which enabled him to compare the relative produce of different kinds; and his publication on the subject furnishes astonishing proofs of the superior fecundity and superior excellence as a food for all kinds of cattle of the great Scotch cabbage.

“ Since the publication of Mr. Baker's report (says Mr. Y.) we have no fresh intelligence concerning cabbages. There is not extant in print a single experiment upon the GREAT SCOTCH SORT: It was with the utmost pleasure that I minuted in my journey

all the intelligence I could gain concerning this vegetable. I was fortunate enough to meet with many gentlemen that had cultivated it for several years; and one of them, from the curiosity of the object, had made accidental minutes of several circumstances of the culture, expenses, produce, &c. these they favoured me with, and in other particulars gave me accounts from their own memory, and that of their servants; but as I had not any regular register of experiments in a series, I threw the intelligence I received into as clear and methodical an order as I was able. So far did very well for each minute, but as the circumstances of culture, product and value have great variations, and as it is here absolutely necessary to draw all these fugitive articles into one point of view, in order to compare the intelligence, and to draw the averages of every circumstance, that the culture and value of cabbages may be completely known, I shall make the extracts in as few words as possible.”

Mr. Young then proceeds with a long train of facts, particularized with his customary circumstantial accuracy. To offer to your paper the vast variety of his instances would be useless and only encumber this little well meant essay, with statements, many of which would be unproductive of advantage in this country, as they are founded on a mode of culture not in practice with us—we mean the TULLIAN or DRILL HUSBANDRY, which takes that name from Mr. Jethro Tull the first promoter, if not inventor of it. I have selected for you therefore the cases most prominent in value and most easily practicable, and therefore the most likely to encourage our enterprising farmers to reduce them to experiment.

Of all the different kinds of cabbage, Mr. Young's extracts prove the SCOTCH to be the best, the weight of the heads being considerably greater than any other, the average of a multitude of cases he mentions being 12lb. a'head. I will particularize that of a Mr. Scroop, at a place called Danby, because he furnishes a series of successive crops of seven years' running, the average produce of which may be fairly taken as a test of this particular culture.

Mr. Scroop had his cabbages upon three distinct kinds of soil—clay, loam and high black land—the average rent 14s. 9d.—some being 25 shillings, and some again so low as 4s. 6d.—His preparation was winter fallow, manured, upon all but the richest soils, with composts, or with lime. He sowed his seed early in the spring, and transplanted the

plants in the end of May or beginning of June, placing them in rows four feet asunder, and two feet from plant to plant—he never watered them, but gave them two horse-hoings and two hand-hoings. They lasted to the end of the following April.

From this his average produce was **THIRTY SEVEN TONS AN ACRE.**

Respecting the application of these crops as furnished to him by Mr. Scroop, Mr. Young states that oxen of 100 stone weight (i. e. 14,000 wt.) that had the summer's grass were finished and without delay never going back in flesh, (as is often the case with turnips) and improving faster than on any other food. All kinds of young cattle were maintained by them through winter, in full health and growth and to great profit. Cows were fed with them to more advantage in the proportion of six to one than upon any other food; the milk being in great quantity, perfectly sweet, and the butter excellent, but the precaution must be observed of picking off all the decayed leaves, else the milk gets a disagreeable taste. Fat sheep are carried forward by them in great perfection; better infinitely than on turnips. Lambs fed on them always proved uncommonly fine and strong—and swine fed very freely on them and were kept in very good condition without any other food.

The quantity eaten—

An ox of 100 stone wt. in 24 hours, besides 7lb. of hay, 168 lb.

Lord Darlington on an average of three successive years, upon strong gravel and loam of 16s. rent, had forty tons an acre. His preparation was in some, pairing and burning, in some only winter fallow—in other respects the same tillage as Mr. Scroop, only he planted his rows only three feet asunder.

His application of the crop was to milch cows (the decayed leaves being all taken off)—the butter was particularly excellent and none can keep better.

Mr. Dixon of Bedford on a clayey loam of 15s. 6d. rent, winter fallow and dunging—seeds sown in August, transplanted from the middle of March to the beginning of April, the same distance as lord Darlington's, produced forty eight tons an acre.

He used them for milch cows—the butter plentiful and excellent. This is established by almost every experiment. In some it is stated that the butter, except where the decayed leaves were not taken off, was *incomparable in quality*, and in such quantities in winter, that they never had more nor better in the height of summer,

and that it kept unsalted, perfectly sweet for a fortnight.—Two cows in January—one that had newly calved, and the other to calve on lady-day following—produced in a week seventeen pound ten ounces of butter.

Mr. Young then, summing up the whole, states that setting down the value of the cabbage in its application, at only seven shillings and three half-pence a ton, the average profit of this culture is 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* per acre.

He then proceeds to enumerate the advantages of cabbages over turnips and hay, which will to be sure, fatten an ox, but not so well as cabbages; besides, turnips will not feed sheep through the months of March and April—and neither turnips nor hay will keep cows in plentiful as well as sweet milk all the winter: these two uses, he says, are peculiar to cabbages, and such an application of them must consequently make a greater return, than a use in which other kinds of food rival them—while the average value of cabbages is 13*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* he states that of turnips in the very same county at only 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* the acre.

Mr. Young says, that had he been fortunate enough to have gained other clues to discover the value of cabbages in making butter for sale in winter, the average profit he would have to state would be much greater, even from eighteen pounds up to twenty five per acre.

A rich soil however is much best for them, for the cabbage is a most vigorous plant, and roots very strong and deep—Respecting the difference of soils he sums up the following averages.

	Tons per acre.
On clays and strong loams, -	59
On rich deep light loam, - -	44
On other, inferior soils, - -	30

The inferiority of the last to the two others shows how much the cabbages affect a rich soil; but at the same time the product in the inferior soils proves clearly that this excellent vegetable thrives to vast profit upon all sorts of soil.

Besides these wonderful advantages for the knowledge of which the world at large is indebted to the industry of Mr. Young, there are many which he does not think it necessary to enumerate. For improving ground nothing can surpass the cabbage culture by the working of the earth, breaking it fine, and killing weeds, as well as by the quantity of nutriment which cabbage conveys from the atmosphere to the soil it grows in. Besides, there is to be superadded the advantages derived from the keeping

of cattle from the quantity of manure of the best kind it provides for the arable fields, which indeed is incalculable, and in small farms of mixed grazing and tillage must do wonders.

AGRESTIS.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

The more we reflect on this important subject, the more we are satisfied of the magnanimity of the conduct of the illustrious monarch who proposed it, the honourable and manly ground taken by his majesty in the affair, and the probability of its final result in a peace favourable to the maritime interests of this country. From the emperor's conviction that our government has not been wanting in any thing whatever to prevent war; his overtures and his perfect understanding (through his chancellor) with Mr. Adams, our minister, on our political relations with Great Britain; his uniform friendship to the United States, and general support of the rights of neutral commerce; and the great steps the Russian ministry has heretofore taken on their behalf, from the period of the armed neutrality to the northern confederacy and quadruple alliance; we have little doubt of the determination of his imperial majesty, to advance on the present occasion as the defender of neutral trade, and opposer of the arrogant pretensions of Britain to the supremacy and control of the ocean.

Well informed of the sentiments of his majesty on this point, we presume the British court refused to admit the interference of him as an umpire, from a certainty of his being adverse to their claims and usages. Yet unwilling to offend, by their rejection of this proffered mediation, an ally to whom they were so greatly indebted for his efforts against their enemy, they despatched their proposition to treat separately with the speed of most anxious haste, and will probably hold out to us such terms as may at least furnish a reason against the Russians making a common cause with us for the freedom of the seas.

The emperor Alexander, having become independent of France, may evince a resolution to obtain equal security from the domination of Britain; and if put to the trial, direct the arms of the allies to the establishment and maintenance of that system of maritime independence, often attempted by the continental nations of Europe, and overthrown at last by the British thunder at Copenhagen.

Anticipating such a possibility, the Eng-

lish ministry may have concluded to effect an accommodation with us on conditions as nearly corresponding with their previous claims and pretensions as possible; and thus recover a trade of vital importance to her manufactures before it is irrecoverably lost; and open channels for her resources before those in the Baltic may be jeopardized.

Seeing nothing in the issue of the war on the American continent so far, to induce the enemy to seek its termination by any sacrifice, we must look to Europe for the cause of the readiness she has displayed to obtain a peace. And we can no where see any thing in our mind so likely to produce the effect, as the deliberate, formal, and decisive stand the emperor of Russia has taken in proposing negotiation, and will probably defend in case of ultimate necessity.

If our view of the subject shall happily prove correct, we shall reflect with pleasure on the victories of Alexander which have enabled him to act with so much dignity and heroism, and join our countrymen in hailing him not only as "the Pacificator of Europe," but by the more grateful and endearing appellation to a citizen of the United States, our real friend and ally, in effect the *Pacificator of America.* *Columbian.*

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Monticello, October 3, 1813.

"No man on earth has a stronger detestation than myself of the unprincipled tyrant who is deluging the continent of Europe with blood; no one more gratified by his disaster of the late campaign, nor wished, more sincerely, success to the efforts of the virtuous Alexander. *Am. Daily Ad.*

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

FRENCH OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Paris, October 29.

Her majesty the empress-queen and regent, has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the army on the evening of the 16th.

On the 15th, prince Schwartzburg, commanding the enemy's army, announced in an order of the day, that the following day, the 16th, there would be a general and decisive battle. In effect on the 16th, at nine in the morning, the grand allied army debouched upon us. It constantly operated to extend upon its right. At first, three large columns were seen marching, one along the river Elster, against the village of Dalitz; the 2d against the village of Wachau, and the third against that of Liberwolkowitz.—These three columns, were preceded by 200

pieces of cannon. The emperor immediately made his dispositions. At 10 o'clock the cannonade was most violent, and at 11 the two armies were engaged in the villages of Dälitz, Wachau and Liberwolkowitz. These villages were attacked six or seven times, the enemy was constantly repulsed, and covered the avenues with his dead.—Count Lauriston with the fifth corps, defended the village on the left (Liberwolkowitz.) Prince Poniatowski with his brave Poles, defended the village on the right (Dälitz) and the duke of Belluno defended Wachau.

At noon the sixth attack of the enemy had been repulsed; we were masters of three villages and had made 2000 prisoners. Nearly at the same moment the duke of Tarentum debouched by Holzhausen, marching upon an enemy's redoubt, which gen. Charpentier carried at the *pas de charge*, seizing the artillery and making some prisoners. The moment appeared decisive.—The emperor ordered the duke of Reggio to march upon Wachau, with two divisions of the young guard. He equally directed the duke of Treviso to march upon Liberwolkowitz with two divisions of the young guard, and take possession of an extensive wood which is upon the left of the village. At the same time he caused to be advanced upon the centre, a battery of 150 pieces of cannon, which gen. Drouet directed.—The whole of these dispositions had that success which was expected from them. The enemy's artillery went to a distance. The enemy retired, and the whole field of battle remained in our possession.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon; all the enemy's troops had been engaged; he had recourse to his reserve. Count Merfeldt, who had commanded the Austrian reserve, supported by six divisions, all the troops in all the attacks, and the imperial Russian guards, who formed the reserve of the Austrian army, supported the centre. The cavalry of the Russian guards, and the Austrian cuirassiers, precipitated themselves by their left upon our right, they seized upon Dälitz, and came wheeling upon the duke of Belluno's squares. The king of Naples marched with Latour Maubourg's cuirassiers and charged the enemy's cavalry by the left of Wachau, at the time the Polish cavalry and dragoons of the guard, commanded by gen. Letort, charged by the right. The enemy's cavalry were defeated; two entire regiments remained upon the field of battle. Gen. Letort made 300 Austrian and Russian prisoners. Gen. Latour Maubourg took some hundreds of the Russian guard. The emperor immediately ordered Curial's division of the guard to advance and support prince Poniatowski. Gen. Curial marched upon the village of Dälitz, attacked it with the bayonet, carried it without firing a shot, and made 1200 prisoners, among whom was the general in chief Merfeldt. Affairs thus re-established on our right, the enemy put himself in retreat, and the field of battle was no longer disputed with us.

The reserve artillery of the guards, which general Drouet commanded, were with the tirailleurs. The enemy's cavalry came and charged them. The artillerymen formed their pieces in a square, which they had the precaution to load with grape shot, and fired with so much

agility, that in an instant the enemy were repulsed. Upon these events the French cavalry advanced to support the batteries. Gen. Maison, commanding a division of the 5th corps, an officer of the greatest distinction, was wounded.—Gen. Latour Maubourg, commanding the cavalry, had his thigh carried off by a ball. Our loss this day has been 2500 men killed and wounded. It will not be exaggeration to estimate that of the enemy at 25,000 men. One cannot too much eulogise gen. Lauriston and Poniatowski's good conduct during this day. To give the latter a proof of his satisfaction, the emperor appointed him, on the field of battle, a French marshal, and granted a great number of decorations to the regiments of his corps. Gen. Bertrand was at the same time attacked in the village of Lindenau, by generals Guilay, Thielman, and Lichenstein. They deployed from different parts about fifty pieces of cannon. The combat lasted six hours, without the enemy being able to gain an inch of ground. At five in the evening, general Bertrand decided the victory by making a charge with his reserve, and not only rendered vain the enemy's designs, who wished to seize upon the bridge of Lindenau, and suburbs of Leipsic, but constrained him to leave the field of battle.

Upon the right of the Partha, a league from Leipsic, and nearly 4 leagues from the field of battle where the emperor was, the duke of Ragusa was engaged. By one of those fatal circumstances, which often have an influence over the most important affairs, the 3d corps, which was to support the duke of Ragusa, hearing nothing on that side at ten in the morning, and on the contrary, hearing a terrible cannonade on that side where the emperor was, thought proper to march thither, and thus lost the day in marches.

The duke of Ragusa, abandoned to his own forces, defended Leipsic, and maintained his position during the whole day, but he suffered losses which were not compensated by those he inflicted upon the enemy, however great they were.—Some battalions of marine artillerymen conducted themselves but indifferently. Gens. Compans and Frederick were wounded.

In the evening the duke of Ragusa, slightly wounded himself, was obliged to contract his position upon the Partha; he was obliged to abandon in this movement several dismounted cannon and several waggons.

Her majesty the empress has received the following intelligence respecting the situation of the armies on the 24th Oct. 1813.

“The battle of Wachau disconcerted all the enemy's projects; but his army was so numerous that he had still resources. He hastily called in, during the night, the corps which he had left upon his line of operations, and the division which remained upon the Saale, and he pressed the march of gen. Benningsen, who was coming up with 40,000 men.

“After the movements in retreat, which he made on the 16th in the evening and during the night, the enemy occupied a fine position two leagues in the rear. It was requisite to employ the 17th in reconnoitring, and fully determining upon the point of attack. That day was, besides, necessary to allow the parks of reserve to arrive, and replace the 80,000 cannon balls which had been expended in the battle. The enemy had

therefore time to re-assemble his troops which he had scattered, when he delivered himself up to his chimerical projects, and to receive the reinforcements which he expected.

"Having received information of the arrival of these reinforcements, and knowing that the position of the enemy was very strong, the emperor resolved to draw them upon another ground.

"The 18th, at two o'clock in the morning, he approached Leipsic, within two leagues, and formed his army with the right at Connewitz, his centre at Probstheyde, and the left at Stoetteritz; placing himself at the mill of Ta.

"The prince of Moskwa, on his part, had placed his troops in front of the army of Silesia, on the Partha; the 6th corps at Schoenfeld, and the 3d and 7th along the Partha, at Neutsch and at Teckla. The duke of Padua, with general Dombrowski, guarded the position and the suburbs of Leipsic, on the road of Halle.

"At 3 o'clock in the morning, the emperor was at the village of Lindenau, and ordered gen. Bertrand to march on Lutzen and Weissenfels, to sweep the plain, and secure the debouches of the Saale and the line of communication with Erfurt. The light troops of the enemy dispersed, and at noon gen. Bertrand was master of Weissenfels and the bridge on the Saale.

"Having thus secured his communications, the emperor waited the approach of the enemy with firmness. At nine o'clock, the scouts announced that they were marching on all the line. At ten o'clock the cannonade commenced.—Prince Poniatowski and general Lesol defended the bridge of Connewitz:—the king of Naples, with the 2d corps, was at Probstheyde; and the duke of Tarentum at Holtzhausen. All the efforts of the enemy, during the day, against Connewitz and Probstheyde, failed. The duke of Tarentum was outflanked at Holzhausen. The emperor ordered him to take a position at the village of Stoetteritz; the cannonade was terrible. The duke of Castiglione, who defended a wood in the centre, maintained himself there the whole of the day. The old guard was drawn up in reserve, on a rising ground, in four massy columns, directed towards the four principal points of attack.

"The duke of Reggio was sent to support prince Poniatowski, and the duke of Treviso to guard the debouches of the city of Leipsic.

"The principal success of the battle was at the village of Probstheyde:—The enemy attacked it four times in considerable force, and four times they were repulsed with great loss.

"At five o'clock in the evening, the emperor caused the artillery of reserve to advance, and drove back the fire of the enemy, who withdrew to the distance of a league from the field of battle.

"In the mean time, the army of Silesia attacked the suburb of Halle. All its attacks, repeated a number of times during the day, failed. It attempted, with the greater part of its force, to pass the Partha at Schoenfeld and Saint Teckla:—thrice it succeeded in gaining a footing on the left bank, and thrice the prince of Moskwa repulsed and overthrew it at the point of the bayonet.

"At three o'clock, P. M. the victory was ours, as well on this side against the army of Silesia, as

on the side of the emperor against the grand army. But at this instant the Saxon army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the Wirtemberg cavalry, passed over in a body to the enemy. Of the Saxon army, there remained only general Zeschaw, the commander in chief, and 500 men. This act of treason not only caused a vacancy in our lines, but also delivered up to the enemy the important *debouche* confided to the Saxon army, who carried their infamy so far as instantly to turn their forty pieces of cannon against the division of Durutt. A moment of disorder succeeded—the enemy passed the Partha, and marched upon Reidnitz, which they occupied; they were now therefore only half a league from Leipsic.

"The emperor sent his horse guards, commanded by general Nansouty, with 20 pieces of artillery, to take in flank the troops that were advancing along the Partha to attack Leipsic.—He proceeded in person with a division of the guards to the village of Reidnitz. The promptitude of these movements restored order. The village was retaken, and the enemy driven to a great distance. The field of battle remained entirely in our power, and the French army remained victorious in the fields of Leipsic, as they had in those of Wachau.

"At night-fall the fire of our cannon ball, at all points, repulsed that of the enemy to the distance of a league from the field of battle. The generals of division Vial and Rochambeau fell gloriously.

"Our loss on this day may be estimated at 4000 men killed and wounded, that of the enemy must have been considerable in the extreme. They took no prisoners from us, and we took from them five hundred men.

"At six in the evening, the emperor ordered his dispositions for the following day. But at 7 o'clock, generals Sorbier and Dalouly, commanding the artillery of the army of the guards, came to his bivouac to inform him of the expenditure of the day—95,000 cannon balls had been fired. They informed him that the ammunition in reserve was exhausted, and that there remained only 16,000 cannon balls—that this would scarcely suffice for a cannonade of two hours, after which, no ammunition would remain for ulterior events; that the army had in five days fired upwards of 220,000 cannon balls, and that a further supply could only be furnished at Magdeburg or Erfurt.

"This state of things rendered necessary a prompt movement upon one of our two largest depots. The emperor decided for that of Erfurt, for the same reason which induced him to come to Leipsic, to enable him to appreciate the defection of Bavaria.

"The emperor immediately gave orders that the baggage, the parks, and the artillery, should pass the defiles of Linderau; he gave similar orders with respect to the cavalry, and the different corps of the army, and then repaired to the Prussian Hotel, in the suburbs of Leipsic, where he arrived at nine o'clock in the evening. This circumstance obliged the French army to renounce the fruits of the two victories, in which they had, with so much glory, beaten troops greatly superior in numbers, and the armies of the whole continent. But this movement was not without

difficulty. From Leipsic to Lindenau there was a defile of two leagues, with from five to six bridges on the road. It was proposed to place 6000 men and 60 pieces of cannon in Leipsic, which is a walled town; to occupy that town as a *tete de defile* to burn its vast suburbs, in order to prevent the enemy from effecting a lodgement therein, and to give full scope for our artillery on the ramparts to play. However odious the treason of the Saxon army was, the emperor could not resolve to destroy one of the finest cities in Germany; to deliver it up to the disorders of every kind inseparable from such a defence; and that too under the eyes of the king, who had been pleased to accompany the emperor from Dresden, and who was so sensibly afflicted by the conduct of his army. The emperor chose rather to expose himself to the loss of a few hundred waggons, than to adopt this barbarous measure.

"At break of day all the parks, the baggage, the whole of the artillery, the cavalry, the guards, and two thirds of the army, had already passed the defile. The duke of Tarentum and prince Poniatowski were charged to hold the suburbs, and to defend them long enough to allow the whole to debouche, and then to execute, themselves, the passage of the defile towards eleven o'clock. At six o'clock in the morning, the magistrates of Leipsic sent a deputation to the prince of Schwartzenberg, to beg that he would not make the city the scene of an action that would occasion its ruin.

"At nine o'clock the emperor mounted his horse, entered Leipsic, and paid a visit to the king. He left this prince at full liberty to do as he pleased, and not to quit his dominions, leaving them to be exposed to that seditious spirit which had been fomented amongst the soldiers. A Saxon battalion had been formed at Dresden, and joined the young guards. The emperor caused it to be drawn up at Leipsic, in front of the king's palace, to serve him as a guard, and protect him from the first movement of the enemy. Half an hour after, the emperor repaired to Lindenau, there to await the evacuation of Leipsic, and to see the last troops pass the bridges before putting himself in march.

"Meanwhile the enemy was speedily apprised that the greater part of the army had evacuated Leipsic, and that there remained there only a strong rear guard. They briskly attacked the duke of Tarentum and prince Poniatowski; they were repeatedly repulsed; and in the act of defending the suburbs, our rear guard effected its retreat. But the Saxons that remained in the city fired upon the troops from the ramparts, which obliged them to accelerate their retreat, and occasioned some disorder.

"The emperor had ordered the engineers to form fougades under the grand bridge which is between Leipsic and Lindenau, in order to blow it up at the latest moment, and thus to retard the march of the enemy, and give time for our baggage to file off. General Dulauloy had intrusted this operation to colonel Montfort. This colonel, instead of remaining on the spot to direct it, and to give the signal, ordered a corporal and four sappers to blow up the bridge the instant the enemy should appear. The corporal, an ignorant fellow, and but ill comprehending the nature of the duty with which he was charged, upon hearing

the first shot discharged from the ramparts of the city, set fire to the fougades and blew up the bridge. A part of the army was still on the other side, with a park of 80 pieces of artillery, and some hundreds of waggons.—The advance of this part of the army, who were approaching the bridge, seeing it blow up, conceived it was in the power of the enemy. A cry of dismay spread from rank to rank—"The enemy are close upon our rear and the bridges are destroyed."

"The unfortunate soldiers dispersed, and endeavoured to effect their escape as well as they could. The duke of Tarentum swam across the river. Count Lauriston, less fortunate, was drowned. Prince Poniatowski, mounted on a spirited horse, darted into the water, and appeared no more. The emperor was not informed of this disaster until it was too late to remedy it.—In fact no remedy would have been possible. Colonel Montfort and the corporal of sappers, have been handed to a court martial.

"It is impossible as yet to ascertain the losses occasioned by this unfortunate event, but they are estimated at 12,000 men, and several hundred waggons. The disorder it has occasioned in the army, has changed the state of affairs. The French army, though victorious, is arrived at Erfurth, as a defeated army would have arrived there. It is impossible to describe the regret which the army feels for prince Poniatowski, count Lauriston, and all the brave men who perished in consequence of this fatal event. We have no accounts of general Regnier; it is not known whether he is taken or killed. The profound grief of the emperor may be easily conceived, who sees from inattention to his wise dispositions the results of so many fatigues and labors completely vanishing!

"On the 19th the emperor slept at Markranstaedt; the duke of Reggio remained at Lindenau. On the 20th the emperor passed the Saale at Weissenfels. On the 21st the army passed the Unstrut, at Freyberg; general Bertrand took a position upon the heights of Coesen. On the 22d the emperor slept at the village of Ollendorf. On the 23d he arrived at Erfurth. The enemy, who had been struck with consternation by the battles of the 16th and 18th, has, from the disaster of the 19th, resumed the courage and ascendancy of victory. The French army, after such brilliant successes, has lost its victorious attitude. We have found at Erfurth provisions, ammunition, clothing, all that the army stood in need of. The staff will publish the reports of the different chiefs of the army, as to the officers who distinguished themselves in the great battles of Wachau and Leipsic."

NOVEMBER 4.

Her majesty the empress, queen and regent, has received the following accounts of the situation of the army on the 31st October.

The two regiments of cuirassiers of the king of Saxony, forming part of the 1st corps of cavalry, remained with the French army. When the emperor quitted Leipsic, he caused the duke of Vicenza, to write them the subjoined letter, and sent them back to Leipsic to serve as the king's guard.

When the Bavarian defection was certain, there was still a Bavarian battalion with the army. His majesty caused the subjoined letter to be written to the commandant of the battalion by the major-general.

The emperor left Erfurth on the 25th.

Our army has operated in tranquillity, its movements on the Mein. Arrived at Gelnhausen, on the 29th, an enemy's corps of 5 or 6000 men was perceived, which we learned from the prisoners was the advanced guard of the Austrian and Bavarian army. This advanced guard was repulsed and compelled to retire. The bridge which the enemy had cut down was promptly re-established. We also learned from the prisoners that the Austrian and Bavarian army, from 60 to 70,000 strong, coming from Branau, had arrived at Hanau, and thought to block up the road of the French army.

On the evening of the 29th, the *trailleurs* of the enemy's advanced guard were pushed beyond the village of Langensbolde; and at seven in the evening the emperor and his headquarters were in that village, at the castle of Issenbourg.

On the 30th, the emperor mounted his horse at nine in the morning; the duke of Tarentum advanced with 3000 *tirailleurs* under the order of general Charpentier. The cavalry of Sebastiani, general Friant's division of the guard, and the cavalry of the old guard followed; the rest of the army was a march behind. The enemy had placed six battalions at the village of Ruckingen, in order to intercept all the roads leading to the Rhine. Some cannon shot and a charge of cavalry made their battalions retire with precipitation. Arrived at the skirt of a wood two leagues from Hanau, the *tirailleurs* soon engaged. The enemy was forced into the wood to the point of junction between the old and new road. Not being able to oppose the superiority of our infantry, he endeavoured to avail himself of his great numbers; he extended his fire on the right. A brigade of two thousand *tirailleurs* of the second corps, commanded by general Dubreton, was employed to check him; and general Sebastiani caused to be executed with success in the open part of the wood, several charges of the enemy's *tirailleurs*. Our five thousand *tirailleurs* thus kept at bay the whole of the enemy's army, gaining time insensibly till three in the afternoon.

The artillery having arrived, the emperor ordered general Curial to advance at the *pas de charge* upon the enemy with two battalions of *chasseurs*, and drive him beyond the defile; general Drouet to debouche on the plain with 50 pieces of cannon; Nansouty with all Sebastiani's corps, and the cavalry of the old guard, to charge vigorously the enemy in the plain.

All these dispositions were exactly executed. Curial overthrew several battalions. At the mere sight of the old guard, the Austrians and Bavarians were terrified. From fifteen to fifty pieces of cannon were successively placed in battery with the activity and great coolness which distinguish Drouet. General Nansouty advanced on the right of those batteries, and charged ten thousand enemy's cavalry by general Leyeque, major of the old guard, by the St. Germain division of cuirassiers, and successively by the grenadiers and dragoons of the old guard. All these charges had a fortunate result. The enemy's cavalry was overthrown and sabred; many squares of infantry were broken: the Austrian regiment, Jordis, and the hulans of prince Schwartzberg, were entirely destroyed. The enemy precipitately abandoned the road of Frankfort which he

blockaded, and all the ground occupied by his left. He retreated and soon fell into complete rout.

It was five o'clock; the enemy made an effort on their right to disengage their left, and give time to the latter to retire. General Friant sent two battalions of the old guard to a farm house situated on the old road of Hanau. The enemy was driven from it, and his right compelled to retreat. Before six in the evening he had repassed in rout, the little river Kintzig.

The victory was complete. The enemy, who pretended to block up the whole country, was obliged to evacuate the road of Hanau and Frankfort.

We have made 6000 prisoners, and taken several colours and pieces of cannon. The enemy had 6 generals killed or wounded. His loss is about 10,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; ours only from 4 to 5000 killed and wounded.— We had engaged only about 5000 *tirailleurs*, 4 battalions of the old guard, about 10 squadrons of cavalry, and 120 pieces of cannon.

At day break of the 31st the enemy had retired upon Aschaffenburg. The emperor continued his movements, and at 3 in the afternoon was at Frankfort.

The colours taken in this battle, and those taken at Wachau and Leipsic, have been sent forward to Paris.

The cuirassiers, the mounted grenadiers, the dragoons, made brilliant charges. Two squadrons of the *gardes d'honneur*, of the 5th regiment, commanded by major Salucis, particularly distinguished themselves, and gave reason for presuming what may be expected from this corps next spring, when they will be perfectly organised and disciplined.

The general of artillery of the army, Nourrit and general Devaux, major of the artillery of the guard, have merited to be distinguished; general Letort, major of dragoons in the guards, although wounded in the battle of Wachau, would charge at the head of his regiment, and had his horse killed.

On the 31st, in the evening, the grand headquarters were at Frankfort.

The duke of Treviso, with two divisions of the young guards, and the 1st corps of cavalry, was at Gelnhausen. The duke of Reggio had arrived at Frankfort.

Count Bertrand and the duke of Ragusa, were at Hanau; general Sebastiani was on the Nidde.

Her majesty the empress, queen and regent, has received the following intelligence of the situation of the army on the 3d Nov.

The 30th of October, whilst the battle of Hanau was fighting, general Lefebvre Desnoettes, at the head of his division of cavalry, and of the 5th corps of cavalry commanded by general Milnand, flanked the whole right of the army on the side of Bruckœbel and of Neider Issingheim. He found himself in the presence of an allied and Russian corps of cavalry of from 6 to 7000 men: the combat began; several charges took place, all to our advantage; and that the enemy's corps, formed by the collection of two or three partisans, was broken and closely pursued. We made 150 mounted prisoners. Our loss is about 60 wounded.

The next day after the battle of Hanau, the

enemy was in full retreat; the emperor would not pursue, the army being fatigued; and his majesty, far from attaching any importance to it, could not see but with much regret the destruction of from 4 to 5000 Bavarians, which would have been the result of that pursuit. His majesty the emperor, therefore, was content with pursuing the rear guard of the enemy, and left general Bertrand on the river Kintzig.

At about three P. M. the enemy being informed of the army having defiled, came back, in hopes of gaining some advantage over general Bertrand's corps. The divisions Morand Gillemot suffered them to take their dispositions to cross the Kintzig; and, when they had passed it, marched against them with the bayonet, and overthrew them in the river, in which a great number were drowned. The enemy lost 3000 men in this affair.

The Bavarian general de Wrede, having the command of the army, has been mortally wounded. It has been remarked that all the relations he had in the army have perished at the battle of Hanau; among whom was his son in law, prince Oettengen.

A Bavaria-Austrian division entered Frankfort on the 30th at noon; but at the approach of the scouts of the French army, it retreated to the left bank of the Main after cutting down the bridge.

On the 2d of November, the French rear guard evacuated Frankfort, bending its way to the Nidda.

On the same day at five in the morning, the emperor entered Mentz.

It is supposed, by the public, that general Wrede has been the author and principal agent of the defection of Bavaria. The general had experienced the greatest favours from the emperor.

—
PARIS, NOV. 1.

It appears certain that general count Lauriston is not drowned, as it had been thought at first.

16th. His highness the prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, arrived in Paris yesterday.

—
CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

SITTING OF THE 15th NOVEMBER.

The senate met at 2 o'clock under the presidency of his serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire.

Count Dejean, in the name of the committee to whom was referred the senatus consultum putting 300,000 conscripts at the disposal of the minister of war, reports as follows:

My lord and senators—You referred to a special committee the project of a senatus consultum, presented to you on the 12th inst. by the counsellors of state orators of the government, the purport of which is to put at the disposal of government three hundred thousand conscripts, taken out of the classes of the years 11, 12, 13, 14, 1806, 1807, and following years to 1813, inclusive.

The committee has the honour of submitting to you the result of its inquiries.

Senators—However painful it is to call to the field classes which had been previously liberated,

your committee thinks that circumstances command this measure.

By this means you will be able to rank immediately under the French eagles, men who, uniting strength to courage, will be capable of supporting the fatigues of war, rival in every thing our own phalanxes, leaving time for the young conscription to acquire in the service of places and in that of the armies of reserve, that vigor which is still wanted in them to support the sentiments with which they are animated, and finally to facilitate and accelerate the return to their fire-sides of the national guards whose armament has so honorably prevented the danger that threatened our frontiers.

These words of the memorable speech of the empress, delivered in this enclosure: "I know better than any body what our people would have to apprehend if ever they suffer themselves to be vanquished," have echoed throughout the empire.

The addresses from every city to her majesty the empress queen and regent, may have convinced you that all France is disposed to make every sacrifice commanded by glory and the safety of the crown, her dearest interests.

France knows what she owes to her sovereign, and to the honour of a throne so gloriously established, of a throne which is the palladium of her independence and of her existence as a nation. She is not ignorant of the lot that would befall her, were she to succumb in the present contest.

To save the country, to keep from its bosom the furies of war, to preserve our fine country from conflagration and pillage, and to force our enemies to terms of an honorable peace, such is your wish, senators, and such is also that of all Frenchmen. France and all Europe need peace, and wish it, but the French want none but an honorable peace, and worthy of the glory we have acquired, and to obtain which they are ready to display as much ardour to defend themselves as coalesced Europe against them exercises in attacking them.

The committee, therefore, propose the adoption of the project of the senatus consultum.

The senate, by a majority of votes, approves the senatus consultum.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and of the constitutions, emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, mediator of the Swiss confederation, &c. &c. &c.

To all present and to come, greeting:

The senate, after having heard the orators of the council of state, has decreed, and we order as follows:

Extract from the register of the conservative senate of Monday, 15th November, 1813.

The conservative senate, being met to the number of members prescribed by act 90 of the act of the constitution of Dec. 12th, 1799:

Considering that the enemy has invaded the frontiers of the empire on the side of the Pyrenees and the north, that those of the Rhine and beyond the Alps are threatened:

After having heard, upon the motives of the project of the senatus consultum, the orators of the council of state, and the report of the special committee appointed at the sittings of the 12th inst., &c.

DECREES.

ART. 1 Three hundred thousand conscripts, taken from the classes of the years 11, 12, 13, 14, 1806, 1807, and years following to 1814 inclusive, are put at the disposal of the minister of war.

2. One hundred and fifty thousand shall be levied without delay, to be immediately put in activity.

The remaining one hundred and fifty thousand men, shall be left in reserve, to be levied in case only that the eastern frontier should be invaded.

The conscripts who shall be levied within the 24 departmepts, which, conformably to the senatus consultum of August 24, 1813, have supplied the army of Spain, shall follow the same destination.

3. There shall be formed armies of reserve, which shall be placed at Bordeaux, Mentz, Turin and Utrecht, and at any other point where they may be thought necessary to guarantee the inviolability of the territory of the empire.

4. The conscripts married anterior to the publication of the present senatus consultum, shall be excused from concurring in the formation of the contingent.

5. The present senatus consultum shall be transmitted by message to his majesty the emperor and king.

The president and secretaries.

(Signed) CAMBACERES,
COUNT DEL APPARENT,
COLCHEN.

Seen and sealed.

The chancellor of the senate.

(Signed) COUNT LAPLACE.

We command and order that these presents, inserted in the bulletin of the laws, be forwarded to all courts, tribunals and administrative authorities, &c. &c.

Given at the palace of St. Cloud, the 16th Nov. 1813.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor.

The minister secretary of state.

(Signed) COUNT DARU.

Seen by us, arch chancellor of the empire.

(Signed) CAMBACERES.

—
PARIS, NOV. 14.

This day (Sunday) at noon, his majesty the emperor and king, seated on his throne, surrounded by the grand dignitaries, princes, ministers, and grand officers, grand eagles of the legion of honor, and officers on duty near his majesty, has received the senate, conducted to this audience by a master and aid of the ceremonies, introduced by his excellency the grand master, and presented by his serene highness prince vice grand elector. His excellency count de Lacedede, president; delivered a speech in the following words:

SIRE—The solicitude of the senate has constantly accompanied your majesty amidst the memorable events of the campaign. It shuddered at the dangers your majesty encountered.

It is in vain that the efforts of the enemies of France have been seconded by the defection of her allies, by unexampled treasons, by extraordinary events and fatal accidents, your majesty

has surmounted every thing; you fought for peace.

Before the renewal of hostilities, your majesty offered the meeting of a congress to which every power, even the smallest, would have been invited to conciliate all differences and to lay the foundation of an honorable peace to all nations.

Your enemies, sire, opposed the meeting of that congress.—On them, therefore, is to fall the guilt of the war.

Your majesty, who is better acquainted than any body else, with the wants and the sentiments of your subjects, knows that we pant for peace. Nevertheless, all the people of the continent need it far more than we do, and if, notwithstanding the wish and interest of one hundred and fifty millions of souls, our enemies refusing to treat, were intent upon imposing conditions upon us, to prescribe to us a sort of capitulation, their fallacious hope would be frustrated; the French demonstrate, by their devotedness and sacrifices, that no nation has ever better known than they, their duty towards their country, their honour, and their sovereign.

HIS MAJESTY ANSWERED:

“Senators!—I accept the sentiments which you express towards me.

“A year ago the whole of Europe marched with us; now all Europe marches against us. It is because the opinion of the world is made either by France or England. We, therefore, would have every thing to apprehend, were it not for the energy and power of the nation.

“Posterity will tell that if great and critical circumstances presented themselves, they were not above France and myself.”

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

New York, February 3.

From France—Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing letter of marque schooner Whig, capt. Clarke, of Baltimore, in 49 days from Nantz, with a cargo of dry goods, wine, &c.

Capt. Clarke informed us, that the emperor Napoleon remained in Paris, and his army on the Rhine, (consisting of 500,000 men, as was reported)—that no battles had recently been fought between the French and allied army—that Davoust had left a strong garrison in Hamburg, and had himself gone to Denmark, with a part of his army.

Capt. C. has brought despatches from our minister in Paris, for government.

Holland.—Newspapers of the 20th and 24th Nov. from the Hague, contain the proclamation of the new government, signed by Marsdam and Von Hagendorf, announcing the independence of Holland, and that they are charged with the reins of government in the name of the prince of Orange!—Municipal nominations have been made in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, Haarlem, and

the Hague, in the name of the prince of Orange. 4000 of the allies had marched on Amersfort: 400 Cossacks were despatched, and had entered the city, as no French garrison was left at Amsterdam. The Orange flag waves triumphant in all the out posts of north Holland.—The requisition required by the French had been refused, and they were driven from several inland places where they had attempted to enforce them.

Italy.—The Austrian troops are acknowledged by French papers, to be manœuvring on the lower Po and the Adige; the viceroy is cut off from his retreat—consequently he must throw himself into Mantua, until he is relieved by the great Napoleon.

Capt. Clarke has very obligingly furnished the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with a file of the *Paris Moniteur* to the 6th of December inclusive, 16 days later than hitherto received, from which the following translations were made, being the only articles of moment.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser from the Paris Moniteur.

SWITZERLAND.

Basle, 21st November.

What we most wished for has just been effected—Our government has formally declared its resolution to maintain the strictest neutrality in the present war. We are firmly determined to make our frontiers be respected by the belligerent powers.

Zurich, 17th Nov.

The diet extraordinary have met, and had its first sitting on the 15th inst. at nine in the morning. His excellency the Landamman of Switzerland, delivered a speech on the occasion, in which he enumerated the events that have taken place in Europe since the adjournment of the ordinary federal assembly, to the present time, &c.

The ministers of Bavaria and of Wurtemberg arrived here on the 14th and 15th inst. as likewise the charge d'affaires from Italy, baron Tassou. His excellency count de Talleyrand, minister of France, has been here since the 13th.

Schaffhausen, 28th Nov.

His excellency the Landamman, has been authorized to put 40,000 men in motion, who are to occupy the part of the Swiss frontiers nearest to the theatre of war. Some thousand men will protect the frontier of Italy, and other troops will be directed to the northern frontiers.

Arau, 23d Nov.

The military force now raising for the protection of our territory will form a pro-

visory army of 45,000. Should circumstances require it, it will be augmented.

New York, Feb. 8.

Capt. Forbes of the schooner *Banyer*, who arrived here yesterday in 17 days from St. Jago de Cuba, informs that a few days previous to his sailing, a vessel arrived there from Porto Bello with intelligence that a great battle had been recently fought in the neighbourhood of the Caraccas between the royalists and the patriots, in which the latter were totally defeated.

The second lieut. of the United States frigate *Essex* died lately at Kingston, Jamaica, and was interred with the honours of war.

The British cruisers capture all the Carthaginian privateers they meet.

Chillicothe, Jan. 27.

About 1000 Indians of the Miamis have arrived at Fort Wayne, one third warriors, the residue women and children, all in an impoverished state. The warriors are furnished with small quantities of ammunition to hunt; and draw half rations of meat and flour—the women and children one quarter rations.

The Pottowatomies were a few days since coming on to Fort Wayne with all their families, in a state of starvation—they have eaten most of their poor horses—every day they halt and bury some of their party—and the delays occasioned by their funeral ceremonies has retarded their arrival at the Fort.

In consequence of instructions from the war department, the governor has issued orders for detailing, organizing and holding in readiness to march at a moment's warning, 1500 of the Ohio militia apportioned from each of the five divisions of the state.

Plattsburgh, Jan. 23.

To day general Wilkinson arrived here, from Waterford. His arrival was announced by a discharge from the whole park of artillery, and his return was extremely welcome to the inhabitants, because they are from the concentration and preparation of the British, at Isle-au-Noix, afraid of immediate invasion and conflagration.

Jan. 30.

I understand general Wilkinson has taken permanent lodgings in this village, and instead of returning to French Mills, will stay here till the campaign opens. Yesterday, with an escort of 50 dragoons, he took a view of the country between here and the Canada lines, through which the enemy must pass if he attacks Plattsburgh, for the purpose of recognizing the best point at

which to look him in the face, impede his progress, and thin his ranks. There are several points at which a single twelve pounder would let a vast deal of British blood if well served. Indeed, since the general's intention to stay has been known, we have considered ourselves safe, because, being on the spot, he can direct the force, both here and at the French Mills, at his disposal, in such manner as to defend this place against any force the British can concentrate in the neighbourhood of Montreal, until he is prepared to act offensively.

We understand that the keels of a heavy frigate and two brigs have been laid at Sackett's Harbour, which are to be built with all possible expedition. *Nat. Intel.*

— *Norfolk, Feb. 1.*

The Adams at sea!—Arrived yesterday, pilot boat schr. B. Underwood; left Baltimore on Tuesday last, and put into St. Mary's river the next day; learnt that the U. States corvette Adams, and the private armed schr. Chassieur, left the Potomac three days before, and stood down the bay, since when nothing has been heard of them; and it was the general belief they had succeeded in getting out to sea. *Herald.*

The Treasury Department.—From what transpired in the senate on Monday, we infer that the rumor of the day, that a secretary of the treasury is to be forthwith appointed in the place of Mr. Gallatin, is correct. The choice will be one of considerable difficulty—and the responsibility of this office, let it fall on whose shoulders it may, will be onerous and painful. As usual, public opinion varies as to the person who is to be called to this station. *Nat. Intel.*

— *Washington, Feb. 4.*

The enemy in our river.—A letter, from which the following is an extract, was received last evening by a gentleman in this city, from his friend in St. Mary's county, dated *St. Mary's County, Jan. 31.*

"I have this moment received information by a man immediately from the mouth of St. Mary's river, that four of the enemy's vessels are now in the Potomac, and coming up—1 seventy-four, 2 brigs, and 1 schooner. *ib.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The fifth volume of Hall's Law Journal is in the press. To gratify those who do not subscribe to this work, Mr. Hall has or-

dered a few extra copies to be printed of one of the articles in this volume. This is "an answer to Mr. Jefferson's justification of his conduct in the case of the New Orleans Batture. By Edward Livingston." This is one of the most able and masterly performances that ever came from the pen of a lawyer or scholar in any country. When all the angry passions which the controversy has excited, shall have subsided, we may venture to predict, that this "answer" will be cited, as a model of juridical eloquence and argument. It is long, but the argument is so luminous, so close, so methodical; the style is so elegant, and the coruscations of genuine wit, so frequent throughout, that it fixes the attention of the reader in an uncommon degree.

Mr. Jefferson has communicated his view of the subject to the editor; and as it is intended that both tracts shall appear in this volume, illustrated by suitable charts, the subscribers will have an opportunity of comparing the arguments of the two great champions, who seem on this important question to have staked no small degree of legal, political, and even moral reputation.

Literary Intelligence.—Two volumes of the "Historical Register of the United States," are in the press, and will be published in this city, in the course of a few days. These volumes comprise a remarkably interesting period in the history of the union, viz. from the commencement of the present war with Great Britain to January 1, 1814. The first volume contains a history of the proceedings of congress during this period, and a complete and authentic collection of the state papers laid before them, with an introductory essay on the political institutions of the United States. The second volume is occupied by a history of this period, followed by a complete collection of official historical documents, British as well as American, in which will be found a number of interesting official letters never before published. The official documents follow the order of the history, and are so arranged as to show at one view, both the British and American statements.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER is published by JOHN CONRAD, No. 30, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at Five Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually. But, after the expiration of the first six months from the commencement of the publication, subscribers not living in any of the cities or towns in which the publisher shall have an agent, will be required to pay six months in advance. It will be delivered in the city and environs of Philadelphia on the day of publication, and will be carefully put up and regularly forwarded by the first conveyance to distant subscribers.

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No. 22.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 19, 1814.

VOL. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN.

Every arrival from the other side of the Atlantic brings an important addition to the accounts already received of the successful progress of the allied powers in their great undertaking of limiting and diminishing the power of France: and the last, viz. the Ann Alexander at Boston, from Liverpool, brought intelligence which cannot but be consolatory to every well-thinking mind—we mean the formal declaration of the allied powers with respect to their views and intentions towards their enemy;—a document which we take to be in every point of view one of the most important that has been published within the last twenty years. In this state paper, which was issued at Frankfurt on the first of December, the allied monarchs state that they publish it in order to proclaim anew in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war, and the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes and their determinations.”—They then proceed to say that “they do not make war upon France, but against the preponderance haughtily announced, and too long exercised by the emperor Napoleon, beyond the limits of his empire: that, conducted by victory to the banks of the Rhine, the first use they made of that victory was to offer peace to the emperor of the French—they observe that an attitude strengthened by the accession of all the sovereigns and princes of Germany had no influence in the conditions they offered—and they specify that those conditions were founded on the independence of the French empire, as well as on the independence of the other states of Europe. They declare it to be their desire, that France may be great, powerful and happy, because the French power in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe; that they wish that France may be happy; that her commerce may revive; that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish; because a great people can only be

tranquil as it is happy.—They confirm to the French empire an extent of territory which France under her kings never knew.—But they that wishing to be free, happy and tranquil themselves, they desire a state of peace which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from numberless calamities which had overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years:—which great and beneficial result until they shall have attained, they declare they will not lay down their arms.—They peremptorily affirm that they will not lay down their arms until the political state of Europe shall be re-established anew—until immovable principles have reassumed their rights over vain pretensions—until the sanctity of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.”

It is amusing enough to read the various speculations on this state paper, in the London prints, and to mark the quick sensibility with which it was at first received; Some viewing it as little less than a partial secession of the two emperors and the king of Prussia from the confederacy:—nay, in the nervous hurry of their perturbation, they ingeniously found out that lord Castlereagh was going to the continent to prevail on these straying royal sheep to return to their folds. Even the government papers were in a great consternation on the occasion, and in their zeal, speculated upon the subject in a style that we dare say, made the clerks of the treasury and war office laugh very heartily at them. The minority members themselves seemed to have been doubtful whether the British cabinet was accessory to the declaration, in both houses of parliament questioned the ministers whether they were parties to it, and in both were answered that the British government was in the most perfect concert with the allies.

In the mean time the allies have proceeded in their military career, scouring the continent of the few French troops and posts remaining out of France.

The overture above alluded to was, it seems, rejected at first, by the French emperor; he, however, afterwards concluded to accept it. In his speech to the conserva-

tive senate on the 10th he informed that body that he had accepted the preliminary conditions of the allies, for the sake of the families in the French nation—that he had, at the time, hopes that before the opening of that session a congress would have been assembled at Manheim—But that new delays which were not to be ascribed to France had deferred that moment which the wishes of the world eagerly called for.

It is reasonable to believe that those new delays arose out of the revolution which in the interim had been effected in Holland. The restoration of that venerable republic to its independence is no longer a tale of report, or an object of hope, or of feeble expectation—It is unalterable history.—After many years of subjugation, suffering, pillage and degradation, Holland is emancipated from a yoke which in a period of infatuation and frenzy she had brought upon herself. The successes of the allies naturally suggested to that people an attempt to regain their independence, and they, with much calmness and composure, laid their plan for rising against the French; and so effectually they laid it, that it succeeded in all its parts. The whole of the proceeding was managed with not only firmness, but a degree of equanimity, temper and moderation which in any other people might well pass for phlegm. In the opening scene as it is represented, there was something which, considering the importance of the occasion, strikes us as singular and irresistibly pleasant. On the 14th Dec. the leading patriot, who was, no doubt, selected for the occasion, on account of his zeal, spirit and ardour, proceeded to the residence of the French governor Le Brun (duke of Placentia).—The patriot was decorated with Orange cockades, and gaining admittance to his excellency, thus addressed him, “You may easily guess by these colours (pointing to the Orange cockades) for what purpose I have come, and what events are about to take place. You, who are now the weakest, know that we are the strongest. We, who are now the strongest, know that you are the weakest. You will do wisely and prudently to take your departure with all possible speed; and the sooner you do it, the less you will expose yourself to insult, and possibly to danger.” This was certainly most extraordinary calmness and moderation in our patriot; but then, he is a Hollander. Let us now see in what manner his excellency, who, being a Frenchman, may be supposed to lack a little of the phlegm which distinguished the man with whom he

had to deal, received this address and acted upon it!—Why, in good sooth, he received it with great calmness and temper also—behaved himself very handsomely—spoke to his brother patriot, on the opposite side, with great complacency, moderation and mildness, and departed himself quite politely; as prudent men in such circumstances usually do: “Sir, (replied he) I have for some time expected such a message, and I very willingly accede to your proposition to take my departure immediately.”—What an interview!!—We shall in vain search for such another scene in any history, except that of the Sock. But to proceed:—“In that case then, sir,” says honest and placable Mynheer, “I will see you to your coach without loss of time.” This was accordingly done; and Mynheer handed his excellency, as if he were taking out a lady to move a minuet, to his coach, through a crowd of Dutch folks, who, during the short interview just related, had collected round his excellency’s door, and shouting “Orange Boven!—Orange Boven,” which in the less elegant English tongue is as much as to say “up Orange!” or “Orange up!”

So, wholly unmolested, and accompanied by our worthy patriot, his excellency moved out of town, without sustaining any other violence than that which, to his feelings, must have been rather shocking—namely, being compelled to leave his government—to put an Orange cockade in his hat,—and to join in the general cheering cry of “Orange Boven! Orange Boven!”

To lay aside mirth, and speak of this transaction with the gravity it deserves, it was, so far at least, as gratifying as humanity in its most sanguine wishes could have desired it. It would have been fortunate, though perhaps more than could with reason be expected, if all the rest had been like it. As it is, the scene altogether will reflect eternal credit upon the people of Holland. And though what succeeded was not so much a blot upon it as a slight and transient shadow, cast upon it by a passing cloud, we regret it, though we own that the *denouement* would have been less natural without it. In short, the people took the French douaniers (custom-house officers) to the river, and without giving them time to strip off their clothes, threw them into the water, or as the same ceremony would be called on the banks of the Delaware, *gave them a hearty ducking*. No life, however, was lost. Nor was there in the whole revolution a drop of blood spilled, except at Utrecht, where the

French garrison resisting the patriots in the act of expulsion, fired upon and killed ten or twelve of them.

An official notice, announcing to the people of the Netherlands the recovery of their independence, in the name of his serene highness the prince of Orange, was issued on the 20th of November, and signed by Van Hogendorf in the name of the provincial government established at the Hague, calling upon the people to support and secure their independence by voluntary contributions of personal and pecuniary services—to this the principal cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Delft, &c. answered by declaring themselves free, reestablishing their old regencies, and arming the people, who successfully repelled the French troops that attempted to enforce the requisition of supplies. The allied troops (Cossacks) who got to Amsterdam, were received with open arms by the people.—All North Holland followed the example, and the Orange flag was displayed on every steeple. In a word the independence of Holland was completely accomplished with scarcely any bloodshed. Large bodies of troops were sent from England to secure every thing, and his highness the prince of Orange passing over, was received with acclamations of joy and raised to the sovereign power, under a new title, that of “sovereign prince of the United Netherlands.”—His proclamation will be found in our columns.

In the south of France, the marquis of Wellington has had a most severe, long and sanguinary conflict with the French under field marshal Soult, which ended in his obtaining a complete victory. On the 10th his lordship attacked the French in their lines near Bayonne, which Soult had been for three months diligently employed in strengthening in order to cover the south of France from invasion. The French were beaten in every point, and after a whole day's well fought struggle were entirely driven from their position. The loss of the French is stated in the London Gazette at six thousand men (two thousand of whom were made prisoners) and one hundred pieces of cannon. The total loss on the side of the allies (British and Portuguese) in killed and wounded was four thousand and fifty-five.

On first reading this account it struck us as something singular that while the killed and wounded of the British and Portuguese were severally enumerated, no mention was made of Spaniards. Before this article was made up for the press however, a

piece of intelligence reached us, which, standing on no official authority, we should not have adverted to till it received due authentications, if it were not that it serves to throw a light on that seemingly extraordinary circumstance. It is, that lord Wellington had been induced to order the Spanish part of his army to return to the Pyrennees, in consequence of the cruelties exercised by them on the country people in France. The rest of the intelligence, which relates to a battle or rather a series of battles of three or four days, in which the French were again completely beaten, we reserve till we can give it in a more authentic shape.

On the 24th November lord Castlereagh sent a letter to the lord mayor informing him that a messenger had arrived that morning from the continent, with despatches from lieutenant general sir Charles Stewart, dated Hanover the 14th inst. by which it appeared that the French had been entirely driven out of his majesty's electoral dominions, and that the electoral government of Hanover had been re-established amidst the acclamations of the people.

An official declaration of the Rhenish confederacy was published at Vienna.

The Austrians had taken possession of their old post of Trieste on the Adriatic.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 325.

Monday January 10. In the house of representatives the following resolution was after some prefatory observations moved by Mr. Wright.

Resolved, That a committee of the whole house be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the 2d section of the act for the establishment of rules and articles, for the government to the armies of the United States, relative to spies to the citizens of the United States.

The adoption of this resolution was opposed with much vigour and warmth by Mr. Stockton, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Webster and Mr. Hanson. Mr. Stockton went so far as to express a hope that the house would not even deliberate upon it, the principle it involved was so monstrous. It was simply this; whether the citizens of the United States, who are intitled to all the benefits and privileges of the constitution, were to be placed under the jurisdiction of a court martial and subject to military law. If any citizen was found aiding and assisting the enemy, in the language of the constitution adhering to the enemy, giving them aid and comfort, he would be guilty of treason, and

could be tried for the same in the courts of justice, where he would be intitled to the privilege of a trial by a jury of his country. The resolution now offered struck at the fundamental principles of liberty; it struck at the great bulwark of the citizen, the trial by jury. Mr. Stockton said, he did not come there to defend spies, and he hoped not to be charged with being the defender of any man, who would violate the laws of his country. He was the defender of the rights and liberties of the United States, and by the help of God he would defend them while he had a seat on that floor. The resolution went to subvert every principle of civil liberty, to place the citizens under the ban of martial law, to prostrate courts of justice and the trial by jury which was guaranteed by the constitution, and he hoped the house would not so far sanction it as to refer it to any committee.

A motion was then made by Mr. Young, that the resolution should be laid on the table, but it was lost.

Mr. Troup thought the subject as worthy of being referred to the committee on military affairs as some others which had been referred. He understood that a number of cases had occurred of the citizens giving information to the enemy. He mentioned a case of the only good spring belonging to the American army having been said to be twice poisoned, by persons lurking about the camp. He enumerated some cases which were supposed to have happened, he mentioned that of judge Ford, who while Wilkinson with his army was descending the St. Lawrence, hoisted a light in his upper story, which gave the British information, and that Wilkinson's army was soon fired upon. He owned he had no knowledge of the fact. He had seen it in newspapers or heard it: He understood that judge Ford was a very violent partizan but in other respects a man of good character.

Mr. Macon suggested the propriety of referring the subject to a committee of the whole, to which Mr. Wright acceded, but this was still more strongly opposed by Mr. Stockton, who said he disliked a reference to a committee of the house still more than to the military committee, because it would be an acknowledgement that the resolution was worthy to be debated. The question involved in the report was, whether civil or military law was to be the law of the land? and upon such a question he hoped that, as the representatives of freemen they would decide without hesitation that they would not debate or deliberate a moment upon any

such subject. He repeated that there was no necessity for such a measure—the constitution having defined treason so that any one who was guilty of it might be tried by a jury and punished according to the laws of the land. Every case mentioned amounted to treason, and if the facts were as stated, and if the statements were correct why had not the persons been prosecuted. Mr. Stockton said that he had known judge Ford for a number of years—that he formerly lived in Jersey—that he was a man of the highest honour and integrity—and that he (Mr. Stockton) did not believe judge Ford hoisted a light for the purpose of giving information to the enemy. “I have no hesitation in declaring upon my responsibility (said Mr. Stockton) that the charge is an infamous slander.”

Mr. Fisk of Vermont thought that some alteration of the laws was necessary, as there were offences which might be committed and could not be punished by the existing laws. He asked whether a man who was found in Canada while our army was there, lurking about the camp or giving intelligence to the enemy could he be tried for treason? he believed not. But yet he would vote against the resolution as it was limited to an inquiry concerning amending the articles of war.

Mr. Grosvenor went over the same grounds that had been taken by Mr. Stockton, and held the resolution to be a direct violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution, and insisted that congress had no right to pass a law in conformity to the resolution; why then refer it to a committee? There was no doubt, he said, that a spy found in the camp was guilty of treason, and congress could not, by giving the offence another name, prevent him from having the benefit of the trial by jury, or convict him on the testimony of one witness. In our declaration of independence one of the complaints urged against the British government was that our inhabitants were dragged before *military* instead of civil tribunals.

This was one of the things which caused the separation from the mother country; and now we are called upon to deliberate on a resolution to subject every man in the United States to the same.

As to judge Ford, Mr. G. said, “I do not believe the report concerning judge Ford. I have known him for a long time. He is the first judge of the county in which he resides, and is esteemed a man of the highest integrity. I believe he would be as far

from giving intelligence to the enemy as the president or any man in the United States.—True, he has talked much and written much against the present war; but in doing so he has exercised a constitutional privilege; and if he has violated the laws, let him be constitutionally tried and punished. If any persons have given intelligence to the enemy, I would join in punishing them constitutionally, but I intreat gentlemen, not to travel out of the broad and safe road of liberty into the narrow winding paths of military tyranny.”

Mr. Troup said, that often when a person was found in a camp or the vicinity, engaged in treasonable projects, and was apprehended, he applied to a judge for a writ of habeas corpus, and was by it rescued from the military, and carried before the judge, who not having proof, discharged him, and he again returned to his nefarious business: and he remarked that the reason why martial law was established at all, was because cases might happen which would require speedy justice.

Mr. Mason was in favour of the reference because he thought it an important question, and was willing to have it discussed: he was at present against the resolution; but he thought it a matter of courtesy to give gentlemen an opportunity when they wished it, to discuss any question. He was for granting that indulgence to others, which he would wish granted to himself. The gentleman from New York had spoken of this resolution as a violation of the constitution; but it would be recollected that it was not the reference which violated the constitution, but the passage of the law—and even if an unconstitutional law was passed, we had judges who no doubt would declare it null and void. The judges had once declared a law unconstitutional and void, and he trusted they would do so again, whenever unconstitutional laws were passed.

Mr. Webster said, that if the proposition were to consider whether it was necessary to provide additional legal punishment for any description of offences, he should see no objection to a reference of the subject to a committee. If illegal intercourse existed with the enemy, he would go as far as any one in applying constitutional remedies to that evil. But this resolution proposed, in effect, to consider whether it was not expedient to try accusations for treason before *military* instead of *civil* tribunals. Glaring as the idea was, yet such was in truth the real nature of the proposition—it was to

change the form for the trial of treason. The mover and supporters of the resolution had left no doubt upon the subject—for the very cases they cited were evidently cases of treason—the question, therefore, whether the house would consider the propriety of taking the power of trying them, from the courts of law where the constitution had placed it, was a monstrous proposition, and went to destroy the plainest provisions of that instrument. Was that house to deliberate whether it would deprive American citizens of the benefit of the habeas corpus. Treason was not left by the constitution to be defined even by the highest courts of law. It was foreseen that in times of commotion, victims might be sacrificed to constructive treason; that doctrine which in other times and places had shed so much innocent blood, and had brought Algernon Sidney to the block. The constitution, therefore, defined treason, and prescribed the mode of proof; but what was there in the worst cases of construction of treason that could be compared in point of enormity to the present proposition? It was not to give a latitude to the judge, but to take the cause away from the judge and to carry it to the camp. If the proposition should pass into a law, it would take away the constitutional definition of the offence—it would take away the remedy for false imprisonment—it would take away the trial by jury, and it would take away the civil tribunal, and establish the military in its stead.

Mr. Hanson said he should not attempt to add any thing by way of argument to what had fallen from his honourable friends (Grosvenor, Stockton and Webster) but he could not remain wholly silent, when such a subject was under discussion. He said that the object of the gentlemen over the way was obvious and apparent, as if it was written on the speaker's forehead in the largest characters. The war being pretty well over with England, and their fury against the enemy almost spent, a war was now to be commenced against our own citizens—against a party in this country. He had noticed and perfectly understood the preparations in the course of the day, in getting up the new apparatus and machinery of war, as preparatory to its final termination. He considered all this bustle taken together with the resolution submitted, as the last dying convulsive struggle of the war party. The object of the resolution obtained, the fundamental principles of the constitution would be sapped—that sacred instrument violated and destroyed—the charter of

our freedom torn in tatters, and given to the winds.

Mr. Hanson said that the majority had already proceeded in their liberticide projects, further than could have been imagined possible a few years ago. But the other day, at a single incubation, a hideous brood of spies and informers had been brought forth—a swarm of petty tyrants, executive minions and creatures had been spread through the country. Gentlemen were not satisfied with what they had done, but seemed resolved to take another stride, which would carry them completely beyond all constitutional limits. The barriers of liberty were to be actually broken down; the civil authorities crushed, and martial law proclaimed through the land, while the minions of power were raised above the constitution and the laws. The axe, he said, was laid to the root of the tree of liberty—the tree of tyranny might be planted—its fibres might shoot, and for a long time hug the soil; but ere they took deep root it would be levelled by the blasts of liberty: while the old trunk, retaining the vital power, would shoot forth new and vigorous branches to shelter our liberties. His feelings would not permit him to enter into an argument against the monstrous proposition before the house. The pretext for it was, that offences had been alleged to be committed by certain disaffected individuals who had been brought before the courts of justice, where they were acquitted and discharged—Why?—because they were not guilty—they had committed no crime—they were innocent. The sacrificer deprived of his victims, such inconvenient obstacles to the work of blood as courts of justice were to be removed, and military tribunals erected in their place, to ensure despatch in executing “summary justice.”—Martial law might be proclaimed; but it would and should be abolished and put down by a redeeming spirit in the people. The times were alarming and required additional safeguards for freedom and checks on power instead of diminishing those already provided.

Mr. Gaston merely rose to answer a remark which had been made by Mr. Fisk. That gentleman had supposed the case of a treason being committed out of the jurisdiction of the United States, and he asked where was the law to punish the offender. Sir, said Mr. Gaston, the constitution has given to congress the power to pass laws for the punishment of treason committed within the United States or elsewhere, and

the only question is, has congress made the provision? By adverting to the first volume of the laws of the United States it will be found that one of the first acts congress did, was to pass a law punishing treason. In this law, treason committed against the United States, not within any of the states, is punishable with death, and the place is designated where the offenders shall be tried.” Mr. Gaston said he was as much disposed as his colleague (Macon) to extend acts of courtesy to members of the house; but he would never consent to refer to any committee whether they should punish an offence in a different manner from that which the constitution prescribed.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative.

Yeas	86
Nays	77

— 9 majority.

BIOGRAPHY OF LIEUTENANT ALLEN.

William Henry Allen was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on the 21st day of October, 1784. His father, general William Allen, on the breaking out of our revolutionary troubles, was appointed a first lieutenant in the army. He continued in the service of his country until the restoration of peace. His mother was the sister of his excellency William Jones, esq. the present governor of Rhode Island. In the year 1800 he applied to the office of the secretary of the navy and obtained a midshipman's warrant. In three months after his appointment he was ordered on board the frigate George Washington, commanded by captain Bainbridge, to carry presents to the dey of Algiers. This service was attended by a peculiarity of incident. Our government employed this frigate to carry presents to the dey of Algiers, and the dey of Algiers employed her to carry his presents to the grand seignior at Constantinople. Both requisitions were complied with; but the latter with reluctance on the part of commodore Bainbridge. When the frigate arrived at Constantinople the grand seignior was so ignorant of America that he sent for the English consul then residing in that city, to point out in what part of the world such beings as the Americans resided. The consul showed him a map of the world, and in one section of it the *small* continent denominated America. The grand seignior having found that there was a part of the earth so denominated, and finding that the names of *America* and *Americans* so nearly agreed, at last,

acquiesced in the supposition that there might be such beings as commodore Bainbridge and his crew, who were not Englishmen.

On the return of commodore Bainbridge to the United States a reduction of the navy ensued. In eight days afterwards Mr. Allen was ordered on board the Philadelphia commanded by captain Barron, to revisit the Mediterranean seas. Nothing material happened in the course of this voyage—the frigate returned to the United States in June 1802. In October, 1802, he sailed in the frigate John Adams, commanded by commodore Rodgers, for the Mediterranean, who returned from that cruise in December, 1803.

Early in the year 1804 Mr. Allen was ordered to attach himself to the frigate Congress, then lying at Washington, of which he was appointed sailing master. This ship, under the command of commodore Rogers, visited the Mediterranean. On the outward bound passage, while the ship was lying too in a violent gale, Mr. Allen was on the foreyard assisting the sailors in taking a reef. Letting fall that part of the sail on which he had hold, he was precipitated headlong into the sea to the depth of twenty feet, passing in his fall very near the anchor on the bows. Fortunately he arose very near the place where he fell, and escaped. While cruising off the coast of Tripoli, captain Rogers intended if the command should have devolved on him in consequence of the illness of commodore Barron, an attack on that place. He took Allen with him in the schooner to take soundings preparatory to the anticipated assault. They entered the harbour with muffled oars, and after taking a sounding and complete survey, they passed so near the Tripoline gunboats that they distinctly heard the men conversing below. They also heard the centinels on the walls of the battery conversing together. As they were returning from the harbour a heavy gale sprung up, and they had a narrow escape in the Nautilus, which vessel was then in the very act of leaving her position. In the month of October, 1804, captain Rogers removed to the frigate Constitution and assumed the command of the squadron, in consequence of the return of captain Barron to the United States. Mr. Allen was removed to the Constitution and promoted to a lieutenantcy. In a cruise off Campania lieutenant Allen, in company with commodore Rogers, visited Mount Ætna. Ascending the south side of the mountain, the wind while blowing from the north covered that

side of their bodies exposed to its violence with frost, while the other remained perfectly untouched. Lieutenant Allen visited, likewise, Mount Vesuvius, and the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeia. He served as third lieutenant on board the Constitution, and returned to the United States in the year 1804. After this long and fatiguing cruise lieutenant Allen was permitted for a short time to visit his friends and relatives in Providence. In February, 1807, he received orders from government to join the frigate Chesapeake, commanded by captain Barron, then fitting out at Washington for the Straits. He remained in Philadelphia while the ship was preparing for sea, and was busily employed in recruiting for its service.

The following is lieutenant Allen's own account of that action. "On Monday, June 22d, we weighed anchor and stood to sea. The Chesapeake had on this day twenty-eight eighteen pounders, twelve thirty-two pound carronades on the quarter deck, and had fitted for these guns three hundred and twenty cartridges, thirteen powder horns and matches ready for action. All these were in the magazine; the keys in the charge of the captain as usual, and never delivered to any but the gunner by the captain for fear of accidents; in the cable tiers and around the foremast were one thousand wads and sponges, the guns loaded and shotted, but of course not primed. Round shots in the lockers were ready on deck with a supply of canister for each gun. At 3 the Leopard came within hail; at half past three the boat came on board with a demand from captain Humphreys for permission to search the Chesapeake for deserters, concluding his orders by saying "I enclose you the orders of the admiral on this subject; any comment would be superfluous. But I trust that your answer will be of a nature that will prevent me in the execution of my duty from interrupting the amity at present subsisting between the two nations." The orders of the admiral were, "You will offer to the commander of the Chesapeake a mutual search; and in any event to take the men described wherever they may be found." "Here was a demand," continues lieutenant Allen, "which our commodore knew he must absolutely and positively refuse. Why did he not order his men to beat to quarters and detain the lieutenant and his boat until we were ready for action? But no! he gave a positive refusal, which in composing, penning and copying, detained the lieutenant half an hour. Our com-

modore did not order his men beat to quarters until the first gun was fired, nor until then was the key delivered to the gunner; all the officers remaining at this time in perfect ignorance of the contents of the note. I was at the galley the (caboose) and snatching a coal from the flames, fired the only gun, which went through the wardroom of the English ship. A shot came into us and struck a man on the breast—he fell at my feet, covering me with blood and splinters of bones. One of my gunners suffered severely. One had his leg shot off—two an arm each—and two more men were wounded. After one gun, one single gun, was fired, we struck by order of the captain, who then called his officers into the cabin and asked their opinion. My answer was, *Sir, you have disgraced us.* Lieutenant Allen's feelings were wrought up to a paroxysm by this action. He penned the letter to the secretary of the navy, demanding a court martial. A court martial was granted; and the officers of the wardroom were honourably acquitted and the captain found guilty. When commodore Barron was taking leave of his officers, he was unable to bear their stern and retorted glances, and fainted away.

(To be continued.)

GEOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDUMS.

CHATAHOUCHEY RIVER takes its rise in the most northern part of Georgia on the confines of Carolina, near the head waters of Savannah river, in lat. 35. In lat. 34, it approaches within a few miles of the head waters of Talapoosie, and pursuing a N.W. course, passes near the village of the Talapu king, through more than half the state of Georgia. Its direction is then changed to nearly due south, and it becomes the boundary line between the state of Georgia and the Mississippi territory. At the southern boundary of Georgia, in lat. 29 30, it receives Flint river. It then proceeds about 60 miles through East Florida into the gulf of Mexico, upwards of 650 miles from its source.

PAMPLUNA is 42 miles south of Bayonne, and 167 N. E. of Madrid, seated on the Arga, a head branch of the Ebro. It is the capital of Upper Navarre, a mountainous and barren country.

DRESDEN, the capital of the king of Saxony, is one of the handsomest towns in Germany, north of the Mayne. Its population is computed at 50,000. The principal manufactures are gold and silver lace, jewellery, porcelain, and musical instruments. It is

situated on the Elbe, 60 miles from Leipzig, 80 miles from Prague, and 100 miles from Berlin. In 1760, Dresden sustained a bombardment of nine days, and held out against every mode of attack that could be devised by the great Frederick, until he was compelled by marshal Daun to raise the siege. In the campaign of 1813 it was for several months the head quarters of the emperor of France, and in its neighbourhood was fought the celebrated battle of the 18th October, between the French and allies, in which the former are said to have lost 40,000 men. In November 1813 Dresden with a garrison of 16,000 men under marshal St. Cyr surrendered to the allies under general Klenau.

FRANKFORT, where the main body of the allied army is now assembling, is situated on the Maine, in the circle of Franconia. It is fortified, and is a place of considerable commercial importance, and celebrated for its two great fairs which are held annually. Frankfort is 15 miles from Mentz, the present head quarters of the French, and 350 miles from Vienna.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the treasury department," the acting secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORT AND ESTIMATES.

The monies actually received into the treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1813, have amounted to, \$37,544,954 93 viz.

Proceeds of the customs, sale of lands, small branches of revenues, and repayments 13,563,042 43

Proceeds of Loans, viz.

Loan of eleven millions under the act of March 14, 1812, 4,337,487 50

Ditto of sixteen millions under the act of February 8,

1813, 14,438,125

Treasury notes under the acts of June 30th, 1812, and February 25

1813,	5,151,300	
	<u>23,976,912</u>	30
As will appear by the annexed statement E.	37,544,954	93
Making, together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1812, which was		<u>2,362,652</u> 69
An aggregate of		<u>39,907,607</u> 62
The payments from the treasury during the same period, have amounted to		<u>\$32,928,855</u> 19
viz.		
For civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses both foreign and domestic,	1,705,916	35
Military department, including militia and volunteers, and the Indian department	18,484,750	49
Navy, including the building of new ships, and the marine corps	6,420,707	20
<i>Public Debt.</i>		
On account of interest	3,120,379	08
Principal reimbursed	3,197,102	07
	<u>6,317,481</u>	15
As will also appear by the annexed statement E.	32,928,855	19
And left in the treasury on the 30th of September last		<u>6,978,752</u> 43
		<u>39,907,607</u> 62
The accounts for the fourth quarter of the year 1813, have not been made up at the treasury, but the receipts and expenditures during that quarter have been nearly as follows:		
Receipts from the customs, sales of lands and small branches of the revenue, about	3,300,000	
Loan of sixteen millions	1,500,000	
Do. of seven and a half millions	3,850,000	
Treasury notes	3,680,000	
	<u>\$12,330,000</u>	
Making, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1813, of		<u>6,978,752</u> 43
An aggregate of about	19,309,000	
<i>The disbursements have been</i>		
For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses about	400,000	
Military department	5,887,747	
Naval department	1,248,145	10

Public debt (of which near 6,000,000 was on account of the reimbursement of principal)	7,087,994	95
And leaving in the treasury on the 31st December, 1813, about	4,685,112	95
	<u>\$19,309,000</u>	00

Of the sums obtained on loan during the year 1813, and included in the receipts above stated, an account of the terms on which they were made has been laid before congress, excepting as to the treasury notes issued under the act of February 25, 1813, and the loan of seven and a half millions obtained under the authority contained in the act of the 2d of August, 1813.—The annexed statement marked F. will show the whole amount received for treasury notes during the year 1813, and at what places they were sold or disposed of. Three millions eight hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred dollars of the notes issued under the act of June 30th, 1812, became due in the course of the year 1813, or in the present month of January, and have been paid off, or the funds placed in the hands of the commissioners of loans, for that purpose.

The papers under the letter G. will show the measures taken under the act of August 2d, 1813, authorizing a loan of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the manner in which that loan was obtained. The terms were 88 dollars and 25 cents, in money, for 100 dollars in stock, bearing an interest of six per cent. which is equivalent to a premium of 13 dollars 31 cents and four ninths of a cent on each hundred dollars, in money, loaned to the United States.—Of this sum of 7,500,000 dollars, about 3,850,000 dollars were paid into the treasury during the year 1813, and the remainder is payable in the months of January and February, 1814.

For the year 1814, the expenditures, as now authorized by law, are estimated as follows:

1. Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses	\$1,700,000
2. Public debt, viz:	
Interest on the debt existing previous to the war.	2,100,000
Ditto on the debt contracted since the war, including treasury notes and loan for the year 1814,	<u>2,950,000</u>
Reimbursement of principal, including the old six and deferred stocks, temporary loans and treasury notes,	7,450,000
	<u>12,200,000</u>
	13,900,000
3. Military establishment, estimated by the secretary of war for a full complement (including rangers, sea fencibles, and troops of all descriptions) of 63,422 officers and men and including ordnance, fortifica-	

tions, and the Indian department, and the permanent appropriations for Indian treaties, and arming and equipping the militia	24,550,000
4. Navy, estimated for 15,787 officers, seamen and boys, and for 1,859 marines, and including the service of two 74 gun ships for 4 months, and three additional frigates for six months of the year 1814, and the expenses of the flotillas on the coast and on the lakes	6,900,000
Amounting altogether to	<u>\$45,350,000</u>
<i>The ways and means already provided by law, are as follows:</i>	
1. Customs and sales of public lands. The net revenue accruing from the customs during the year 1812 amounted, as will appear by the annexed statements A. and B. to 13,142,000 dollars. Of this sum about 4,300,000 was produced by the additional duties imposed by the act of July 1, 1812. The duties which have accrued during the year 1813, are estimated at 7,000,000 dollars. The custom-house bonds outstanding on the 1st of January, 1814, after making a due allowance for insolvencies and bad debts, are estimated at 5,500,000 dollars; and it is believed that 6,000,000 dollars may be estimated for the receipt of the customs during the year 1814. The sales of public lands during the year ending September 30th 1813, have amounted to 256,345 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 706,000 dollars as will appear by the annexed statement C. It is estimated that \$600,000 will be received into the treasury from this source during the year 1814. The sum, therefore, estimated as receivable from customs and lands, is	\$6,600,000
2. Internal revenues and direct tax. From the credits allowed by law on some of the internal duties, and from the delays incident to the assessment and collection of the direct tax, it is not believed that more ought to be expected to come into the treasury during the year 1814, than the sum of	3,500,000
3. Balance of the loan of seven and a half millions, already contracted for	3,650,000
4. Balance of treasury notes already authorized	1,070,000
5. Of the balance of cash in the treasury on the 31st December 1813, amounting, as is above stated, to about	4,630,000
There will be required to satisfy appropriations made prior to that day, and then undrawn, at least	<u>3,500,000</u>
And leaving applicable to the service of the year 1814,	1,180,000
	<u>16,000,000</u>
So that there remains to be provided by loans, the sum of	29,350,000
	<u>\$45,350,000</u>

Although the interest paid upon treasury notes is considerably less than that paid for the monies obtained by the United States fund stock, yet the certainty of their reimbursement at the end of one year, and the facilities they afford for remittance and other commercial operations, have obtained for them a currency which leaves little reason to doubt that they may be extended considerably beyond the sum of five millions of dollars, hitherto authorized to be annually issued. It will perhaps, be eligible to leave to the executive, as was done last year, a discretion as to the amount to be borrowed upon stock or upon treasury notes, that one or the other may be resorted to, within prescribed limits, as shall be found most advantageous to the United States.

The amount estimated to have been reimbursed of the principal of the public debt during the year ending on the 30th September last, including treasury notes and temporary loans, will appear by the estimate marked D to have been 3,201,368 dollars. As the payments on account of the loan of sixteen millions had then been completed, and the stock had, consequently, not been issued, therefore it is not practicable to state with precision the amount added to the public debt during that year; but, after deducting the above-mentioned reimbursement of 3,200,000 dollars, this addition will not fall short of 22,500,000 dollars.

The plan of finances proposed at the commencement of the war, was to make the revenue, during each year of its continuance, equal to the expenses of the peace establishment, and of the interest on the old debt then existing, and on the loans which the war might render necessary, and to defray the extraordinary expenses of the war out of the proceeds of loans to be obtained for that purpose.

The expenses of the peace establishment, as it existed previous to the armaments of 1812, made in contemplation of war, but including the eight regiments added to the military establishment in the year 1808, and the augmentation of the navy in actual service, authorized in 1809, amounted, after deducting some actual expenses of militia and other incidental items, to about \$7,000,000

The interest on the public debt, payable during the year 1814, will be, on the old debt, or that existing prior to the present war, \$2,100,000

On the debt contracted since the commencement of the war, including treasury notes, and allowing \$560,000 for interest on the loan, which must be made during the year 1814, a sum as small as can be estimated for that object

2,950,000	<u>5,050,000</u>
Making	<u>\$12,050,000</u>

The actual receipts into the treasury from the revenues as now established, including the internal revenues and direct tax, are not estimated for the year 1814, at more than \$10,100,000

Viz.	
From customs and public lands,	6,600,000
Internal revenues and direct tax.	3,500,000
	<u>10,100,000</u>

If to this sum be added that part of the balance in the treasury on the 31st Dec. 1813, which has been estimated above to be applicable to the expenses of the year 1814, and which upon the principles above stated, may be considered as a surplus of revenue beyond the expenses of the peace establishment, and of the interest on the public debt for the year 1813, and therefore applicable to the same expenses for the year 1814, which sum is estimated at

1,180,000

And making together
There will still remain to be provided new revenues capable of producing

11,280,000

770,000

12,050,000

But as the internal revenues and direct tax, when in full operation, will produce, in the year 1815, probably 1,200,000 dollars more than is estimated to be received from them in the year 1814, it will rest with congress to decide whether it is necessary that new and additional revenues should now be established. To what extent the existing embargo may reduce the receipts into the treasury from the customs during the year 1814, it is difficult to estimate, as the operation of the war had reduced the receipts from the customs nearly one half from that which was received during the year preceding the war. The former embargo reduced the revenue from the customs nearly one half the amount of that which was received during the year preceding its full operation. In this case, however, the transition was from the full receipt of a peace revenue, to the entire suspension of exportation and of foreign commerce in American bottoms. It is not therefore, to be presumed that the existing embargo will cause a reduction of the war revenue in the proportion of the peace revenue. Moreover, the effect of the act prohibiting the importation of certain articles necessarily increases the demand and enhances the value of those which may be lawfully imported, and the high price they bear will produce extraordinary importations, and in part compensate for the prohibition to export any thing in return; to this may be added, the duty on salt, the operation of which is yet but partial.

To the amount of the defalcation of the revenue caused by the embargo, whatever it may be, must be added the difference between the amount of the interest payable in the year 1814, on the loan of that year, and the whole amount of the interest

on the said loan payable in the year 1815, as well as that part of the interest which may be payable in the year 1815, on the loan of that year. The sum of these items will be required for the year 1815, in addition to the revenues now established, except 430,000 dollars being the difference between the estimated increase in the receipt of the internal revenues and direct taxes and the 770,000 dollars remaining to be provided for in the foregoing estimate.

With these considerations it is submitted, whether it may not be expedient and prudent to provide new revenues capable of producing either the whole or such part of the 770,000 dollars unprovided for, as may appear necessary to fulfil the public engagements and secure to the financial operation of the government the confidence, stability and success which is due to its fidelity and to the ample resources of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. JONES.

Acting secretary of the treasury
Treasury Department, Jan. 8, 1814.

STATE PAPER.

Convention between his Britannic majesty, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, signed at Reichenbach, the 15th of June, 1813.
—In the name of the holy and undivided trinity.

His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, have spared no sacrifice, neglected no effort, to put a limit to the destructive projects of the enemy of Europe. It is at a period when providence has manifestly favoured their arms, that their majesties, animated with the desire of restoring independence, peace and prosperity to nations, have agreed, with a view of employing all the means in their power for the attainment of this salutary end, to adjust, by a particular convention, the nature and extent of the pecuniary succours, and the assistance which the two crowns shall mutually afford to each other during this war. Accordingly they have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, namely, his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, William Shaw, viscount Cathcart, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his majesty the emperor of all the Russias; and, his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, Charles count de Nesselrode, a privy councillor, &c. and John D'Anstett, privy councillor, &c. who, after having compared and exchanged their full powers, have concluded the following articles:

Art. I. His majesty the emperor of all the Russias, being firmly resolved to carry on the present war with the utmost energy, engages to employ throughout, one hundred and sixty thousand effective troops, of every description of force, exclusive of the garrisons of the fortresses.

Art. II. To contribute on his part to the same end, in the most effectual and prompt manner, his majesty the king of Great Britain engages to place at the disposal of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, for the service of the year 1813, the following sum:

1. One million three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-four pounds sterling, payable in London.

2. England takes upon herself the maintenance of the Russian fleet and the crews thereof, now in the ports of Great Britain, an expense estimated at five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Art. III. The sum of one million three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-four pounds sterling shall be payable from month to month, in such manner as that the whole shall be discharged on the 1st of January, 1814.

Art. IV. To supply the deficiency of specie the want of which is daily more felt in the circulation of the continent, to combine in this important contest, all the means which may secure its success, the two high contracting parties, in concert with his majesty the king of Prussia, have agreed to issue notes, payable to bearer under the denomination of federative paper.

a. The amount of this paper money shall not exceed the sum of five millions sterling, for which the three contracting powers are conjointly guaranties. Two thirds of this sum are placed at the disposal of Russia, and one third at that of Prussia.

b. The reimbursement of this sum of five millions sterling is to be made by the three powers in the following proportions, and in such manner that

England shall only take upon herself	- 3 sixths.
Russia	- 2 sixths.
Prussia	- 1 sixth.

c. This reimbursement is not to take effect before the first day of July 1815, or six months after the conclusion of a definitive peace.

d. The sum of five millions sterling of federative paper, so to be issued in the name of the three powers, is in no case to be applied to any other than the expenses of the war, and the maintenance of the armies in activity.

e. A commission, named by the three powers, will regulate whatever relates to the distribution of this sum. The payments are to be made progressively from month to month. All that relates, however, to the form, the guarantee, the issue, appropriation, circulation and reimbursement of this paper, is to be regulated in a still more particular manner, by a special convention, the stipulations whereof shall have the same force and validity, as if they had been inserted word for word in the present treaty.

Art. V. The British government having taken upon itself the maintenance of the Russian fleet, for the sum of 500,000 sterling, as stated in article 2d, his majesty the emperor of all the Russias consents, on the other hand, to the employment by his Britannic majesty of the said fleet in the *European seas* in the manner which he may judge the most useful to the operations against the *common enemy*.

Art. VI. Although the present convention stipulates only the succours to be supplied by Great Britain during the year 1813, still as their reciprocal engagements are to be in force as long as the present war shall last, the two high contracting parties formally promise to concert anew on the aid they are to afford each other, if, which God forbid, the war should be prolonged, beyond the above-mentioned period; such fresh

agreement being chiefly with the view of giving a greater development of their energies.

Art. VII. The two high contracting parties will act in the most perfect concert with regard to military operations, and will freely communicate to each other whatever relates to their respective policy. They above all reciprocally engage, *not to negotiate separately with their common enemies*, to sign neither *peace, truce*, nor any *convention* whatsoever, otherwise than by mutual agreement.

Art. VIII. Officers shall be allowed to be accredited to the generals commanding in chief the several armies in active service; they shall be at liberty to correspond with their courts, and keep them constantly informed of the military events which may take place, as well as of every thing relative to the operations of those armies.

Art. IX. The present convention shall be ratified with the least possible delay.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the present convention with their hands, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Reichenbach, the 3d (15th June,) 1813.

(L. S.) CATHCART.

(L. S.) CHARLES COUNT DE NESSELRODE.

(L. S.) JEAN D'ANSTETT.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

DUTCH AFFAIRS.

From the London Gazette of Dec. 14.

War Department;

Downing-street, Dec. 14, 1813.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, has this day been received by earl Bathurst, from major gen. Taylor, dated the Hague, Dec. 11, 1813.

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that the allies are in possession of the two important fortresses of Breda and Williamstadt, which have been abandoned by the enemy.

"From a person who has seen general Benkendorff this morning, I understand that upon the approach of 300 Cossacks, who had spread the report that they were the advance guard of ten thousand Russians, the garrison of Breda, consisting of 1800 men, had marched out, but the Cossacks, having penetrated into the town before the evacuation was completed, 600 of the garrison had fallen into their hands.

"General Benkendorff proposed going to Breda himself to-morrow, and will probably carry with him a great proportion of the remainder of his corps. I have not learnt in what direction the garrison retired."

London, Dec. 14.

Advices have been received from Bremen to the 3d inst. at which period nothing

certain was known in that city of the position of the army of the prince royal of Sweden; but it was presumed that he had proceeded to the Steinknitz, and that a desperate engagement with marshal Davoust would speedily decide the fate of Hamburgh.

A very large quantity of ordnance stores were shipped from Chatham for Holland, during the last week, including nearly ten thousand stand of small arms.

The following is a letter from an officer in the crown prince's army:

Lunenburgh, Nov. 27.

"I believe the bridge of boats across the Elbe will be finished to-day, and we shall cross the river to-morrow, or the next day, at Boitzenburgh, and I imagine immediately have an action with Davoust's army, as he is close there; in fact we shall then be only about twenty-eight English miles from Hamburgh."

London, Dec. 23.

Advices have been received from the Hague to the 22d inst. but they contain no intelligence of importance. None of the strong places in possession of the enemy had fallen since the previous accounts, nor had the Texel fleet surrendered. The French continued with great activity, to strengthen the fortifications in Zealand.

We have Frankfort papers, from which we have made extracts. Among them is a letter from Bonaparte, dated so late as the 10th ult. in which, after noticing the army of 100,000 men, assembling at Turin, he states his determination never to abandon Italy.

The combined Austrian and Bavarian army is in the vicinity of Strasburg. A large body of the allies is near Basle.

CAPITULATION OF DANTZIC.

The London Gazettee of Dec. 25, contains a letter from major Macdonald, stating that articles of capitulation for the important fortress of Dantzic were signed on the 29th November. The troops were to march out of the town with their arms and baggage on the 1st of Jan. 1814, and lay down their arms in front of the battery of the Gottes Engel, if before that period the place shall not be relieved by an equal number to the besieging army, the officers to retain their swords, a detachment of the imperial guards and a battalion of 600 men shall retain their arms, and shall take with them 2 six pounders and the ammunition waggons belonging thereto. Twenty five cavalry soldiers shall likewise retain their horses and arms. The garrison of Dantzic shall be prisoners of war, and conducted to

France. The governor count Rapp formally pledges himself that none of the officers or men shall serve until they have been regularly exchanged, &c.

Advices have been since received from lord Cathcart, dated Frankfort, 12th Dec. 1813, stating that his imperial majesty had not ratified the above articles of capitulation, but had ordered that the siege of Dantzic should continue until the garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.

December 25.

Lord Castlereagh sets off for the continent on Monday, accompanied by the hon. Mr. Robinson. As yet little has transpired relative to the causes that have induced one of the members of the cabinet to undertake such a mission.

Boston, Feb. 8.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Preliminaries for a General Peace in Europe.

Arrival from England.—On Sunday evening last, arrived in Nantasket Roads, (Boston harbour) the ship Ann Alexander, capt. Kempton, in 41 days from Liverpool. We have been favoured with London papers to the 25th Dec. and Liverpool to the 27th, a month later than previous advices. The most prominent and important article of news, is

The offer of Preliminaries for a General Peace, by the allied powers, and its acceptance by Bonaparte.

From the complexion of the English papers, it appears that this offer was made and accepted without the intervention or knowledge of Britain; and this is doubtless the cause of the sudden departure of lord Castlereagh for the continent.

The prince of Orange, and his son, had arrived in Holland, and were cordially received by the inhabitants.

PROPOSITION OF THE ALLIES.

Frankfort, Dec. 1.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

"Victory has conducted the allied armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their imperial and royal majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—An attitude, strengthened by the accession of all the sovereigns and princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of the peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French empire as well as on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object; generous

and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honourable to each. The powers confirm to the French empire an extent of territory, which France under her kings never knew.

PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Rotterdam, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The prince of Orange arrived on Wednesday last, with a few marines. His entry into the Hague was a triumph, and nothing could exceed the delight of its population. The British ambassador with a few officers followed.

Detachments of Russian and Prussian light troops have been pushed towards Antwerp, which is now the grand object. Its capture may be difficult: the works, always strong, have been lately strengthened; and the consequence annexed to the name of the grand depot of the North Sea fleet will make its defence a matter of peculiar interest. The force of this fleet appears to have been exaggerated in England. It is said to consist only of twelve sail of the line afloat, and six, with six frigates, on the stocks. The ships are now removed within the docks, which are capable of containing a navy; and are completely under the guns of the fortress. The Texel fleet will probably fall more readily. Verheuil, the admiral, retired from on board, and shut himself up with the principal French in fort La Salle. The place is strong, and will probably be defended to the last.

The United Netherlands may be now considered free.

The crown prince has marched back on his own steps.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

New-Bedford, Feb. 8, 1814.

“Late last evening arrived here, the Portuguese schooner *Viagenta*, in 46 days from Lisbon. Captain Terry, of Fairhaven, a passenger in the *Viagenta*, informs that a few hours previous to their sailing, an express arrived in Lisbon from lord Wellington, announcing a complete victory over the French army under Marshal Soult. It appears that lord Wellington had been induced to order the Spanish part of his army to return to the Pyrenees, in consequence of the cruelties exercised by them on the country people in France; that being thus reduced, Soult attacked him on the 11th December, and turned his left wing; but was repulsed after a very sanguinary conflict—that on the 12th, 13th, and 14th the fighting continued with increased fury, and

finally ended in the total overthrow of the French.

Captain Terry says the express reported, that the allied cavalry charged the French artillery, when in full fire, and carried them; and that the infantry on both sides maintained a contest with the bayonet, man to man, for several hours. The number lost we did not learn, but the express stated that the slaughter was very great on both sides. Lord Wellington left a force to blockade Bayonne, and was advanced from that place, 30 miles towards Bordeaux. The action took place in the open country.” *Bost. Gaz.*

Bayonne, Dec. 12.

On the morning of the day before yesterday marshal duke of Dalmatia ordered the enemy's corps, which had advanced the evening before on the entrenched camp of Bayonne, to be attacked. It was driven back to the heights of Barrouillet and those of Bidart. The heights of Bassussarry was carried by main force. The rains were dreadful during the night before and the following day. Count Reille having under his orders the 7th and 9th divisions (which were instantly reinforced by that of the 1st, and supported by the division of reserve, commanded by general Villatte) attacked the wood of Barrouillet where the 1st and 5th British divisions were in an entrenched position. Count Reille dislodged them, while general Clausel, who was with the divisions under his command, before the entrenchments of the enemy at Arcangues, perceiving the enemy advance in haste and form on the heights of D'Urdaines, having passed the Nive, demanded succors, which were immediately sent to him. At night we remained masters of the height of Bassussarry, as well as that of Barrouillet. The enemy had four British divisions and a Portuguese division in line on the heights of Basoussarry, Arcanguese and Barrouillet. The object which monsieur Marshal had in view has been accomplished, and the enemy were compelled to re-pass to the left bank of the Nive, those troops which the day before were on the right bank. The loss of the enemy was very considerable on that day. We had 800 men placed *hors du combat*. General Villatte has been slightly wounded. Yesterday, about six o'clock in the morning, the enemy brought four regiments of infantry on the extremity of the heights of Barrouillet, to outflank us in that position.—Our posts there were supported by the division of general Darrieau, and those regiments were overthrown; they

retreated upon another line which the enemy had in their rear. General Boyer had received orders to attack this line on the left flank, while general Darricau should attack in front. Mene's brigade was sufficient to compel the enemy to retreat and put them in disorder. This enterprise has cost them very dear. We killed and wounded a great number of men, and have taken from 400 to 500 men prisoners.—Nothing has occurred on the rest of the line.

December 13.

The enemy lost on the 10th and 11th, from 10 to 12,000 men; but yesterday he strengthened his line, and showed a disposition to attack.

This morning marshal Soult anticipated him, by causing all his lines between Mouguerre and Ville Franque to be attacked at day-break.—Count D'Erlon led the attack with five divisions of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and 22 pieces of cannon. General Albe, with the 3d division, attacked in front; general Dorriveau on the right; assisted by general Dormagnae. The attack was very brisk, and succeeded very well. The enemy brought up fresh troops; and we brought two divisions and a brigade, which had not yet been engaged. The enemy was checked, and the combat continued the rest of the day, with advantages supported on our side.

We had 500 killed and 2500 wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been more considerable. We have taken only 300 English among whom are several officers. General Mocquery and Maucemble have been wounded. The enemy took no prisoners.

December 18.

Some inhabitants of St. Jean de Luz arrived here yesterday. They relate that the enemy suffered extremely on the 9th and 10th; that the houses and roads from St. Jean de Luz as far as the old gate of Bidart, were covered with wounded English and Portuguese. According to what the enemy's officers say, their loss in killed and wounded up to yesterday the 12th, amounted to 10 or 12,000 men. At St. Jean de Luz the people were struck with the consternation of the enemy. On the 10th, they expected to see the troops of the D. of Dalmatia arrive under the walls of the town. The English general Robinson severely wounded as well as many superior officers, had been conveyed to St. Jean de Luz on the night of the 10th. The wounded are removed during the night that the inhabitants may not see how numerous they are.

Dublin, December 22.

The account which reached town yesterday evening is in substance as follows:

At day break of the 11th, lord Wellington attacked the enemy's position. Sir John Hope made an attempt with the left of the army, by way of feint, and met with very sharp opposition. He was, however, finally successful, and drove the enemy under the walls of Bayonne. General Hope's loss was 400 men, *hors de combat*. Lord Wellington and general Hill led on the principal attack with the centre and right, with less opposition, with equal success, and with smaller loss, and the consequences of these different advantages was, that a semi-circular line was drawn round Soult's army, with the whole allied forces, enclosing him between the Adour and the sea.—General Hill's right rested on that river; he was in possession of St. Pierre. The positions of the other divisions were such as to form the enclosure we have just described.

The details of this important business may hourly be expected. Situated as Soult is now, by the skill of our illustrious commanders, and the valor of British troops, we may speedily expect the most glorious consequences from these new successes.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.

From Erie, January 28, 1814.

Letters have recently been received by major general Mead, from general Hall, commanding on the New York frontier, advising him that the enemy is concentrating a large force on the Niagara strait, and that he has received a reinforcement of 1500 regulars from Kingston. A short time will determine whether this force is to be sent against Malden or this post, or both.

It is correctly ascertained that the British are building vessels on Lake Huron. In all probability their plan is to attempt the destruction of the squadron here, should they fail in this, to re-take Malden and erect batteries so as to prevent our vessels sailing up until they have a fleet built large enough to cope with ours.—They will not surrender the supremacy upon an element they have call'd their own without another struggle. A considerable regular force we understood has been ordered on here by the general government.

Plattsburgh, Feb. 5.

Seventy-six persons, who were taken prisoners at Buffalo and its vicinity, arrived at this place on Thursday last, having left Montreal on Tuesday. We understand

they were exchanged for the militia taken by colonel Clark, at Missique, last fall. They state that the enemy have two vessels building at Kingston, which are planked up, one of them rated a 44 gun frigate. Between Kingston and Montreal, they met immense quantities of ordnance,ammunition and military stores of every description going up. Colonel Chapin arrived in Montreal some days before our informants and was sent immediately to Quebeck.

Major Millard, aid to general Hopkins, and eight militia officers, remain in Montreal paroled to the limits of the city.

Captain Leonard, it is stated, runs at large in the city, and has sent for his family.

It is worthy of remark, that this same captain Leonard, in times of yore, was under the immediate command of John Henry, when that traitor held a captain's commission in the armies of the United States—Leonard being then a lieutenant.

Plattsburgh Ref.

Plattsburgh, Feb. 6.

Yesterday, several loads of cannon and cannon ball arrived here from French Mills, and to-day a great many more are expected here. It is generally understood, that part of the army at French Mills, is going to Sacket's Harbour, and the other part coming here.—*Columbian.*

Nashville, January 18, 1814.

On Friday last between 3 and 400 U. States' troops, of the 39th Infantry, marched from the Cantonment near this place, under the command of lieutenant colonel Thomas H. Benton, for the Creek Nation. They will be joined by about 200 more, of the same regiment, at fort Detroit.—And will immediately go on to the main army:—Col. Williams will command them.

They are, generally, remarkably good looking men; and well disciplined for the time they have been in service.

The militia have generally returned home.

New Orleans, Dec. 4.

The reports from Mobile bay and Pensacola are very contradictory. A gentleman immediately from the latter mentioned place states, that the whole force of the British that has appeared near Mobile bay consists of the Herald sloop of war, the brig Forester, the brig Contest and one or two schooners—the brigs are badly manned. No British troops are on board, nor have any landed.

FLOYD'S ARMY.

The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Williamson, hospital surgeon, to the editors, dated

Fort Mitchell, Jan. 16, 1814.

“To-morrow the army takes up its line of march for the Tallapoosa. Its strength will be about 1450 fighting men. Three hundred of the troops will be left at this post; 189 sick, a greater part of whom are convalescent—46 or 50 wagons for the transportation of the provisions and baggage, will be carried on. It is stated that we are to stop at Tookaubatchee, throw up breast works, and there deposit the provisions, &c. From this point we have to make a dash upon Ho,ith,le,wau,le, where we shall meet with a warm reception, information having just been received that a considerable force is collected there and waiting our approach.”

Certain intelligence of the march of general Floyd's army on the day alluded to in the above letter, has been received.

Milledgeville Journal.

NEWS FROM COM. RODGERS.

On Tuesday evening (says the Newport paper of Thursday last) passed this harbour from Bristol, Swedish brig Pelee, 19 days from St. Barts. Captain Rathbone, of this town, passenger, informs us that he saw a Barbadoes paper, which stated that commodore Rogers had captured, 60 miles to windward of that island, *ten sail* of the London fleet, all of which he burnt except one, given up to the prisoners, after taking out the most valuable parts of their cargoes. The Barbadoes paper contained the names of the vessels captured—and further states, that previous to commodore Rodgers' capturing those vessels he fell in with a ship which had been captured, with a number of others, by a French frigate. Commodore Rodgers threatened to send them to the U. States, to retaliate for the conduct of the British government relative to the cartel which he sent into England on his former cruise: they were however permitted to proceed. Only about eighty sail out of nearly two hundred, which sailed under convoy from London, had arrived at Barbadoes; and it was apprehended fifty or sixty had been captured or lost in the gale which dispersed the fleet. It was conjectured at Barbadoes that commodore Rodgers had gone in pursuit of the Cork fleet, of sixty sail, under convoy of two sloops of war; accordingly *three* frigates had been despatched in pursuit of him.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

DOMESTIC.

The inactivity, or to speak more correctly, the inefficient activity of the belligerents on this side of the Atlantic, in the campaigns which have hitherto taken place seem to have excited considerable speculation, and some little disapprobation on both sides of the Atlantic. Without adverting to what people may chuse to consider as derogating from the military character of either party, we may venture to affirm that the only achievements of a brilliant nature, and of glorious character that have taken place, have been on our side: and these too have been chiefly on that element where our adversary was for ages before supposed to be unrivalled.—What have they to set off against the victories of commodore Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, Lawrence and Jones, and above all Perry? why the solitary instance of the Shannon and Chesapeake. But were we to put those splendid victories out of the question, what is the history of our navy, and its transactions every day that passes over our heads, but a continuity of victories: for what less can we reckon the unrestrained freedom with which our men of war (that small force excepted which is hemmed in by a British squadron, almost a navy of itself, at New-London) go in and out of port and sweep clean of their traffic the seas of both hemispheres. It is not without cause that the British at home are discontented when they see that a navy of number and force sufficient to keep Europe in rebuke, has not been able to prevent our frigates “the President, and the Essex” from roving at large, making havoc of their vessels, coming in and going out of port when they please, and sending in their rich and numerous prizes: And how will it strike them with indignation, and astonishment to hear (we dare say they will feel it too) that at this moment, while their proud threedeckers and other ships of the line are supposed to be investing our coasts—sealing them up, hermetically as *they* call it—and either parading at our harbour’s mouths, or lying

at anchor in our bays and ports, the *Constitution*, capt. Stewart, the *Essex*, capt. Porter, the *Adams*, capt. Morris, the *Enterprise*, lieut. Renshaw, the *Rattlesnake*, lieut. Creighton, and the *Syren*, lieut. Parker, are all at sea; and that but a few days ago the frigate President, commodore Rogers, returned into port from a successful cruise to the Western Islands, thence to the Cape de Verds, and so on to the West Indies. If we were to change situations with the British, and while we had an immense navy employed in beleaguering her coasts, and she having but a few small frigates and sloops of war, were to baffle our ships and capture our trade, we ask any one, what would be the noise, the hurly burly, the menace and the complaint, all over the union? Let us think of these things and be satisfied—aye, and proud too!

It is a singular feature in the British navy that, however great on great and tremendous enterprizes, and under some particular highly gifted commanders, such as Nelson, they are extremely deficient in vigilance. Few of their officers act like ours, *as if their hearts were in the service*. Not only single small ships, but whole fleets of France have pushed to sea through blockading fleets of British who seemed either blind or asleep the while. Thus in the year 1793 or 1794. The French fleet went from Brest to Bantry Bay and back again without molestation, while the grand fleet under lord Bridport (commonly called lord Logbook from his cutting leaves out of his logbook to destroy Keppel) was cruising in the channel.

But it is not in its inactivity, but in the character of its enterprizes on our shores, the British fleet has most degraded itself. The miserable, vexatious, mischievous, bootless and pilfering warfare carried on in the Chesapeake and its tributary rivers, cannot but disgust, and indeed has disgusted the English themselves with all their prejudices. We are therefore so far from being surprised at the suspension of sir John Warren, that we often were surprised at his being continued in command after his first summer.

We apprehend however that the failures

and inactivity on both sides in the last campaign, will give rise to new energies and invigorated efforts, and of course more mischief. On both banks of Ontario, the most vigorous preparations are making in building of vessels of war for one mighty stroke to secure the dominion of that lake. There will be the tug of war, and we look forward to it with that unmingled confidence of success which the past exploits of our naval heroes give us just reason to expect.—Meantime we ought not to be insensible to the reflection that though we have not taken any more of their men of war, the country in general, and our brave seamen individually, are enriched by multitudes of prizes: insomuch that we think it not at all unlikely that some of our naval commanders, especially commodore Rodgers and captain Porter, will at the end of the war be among the most opulent of our citizens.

This and such other actions as the battles we have alluded to, are the true roads to national glory, private emolument, and personal honour.—Not challenges either offered or accepted; against which, as vicious aberrations from the naval officer's duty, we think every man should set his face. We do not applaud the British commander (Hardy) for refusing to indulge the late challenges, because in not doing so he would have been guilty of a gross violation of duty, both as an officer and a man.

The Constellation failed in an attempt to get out—and it is likely she will be too well watched hereafter to leave her a chance of getting to sea.

Already the indications on the northern frontiers bespeak the probability of an early commencement of military, and fresh water naval operations. Certain movements on the part of the enemy having demonstrated an intention of attacking Sackett's Harbour or Plattsburgh, or both, general Wilkinson had arrived from the latter place on the 15th instant, after having broken up his cantonments at French Mills, and burned all the boats, watercraft, huts and barracks, and marched his army—part of it to Sackett's Harbour, and part of it to Malone and Plattsburgh, where he has taken up his quarters. As the enemy were strengthening themselves at Isle Noix, an attack upon Plattsburgh was expected—Sackett's Harbour also was threatened at the same time. We wait the event with hope—

"Come what come may,
Time and the hour run through the roughest day."

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 342.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MILITARY MEASURES.

A bill for filling up the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorising the reenlistment for longer periods of men whose terms of service was about to expire, was, on Monday, January the 10th, reported from the military committee, read twice and ordered to a committee of the whole house.—On the 16th, the house resolved itself into committee in conformity to that order, when the nature and provisions of the bill were laid open and explained by Mr. Troup, the chairman of the military committee, who observed that however gentlemen might have differed respecting the expediency of declaring war, he presumed that none could be found who would say they did not think it ought now to be carried on with unabated vigour. If the proposition for peace on the part of England proceeded from sincerity, our prosecution of the war with vigour, would give us peace, and a better peace than we otherwise should have—if the proposition was not a sincere one we should be better prepared. It became us, he said, to look forward—the resources of the country enabled us to have an effectual army, and we must have it. He wished he could say that we have an effectual army; but that unfortunately was not the case. To use the language of the secretary at war, there was an alarming deficiency. He was not at liberty to give the house, in detail, the whole information respecting the army: but gentlemen could collect enough from their own knowledge to be assured that we hardly ever met the enemy with superior numbers; and now, at the point where the largest army we had was opposed to the largest force of the enemy, it was not superior to theirs. Every means ought therefore to be employed to fill up the ranks, and it could only be done by our increase of bounty, as money was the great stimulus to man. He said it appeared that when the bounty was forty dollars, they enlisted five to one they got when it was sixteen, although the former enlistments were for five years, and the latter for one. But the forty dollars bounty was intended to operate upon a certain description of persons, such as the idle, dissolute and vagrant—such as were found in cities and dramshops. That resource was now exhausted, and the enlistments were scarcely

sufficient to supply the deficiency arising from ordinary causes. If by an increase of bounty and pay, they could operate upon the yeomanry of the country, or farmer's sons, the source would be inexhaustable.

Mr. Pearson said that whatever might be his ultimate vote on this proposition, he felt no wish to impede or even delay the operations of government. But he was anxious to know something more than had been disclosed concerning our military affairs: he therefore moved that the committee should rise and the doors be closed in order to receive the information which the chairman of the military committee did not feel himself at liberty to give publicly. He believed that the state of the frontier was a horrible one, and he would go as far as any one to protect it.

Mr. Troup said he would not take upon himself the responsibility of delaying the bill one hour.

Mr. Pitkin supported the motion, and Messrs. Wright, Rhea and Comstock opposed the motion.—It was negatived.

Mr. Lowndes made several very acute and pertinent observations, after which he made a motion to amend the first section of the act so as to give to each soldier enlisted a bounty of one hundred and twenty-four dollars—fifty at the time of enlistment, fifty when he joined his regiment, and twenty four when discharged—and he declared it to be his intention to move the house to expunge that section (the third) which increased the pay.

Mr. Calhoun supported the amendment and though it was opposed by Mr. the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Webster moved to amend the second section in such a manner as to confine the payment of a premium for enlisting a recruit entirely to persons belonging to the army—that was by striking out the words "or any other persons"—But this motion though ably supported, was lost.

Mr. Lowndes's promised motion to strike out the third section was then made and agreed to.

The bill thus amended was reported to the house, and on the question being put whether the house agreed to the amendments, Mr. Pitkin demanded to have the question taken by yeas and nays, Mr. Fisk of New York and Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, both spoke against concurring with the first amendment, when the question being taken by yeas and nays passed in the affirmative.—Yeas 95, nays 65.

Upon the question to agree with the committee in striking out the third section, Mr. Troup, and the two Mr. Fisks spoke against concurrence and Mr. Lowndes in favour of it, when the question being taken by yeas and nays—there were 106 yeas and 52 nays.

Mr. Webster renewed his motion to amend the second section by striking out the words "or any other persons"—and called for the yeas and nays, which were taken and the motion was negatived by 94 nays to 62 yeas—After which the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time tomorrow.

On Friday, January the 12th, the bill was read a third time—but before the question whether it should pass was put, Mr. Sheffey of Virginia rose and asked the speaker whether it would be in order to move an amendment as a rider to the bill, to which the speaker answering that it depended upon the nature of the amendment, Mr. Sheffey said that his amendment went to limit the service of the men to be raised, to the defence of the United States, and he then read it—upon which the speaker declaring the amendment to be in order,

Mr. Sheffey proceeded, and said that if he could be convinced of the correctness of the idea which was asserted by the majority, that a vigorous prosecution of the war would lead to a speedy peace, there was not a man that would go farther than himself to attain that desirable object. But he believed that the passage of the bill would not have that effect. He did believe that our attempt to make a sensible impression on the enemy by the invasion of Canada was futile. That had always been his opinion since the declaration of the war—and experience had confirmed him in it. He was always persuaded that such was the happy state of the people of this country that we could not collect a physical force for offensive war sufficient to make an impression on the enemy. Compared with other nations the people of this country were in such a happy situation that he did not believe the bounty proposed by the bill would induce the yeomanry of the country to go into the army for the purpose of taking Canada.—Mr. Sheffey reminded the house that in the discussions of the bill for raising the army he had urged the very same truths—those had been since verified, yet at the time they were made his reasonings if not actually treated with contempt, were thrown into ridicule. It was then vaunted that nothing more was necessary than to declare war, and our armies would be immediately

raised, and Canada would be immediately taken. Experience had shown that he was correct in his opinions, and that patriotism would not induce men to enlist. Last year the house had added another stimulant, and had addressed themselves to the cupidity of the people by increasing the bounty and the pay. But that expedient had failed, and he ventured to pronounce that the additional stimulant proposed by the bill on the table would have the same result. He believed that the money would be thrown away, and many valuable lives sacrificed in any attempt to take Canada—and was also persuaded that if it were taken, we should be no nearer to what we were contending for. He was ready to unite with the majority in any plan for self defence, and would vote for raising any number of men that was necessary for that purpose.—If gentlemen would look back only for a few years, and see how they had proceeded step by step they would see what this might lead to. If at the time of laying the embargo in 1808, any gentleman had told him that the system would progress until it landed us in a ruinous war, the idea would have been treated as a thing in its nature impossible; but the system *did* progress by gradual steps until they had been landed in war. When the war was first declared, it was attempted to be supported by an appeal to the people—that having failed they appealed to their cupidity, and he feared it would not stop here, for he had heard another mode of raising an army talked of—it was a *French conscription*. He never would sanction any measure that would be likely to lead to that most odious manner of raising an army. He would if necessary for the purpose of defence give a thousand dollars bounty: but believing that we could not raise an army competent to take Canada, and that the taking of it, if it could be effected would not lead to a settlement of our differences, he would vote against the bill unless his amendment should prevail. He had at first doubted whether the amendment was not an infringement of the power of the president, as the army was under his direction. But his doubts had been removed by referring to an act to raise sea fencibles passed during the last session of the last congress, in which their services were limited to the defence of the United States. Mr. Sheffey then offered his amendment, which provided that the troops to be enlisted by the act should be confined to the territory of the United States.

Mr. Roberts in order to prevent debate

called for the previous question, but not being supported by a sufficient number,

Mr. Grundy rose, and said that he presumed this was not the time for arguing about the justice, necessity or expediency of the war. He therefore meant to say nothing on that subject: but he would submit it to the house whether the nature and course of the war was to be abandoned at this time, and what would be their situation if the amendment was adopted. However desirable a situation our army might be in for attacking the enemy, still they must not if they did not invade our territory. Was it not better to leave it to the department who had the conducting of the war? Admitting, for the sake of argument, every thing against the war which had been urged, would it not injure our negotiations at this time to accept the amendment—the enemy would think us dismayed, and would make his calculations accordingly.

Mr. Troup again rose which he declared he would not do, had not Mr. Sheffey spoke concerning other measures being resorted to for raising an army than enlistments. Mr. T. said that he had stated his opinion that congress had power to raise men by draft to fill the regular army, which was called conscription—he should be in favour of it when they could not be obtained by enlistment; and when the question should come before that house he would give his reasons. Perhaps it was not expected now to resort to drafts for this purpose, but when the time came he would not be ashamed to support the proposition, both in the committee and in the house. Congress had been invested with the power to raise armies, and therefore they had power over all the population of the United States for the purpose of carrying on the war both in defence and offence, either by enlistments or by drafts. Whenever it became necessary to resort to drafts, which the gentleman called conscription, to carry on the war, and the subject came before the house, he would give ample reasons to justify his opinions.

Mr. Sheffey confessed his obligations to the honourable gentleman for his candour. He believed the gentleman acted from patriotic motives; and any thing he might say was not intended to detract from his patriotism. But for his own part he would affirm that rather than see a conscription take place and the French plan resorted to, he would see the country abandon the ocean for ever—he would see free trade and sailor's rights go to perdition—he would see a

complete terrapin system established rather than consent to see such a measure adopted for carrying on the war. What! for a free people to be placed in the ranks of the army, dragged to Canada and butchered in wars of ambition and conquest, without their consent!—The speaker called to order.

Mr. Sheffey then said that he would reply to an observation of the gentleman from Tennessee who said it was unwise to let the enemy know that we did not mean to attack Canada. That was entitled to weight, if they could follow up the threats we had made; but the enemy knew our situation. If the forces could be raised, it would be another thing, but he believed they could not; and he thanked his God that such was the happy situation of the people that an army could not be raised for invasion.—Necessity and vice were the only instruments to fill up the ranks. Experience had shown that our efforts had been feeble; after two campaigns we were as far from taking Canada as at the beginning, and the project ought to be abandoned.

The question was then taken on Mr. Sheffey's amendment, which was negatived by yeas 103 to 55 nays.—And then the question upon the passing of the bill being put, Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Webster both made animated speeches against the bill, and were replied to by Mr. Ingersoll.—This brought up Mr. Miller, who in an able speech of considerable length, opposed the passing of the bill. He confined his objections, or at least rested the far greater part of them on the incompetency to carry on the war discovered by administration. He concluded by declaring that he would support his sentiments peaceably, if he could—forcibly, if he must.

Mr. Grosvenor again rose, and observing that the question had assumed a different shape, the object of the bill being avowed to be the conquest of Canada, said he would state his objections to it, and as the hour was too late to press them on the house, moved to adjourn—on that

Mr. Wright called the previous question—the question was, whether the main question should be put—determined in the affirmative, on which the bill was passed. Yeas 96—Nays 54.

In the senate the bill was passed, but with amendments—the first of which was to alter the bounty in such a manner as to give the recruits one hundred dollars—twenty-five only at the time of enlistment, twenty-five more when he should be mustered, and fifty when discharged; and to strike out entirely

that part of the bill offering a bounty in land. The second amendment allowed to any person who should enlist an able bodied man, *twelve* dollars instead of *eight* allowed by the bill as it passed the representatives. On the 21st of January the bill was sent to the house of representatives, who immediately proceeded to a consideration of the amendments, when a desultory conversation of some length arose upon the first amendment, all the speakers being opposed to it. So that the house refused to concur in it, by a majority of forty. Nays 94—Yeas 54.

The second amendment was also rejected, being opposed by Mr. Desha and Mr. Talmadge. On the 22d a message from the senate was received by the house of representatives, informing them that the senate insisted on their amendments to the bill, and had appointed managers on their part to confer with them. In consequence of this, a conference took place, and on the 25th, Mr. Troup from the conferees, made a report which was ordered to lie upon the table for the purpose of awaiting the decision of the senate on the report to the same effect made to them. And in a short time afterwards, on the same day, a message was received from the senate and read. This message stated that that body had concurred with the report of the committee of conference on the bill. Mr. Troup then said that the report of the conferees had been made upon the principle of compromise, and amounted to this—that the house of representatives was to recede from its disagreement to the senate's amendment so far as related to an increase of the land bounty, and the senate was to recede from its amendment to the bill respecting the money bounty. So that if the bill was agreed to, the whole bounty in money would be 124 dollars to each recruit—viz.

On enlistment	50
On mustering	50
On discharge	24

—124

The land bounty to remain as it had been before the bill.

The report of the conferees was then accepted without a division.

GYPSUM.

The following letter was extracted from the minutes of the agricultural society of Pennsylvania.

Account of the beds of Gypsum, found in the western part of the state of New York,

by Jacob Cist, esq. of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

Jan. 12, 1813.

DEAR SIR,

This very valuable mineral, appears to have been first discovered on the farm of Mr. Buck, in the town of Sempronius, Onondago county, New York.—The bed is very extensive, and is composed nearly one half of transparent and chrystallized plaister, termed by mineralogists, *selenite*. Specimens of it have been sent to France, where it has been found equal in quality to the best in that country, for stucco work, for casting of busts, basso relievos, &c.; owing, however, to its inland situation, and the surrounding country being naturally rich and fertile, and but lately brought into cultivation, it is at present not much used for agricultural purposes. From the experiments which have been made with the grey, or amorpheus part of it, it is found to be equally as strong as any other.

The second discovery was made in Oneida county, in the town of Sullivan: it is very similar to the Onondago:—the same causes which prevent that being much used also operate here.

It has since then been discovered, viz. in 1806, in Cayuga county, in the town of Aurelius, near the sulphur spring, on the eastern margin of Cayuga Lake;—The quarries here consist solely of the grey plaister, are very extensive, nearly a mile in length on the lake;—their extent to the east has not yet been ascertained; for agricultural purposes, this is thought by many who have tried it, to be superior to the Nova Scotia plaister, and it is generally agreed, that its effect on vegetation is earlier perceptible:—the ground where it is found is very uneven, and broken into abrupt hillocks, the timber, fine, thrifty white oak, soil very rich, and the gypsum lies generally so near to the surface, as to be within reach of the pick. Its shistose appearance, the strong marks it bears of having been once worn by the waters, evince that it is a deposition—and tends to strengthen the theory advanced by the chevalier De Lomanon, of its formation.

The plaister is here dug and delivered on the water's edge for three dollars per ton—the water carriage to Ithaca, at the head of the lake, brings it to four dollars; from thence there is a portage of 30 miles to Owego on the Susquehanna—to this point it is brought in great quantities, principally during the winter season, where it usually sells at ten dollars;—these prices

yield a great profit to the owners of the land, and afford a lucrative trade to all engaged in it. From Owego it is brought down the Susquehanna in arks and on rafts, the former about 75 feet long and carrying about 40 tons, and the latter about 10 or 12 tons. At Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Sunbury, and other places on the river, it is eagerly bought up at 15 and 16 dollars per ton.—At all these places, owing to its comparative cheapness and excellent quality, it has entirely superseded the use of imported plaister.

Another bed has been lately found at the outlet of the Seneca Lake—it was purchased in the fall of 1811, by Mr. Thomas Grant, of Sunbury, and opened the ensuing summer—about 350 tons have been taken from it, and forwarded to the head of Cayuga Lake. It is very similar to the last mentioned, and has the same outlet to the waters of the Susquehanna.

For some time after the discovery of this plaister, the usual want of confidence, in native productions, caused the beds to be neglected, but owing to the spirited exertions of Mr. John Laning, merchant at Owego, and a few others, in the introduction of it into this state, it has already become a trade of considerable importance.

During the summer of 1811, about 1000 tons were taken from the beds, and sent as far as Harrisburg—through the whole of this distance it was much approved of by the most experienced farmers, in the counties of Luzerne, Northumberland, Dauphin, and Lancaster; during the year 1812, about three thousand five hundred tons have been delivered at the head of the lake, or at Ithaca, chiefly destined for the Pennsylvania market.

If the communication between the Susquehanna and Delaware were once opened, we should be able to supply Philadelphia with both plaister and coal in abundance.

This last article alone would be of sufficient consequence to your city, and the country through which the canal will pass, to warrant the expenditure of half a million of dollars—and when the immense quantity of timber, produce and stock, of plaister and coal, which pass down this river, and the consequent increased consumption, are taken into view, the stock of the canal company cannot otherwise than be very productive.

The advantages of a cheap and excellent fuel, to your city are incalculable. Why then are not some efforts made to procure this kind of coal from the Lehi, proportioned to the magnitude of the subject?—Is it

of less importance than a supply of good water?

How many miserable wretches, who shiver over your wood fires, which cost them 5 and 8 dollars per cord, could be made comfortable at half the price? Much of the coal from here, is shipped at Havre de Grace, or at tide, for New York, and readily commands 50 per cent. per bushel more than the best Liverpool coal.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB CIST.

DR. JAMES MEASE.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

By his excellency lieut. gen. sir George Prevost, Baronet, commander of his majesty's forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

To the inhabitants of his majesty's provinces in North America;

A PROCLAMATION.

The complete success which has attended his majesty's arms on the Niagara frontier, having placed in our possession the whole of the enemy's posts on that line, it became a matter of imperious duty to retaliate on America, the miseries which the unfortunate inhabitants of Newark had been made to suffer upon the evacuation of Fort George.

The villages of Lewiston, Black Rock, and Buffalo, have accordingly been burned.

At the same time that his excellency the commander of the forces sincerely deprecates this mode of warfare, he trusts, that it will be sufficient to call the attention of every candid and impartial person, both amongst ourselves and the enemy, to the circumstances from which it has arisen to satisfy them that this departure from the established usages of war has originated with America herself, and that to her alone, are justly chargeable, all the awful and unhappy consequences which have hitherto flowed and are likely to result from it.

It is not sufficient to advert to the conduct of the troops employed on the American coast, in conjunction with his majesty's squadron under admiral sir John B. Warren, since, as they were neither within the command, nor subject to the control of his excellency, their acts cannot be ascribed to him, even if they wanted that justification which the circumstances that occasioned them, so amply afford.

It will be sufficient for the present purpose, and in order to mark the character of the war, as carried on upon the frontier of these provinces, to trace the line of conduct observed by his excellency, and the troops under his command, since the commencement of hostilities, and to contrast it with that of the enemy.

The first invasion of Upper Canada took place in July, 1812, when the American forces, under brigadier general Hull, crossed over and took possession of Sandwich, where they began to manifest a disposition so different from that of a magnanimous enemy, and which they have since

invariably displayed, in marking out, as objects of their peculiar resentment, the loyal subjects of his majesty, and in dooming their property to plunder and conflagration.

Various instances of this kind occurred both at Sandwich and in its neighbourhood, at the very period when his majesty's standard was waving upon the fort of Michilimackinac, and affording protection to the persons and property of those who had submitted to it. Within a few weeks afterwards, the British flag was also hoisted on the fortress of Detroit, which, together with the whole of the Michigan territory, had surrendered to his majesty's arms.

Had not his excellency been actuated by sentiments far different from those which had influenced the American government, and the persons employed by it, in the wanton acts of the destruction of private property, committed during their short occupation of a part of Upper Canada, his excellency could not have failed to have availed himself of the opportunity which the undisturbed possession of the whole of the Michigan territory, afforded him of amply retaliating for the devastating system which had been pursued at Sandwich and on the Thames.

But strictly in conformity to the views and disposition of his own government, and to that liberal and magnanimous policy which it had dictated, he chose rather to forbear an imitation of the enemy's example, in the hope that such forbearance, would be duly appreciated by the government of the United States, and would produce a return to the more civilized usages of war.

The persons and property, therefore, of the inhabitants of the Michigan territory were respected, and remained unmolested. In the winter of the following year, when the successes which attended the daring and gallant enterprise against Ogdensburg had placed that populous and flourishing village in our possession, the generosity of the British character was again conspicuous in the scrupulous preservation of every article which could be considered as private property; such public buildings only being destroyed as were used for the accommodation of troops and for public stores.

The destruction of the defences of Ogdensburg, and the dispersion of the enemy's forces in that neighbourhood, laid open the whole of their frontier on the St. Lawrence, to the incursions of his majesty's troops, and Hamilton, as well as the numerous settlements on the banks of the river, might, at any hour, had such been the intention of his majesty's government, or of those acting under it, have been plundered and laid waste.

During the course of the following summer, by the fortunate result of the enterprise against Plattsburgh, that town was for several hours in the complete possession of our troops, there not being any force in the neighbourhood which could attempt a resistance. Yet even there under circumstances of strong temptation, and when the recent example of the enemy in the wanton destruction of York, of private property, and buildings not used for military purposes, must have been fresh in the recollection of the forces employed on that occasion, and would have justified a retaliation on their part, their forbearance wa

strongly manifested, and the directions his excellency had given to the commander of that expedition, so scrupulously obeyed, that scarcely can another instance be shown in which during a state of war, and under similar circumstances, an enemy, so completely under the power and at the mercy of their adversaries, had so little cause of complaint.

During the course of the same summer, Forts Schlosser and Black Rock, were surprised and taken by a part of the forces under the command of major general De Rottenburg on the Niagara frontier, at both of which places personal property was respected, and the public buildings alone were destroyed.

It was certainly matter of just and reasonable expectation, that the humane and liberal course of conduct pursued by his excellency on those different occasions, would have had its due weight on the American government, and would have led it to have abstained, in the further prosecution of the war, from any acts of wantonness or violence, which could only tend unnecessarily to add to its ordinary calamities, and to bring down upon their unoffending citizens a retaliation, which, though distant, they must have known, would await and certainly follow such conduct.

Undeterred, however, by his excellency's example of moderation, or by any of the consequences to be apprehended from the adoption of such barbarous measures, the American forces at Fort George, acting, as there is every reason to believe, under the orders, or with the approbation of their government, for some time previous to their evacuation of that fortress, under various pretensions, burned and destroyed the farm houses and buildings of many of the respectable and peaceable inhabitants of that neighbourhood. But the full measure of this species of barbarity remained to be completed at a season when all its horrors might be more fully and keenly felt by those who were to become the wretched victims of it.

It will hardly be credited by those who shall hereafter read it in the page of history, that in the enlightened æra of the 19th century, and in the inclemency of a Canadian winter, the troops of a nation calling itself civilized and christian, had wantonly, and without the shadow of a pretext, forced 400 helpless women and children to quit their dwellings, and to be the mournful spectators of the conflagration and total destruction of all that belonged to them.

Yet such was the fate of Newark, on the 10th of December, a day which the inhabitants of Upper Canada can never forget, and the recollection of which, cannot but nerve their arms, when opposed to their vindictive foe. On the night of that day, the American troops under brigadier general McClure, being about to evacuate Fort George, which they could no longer retain, by an act of inhumanity disgraceful to themselves and to the nation to which they belong, set fire to upwards of 150 houses, composing the beautiful village of Newark, and burned them to the ground, leaving without covering or shelter those "innocent, unfortunate and distressed inhabitants," whom that officer, by his proclamation, had previously engaged to protect.

His excellency would have ill consulted the honour of his country, and the justice due to his majesty's injured and insulted subjects, had he permitted an act of such needless cruelty to pass unpunished, or had he failed to visit, whenever the opportunity arrived, upon the inhabitants of the neighbouring American frontier, the calamities thus inflicted upon those of our own.

The opportunity has occurred, and a full measure of retaliation has taken place, such as it is hoped will teach the enemy to respect, in future, the laws of war and recal him to a sense of what is due to himself as well as us.

In the further prosecution of the contest to which so extraordinary a character has been given, his excellency must be guided by the course of conduct which the enemy shall hereafter pursue.—Lamenting, as his excellency does, the necessity imposed upon him of retaliating upon the subjects of America, the miseries inflicted on the inhabitants of Newark, it is not his intention to pursue further a system of warfare so revolting to his own feelings, and so little congenial to the British character, unless the future measures of the enemy should compel him again to resort to it.

To those possessions of the enemy along the whole line of frontier which have hitherto remained undisturbed, and which are now within his excellency's reach, and at the mercy of the troops under his command, his excellency has determined to extend the same forbearance and the same freedom from rapine and plunder, which they have hitherto experienced; and from this determination the future conduct of the American government shall alone induce his excellency to depart.

The inhabitants of these provinces will, in the mean time, be prepared to resist, with firmness and with courage, whatever attempts the resentment of the enemy, arising from their disgrace and their merited sufferings, may lead them to make, well assured that they will be powerfully assisted at all points by the troops under his excellency's command, and that prompt and signal vengeance will be taken for every fresh departure by the enemy, from that system of warfare, which ought alone to subsist between enlightened and civilized nations.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Quebec, this 12th day of January, 1814.

GEORGE PREVOST.

By his excellency's command,
E. B. BRENTON.

British official accounts of the re-capture of Fort George, and the capture of Fort Niagara.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC, DEC. 27, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The commander of the forces has received a despatch from lieutenant general Drummond, containing a supplementary report from colonel Murray, dated at Fort George, 13th December, correcting his statement of the preceding day, respecting the enemy having passed over his cannon stores, &c. having since discovered in the ditch of the fortification one long 18 pounder, four 12's and several 9 pounders, together with a large supply of shot. Some of the temporary magazines, with a portion of fixed ammunition,

have been saved, and camp equipage for 1500 men has fallen into our possession.

The new barracks erected in the vicinity of Fort George and Chippewa, have, from the precipitancy of the enemy's flight, escaped being burnt.

(Signed)

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adj. gen. N. A.

H. Q. UPPER CANADA, DEC. 19, 1813.

Lieutenant general Drummond congratulates the troops under his command, from the brilliant success which has crowned the attack made this morning on Fort Niagara. It was assaulted an hour before day-light, and after a short but severe contest, it was carried with a very slight loss on our part; that of the enemy was 65 killed and 15 wounded—all by the bayonet—the remainder of the garrison, to the number of about 350 regular troops and artillery, were made prisoners; 27 pieces of ordnance were found in the fort. Our loss does not exceed 5 killed and 3 wounded. Lieutenant Nowlan, of the 100th regiment, a very promising young officer, is the only officer killed.—The lieutenant general has to regret that a severe wound which colonel Murray has received, is likely to deprive the army of the services of that gallant officer for some time. The troops employed on this occasion were the 100th regt. the grenadier company of the royals, and the flank companies of the 41st regt. Their instructions were not to fire, but to carry the place at the point of the bayonet. These orders were punctually obeyed; a circumstance that not only proves their intrepidity, but reflects great credit on their discipline. Col. Murray expresses his admiration of the valour and good conduct of the whole of the troops, particularly of the 100th regiment, which led the attack. He also bestows his particular thanks on lieut. col. Hamilton, &c. [*Here follow the names of several regular and militia officers who distinguished themselves.*] Of the brilliant service of lieut. Dawson of the 100th, who led the forlorn hope, and capt. Fawcett, of the 100th grenadiers, in entirely cutting off two of the enemy's piquets and surprising the sentries on the glacis and at the gate, by which means the watchword was obtained, and the entrance into the fort greatly facilitated, the colonel speaks in terms of the highest and most deserved praise.

Lieut. general Drummond will perform a most grateful duty in bringing under the notice of his royal highness the prince regent, through his excellency the commander of the forces, the admirable execution of this brilliant achievement on the part of every individual concerned. The useful services of the militia volunteers in launching the boats, and rowing the troops across the river, were not unnoticed by the lieutenant general.

The lieut. general has received from major-general Riall a very favourable report of the zeal and alacrity of the detachment of the royal Scots, under lieut. col. Gordon, and the 41st battalion companies under major Friend, who advanced under the major-general's command to dislodge the enemy from the heights of Lewistown.—Their steadiness and regularity under circumstances of great temptation, were highly creditable to them. Nothing could more strongly indicate their anxious wish to meet the enemy, and the lieut. general has only to regret that his rapid

retreat from Lewistown Heights, did not afford to major gen. Riall an opportunity of leading them to victory.

Lieut. general Drummond begs that major generals Riall and Vincent will accept his acknowledgements for the assistance he has received from them in making arrangements for the late operations.

Lieut. col. Hamilton, 100th regt. is appointed to command Fort Niagara, and the lieut. general will recommend that the same command money be annexed to it as was granted at Fort George.

A board of survey, composed of lieut. col. Hamilton, commandant, president, major Holcroft, commanding royal artillery, and a captain of the 100th regt. members, will assemble as soon as possible in Fort Niagara for the purpose of taking an exact account and inventory of the immense quantity of ordnance, stores, arms, provisions, clothing, &c. captured in that place.

J. HARVEY, lt. col. D. A. G.

Proclamation published by general Van Hiller, at Trent, on the 26th October, 1813.

PEOPLE OF ITALY.

I have passed the Alps with an army of sixty thousand men, and I enter the plains of Italy. Providence is going to put a period to the tyranny that oppressed you; sacrificed your youths in the north of Spain, for an unjust cause—paralysed commerce and industry and spread desolation in the fields of Italy, so favoured by heaven. I have occupied the passes leading from Italy into Austria—I have turned, at their sources, the Isonzo, the Tagliamento, the Piave, and the Brentia; and I have made it impossible for your general in chief to escape me, whithersoever he may turn. Verona, and Mantua, and Milan expect to be delivered in a few days. The north, the east, and west of Europe have furnished all their forces, and the flower of their young population, to re-establish the independence of the States, and they are now free. Search in Austria, in Russia, in Prussia or in Spain, for the French who ruled the world; you will find corpses, prisoners, wounded, and traces of devastation; but the enemy have there no longer any bodies of troops under arms.

The fine provinces of the south of Europe ought likewise to participate in the joy of the world, on account of the return of ancient times, of order, and of justice. My sovereign has been pleased to entrust to me this great work;—Rise, therefore, people of Italy, you know what means of resistance the enemy has to oppose to me; you are aware that they are the last. I have under my banners 30,000 men, who have not yet fought in this holy war, and who are burning with a desire of sharing in the glory of those that preceded them. Fresh armies are forming beyond the Alps; the fate of Italy is decided—remind your children, that they were born in the ancient country of glory, and that the height of glory consists in combating under the banners of the most just of monarchs, for the peace of the world, and for the independence of millions.

The general of artillery, commander in chief of the imperial and royal army of the Tyrol and of Italy.

BARON VON HILLER.

Hanover, Nov. 11, 1813.

MY LORD,—I have little to detail to your lordship since my last despatches. I have as yet seen no official account from whence a judgment can be formed of the manner in which Bonaparte, with the remnant of his army, extricated himself by Hanau and Frankfort, and passed the Rhine at Cassel. The sanguinary and hard fought actions by general Wrede, merit, unquestionably the highest encomiums. The force of Bonaparte, as he retired on the greater line of his communications was probably augmented by troops at Erfurt, and other places on its march, and in his battles with general Wrede, he seems to have brought forwards 70 or 80,000 men, a force much beyond what we estimated him to possess, after his various losses; it is quite clear, however, he did not think himself secure with this number, as, during the last battle he appears to have sought his safety with an escort of 10,000 cavalry, which general Czernicheff very gallantly and a little roughly handled.

Marshal Blucher's army seems to have been directed out of the great line of road on Frankfort, on which they were following the enemy, and they were marched on Wetzlar and Coblenz. It was considered, when general Wrede occupied Hanau and Frankfort, that Bonaparte would march on Coblenz. But by marshal Blucher being turned into another direction, it appears no part of the grand army could or did arrive in time to take part in the actions with general Wrede, which is to be lamented.

The prince royal moved his head-quarters to Hanover on the 6th. The Prussians under general Bulow are at Minden, and general Wintzingerode will arrive in a day or two at Bremen. The Swedes are marching towards Harburg.

The corps of general Benningesen is descending the Elbe, and is arrived at Leutzen. The general, with lieutenant general Walmoden, will operate on the right bank against marshal Davoust's position on the Stecknitz. General Wintzingerode and Bulow will however, not be delayed in commencing their march towards Holland. General Benningesen brings ample force with him. General Bulow within a few days has recruited his army, in his Prussian majesty's ancient states, to the number it amounted to before the opening of the campaign. The ample, generous, and liberal aid of the prince regent, in arms and clothing is of an invaluable consequence at this moment to these brave Prussians. The last convoys are all on the road to marshal Blucher's and general Bulow's armies; and they are the means of re-equipping and arming these corps d'armee forthwith, nearly to their original establishments.

It must be as grateful to the English nation, as creditable to its government, to see how opportunely this aid is at hand. The gratitude of marshal Blucher and general Bulow, as expressed to me, must be agreeable to your lordship.

Marshal Blucher's march route is, (I believe) as follows: at Freyburg the 10th, Wegerbush the 11th, Freyburg the 12th, and Mulheim near Cologne, the 13th.

I forbear to recapitulate the enthusiastic demonstrations that have followed the entry of the allies again into this capitol.

I inclose your lordship a Frankfort gazette, and you will, no doubt observe with pleasure, the collection of the Austrian reserves and ad-

mirable proclamation of baron Hiller; it was certainly published before the accounts of the battles of Leipzig could have reached him.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHAS. STEWART.
Lieut. Gen.

FROM LORD WELLINGTON TO LORD BATHURST, DATED

Vera, Nov. 1, 1813.

"Nothing of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed your lordship last.

"The enemy's garrison of Pampeluna made proposals to don Carlos d'España, to surrender the place on the 26th October, on condition, 1st, that they should be allowed to march to France with six pieces of cannon—2dly, that they should be allowed to march to France, under an engagement not to serve against the allies for a year and a day. Both these conditions were rejected by don Carlos d'España, and they were told that he had orders not to give them a capitulation on any terms excepting that they should be prisoners of war—to which they declared they would never submit."

"Vera, Nov. 1, 1813.

"Since I wrote to your lordship this morning, I have received a letter, of which I enclose a copy, from Mariscal Del Campo Don Carlos d'España, in which he announces the surrender by capitulation of the fortress of Pampeluna, the garrison being made prisoners of war; upon which event I beg leave to congratulate your lordship.

"I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Don Carlos D'España, and that of the troops under his command, during the period that he has commanded the blockade, that is since the beginning of August. In every sortie which the enemy have made they have been repulsed with loss, and the general, and the officers and troops have, on every occasion, conducted themselves well. Don Carlos D'España was severely wounded on the 10th of September, as reported in my despatch of the 19th of that month; but having reported that he was able to continue to perform his duty, I considered it but justice to allow him to continue in a command of which he had to that moment performed the duties in so satisfactory a manner; and I am happy that it has fallen to his lot, to be the instrument of restoring to the Spanish monarchy so important a fortress as Pampeluna.

"Not having yet received the detail of the terms of the capitulation, I must delay to forward them till the next occasion."

(TRANSLATION.)

"Most excellent Sir—Glory be to God, and honour to the triumphs of your excellency in this ever memorable campaign.

"I have the honour and the satisfaction of congratulating your excellency on the surrender of the important fortress of Pampeluna, the capitulation of which having been signed by the superior officers entrusted with my powers, and by those delegated by the general commanding the place, I have, by virtue of the authority which you conferred upon me, just ratified. The garrison remain prisoners of war, as your excellency had determined from the beginning that they should,

and will march out to-morrow at two in the afternoon, in order to be conducted to the port of Passages.

"Our troops occupy one of the gates of the citadel, and those of France the place.

"May God guard the precious life of your excellency.

"Dated from the camp in front of Pampeluna, 31st Oct. 1813.

(Signed) "CARLOS ESPANA.
His excellency field marshal the duke of Ciudad Rodrigo."

London, Dec. 25.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

The French government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts. The motives of the senatus consultum to that effect contain an appeal to the allied powers. They, therefore, find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes, and their determinations.

The allied powers do not make war upon France, but against that preponderance, haughtily announced—against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe, and of France, the emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of his empire.

Victory has conducted the allied armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their imperial and royal majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his majesty the emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the sovereigns and princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of that peace. Those conditions are founded on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of the powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honourable to each.

The allied sovereigns desire that France may be great powerful and happy; because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy—that French commerce may revive—that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish; because a great people can only be tranquil in proportion as it is happy. The powers confirm to the French empire an extent of territory which France under her kings never knew; because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the allied powers also wish to be free, tranquil, and happy, themselves.—They desire a state of peace, which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from the numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years.

The allied powers will not lay down their arms, until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms, until the political state of Europe be reestablished anew—until immutable principles have resumed their rights over

vain pretensions, until the sanctity of treaties shall have at least secured a real peace to Europe.
Frankfort, Dec. 1, 1813.

Washington City, Jan. 21.

TURREAU'S LETTER.

The president of the United States yesterday transmitted to the house of representatives the following message:

To the house of representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the secretary of state, complying with their resolution of the 12th inst.

JAMES MADISON.

January 14th, 1814.

The secretary of state, to whom was referred a resolution of the house of representatives of the 12th inst. requesting the president to lay before the house any correspondence with, or communication in writing from the late minister of France, on or about the 14th June, 1809, or by his successor since, prescribing the conditions on which their sovereign would consent to treat of amity and commerce with the United States, &c. has the honour to make to the president the following report:

That of the transactions which took place in the department of state, before the secretary of state came into office, which was in the year 1811, he has no means of acquiring a knowledge other than from the archives of the department, or from the persons entrusted with their safe keeping.

That he has caused the files of the department to be carefully examined for a communication described by the resolution of the house of representatives, and that none such has been found of the date therein referred to, or of any other date, from the former minister of France, or from his successor, or any trace or evidence of such a communication; that he has also inquired of the chief clerk of the department, who has been in that office since the year 1807, concerning the same, and whose statement is annexed.

That no such communication was ever addressed to the secretary of state by the present minister of France.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, Jan. 18, 1814.

MR. GRAHAM'S STATEMENT.

I know not how I can more clearly state every thing that I know relative to a letter which was recently published in some of the public prints, from general Turreau to Robert Smith, esq. and which I suppose to be the communication alluded to in the resolution of the house of representatives of the 12th instant, than by observing that when that letter as published was shown to me by a gentleman of this office, I told him I could not say whether it was genuine; that some parts did not appear new to me, but that other parts of it did. We immediately looked at general Turreau's file, and no such letter was there. I then observed, that if it was genuine, it must be the letter from general Turreau which had been withdrawn.

The fact of one of his letters which I had transmitted for Mr. Smith, having been withdrawn, I

distinctly remember, though I cannot speak with certainty either of its date or of its contents—more than four years having elapsed since I saw it; but I remember it was considered exceptionable, and that Mr. Smith directed me not to put it on the files, but to lay it aside. I can add too that it was the only letter from general Turreau which to my knowledge was ever withdrawn.

This letter was withdrawn by a gentleman attached to the French legation, who called at the department of state to get it, and it was delivered to him either by Mr. Smith himself, or by me under his directions. When this was done, I cannot now recollect, nor have I any means of a certifying, except by reference to a subsequent event which happened in the month of November 1809. I allude to the dismissal of Mr. Jackson. For I remember in a conversation I had with Mr. Smith, respecting that occurrence, at the time it took place, he observed that he supposed general Turreau would now be glad he had withdrawn his letter.

In what way the translation of this letter has got into the public prints, I know not, nor do I know where or by whom it was taken from this office.

JOHN GRAHAM,

Chief clerk of the department of state.

Department of State, 18th Jan. 1814.

SPEECH

Of his excellency governor Tompkins, to the two houses of the legislature of the state of N. York, Tuesday Jan 25, 1814.

Gentlemen of the senate, and of the assembly,

It would have given me great satisfaction to have had it in my power to congratulate you on this occasion upon the return of the advantages and blessings of peace. The government of the U. States, both before and since the commencement of the present war with G. Britain, has uniformly evinced a disposition to adjust, upon liberal and reciprocal terms, the existing differences between the two nations. The appointment of envoys plenipotentiary, who repaired to Europe so early as May last, upon the proffered mediation of the emperor of Russia, furnishes an incontestable proof of that disposition. It does not appear that a spirit equally conciliatory has influenced the councils of the enemy. The good offices of the emperor have been declined, and a proposition has been submitted to our government by the Prince Regent, for transferring the theatre of negotiation to London or Gottenburgh. The president has given further evidence of his desire to terminate the calamities of war by acceding to that overture also. It is to be hoped that the contemplated negotiation may result in the conclusion of an honourable and lasting peace. But when we consider that pacific conferences are greatly procrastinated by the proposed change of the place of treating; when we reflect upon the non-acceptance by the Prince Regent of the mediation of his illustrious friend and ally—upon the former inadmissible pretensions of the British government and upon the terms of lord Castlereagh's recent communication to the secretary of state, our hope of a favourable issue ought not to be sanguine. If the late proposition has proceeded from a willingness to restore amity upon principles which may be mutual and consistent with the established maxims of public law, the impending conferences will very probably eventuate propi-

tiously. But we ought not to permit the hope of that result to lull us into a fatal security; for it may be that we must ultimately depend upon an unanimous, vigorous and successful prosecution of the unavoidable contest, in which we are involved for the establishment and security of our just rights.

It was not to be expected after so long a period of peace, that upon the first declaration of a war by the United States, a well organized and efficient army could immediately be brought into the field. There was little of the experience of the revolution remaining in the country, and to develop military talents and national resources and to give them the most wise and beneficial direction is the work of time. In tracing the progress of our arms in the late campaign, however, there is as much cause of pride and congratulation as it was reasonable to hope for.

The navy has maintained, if not brightened the lustre of its antecedent character. Arduous battles and brilliant victories, surpassed by none recorded in the annals of history, and which have given splendour to the American name, have been fought and won by it.

The capture of York, the taking of Fort George, the conquest of Proctor's army, the subjugation of the Western Indians, the successive victories over the Creeks, the defence of Sandusky, of Saekett's Harbour, and of other places are honourable to our arms, and have exhibited traits of conduct and intrepidity in the army that justify high expectations—These gratifying events, it is true, have been followed by some disappointments and disasters.

Public expectation was highly excited by the last movement of the main army, and was greatly disappointed at the failure of the supposed object of that movement.

The recent invasion by the enemy of the western frontier of this state, and the extraordinary surrender to him of the garrison and fort Niagara, the burning of flourishing villages and settlements; the pillage of private property, and the massacre of peaceable inhabitants of that frontier by a savage foe, are melancholy occurrences calculated to excite the liveliest sympathy for the sufferers, and to rouse the indignation of every friend of humanity and of his country. The conduct of the enemy during that invasion was marked by a disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, and by a malignant ferocity. Many of our fellow citizens, who were at peace with their families, were murdered and scalped. The bodies of many of those who were wounded or taken prisoners in the engagement of Black Rock have been found mangled in the most shocking manner by the tomahawk and scalping knife.

The distresses of the families who have thus become the victims of a cruel and unprecedented warfare call for the immediate and liberal interposition of the legislature. The character and dignity of the state, as well as justice to our exposed and suffering fellow citizens, demand the exertion of its utmost power and resources to punish the atrocities of the enemy, and to render that frontier secure in future from his incursion and cruelties.

The measures which were taken upon that emergency, with the requisitions, correspondence, orders and reports relating thereto will be especially communicated without delay.

You will permit me, gentlemen, to remark in this place, that the want of some legal provision whereby the burden of defence may be more equitably diffused, and the less wealthy part of the community be relieved from the disproportionate share of actual service to which they are subjected by the existing laws, the want of legal power for enforcing summarily obedience to the authority delegated to officers by the militia law, and to supply food, quarters and transportation for troops called out under state authority, render it impossible for the militia generals to repel invasions immediately and effectually.

I must likewise be indulged to again soliciting the attention of the legislature in the propriety of raising corps of volunteers, of giving them suitable remuneration for their cloathing, and an increase of pay. These corps might take the field upon any emergency, without the tedious process of detaching, assembling and organizing men from remote districts, and would perform any actual service which might legally be required more usefully than detached militia.

By an act of congress passed in June last, a direct tax was laid upon the United States, and in the apportionment the sum of four hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and forty one 62-100 dollars, has been imposed upon the state of New-York. The same law distributes the quota of each state in the several counties thereof, but authorises the state legislature previously to the first day of April next, to vary that apportionment, and entitles each state to a deduction of fifteen per cent. upon paying its quota into the treasury of the United States, before the tenth day of February next, and of ten per cent. if paid before the first day of May next. The limitation of time to have the benefit of a deduction by a late supplementary law has been extended to the 20th day of February.—The advantages which will accrue to our citizens, and of course to the state, by the payment of this quota directly from its treasury, are too obvious to be enumerated. The savings to the citizens of this state of about sixty five thousand dollars, and to the nation of the expense of assessment and collection will amount to nearly one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The number of inhabitants and the amount of wealth of the respective counties of this state, vary essentially from year to year: so that it is scarcely possible at any one time to make a perfectly equitable distribution of a tax amongst them. A considerable part of our unsettled lands are owned by non residents. The inconveniences and sacrifices of the inhabitants of some counties arising from their exposure to the enemy, and from the frequent calls which have unavoidably been made upon them to perform actual militia duty, have been such that it would at this particular juncture, be unreasonable and severe to levy upon them any part of the direct tax.

The state can advance its present tax without any material embarrassment of its treasury or call upon its citizens.

In one thousand eight hundred and eight, a loan at seven per cent. was made by the state to its citizens, for their accommodation and relief, under their then restrictive laws. The privilege of borrowing from divers banks, at five and six per cent. interest, is reserved to the state in the acts giving or extending their several charters. It is therefore in our power to borrow at a moderate in-

terest the amount of the direct tax before mentioned, to advance it for the benefit and accommodation of our citizens, and to appropriate and pledge for its repayment the securities taken for former loans by the state.—The importance of this subject to our constituents and the interest of this state and of the nation, will I trust, recommend it to your earnest and serious attention.

Soon after the last adjournment of the legislature, two persons were convicted in this city of the crime of murder; the one as principal in the first degree and the other as being present, aiding and assisting in the commission of the crime. I judged it to be my duty to suspend the execution of one of them. The report and documents upon which this respite was founded are now presented to you.

GENTLEMEN,

The progress and success of domestic manufactures and improvements of every kind, the high price obtained by the husbandman for the products of his labour, and the general health, prosperity and tranquility (except in the lamented instances already noticed) which has prevailed within our state during the last year, call upon us to render fervent gratitude to that indulgent Providence, who has mingled so many of the enjoyments and benefits of peace with the afflictions of war. Let us therefore implore him to continue his benedictions upon our beloved country, and to grant us unanimity, patriotism, and wisdom, to pursue at this important session, the most essential interests of the state and of the union.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, Jan. 25, 1814.

GOVERNOR RODNEY'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

Called to the chief magistracy of the state, at this time of public difficulty, by the voice of my country, I feel the obligation imposed upon me, and am sensible of the gratitude due to my fellow citizens. In addition to their favour, and partiality, I have to ask of them and of you, gentlemen, a liberal indulgence for such mistakes as may arise either from the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed, or from a misapprehension of the public welfare.

In relation to the war in which we are engaged, in may be observed, that whatever dangers or disasters may befall us—whatever embarrassments may ensue from the novel and critical situation of the country, it should be remembered that such dangers and embarrassments will not always be within the control of the administration, nor within the means of the state to prevent. Limited in regard to our resources, we must look for protection, support, and relief to the government of the United States. On congress is imposed the duty, and to them is given the authority of providing for the common defence; and it is both hoped and expected that the United States will be prepared to meet any invasion or hostile attempts which may be made on our shore the ensuing season. At the same time my earnest exertions shall not be wanting to employ in the most effectual manner, according to the provision of the laws, the power and energy of the state in repelling the enemy and in the protection of our fellow citizens.

The most fatal calamities attendant on repub-

lies, spring from party struggles and from partialities to foreign nations, produced without a cause, and resting on no solid foundation. It is a political truth, universal, and, I believe, without exception, that nations never love each other, and that they are just, in proportion to the advantages they derive from justice. If we consult the history of the enlightened republics of Greece, or the more powerful republic of Rome, we shall find innumerable instances of their perfidy under the guise of love and friendship, and perhaps not a single case of disinterested generosity. The former, indeed, submitted to the intrigues and unbounded professions of the cunning and ambitious Philip of Macedon—the latter succeeded as much by her arts as her arms in forging chains for the nations of the earth, and in obtaining universal dominion.

In modern times our own knowledge affords a sad confirmation of the truth of ancient history. The examples, which Europe and the east furnish of the annihilation of the weaker governments, and the subjugation of the strong by their more potent allies and pretended friends, should never be forgotten. If it should be our happiness to profit by the experience of others, and to learn wisdom by their misfortunes, we shall shun an alliance with any European power. On this interesting topic the advice of the great Washington should ever be had in remembrance, and it should dwell on our minds, that the patriots of our revolution who declared our right to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station, to which the laws of nature entitled us, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their honour to hold the rest of mankind enemies in war, in peace friends. If we exceed these bounds, if we unite our destiny with any other nation, if peace or war is made to depend upon the ambition, convenience, or advantage of any other state, kingdom or empire; then indeed shall we cast our happiness and self-government into the hands of those who cannot and will not feel for us in adversity, nor rejoice with us in prosperity.

In respect to our internal affairs, at this period of your session, it is not to be presumed, that I, thus new in office, should be prepared to propose many measures for the good of the state. But considering how essential to our internal improvements, canals, drains, roads, and bridges are, I submit to the legislature the propriety of passing such general or special laws as will promote and encourage those objects. And as the safety of our fellow citizens, and defence of our maritime boundary are of the highest importance, adequate and suitable arrangements should be made to meet the exigency of our affairs.

The expenses which we incurred in our military operations, the last spring and summer, and all other similar expenses which may arise in the course of the war, ought to be sustained exclusively by the federal government: I therefore recommend to you, gentlemen, to make provision for the keeping regular accounts of all future disbursements, and for the preservation of those already made or received by the commissioners heretofore appointed. It fell incumbent on me to suggest to you, that application should be made to congress, or to the president for the reimbursement of last summer's expenditures, and of such as may in future accrue. It is unreasonable, that a section of the union exposed as we are, should be

burdened exclusively, with repelling the attacks of the enemy. We have heretofore borne our full proportion of the charges of the general government; and no one who knows the disposition of the people of this state, their attachment to the constitution, and their patriotic affection to their fellow citizens of the United States, will hesitate in believing, that they will acquiesce in contributing their share of all necessary taxes, imposts and excises, imposed by congress, both in war and in peace.

Should any matters occur, proper for me to lay before you, during the remainder of your session, they shall be made the subject of a future communication. In the mean time, I have no doubt, gentlemen, your labours will be directed to the preservation of the liberty, and the promotion of the security and happiness of our fellow citizens; and in all your endeavours for the public good, I can assure you of my sincere and zealous cooperation, on all occasions requiring executive services.

And while with gratitude, we acknowledge the many civil and religious blessings we have enjoyed during a peace of thirty years—let us implore the favour of the Almighty Ruler of the universe, to direct and assist us, in this time of difficulty and war, and to enable us to procure a speedy, honourable and permanent peace.

DANIEL RODNEY

Dover, Jan. 18, 1814.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Albert Gallatin is appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, to be one of the mission to Gottenburg.

George Washington Campbell, of Tennessee, is in like manner appointed secretary of the treasury of the United States.

These appointments, it is understood, received no opposition in the senate, with the exception of perhaps one vote against the first of them.

Michael Leib, (now a senator from Pennsylvania) is appointed, by the postmaster general, to be the postmaster of the city of Philadelphia, vice Robert Paton, deceased.

Nat. Intel.

*Adjutant and inspector general's office,
Washington, 27th Jan. 1814.*

General orders.—The president of the United States has been pleased, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make the following appointments in the army of the United States, viz.

Brigadier general George Izard, to be major general, 24th January, 1814.

Brigadier general Jacob Brown, to be major general, 24th January, 1814.

Colonel Alexander Macomb, (3d artillery) to be brigadier general, 24th January, 1814.

Colonel Thomas A. Smith, (rifle regt.)
to be brigadier general, 24th January, 1814.

By order.

J. B. WALBACH, adjt. gen.

It is now distinctly understood that general Winder came to the United States with proposals from general Prevost as to an armistice with respect to the Canadas. We believe the proposition was promptly declined.

Dem. Press.

Arrival of the United States Frigate, President, commodore Rogers, from a cruise of 70 days.

The U. States' frigate President, com. Rogers, arrived within Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon.

The revenue cutter Active, captain Cahoon, came up from the President last evening, and informed us, that com. Rogers had been through most of the West Indian Islands, and on his return lay off Charleston 48 hours, and was chased off by five ships of war, viz. a 74, 2 frigates and 2 sloops of war. Yesterday morning, to the southward of Long Branch, fell in with a 74 and a frigate; the 74 was four hours to the windward of the President, and did not attempt to bring her to action.—The frigate was to leeward.

We learn from capt. Cahoon, that com. Rogers fell in with two French frigates, and has captured three British merchant vessels, which he sunk, after taking out their cargoes, and has brought in 30 prisoners.—[We further learn, that the com. has returned to this port in consequence of the term of his cruise having expired.]

Mer. Adv.

FRIGATE CONSTELLATION.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Richmond Compiler, dated York, 11th Feb. 11 P. M.

"By a gentleman who arrived here this evening in the mail stage, we learn that at 4 P. M. yesterday, the Constellation frigate got over Craney Island bar, and about 8 P. M. anchored below Willoughby's point with a view to pass out to sea. Unfortunately, however, the weather or some other circumstance prevented her from proceeding, and this morning she was perceived by the enemy, who immediately got several of their large vessels under way to attack her; unable to proceed onwards she returned to Hampton Roads, and is now no doubt within the bite of Craney Island.

This statement is confirmed by the movements of the British ships off the mouth of

our river, as observed from this place. Several of their large ships this morning weighed anchor, and disappeared, steering downwards. They are doubtless gone to watch the Constellation more closely, and we perhaps shall hereafter be less annoyed by them."

Salem, Feb. 17.

Frigate Adams.—Arrived, this morning, the brig Henrietta, Osgood, from St. Salvatore, to Messrs. Cook, Manning, and Rodgers, cargo tallow, hides, fustic, &c. 56 days passage. The Henrietta has been boarded on her passage, by the United States' frigate Adams, capt. Morris, and has brought a letter from capt. M. for the secretary of the navy. [It is said the Adams was 14 days out.]

The Adams boarded the Henrietta 21 days since, off Bermuda. The officers stated, that the frigate got aground in going out of the Chesapeake, (in the night) but soon got off without damage.

The despatches from capt. Morris have been forwarded to com. Bainbridge.

Washington, Geo. Feb. 5.

On Saturday last, 1000 infantry, one company of artillery, and one company of cavalry, belonging to the United States quota of militia, from South Carolina, under the command of colonel Nash, accompanied by adjutant general Earle, passed through this place on their way to fort Hawkins.

Norfolk, Jan. 31.

Brigadier general Thomas Parker, of the United States' army, has arrived, and will to day enter on the command of all the posts, garrisons and troops, in the service of the United States, within the fifth military district. Brigadier general Taylor will hereafter command the brigade of state troops, in the service of the United States, at Norfolk and its dependencies.

Plattsburgh, 9th Feb.

Two regiments have already gone in sleighs from French Mills to Sackett's Harbour. Cannon, mortars, bombs, anchors, sails, baggage, provisions, small arms, ammunition, and the sick, are continually arriving here from French Mills, from whence the whole army will go as soon as every thing belonging to it is gone. The whole of the sick; and those not fit for active service, and part of the artillerists will come here, I presume; but whether any of the effective infantry will, I have my doubts.

I am more inclined to suppose the well will go to the west.

— Albany, Feb. 15.

The camp at French Mills, we understand, has been broken up—Two thousand of the troops were expected to reach Sackett's Harbour on Friday last. The residue have proceeded to Malone and Plattsburgh, at the former of which places the sick had arrived on the 2d inst. The boats have been removed by land.

— Three vessels of war are building with all possible despatch at Sackett's Harbour; one a ship, intended to mount 44 guns—the other two heavy brigs. The troops are remarkably healthy.

— New York, Feb. 16.

Commodore Chauncey and about 100 seamen, left this city yesterday afternoon for Sackett's Harbour.

— New York, February 10.

From New London.—Admiral Cockburn, with part of the enemy's fleet, sailed from off this port on the 5th instant, leaving a ship of the line, a frigate, and a man of war brig.

— A court martial was held at Portsmouth, N. H. for the trial of sailing master WILLIAM HARPER, of the U. S. navy, on a charge of cowardice in the action between the U. S. brig Enterprize and the British sloop of war Boxer, preferred against him by lieutenant R. McCall, first of the Enterprize; and on the 22d ult. the court pronounced the following sentence, which has been confirmed.

“The court, after the most attentive consideration of the evidence adduced, are of opinion, that the prisoner, sailing master William Harper, is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and do therefore acquit him; in which opinion the court are unanimous.”

(Signed)

Isaac Hull, president.

John Smith.

Johnston Blakely.

John H. Elton.

James P. Oellers.

George W. Prescott,

Judge Advocate.

— A launch.—On Saturday, about 1 o'clock, was launched from the navy yard at this city, the beautiful sloop of war Argus, being

the sixth vessel of her class that has been built since the law passed authorising their building and launched within a few months, —one or more of which are now ready for sea.

Nat. Intel.

— London, December. 14.

“Sir Philip Broke is to be honoured with a gold medal to be worn with his full uniform for the capture of the Chesapeake.”

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

— St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—Her majesty the empress, on Sunday last, granted audiences to Messrs. Adams, Gallatin and Bayard, as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiaries from the U. States of America. This mission extraordinary has caused universal satisfaction here. It is wished, that it be completely successful, and that the reestablishment of peace between his Britannic majesty and the republic of the U. States, may free the navigation and commerce of our empire, from the only restraint which it can experience since the renewal of the ties of the strictest friendship with England. This striking proof of friendship and confidence, which the republic of the U. States has given to the emperor, and the distinguished choice which it has made of its plenipotentiaries, are much applauded.”

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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DENNIS HEARTT, PRINTER.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 357.

The subject of the PROTECTION OF THE NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY against the incursions of the savages which had during the last session been presented to the consideration of the house was again, the 4th of January, revived by Mr. Kilbourn in the shape of the following resolution:

“Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing more effectually, and in a manner more economical, for the protection of the north western frontier of the United States against the incursions of the savages and other enemies by granting donations of lands to actual settlers and for public purposes, in such situations as may best promote the ends proposed in the north and western parts of the state of Ohio, and of the territories of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.”

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the resolution so as to refer the subject to the military committee.

The amendment was consented to, and the resolution passed.

On the same day Mr. Taylor of New York offered for the consideration of the house the following resolution.

“Resolved that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making it the duty of the attorney general of the United States to keep his office at the seat of government during the session of congress, and that they do have leave to report by bill or otherwise.”

In support of this resolution Mr. Taylor observed that it would seem to be necessary from the experience of the house, that the law officer should be present during the session of congress. In most of the states, he said the law officer was required to be present during the sessions of their legislature, and all papers involving legal questions were referred to him for his opinion thereon. The vast importance of the acts frequently before congress, and their bearing on pre-existing laws, seemed to render

it especially necessary that such an officer should be present at Washington during the session of congress, and for the purpose of bringing it before the house he moved this inquiry.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

On the 21st of January, a bill was reported to the house from the judiciary committee establishing the permanent residence of the attorney general at the seat of government, which bill was ordered to a committee of the whole on the second Monday in February.

On the same day (January 4th) Mr. Taylor moved the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole, and the house did accordingly resolve itself into a committee, Mr. Desha in the chair, on a bill to amend the seventh section of the act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

The bill was read throughout upon which Mr. Taylor rose and observed that the legislature of New York hold but one session annually which commences on the last Tuesday in January, and that the bill is intended to give to New York the same privilege of electing to pay its quota of the direct tax into the treasury as has been enjoyed by other states under the seventh section of the act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States. The obvious propriety of passing the bill, he said, was evident from the same consideration which induced the introduction of the general principal of state assumption into the act of last session. But there was another consideration intimately connected with the original compact between the states to which he begged leave to ask the attention of the committee. The federal constitution was ratified in convention by most of the states between the August of 1787 and the spring of 1788. New York was amongst the last states who adopted it—if his memory served him it was last except North Carolina, the convention in the latter state having closed its session on the first of August, and in the former on the 26th July 1788. Considerations connected with the general

power vested in congress by the constitution, to lay and collect direct taxes, had, amongst others in the state of New York, an effect to retard its ratification. And when the convention yielded their assent, they took care in the same documents to enjoin it upon their representatives in congress to exert all their influence, and use all reasonable means to obtain a ratification of several amendments among which was the following.

"That congress do not lay direct taxes but when the monies arising from the impost and excise shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor then until congress shall have first made a requisition upon the states to assess, levy and pay their respective proportions of such requisition agreeably to the census fixed in the said constitution in such way and manner as the legislature of the respective states shall judge best; and in such case, if any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition, then congress may assess and levy such state proportion, together with the interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of payment prescribed by such requisition."

Mr. Taylor then went on and stated that the same convention expressed their confidence that all laws in the meantime to be passed by congress would conform to the spirit of that and the other amendments, as far as the constitution would admit. A conviction of the propriety of such amendment was not peculiar to New-York. An amendment was recommended by the convention of North Carolina in the following words.

"When congress shall lay direct taxes, they shall immediately inform the executive power of each state of the quota of such state according to the census herein directed, which is proposed to be thereby raised; and if the legislative of any state shall pass a law which shall be effectual for raising such quota at the time required by congress, the taxes laid by congress shall not be collected in such state."

Mr. Taylor added that an amendment in the same words was proposed by the convention of Virginia, accompanied with an injunction upon their representatives in congress to use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain its ratification.—The convention of South Carolina accompanied their ratification of the constitution with resolutions

"That the general government of the United States ought never to impose direct

taxes, but when the monies arising from the duties, imposts and excise are insufficient for the public exigencies, nor then, until congress shall have made a requisition upon the states to assess, levy and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions."

And, "That it be a standing instruction to all such delegates as may hereafter be elected to represent this state in the general government, to exert their utmost abilities and influence to effect an alteration of the constitution conformably to the foregoing resolution."

The convention of Hampshire (said Mr. Taylor) proposed an amendment embracing the same principle, and in nearly the same words as that of New-York. Even Massachusetts, at that time distinguished amongst the states for her attachment to the general interest of the confederation, and having given the most signal examples of her confidence in the general government, did not ratify the federal constitution without recommending the same amendment proposed by New York. Mr. Taylor observed that the direct tax of the ensuing year had already been assumed by several states. He understood that it had been assumed by New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, South Carolina, and Georgia—making an aggregate in amount of about one third part of the whole tax. He wished to afford to New York the same privileges as had been enjoyed by the other states, and such was the object of this bill.

Mr. Robertson of Louisiana remarked that from the extent of territory of the state which he represented, and the very small compensation attached to these offices, it would be impossible, in that state, to get proper persons to accept the office of either assessor or collector, so that the only way in which the direct tax could be collected in that state would be by the interposition of the legislature. But that assembly did not meet until the present month, so that the law as it now stood would not embrace the case of Louisiana. He proposed therefore to amend the bill so as to extend the time, but observed that not having his amendment ready, he must defer the motion to a future opportunity.

After an observation from Mr. Taylor that an understanding with the constituted authorities of the state might obviate the necessity of legal provisions in relation to its quota, as it was generally understood the state would assume its proportion.

The committee rose and reported the

bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

For the American Weekly Messenger.

MR. CONRAD,
SIR,

It gives me pleasure to find that the few hints I took occasion in my former letters to throw out respecting the more universal introduction of certain beneficial articles of culture, have been noticed and spoken of: That is to say, spoken of with a dubious wish that some neighbouring farmer would try the experiments therein recommended—Each seeming desirous to secure the benefit without running any risk or going out of his way for it—in a word, to have the thing, as the saying is, fairly put into his mouth. It is by an unworthy timidity and selfishness of this kind—sometimes by self-sufficiency and obstinacy that some of the noblest improvements have been retarded. From an abominable wilful blindness of this kind some parts of England hung back behind the rest and are at this day proportionably backward in agricultural reputation. It was a spirit of this kind in contending with which the celebrated Jethro Tull, in the fullness of a virtuous enthusiasm, nearly exhausted a fortune, and almost his life too; encountering with facts and experiments the opposition made to his introduction of the drill husbandry, and it is thus that the English farmers, though on the whole the best in the world, have, by their adherence to their own (now) mode of sowing in the Tullian way, their lucerne, have driven the culture much out of use, instead of following the French and Spanish mode of sowing it broadcast, which makes it one of the most important articles of culture in France and Spain. However, let us hope better things.—One or two experiments in a neighbourhood will soon convince the whole of the people of it; and then it will be followed by every one—As potatoes have already got greatly into use as cattle-feed, so will cabbage in a few years. Once known, the culture will spread like a flood over the country.—To contribute my little share to such a happy event I will continue to send you my observations and gleanings. This paper I mean to devote to CARROTS.

Even in England Mr. Young complains that this excellent root was not when he wrote so well known as a food for cattle, as it deserves: and it is worth observation here, not only as it serves to authorise the recommendation of those experiments; but as it

contributes to give to those to whom it is justly due the credit of such patriotic exertions, that the instances of spirited agriculture and useful experiment adduced by Mr. Young, are of the first men for agricultural skill and fame, for opulence and for rank in Great Britain.

The great family of Russell (duke of Bedford) has for many years stood eminently foremost in this noble course: for, though the late duke, though he died young, went further than any of his ancestors, he was not the first, nor the second, nor the third of the house who devoted themselves to that best and most amiable exercise of patriotic virtue.—The duke of Bedford is the first instance I find adduced by Mr. Young in the article now before me. From his grace, Mr. Young learned that he found carrots of great use for the winter feeding of large stocks of cattle;—that he had tried parsnips also, but that the crop never was equal to that of carrots by from fifty to sixty bushels an acre.

A certain proof of the excellence of carrots is the greater avidity with which they are eaten by all kinds of stock—so that in the various instances Mr. Young records, as collected by him in his tours, not one person failed to pronounce them incomparable.—Hardly is there a food from which those animals which constitute the wealth of the farmer will not turn away to feed upon carrots. In quick fattening, therefore, this must give them a decisive advantage. After eating them, beasts can with difficulty be got to feed upon turnips. Mr. Young particularises cases, and mentions a lean hog being perfectly fattened on them *in ten days*.—The animal eat nothing else; and, without corn or peas, the fat was remarkably fine, white and firm, nor did it boil away in the dressing—and the carcase weighed fourteen stone, or one hundred and ninety-six pounds.

As a food for milch cows carrots are equally excellent.—In one respect—that of giving flavour to the milk and butter—they are superior to any winter food. When cows are entirely or chiefly fed with them, the butter is not to be distinguished, either in colour, smell or flavour, from the best butter produced from the richest pastures in May.—And to horses carrots supply the place of the best oats.—In a word, nothing can be better established, nor indeed can any thing be more obviously conformable to reason and common sense, than that a root so delightfully and delicately aromatic, and so filled with saccharine matter as eve

one who has tasted of it knows the carrot to be, must be an admirable food. It is besides a most powerful antiseptic, and of course must be preventive of diseases—or at least cannot be productive of them.—The next thing therefore to be considered is, whether a food so valuable can be afforded—whether it can be raised in such quantities and at such an expense of cash and labour and land, as will render it desirable for the farmer to undertake the culture of it. On this point, I proceed to state what Mr. Young says, and what many others since him have confirmed in its general presumption.

The duke of Bedford had two hundred bushels an acre.

A Mr. Hewitt at Billham had six hundred and forty bushels an acre.

The duke of Norfolk had a crop which is called incomparable, but the quantity not specified.

The difference between the duke of Bedford's and Mr. Hewitt's is astonishing—but even the smallest is a profitable crop, exclusive of the great benefit derived to the ground from the tillage of the roots.—The small crop was on a rich, deep fine land, and was sown *broad-cast* at ten inches asunder:—the smaller was on a fine light hazel mould of a foot deep—*sowed in drills* one foot asunder at six inches distance in the rows—Four pounds and a half of seed went to the acre.

Mr. Turner at Kirkleatham, tried carrots in two kinds of soil—a black rich sand, and a white poor sand. Six acres were sown broad-cast in the beginning of April on a summer fallow—Handweeded four times and handhoed; the roots left within about four inches of each other.—In the black sand the roots were from six to eight inches long, and something less in thickness than a man's wrist.—In the white sand, five inches long and less in bulk than the other.

From these important data which are undeniable, farmers will be able to form a judgment for themselves. It is scarcely necessary, I think, for me to add that clays and all stiff soils, or very stony ones, are unfit for the cultivation of carrots, as they always turn out from such ground, short, stunted, and forked. I have myself seen in Andalusia, in Spain, tons of carrots twelve inches long and more, and in the thickest part of them three inches and even four in diameter, and of such a quality that when split into two they have been, with five or six minutes boiling, done soft and were as rich as if marrow had been boiled with them.

AGRESTIS.

NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

The rapid advancement of America was for a considerable time before the revolutionary war a subject of admiration and surprise to the nations of Europe: for some years subsequent to the establishment of our independence it was so extraordinary as to astonish even ourselves who were accustomed to it; and even now under all the disadvantages of a state of war improvement shoots out branches in every direction, and grows with a luxuriance that leaves even the workings of the imagination behind.

In the year 1774 (just forty years ago) Edmund Burke in his speech upon American taxation, speaking of these colonies, says “nothing in the history of mankind is like their progress. For my part, I never cast an eye on their flourishing commerce, and their cultivated and commodious life, but they seem to me, rather ancient nations grown to perfection through a long series of fortunate events, and a train of successful industry accumulating wealth in many centuries, than the colonies of yesterday; than a set of miserable outcasts, a few years ago not so much sent as thrown out on the bleak and barren shore of a desolate wilderness three thousand miles from all civilized intercourse.”—Yet at that time what a scanty strip of that shore bore the face of improvement! If the same great man, had, from directing the attention of parliament to what had then been done, desired them to look forward, and, in that prophetic spirit in which it was given to him to speak in all things, told them that in forty years more important states would rise and populous towns and cities be established on those regions where then an European would shudder at the contemplation of putting his foot—if he had presented to them a rudely sketched map and pointing to the immense countries which lie upon the banks of the Ohio, and the Mississippi, downwards towards the south, and up again northward even beyond where its head streams receive tribute from the Missouri and the Illinois, assured them that within that short space of time, cities rivalling, though not in size, yet in all the means of cultivated and commodious life, the most flourishing towns in England, would they not have considered him as frantic?—Yet so it is. The state of Ohio exceeds all others in quickness of growth, increase of population, and value of improvement. Already they are about transferring the seat of government from Chillicothe to a more central and excellent situa-

tion for five miles from that on the bank of the river Scioto.—This new city to which they have given the name of Columbus, was begun—that is to say, the first house was built on that ground so lately as the latter end of the year 1812, and yet before the end of December 1813, there were no less than sixty families settled in it—and, what was more, a penitentiary was roofed in, and in a state of forwardness, and a number of excellent and commodious brick buildings were erected, and are erecting.

We understand that the scite of Columbus possesses as many advantages as any other in the United States, and that the salubrity of air occasioned its being fixed upon for the metropolis of the state—The centre round which the town is laid out for building is a public square of ten acres; and in a very short time it will be filled with the busy hums of men employed in all the various arts of commerce and manufactures.—What must the people of England think when they read the account of such things, and are at the same time informed that this same new city is more than four hundred miles farther into the wilderness than the place where general Braddock and his brave Highlanders were cut off by the Indians.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

GOVERNOR STRONG'S SPEECH.

The house assembled agreeably to their adjournment in June last. A joint committee was appointed to wait on his excellency the governor to inform him the legislature had assembled and was ready to receive any communications he might please to make.—The committee afterwards reported, that the governor would meet the two branches to-morrow, (Thursday) at 12 o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

At 12 o'clock, the honourable senate met with the representatives, and his excellency the governor came in and delivered the following

SPEECH:—

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

Our meeting at this time will excite the mournful reflection that we have lost a most able and useful magistrate by the death of the late chief justice. His pre-eminence talents as a lawyer, and his inflexible uprightness as a judge, were acknowledged by all that knew him. But to you, gentlemen, the enumeration of his attainments and services will be unnecessary—the regret of the public, and the unfeigned grief of his friends and acquaintance accompanied him to the grave. May the members of that profession to which he was so illustrious an ornament do honour to his example and memory by imitating his virtue.

Since your former session, I have received fif-

teen hundred stand of arms, which were delivered by order of the secretary of war, conformably to the act of congress, making provision for arming the militia of the United States. The arms have been deposited in the public arsenal at Cambridge, and are ready for distribution under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the legislature. Pieces of ordnance and other suitable munitions of war, have been sent to those towns on the coast, which were thought most exposed—and a number of small arms have also been distributed, which had been purchased by virtue of the resolve of the 27th of February last. An account of the measures taken by the executive under the resolve of the sixteenth of June, and the annual return, by the adjutant-general, of the militia of this state, will be laid before you.

The court of common pleas for the middle circuit has made a representation to the governor and council, that the security, which the law requires of coroners, was, in some instances, given a long time since—that their sureties may be dead or have become insolvent—and that in actions of replevin against sheriffs for large quantities of goods, and in many other cases, the public are not secure.—And that the courts of common pleas have no authority by law to require coroners to give new security when the former has become insufficient. As the legislature can provide the most convenient and effectual remedy in this case, the council advised me to transmit the above representation to the two houses.

The right of fully investigating political subjects, and of freely expressing our sentiments in relation to them, is secured to us by our constitutions, and is essential to the public safety and the preservation of a free government:—Without the exercise of this right, the most oppressive laws would not be repealed, nor the most grievous abuses reformed; and whoever attempts to invalidate this privilege, whatever name he assumes, is not a friend to republican liberty.

When the government of a nation engages in a war that is unjust or unnecessary, the people are bound, notwithstanding, to submit to the laws which are enacted agreeably to the constitution, and are justified in defending themselves against hostile invasion. If they do nothing more, the government alone is answerable for all the sufferings endured or inflicted. But though, at the first view, almost every man is shocked with the idea of war, as a violation of the obvious principles of humanity; yet there is danger, that, from the continuance of it, or from selfish considerations, a sense of justice and the influence of moral principles will be lost among the people. In the tumult of arms the passions of men are easily inflamed by artful misrepresentations—they are apt to lose sight of the origin of a contest, and to forget, either in the triumph of victory, or the mortification of defeat, that the whole weight of guilt and wretchedness occasioned by war, is chargeable upon that government which unreasonably begins the conflict, and upon those of the subjects who voluntarily and without legal obligation, encourage and support it.

If the British orders in council were a principal cause of the war, we had the utmost reason to expect, that when those orders were revoked, and an armistice was proposed with a view of opening the way to an accommodation, that pro-

posal would have been readily agreed to.—But the revocation of the orders seemed to produce no effect on the measures of our administration. And though the British government had often declared, that those orders should be revoked when the French decrees were repealed—though they were revoked as soon after the repeal was noticed, as the then deranged state of the British ministry would permit—and though, in the act of revocation, the repeal of the French decrees was assigned as the cause of it—yet an attempt has been made to convince the people of this country, that the British orders were not revoked in consequence of the French decrees, but from the pressure of our restrictive system. This attempt seems to exhibit a want of fairness, and a disposition unfriendly to peace with Great Britain.

Nor can we readily believe that the war was declared or is carried on for the protection of our native seamen. The states which produce them, well know, that the number impressed by British ships has been grossly exaggerated—that the British government has uniformly disclaimed any right to impress them—that when impressed, they have been discharged when their citizenship was ascertained; and that the number of British seamen employed by us, has, at all times, been far greater than those of all nations who have been impressed from our vessels—No class of men has suffered more by the war than our gallant native seamen; they have been more injured in one year of hostility, than they ever were, or probably ever would have been by British impressment—they are eminently distinguished for bravery and naval skill, and whenever their services can be useful to their country, they will do all that men can do. But their number is diminishing, and during the war must continue to diminish, from the annihilation of their ordinary business, as well as from the immense superiority of force employed against them.

If we are contending for the support of a claim to exempt British seamen from their allegiance to their own country, is it not time to inquire whether our claim is just? And, if the justice of it was apparent, whether the course we are pursuing has any tendency to establish it and to change the opinions and laws of the states of Europe? So far as the war is carried on for this purpose, or to protect neutral merchant ships from search by belligerents, it seems to be equally opposed to our own principles and practice, and the established rules and usages of other nations.

The late act of the national government interdicting the trade coastwise, between different parts of the same state, as well as between the states respectively and with all foreign nations, contains provisions of such a character as makes it worthy of an inquiry whether any measures can be properly adopted by this government, which would be likely to induce congress to repeal them or to amend them, in such manner as to render the constitutionality less questionable?

The friends of peace are accused of being under British influence, but their accusers ought to reflect, whether partialities of an opposite kind have not produced the evils we suffer, and whether our conduct towards both belligerents had been impartial, a war with either would have been thought necessary. We had resumed the character of a neutral nation; but had we not

violated the duties imposed by that character? Had not every subject of complaint against one belligerent been amply displayed, and those against the other concealed or palliated? And had we not, in the former case, been remarkably sagacious in discovering insults, and equally solicitous in the latter to keep them out of sight? It has indeed been suggested that we have no connexion with France in regard to the war; but when England and France were engaged in a most arduous struggle, and we interfered and assaulted one of them, will any man doubt our intention to assist the other? Some connexion seems also to be implied in the proposition which was made by the French emperor, that the congress at Prague should be composed of plenipotentiaries from France, the United States, Denmark and the other allied princes, on the one hand; and the plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, Prussia and their allies, on the other.

Previously to the French revolution, there was seldom an instance in the history of civilized nations, in which a prince or government engaged in war without alleging reasons to justify the measure, and though in some cases, the motives of the war were unjust, the reasons assigned were specious; and in pretence, at least, were founded in necessity. But the French emperor has thought fit to dispense with the forms, and to wage war without even a pretence of injury. The glory of the prince or the convenience of the great nation have been deemed sufficient grounds for subjugating one after another the states of Europe; and so far as the influence of that government extends, a species of political morality has been introduced which annuls the distinction between power and right, and authorises a government and its subjects, whenever they are able, to subdue or destroy the neighbouring states. How extensively this system of morals has been adopted it is impossible to say: But we have seen the rapacious and desolating progress of the French government approved by Americans, and have been often told it would be convenient for us to expel the Indian tribes to a still greater distance, and to conquer the adjoining provinces of G. Britain and Spain, and annex them to the U. States. There was some ground to hope that the events of the Russian campaign might incline the French rulers to call in question the policy, if not the justice of this predatory system: and induce them to renounce those false and fatal principles, which have been injurious to their own nation and destructive to the peace and happiness of the world. Had such been the case, the disasters they met with might eventually have proved beneficial even to themselves: For no people are less to be envied than they, who prosper in a course of deceit and violence, and whose retribution is deferred till repentance can afford no relief.

As we are unable to ascertain the motives, by which the government is actuated in prosecuting the war, we can form no opinion concerning its probable duration. Peace, however, must be ardently desired by the people of this commonwealth, as the present state is unfavourable to their morals, and ruinous to their prosperity; and besides, a large national debt has been already incurred, and is continually increasing, which will probably have the same continuance as the union of the states; and must entail upon the present

generation and its posterity the burdens of direct and oppressive taxes.

But though our fellow citizens have suffered greatly, in consequence of the war, by the loss of property on the ocean, and by almost a total interruption in their fisheries and other maritime pursuits and the difficulties they have met with in conveying necessary supplies from one part of the coast to another, yet we have abundant cause of gratitude for the internal order and tranquility which have prevailed through the state, and the plentiful harvest, which the Almighty has been pleased to favour us the past year. May we be solicitous not to abuse the gifts of his bounty by a pernicious or prodigal use of them.

CALEB STRONG.

Jan. 12th, 1814.

To his Excellency the President of the United States; and to the honourable senate, and the honourable the house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled:

The house of delegates of the state of Maryland, immediately representing the interests and feelings of the people of the state, are impelled by urgent impressions of public duty, to address the constituted authorities of the union, on the awful condition of national affairs, and the exposed and defenceless situation in which the state of Maryland has been hitherto left by the general government, under the impending calamities of war.

The principles on which the national compact was founded, are too recent in the recollection of the American people to require the aid of illustration at this period. It is well known, that the weakness and incapability of the old confederation, to afford the means of safety and protection, to the several members of the confederacy, produced a prevailing sense of the necessity of some more efficient form of government, invested with adequate powers to provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare. As an important concern of the general welfare, it was also anticipated, with confidence, that under this form of government, the just interests of commerce, connected as it is with the agricultural interest and other occupations of an industrious community would be faithfully and effectually preserved. To this reasonable hope and expectation, we are chiefly to ascribe the sacrifices and concessions made by the navigating states, and more especially by our patriotic brethren of New-England, in procuring the adoption of the federal constitution. The state of Maryland, sincerely concurred in the ratification of that instrument; but her wise men, who advocated the new system, it is presumed, would have been anxiously perplexed, if they could have foreseen that this government would prove, in its operation, no less incompetent or unavailing for the purposes of common defence, than the confederation which preceded it; while on the other hand, it might become in its course of policy, the destroyer, instead of the protector of commerce—the inflictor of intense suffering, instead of being the benign guardian of the public security and happiness.

More than nineteen months have now elapsed since congress declared war against England. There is reason to believe, that a much longer period has gone by, since this fatal measure was first contemplated. We would ask, whether there is any portion of the union with the exception of

Long Island, more open and liable to the ravages of a maritime foe, than the state of Maryland?—And situated as it is with the seat of the national government on its confines, so accessible to a hostile force—is there any part of the continent, which it could have been supposed would more obviously attract the active operations of an enemy, designing to harrass the physical strength of the country, and to distract and frustrate the rulers in their avowed plan of foreign conquest? Is there in short any section of the common league which from various considerations of prudence and of duty, the general government was more peculiarly bound to guard by ample and vigilant preparation for defence.

We are next constrained to inquire, what has there been done or provided by the national government, for the security of a state so precariously circumstanced, against the visitations of a war which that government had chosen its own time to declare, and which appears to have been familiar to its contemplation for a considerable series of time before it was actually declared?

If we do not say how little has been attempted for our protection, and in what way even that little has been rendered, it is because we wish not to publish our own humiliation to the world, and we would not betray the extent of our weakness to the enemy. It is because we are desirous of preserving a becoming measure of respect to the national authorities—while in the exercise of a constitutional privilege we perform a requisite duty to our constituents, the freemen of Maryland, by making a frank representation of their complaints and disaffection. The mere show of resistance, heretofore exhibited, having in fact rather tended to provoke than repel attack, the people on the exposed points of our shores, despairing, after what has passed, of obtaining a sufficient defence from the government are becoming in some parts of the country, inclined almost to regard with fear, the approach of those semblances of military aid, which are occasionally sent among them—because they have perceived that this casual parade, instead of giving them assistance in the hour of danger, rather invites destruction from an exasperated and unresisted foe, whose fury it is possible they might sometimes escape unnoticed. And yet, the history of the revolution will attest, that in the most trying times of the republic the spirit of Maryland has never been surpassed in valour, fortitude and fidelity.

If the war is to be continued, the miseries we have already endured may be tender mercies in comparison with those which are to be apprehended. A character of ferocity, unknown to the civilized usages of modern warfare, seems about to be given to this contest. The government of the U. States has distinctly announced its purpose of protecting the subjects of the enemy, taken in arms, while in the act of invading the territories of the power under whose dominions they were born, and to whom their allegiance was naturally due; and this protection to British traitors, is to be accomplished by a system of sanguinary retaliation, which in its consequences may occasion the sacrifice of every American officer and soldier, the ignominious death of all our unfortunate countrymen, who are now held as prisoners and hostages by the enemy. In addition to this cause of apprehension, the example of useless barbarity displayed under the command of the general of the forces

that lately abandoned Fort George, in Upper Canada, in committing to the flames the whole town of Newark, of which our army had been in the undisputed possession, may, in the course of a few months, bring upon our coast, the most direful vengeance which a powerful and enraged enemy can inflict, and may subject our towns and villages and farms and inhabitants bordering on the water, to all the horrors of the most ferocious and extensive desolation.

We therefore earnestly entreat the national authorities to take these circumstances into immediate and serious consideration; to provide the means and munitions of defence; and to furnish a real efficient regular force, to be stationed in the state, so as to save its property and its citizens, from the worst evils and ravages of unrelenting hostility. The efforts of the state itself, for its own protection, have already been exerted in a manner necessarily burdensome and vexatious to its people, and the state has been compelled in the course of the last year, to seek resources in its own credit, for defraying the expenses of defensive measures, which it might well have been hoped, would have been seasonably and adequately prepared under the superintending care and providence of the union. The aggregate amount of expenses thus incurred is not now ascertained as the accounts are not yet all liquidated, and there are vouchers still to be procured. But we trust, that provision will be made by congress for reimbursing these expenses, and others of a similar nature, which may be unavoidably incurred; and that as soon as a proper estimate can be exhibited, the heavy advances of money which the state may have been obliged to make, for purposes especially enjoined on the general government by the terms of the federal constitution, will be promptly and fully remunerated.

Having briefly urged these considerations, there remains an indispensable obligation on this house, in compliance with the known wishes and sentiments of their constituents, and congress of the United States, for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace, and an essential change in that mistaken policy, whose effects are now so unhappily to be seen in the privations and afflictions of the land. It might be deemed intrusive, and it would be altogether irksome, to enter now into a minute examination of the causes of the present war. It is believed to be, at this time, sufficiently ascertained, that the flagrant deception of the French government practised in relation to the pretended repeal of its predatory edicts, was chiefly instrumental in producing a state of things in this country, which unfortunately led us into the existing hostilities with England. The documents before congress during the last and preceding sessions, it is presumed, have conclusively shown, that the alleged repeal of the French edicts, by the letter of the 5th August, 1810, was only a conditional proposition, as its term implied, and that there was no authentic form of a repeal of an earlier date than the decree of the 28th April, 1811, which is expressly bottomed on the previous compliance of our government with one of the conditions of the letter referred to, in enforcing the non-intercourse against England, by the act of March, 1811. This act was in conformity with the tenor of the President's proclamation of the 2d Nov. 1810, declaring "*the fact*" that on that day the French decrees were repeal-

ed, so that they ceased to violate our neutral commerce. It has become abundantly apparent, since the date of that proclamation, that in point of *fact*, the French violation of our commerce, were continued after that date; as in point of *form*, it has also appeared, that there was no absolute repeal until nearly six months subsequent to the issuing of the proclamation; and that this formal repeal, if timely used, might have produced the revocation of the British orders, so as to prevent the present war, was not officially announced to our government, or to its minister at Paris, until more than a twelve month after the period at which it is dated. In the report of the secretary of state made to congress on this subject at the last session, it is stated, "that the light, in which this transaction was viewed by this government, was communicated to Mr. Barlow in the letter of the 14th July, 1812, with a view to the requisite explanation. The notice taken of the subject in the letter of the secretary of state, to Mr. Barlow, of the 14th July, 1812, thus cited, is to be found at the close of the letter, which concludes in these words: "On the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, I shall forbear to make many observations, which have already occurred, until all the circumstances connected with it are better understood. The president approves your effort to obtain a copy of that decree, as he does the communication of it afterwards to Mr. Russell.

It is possible that Mr. Barlow might not have understood this paragraph as an instruction, "with a view to the requisite explanation." But as the report of the secretary further stated, that Mr. Barlow's successor had been also "instructed to demand of the French government an explanation," the people of the United States might have been induced to expect that this important matter would be fully developed; and we have therefore seen with serious concern, by the late message from the president to congress, "that the views of the French government have received no elucidation since the close of the last session." This concern is heightened by the recollection that for a series of years past, an unhappy mystery has hung over the communications with that same government, whose public outrages have violated all the rights of this nation, and have heaped upon those who administer its affairs every species of contumely and insult.

A review of these circumstances, so remarkably characteristic of French fraud, furnishes, in the opinion of this house, strong additional inducements for terminating this disastrous contest with England. As soon, indeed, as the foul artifice of the French ruler was disclosed, and more especially after the revocation of the British orders was made known, we should have deemed it fortunate, if the government had availed itself of the propitious opportunity of reinstating the relations of peace with the power with whom we had been thus embroiled. The claim of impressment, which has been so much exaggerated, but which was never deemed of itself a substantive cause of war, has been heretofore considered susceptible of satisfactory arrangement in the judgment of both the commissioners, who were selected by the president, then in office, to conduct the negotiations with the English ministry in the year 1806, and who now occupy high stations in the administration. Believing that this, and all other causes of difference, might be accommoda-

ted between the two countries, provided the agents on both sides are actuated by a sincere wish for a just accommodation, we cannot but feel anxious for an event which would relieve the people from the pressure of those burdens, and losses, and dangers, that are now to be encountered without the prospect of attaining a single object of national benefit.

From the progress and occurrences of the war, as far as it has been conducted, it must be obvious, that the conquest of the Canadian provinces is not to be effected without an immense effusion of blood and treasure.—The conquest, if effected, we should be inclined to regard as worse than a doubtful boon. We want no extension of territorial limits; and the genius of our republican constitution is not suited to offensive wars of ambition, and aggrandizement. A war of this nature is calculated to introduce doctrines, and habits, and evil passions, which are inimical and dangerous to the liberties and morals of the nation. To carry it on, the nation has been subjected to various impositions, which will be more oppressive because all the resources of trade are suppressed, and agricultural enterprise is deprived of its reward. The taxes are multiplied, while the means of payment are diminished, and the ordinary comforts and necessities of life are greatly enhanced on the consumer. To carry on the war, it has been thought advisable entirely to cut off commerce, and the bitter tribulation of the Boston port bill of 1774, is again to be realized on an infinitely more extended scale. Upon the poor gleanings and remnant of trade the more precious for being all that was left, the complicated rigours of the embargo act lately passed, will complete with an unsparring severity the work of destruction, which British cruisers could not accomplish.

The people whom we represent, are suffering severely under the operation of this baleful policy, against which we would solemnly remonstrate. But when we cast our eyes further, and look to its effects in another part of the continent; when we consider the still greater miseries of the people of New England, accustomed to live on navigation, and now deprived of the ordinary means of subsistence; when we reflect also on the aggravated causes of disgust to that invaluable people, who perceive that by the formation of new states out of the limits of our ancient territory, they must necessarily lose all share of influence in the national councils, where other interests as they suppose, have already obtained an injurious ascendancy, when we meditate on the possible tendency of these irritations, added to all the difficulties of the immediate and general distress, although we have full confidence in the faithful integrity of our eastern brethren, yet as they are men, we are free to confess, these reflections render us deeply and doubly solicitous, that peace should be restored, without delay, for the relief of the people and the salvation of the union.

Convinced as we have been, that the war might have been avoided, and that peace might be restored, without dishonour to the country, the present conjuncture seems to us highly favourable for a reconciliation with England, if fairly and honestly desired. The late auspicious events on the continent of Europe, have humbled the power of the proud oppressor of the earth. With the malignity of the spirit of evil, he stood on his

“bad eminence,” the scourge of the world, the disseminator of bloody discord and dissention among the nations. Wherever his arms or his arts could reach, he has been the fell disturber of the tranquillity and happiness of every region. If the sceptre of the tyrant is not irreparably broken, we may at least hope, that limits are permanently set to his inordinate sway.—We trust that “the wicked shall now cease from troubling;” and viewing him as the atrocious author of all the wanton and dreadful strife, which prevades the old and the new world, we do hope that his tremendous capacity for mischief being terminated or restrained, no barrier will remain against a renewal of friendly intercourse between those powers, that have been opposed to each other in battle array by the violence and frauds of the arch-enemy of human liberty. We would therefore ardently implore the constituted authorities of this nation that the negotiations about to be instituted may be carried on with a just and earnest intention of bringing them to an amicable result; that the evils of this unprofitable and pernicious war may not be protracted; and that peace, with all its blessings and advantages, may soon be permitted to dawn again on our shores, to cheer the gloom of disquietude that now exists, and to dispel the darker terrors of a tempest, which threatens, in its continuance, to consign the dearest hopes, the harmony and liberties of this united empire to irretrievable destruction.

Read and ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Friday.

Copy of a letter from brig. gen. Claiborne, of volunteers, to the secretary of war, dated Fort Claiborne, east bank of Alabama, 85 miles above Fort Stoddert, Jan. 1st, 1814.

SIR—On the 13th ult. I marched a detachment from this post with a view of destroying the towns of the inimical Creek Indians, on the Alabama, above the mouth of the Cahaba. After having marched about eighty miles from the best information I could obtain, I was within thirty miles of a town newly erected on ground called Holy, occupied by a large body of the enemy, under the command of Witherford, the Half Breed chief, who was one of those who commanded the Indians that destroyed the garrison at Mims in August last, and who has committed many depredations on the frontier inhabitants. I immediately caused a stockade to be erected for the security of the heavy baggage and sick. On the morning of the 22d the troops resumed their line of march, chiefly through woods without a track to guide them. When near the town on the morning of the 23d, my disposition for attack was made. The troops advanced in three columns. With the centre column I advanced myself, ordering Lester's guards and Well's troop of dragoons to act as a corps of reserve. About noon the right column, composed of twelve months volunteers, commanded by col. Joseph Carson, came in view of the town called Eccanachaca, (or Holy Ground) and was immediately vigorously attacked by the enemy, who were apprized of our approach, and had chosen their field of action.

Before the centre, commanded by Lt. col. Russel, with a part of the 3d regt. of United States' Infantry and mounted militia riflemen, or the left

column, which was composed of militia and a party of Choctaws under Pushamuttaha, commanded by major Smoot of militia, who were ordered to charge, could come generally into action, the enemy were repulsed and were flying in all directions; many of them casting away their arms.

Thirty of the enemy were killed, and judging from every appearance many were wounded.—The loss on our part was one corporal killed, and one ensign, two sergeants, one corporal and two privates wounded.

A pursuit was immediately ordered, but from the nature of the country nothing was effected.—The town was nearly surrounded by swamps and deep ravines, which rendered our approach difficult, and facilitated the escape of the enemy. In the town we found a large quantity of provision and immense property of various kinds, which the enemy flying precipitately, were obliged to leave behind, and which, together with two hundred houses, were destroyed. They had barely time to remove their women and children across the Alabama, which runs near where the town stood. The next day was occupied in destroying a town consisting of sixty houses, eight miles higher up the river, and in taking and destroying the enemy's boats. At the town last destroyed was killed three Indians of some distinction. The town first destroyed was built since the commencement of hostilities, and was established as a place of security for the inhabitants of several villages. The leader Witherford, Francis, and the Choctaw Siquistur's son, who were principal prophets, resided here. Three Shawsees were among the slain.

Col. Carson of the volunteers, Lt. col. Russel of the 3d regiment United States infantry, and major Smoot of the militia, greatly distinguished themselves. The activity and zeal of the assistant dep. quarter master general, capt. Wert, and of my brigade major, Kennedy, merit the approbation of government. I was much indebted to my aid-de-camp Lt. Calvit of volunteers, to Lt. Robeson of the 3d regiment, and major Caller of militia, who acted as my aids on that day, for the promptness and ability with which they performed their several duties. The officers of the different corps behaved handsomely, and are entitled to distinction. Courage animated every countenance, and each vied with the other in rendering service. I have taken the liberty of communicating to you directly, in consequence of the distant station of the general commanding the district, and also for the purpose of forwarding to you the enclosed original document which was found in the house of Wetherford. It shows partially the conduct of the Spaniards towards the American government.

The third regiment has returned to this place, and volunteers are on their march to Mount Vernon near Fort Stoddert for the purpose of being paid off and discharged, their terms of service having generally expired.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,
FRED. L. CLAIBORNE,
Brig. gen. of vols.

His excellency John Armstrong.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT BLACK ROCK.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Niagara Frontier, January 6, 1814.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York.

Sir, the confusion into which every thing was thrown by the events of the 30th December, and the imperious necessity of taking precautionary measures against the advances of the enemy, put it out of my power to furnish at an earlier period a detailed account of the operations on this frontier, during my hitherto, unfortunate and embarrassing command—add to this, the extreme difficulty of collecting authentic facts relative to our loss, since the forces under my command were of that multiform description, which they necessarily were, being composed almost wholly of volunteer militia and exempts, hastily and confusedly assembled in the moment of alarm, and dissipated by the events of a battle.

The storming of Fort Niagara, and the burning of Lewistown, pre-aging further devastation, threw this whole country into the most violent agitation; on the moment, and without any previous preparation, I hastened to Batavia, with a view to take such measures as might be within my power to repel the enemy and protect the frontier. I hastily collected from the militia and volunteers of Genesee county, and the brigade of gen. Wadsworth in Ontario, a considerable force, but generally deficient in arms and ammunition, and the necessary conveniences of a camp. In the evening of the 22d of December, general M'Clure with the regulars under the command of major Riddle arrived at Batavia, and on the morning of the 23d, signified by a letter his desire that I would take the command during this moment of general alarm. I accordingly proceeded to organise in the best manner in my power, the forces then at Batavia, and with the arms and ammunition collected from different sections of the country, and what little could be procured from the arsenals at Canandaigua and Batavia, I was enabled to get under march on the 25th for Lewistown, a body of infantry about 150 strong under lieutenant-colonel Lawrence, supported by one company of cavalry under command of captain Marvin, with orders to proceed and join a corps of militia, said to be 200 strong, under command of lieutenant-colonel Atchinson, which was stationed at Forsythe's on the Ridge road, 15 miles east from Lewistown, to collect and save all the ammunition in his power, which had been removed from the arsenal at Lewistown, and was then dispersed on the road and different parts of the country, and with instructions to act as circumstances and the nature of his force would permit against the enemy; and if practicable to effect a junction with the main force at Buffalo, by the way of Manchester, Schlosser, and thence up the river to Black Rock; leaving as a reserve the corps under colonel Atchinson, at their station near Lewistown. I then ordered the remainder of the troops to Buffalo, with the exception of the regular forces, over whom I assumed no command.

On the morning of the 25th I proceeded to Buffalo, leaving general M'Clure at Batavia, with instructions to organise such detachments of vo-

volunteers as might arrive, and direct their march for Buffalo. I arrived at Buffalo on the morning of the 26th, and here found a considerable body of irregular troops of various descriptions, disorganised and confused—every thing wore the appearance of consternation and dismay. On the same day I issued an order to the several commandants of corps, for a return of the number of effective men under their command; and an order to captain Camp, A. D. Q. M. general, for the return of the ordnance and ordnance stores in the quarter-master's department; a copy of which return I have heretofore had the honour to forward to the excellency, and which sufficiently exhibits the deplorable condition of that department. On the 27th I ordered a review of all the troops under my command at Buffalo and the Rock, when I found my numerical force to be as follows:

At Buffalo, under command of lieutenant-colonel Boughton of the cavalry and mounted volunteers, 129; lieutenant-colonel Blackeslee of the Ontario exenpts and volunteers, 433; lieutenant-colonel Chapin of the Buffalo militia, 136; lieutenant-colonel Mallory of the Canadian volunteers 97; major Adams of the Genesee militia 382.—At the Rock were stationed, under command of brigadier-general Hopkins, 382 effective men, composed of the corps commanded by lieutenant-colonel Warren and lieutenant-colonel Churchhill, exclusive of a bod. of 37 mounted infantry, under command of captain Ransom; 83 Indians, under command of lieutenant-colonel Granger, and one piece of field artillery, a 6 pounder, and 25 men, commanded by lieutenant Seely—making my aggregate nominal force on the 27th, to be 1711 men. Add to this, a regiment of Chataque militia, under command of lieutenant-colonel M'Mahan, which arrived at Buffalo on the 29th, about 300 men, which swells my force to 2011, which was reduced on the morning of the alarm, by desertions, to less than 1200; and so deficient were my supplies of ammunition, that a greater part of the cartridges for colonel M'Mahan's regiment were made and distributed after they were paraded on the morning of the battle.

The movements of the enemy already indicated their intention of attacking the village of Buffalo or Black Rock, which left me not a moment's repose from the arduous duty of preparing the most effective means in my power for meeting the enemy with the crude force under my command. On the 28th, I was so fortunate as to procure such information as to the enemy's movements, from a citizen who made his escape from Canada, as to leave me no doubt as to their intention.

In the evening of the 29th, at about 12 o'clock, I received information that our horse patrol had been fired on a short distance below Canjokaties creek, and one mile below Black Rock. Lieutenant Boughton, an enterprising and brave officer, who commanded the patrol, had his horse shot under him. The enemy advanced and took possession of the Sailor's battery near Canjokaties creek. The troops were immediately paraded, and stood by their arms. I was yet uncertain at what point the enemy would attack me: the darkness of the night was not favourable for making observations. I was apprehensive the enemy designed to make a feint attack below Black Rock, for the purpose of drawing off my force from

the village of Buffalo, preparatory to a landing above the village, intending thereby to take it by surprise—at the same time being anxious to anticipate the enemy's landing, and meet them at the water's edge, I gave orders that the troops at the Rock, commanded by colonels Warren and Churchhill, (general Hopkins being at that time absent from camp) should attack the enemy, or endeavor to dislodge them from the battery, and drive them to their boats. The attempt failed. Thro' the confusion into which the militia were thrown on the first fire of the enemy, and the darkness of the night, they were dispersed, and not again embodied under their proper officers during the day. I then ordered the corps under major Adams, and the corps under colonel Chapin, to make the attack. This was attended with no better effect. The men were thrown into confusion by the enemy's fire, and after skirmishing a short time, fled, and were not again embodied through the day. I then ordered the corps under the command of colonel Blackeslee to advance to the attack; and at the same time I put the remainder of my troops in motion for the same point, and proceeded by the hill road to Black Rock. On approaching the village at Black Rock, I discovered a detachment of the enemy's boats crossing to our shore, and bending their course towards the rear of general Porter's house. The day was now beginning to dawn. I immediately countermanded the order given to colonel Blackeslee to attack the enemy's left, and directed them to form and attack the enemy's centre at the water's edge.

I now became satisfied as to the disposition and object of the enemy, which I ascertained to be as follows:

Their left wing composed of about 800 regular troops and incorporated militia, and 150 or 200 Indians, were disposed below Canjokaties creek, and had been landed under cover of the night: With this force the enemy designed to cover their left, out flank our right and cut off our retreat, by the woods. With their centre, consisting of about 400 of the Royal Scots commanded by col. Gordon, the battle was commenced. Their right, which was purposely weak, was landed near our main battery, under cover of a high bank, and was merely calculated to divert our force from the principal attack—the whole under the command of lieutenant gen. Drummond, conducted to the attack by major gen. Riall. I thereupon ordered the enemy's left wing, which was discovered to be wheeling upon our right, to be attacked by the Indians under the command of lieutenant col. Granger, and the Canadian volunteers under command of col. Mallory. At the same time I posted the regiment under command of col. M'Mahan at the battery, as a reserve, to act as emergencies should require.

The attack was commenced by a fire from our 6 pounder under lieutenant Seely, below general Porter's house, and one 24 and two 12 pounders at the battery, under the command of lieutenant Farnum, of the 21st United States infantry, acting as a volunteer. At the same time the enemy opened a heavy fire from their batteries on the opposite side of the river, of shells, spherical and hot shot and ball. The regiment under command of col. Blackeslee about 400 strong, were regularly in line together with detached bodies from other corps, amount-

ing, according to the best estimate I can make, in all to about 600 men. These few but brave men commenced the attack with musketry upon the enemy in their boats and poured upon them a most destructive fire. Every inch of ground was disputed with the steady coolness of veterans, and at the expense of many valuable lives. Their bravery at the same time that it cast a lustre over their names, reflects equal disgrace on those who fled on the first appearance of danger, and whom neither entreaties nor threats could turn back to the support of their comrades. Perceiving that the Indians, on whom I had relied for attacking the enemy's flank, were offering us no assistance, and that our right was endangered by the enemy's left, I gave directions for the reserve under command of col. M'Mahan, to attack the enemy in flank on our right. But terror had dissipated this corps, and but few of them could be rallied by their officers and be brought to the attack.—Of this corps there were some who merit well of their country—but more who covered themselves with disgrace.

The defection of the Indians of my reserve and the loss of the services of the cavalry and mounted men, by reason of the nature of the ground on which they must act, left the forces engaged, exposed to the enemy's fire in front and flank. After standing their ground for about one half hour, opposed to veteran and highly disciplined troops, overwhelmed by numbers, and nearly surrounded, a retreat became necessary to their safety, which was accordingly made. I then made every effort to rally the troops, with a view to renew the attack on the enemy's columns, on their approach to the village of Buffalo. But every effort proved ineffectual—and experience proves, that with militia, a retreat becomes a flight, and a battle once ended, the army is dissipated. Deserted by my principal force, I fell back that night to the 11 Mile Creek, and was forced to leave the flourishing villages of Black Rock and Buffalo a prey to the enemy, which they have pillaged and laid in ashes. At the 11 Mile Creek I collected between 200 and 300 men who remained faithful to their country. With those I preserved the best show of defence in my power to cover the fleeing inhabitants and check the advances of the enemy. The enemy having gained but little plunder from the public stores. The chief loss has fallen upon the individual sufferers.—Eight pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the enemy—of which but one was mounted on a travelling carriage. What little remained of the public stores, capable of being moved, is preserved through the exertions of capt. Camp of the quarter master's department, whose bravery is only equalled by his active zeal for the public service.

It is not in my power to give a particular account of our loss in killed and wounded, as the wounded were generally got off by their friends and taken to their homes, and our dead were mostly buried by the enemy. But from the best information I can collect, our loss is about thirty killed, and perhaps forty wounded. In prisoners our loss is ascertained to be sixty nine—twelve of whom are wounded. The enemy's loss must be much greater, as many were killed in their boats before landing. Their loss may reasonably be

presumed in killed and wounded, at not less than 200. Lieut. col. Boughton of the light dragoons, is among our slain. He was a good officer and a valuable citizen. I regret that it is not in my power to do justice to all those who were engaged on this day. The veteran Blackeslee and his corps were pre-eminently distinguished. There were of the broken remains of other corps many officers and soldiers whose bravery and conduct merit my warmest praise; but having fought irregularly and in detachments, I cannot designate to do them that justice they deserve. The good conduct of lieut. Seely and lieut. Farnum, who had charge of the artillery, was particularly noticed. The cavalry under colonel Boughton, and mounted volunteers under major Warner, receive my thanks for their prompt obedience of orders, and the valuable services rendered in the fatiguing duties of patrolling. And it is a matter of regret, that the nature of the ground on which we contended deprived me of that support which I might confidently expect from their bravery. To lieut. Frasier of the United States infantry, I tender my thanks for the voluntary services which he rendered me as one of my staff. To my two aid-de-camps, majors Hosmer and Norton, I cannot withhold my warmest thanks for their cool deliberate bravery, and the alacrity with which they executed my orders from the first movements of the troops in the morning to the close of the day.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your excellency's

Most ob't. humble servant,

A. HALL, Major General.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Sixth & Seventh Districts, }

Fort Hawkins, 30th Jan. 1814.

SIR—I have the honour of inclosing for your information, copies of despatches received early this morning from general Floyd: This additional proof of the good conduct and gallantry of the troops of the state in which you preside must be highly gratifying to your excellency. Be pleased to accept my sincere congratulations thereon.

Col. Milton and a detachment of regulars, will speedily reinforce the army.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

His excellency gov. Early.

Camp Defiance, (48 miles west of Chatahoocchie,) 27th January, 1814.

MAJ. GEN. PINCKNEY,

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint your excellency that, this morning at 20 minutes past five o'clock, a very large body of hostile Indians, made a desperate attack upon the army under my command. They stole upon the sentinels, fired upon them, and with great impetuosity rushed upon our line—in twenty minutes the action became general, and our front, right and left flanks were closely pressed; but the brave and gallant conduct of the field and line officers, and the firmness of the men, repelled them at every point.

The steady firmness and incessant fire of captain Thomas's artillery, and captain Adams's ri-

men, preserved our front lines; both of these companies suffered greatly. The enemy rushed within thirty yards of the artillery, and captain Broadnax, who commanded one of the piquet guards, maintained his post with great bravery, until the enemy gained his rear, and then cut his way through them to the army—on this occasion Timpooche Barnard, a half breed, at the head of the Uchles, distinguished himself, and contributed to the retreat of the piquet guard; the other friendly Indians took refuge within our lines, and remained inactive with the exception of a few who joined our ranks—as soon as it became light enough to distinguish objects, I ordered majors Watson's and Freeman's battalions to wheel up at right angles with majors Booth's and Cleveland's battalions (who formed the right wing) to prepare for the charge. Capt. Duke Hamilton's cavalry (who had reached me but the day before) was ordered to form in the rear of the right wing, to act as circumstances should dictate. The order for the charge was promptly obeyed, and the enemy fled in every direction before the bayonet. The signal was given for the charge of the cavalry, who pursued and sabred 15 of the enemy, who left 37 dead on the field; from the effusion of blood, and the number of head dresses and war clubs found in various directions, their loss must have been considerable, independent of their wounded.

I directed the friendly Indians, with Meriwether's and Ford's rifle companies, accompanied by capt. Hamilton's troop, to pursue them through Caulebee swamp, where they were trailed by their blood, but succeeded in overtaking but one of their wounded.

Col. Newman received three balls in the commencement of the action, which deprived me of the services of that gallant and useful officer.—The ast. adgt. gen. Hardin was indefatigable in the discharge of his duty, and rendered important services; his horse was wounded under him. The whole of the staff was prompt, and discharged their duty with courage and fidelity. Their vigilance, the intripidity of the officers, and the firmness of the men, meet my approbation, and deserve the praise of their country.

I have to regret the death of many of my brave fellows, who have found honourable graves, in the voluntary support of their country.

My aid de-camp in executing my orders, had his horse killed under him; gen. Lee and maj. Pace, who acted as additional aids, rendered me essential services, with honour to themselves and usefulness to the cause in which they have embarked. Four waggon and several other horses were killed, and two of the artillery horses wounded. While I deplore the losses sustained on this occasion, I have the consolation to know, that the men which I have the honour to command, have done their duty. I herewith transmit you a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN FLOYD, B. G.

Total killed, 17—total wounded, 132.

(Signed) CHARLES WILLIAMSON,
Hospital Surgeon.

N. B.—One of the wounded since dead—5 of the friendly Indians killed, 15 wounded.

Copy of a letter from captain J. H. Dent, commanding on the Charleston station, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Charleston, 31st Jan. 1814.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you that yesterday morning, about four o'clock, I received information express from Stono, that the United States sch'r Alligator had been the evening before chased in by an enemy's squadron, and attacked in the night by a detachment of boats. I immediately repaired to the place, and ordered 2 barges round, and a detachment of seamen over land, from the Nonsuch to her assistance. About 8 A. M. I got on board the Alligator, then some distance up the river. I received the following information from sailing master Bassett, her commander; that he sailed on Saturday morning from the river of North Edisto, for Charleston—soon after leaving the bar, discovered an enemy's squadron, consisting of a frigate, a heavy brig, and a hermaphrodite, which gave chase to him—wind light from the S. W. he found that the frigate would cut him off from Charleston, and in the evening run into the river, and hove to; the enemy then close off the bar; and from their manœuvres was of opinion they intended to send in their boats. He stood up the river about 2 miles, and anchored, prepared for action. About a quarter before 8 P. M. the moon very bright, discovered 6 of the enemy's boats shove off from under the marsh, abreast him and within pistol shot (having under cover of the marsh, with muffled oars, approached this near without discovery)—he immediately gave them a broad side, which was returned; cut his cable and made sail; when the action continued for 30 minutes, close on board; soon after making way, the pilot was unfortunately mortally wounded, and the schooner grounded; at that time their two largest barges were disabled, and about musket shot distance astern, when they retreated, and have not since been seen. The Alligator's rigging and sails, from the topsail yard down, are literally cut to pieces, and but few shot in her hull, two men killed and two wounded, one severely, and the Pilot (Mr. Hatch, a very respectable master of a vessel in this port, having a large family depending entirely on his exertions for support) mortally wounded. Great credit is due to sailing master Bassett, his officers and crew, for defeating a force so greatly superior in numbers, as there could not have been less than 140 men opposed to 40. The enemy, by the information received from the inhabitants immediately on the river, must have suffered severely, as there was great confusion on board them while retreating, and the largest boat appeared to be so much injured as to require the assistance of the others. I left the schooner last night in Wappoo Cut and will be here as soon as the weather will admit. When I receive Mr. Bassett's official report, I shall do myself the honour to forward it, for your further information.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant.

J. H. DENT.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

*Adjutant-general's office, Head Quarters, Quebec,
6th Jan. 1814.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

His excellency the commander of the forces has received a report from Lt. gen. Drummond, communicating the report of capt. Stewart, of the Royal Scots, of a spirited and judicious attack made by Lt. Metcalf, in command of a party of militia, consisting of 25 men, at M'Crae's house, on the river Thames, by which a party of the enemy, consisting of 3 officers, and 35 soldiers, of the United States regiment, were surprised and taken prisoners. Four of the enemy were wounded, but no one of Lt. Metcalf's party received any injury. The prisoners have been brought in.

Signed, EDWARD BAYNES,
Adj. gen. N. A.

*Adjutant-general's office, Head Quarters, Quebec,
8th Jan. 1814.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

His excellency the commander of the forces has the satisfaction of announcing to the troops, that he has received a despatch from Lt. gen. Drummond, reporting the complete success of an attack that was made at day break, on the morning of the 30th December, on the enemy's position at Black Rock, where he was advantageously posted with upwards of 2000 men, and after a short but severe contest, the enemy was repulsed in the most gallant manner, and pursued in his retreat to Buffalo, where he attempted to make a stand, but on receiving a few rounds from the British field pieces, he abandoned that post also, and fled with precipitation to the 11 Mile Creek, on Lake Erie, leaving seven field pieces, and four schooners and sloops, with a considerable quantity of ordnance and other valuable stores, which have fallen into our hands. The enemy suffered severely, but from the rapidity of his flight, 70 prisoners only are taken, among whom is doctor or Lt. col. Chapman.

The corps under maj. gen. Riall, consisted of detachments of the Royal Scots, 8th (or King's) 41st, and the flank companies of the 89th and 100th regiments, the whole not exceeding 1000 men.

The lieut. gen. bestows the highest praise upon the undaunted courage, and patient submission of the troops, in contempt of the inclemency of the weather, and the hardships to which they were exposed.

No British officer has fallen on this occasion; Lt. col. Ogilvie, the 8th, (or King's) and capt. Fawcett, 100th Grenadiers, were wounded, and it is supposed our loss does not exceed 25 killed and 50 wounded.

Black Rock and Buffalo were burnt previous to their evacuation by our troops, together with all the public buildings and the four vessels. A considerable quantity of stores having been sent away before the conflagration.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adj. gen. N. A.

*Adjutant-general's office, Head Quarters, Quebec,
9th Jan. 1814.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

His excellency the governor in chief and commander of the forces has received from col. sir Sidney Beckwith, a report from capt. Barker, of the frontier light infantry, stating the complete suc-

cess of an expedition committed to the charge of that officer, against the enemy's post and depots at Derby, in the state of Vermont, which was taken possession of at day break, on the 17th Dec. An extensive barracks for 1200 men lately erected, were destroyed, together with the stables and store-houses; and a considerable quantity of valuable military stores, have been brought away.

Capt. Barker mentions capt. Curtis and Tappin, lts. Messa and Bodwell, and ensign Boyntan, of the township battalions of militia, as having been most active with the volunteers of the militia, in the execution of this judicious and spirited enterprise.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adj. gen. N. A.

**SWEDISH DECLARATION OF WAR
AGAINST DENMARK.**

STOCKHOLM, OCT 5.

His Royal Majesty's gracious declaration of war against the king of Denmark, given at the palace of Haga, Sept. 15, 1813:—

"We, Charles, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, and of the Goths and Vandals, &c &c. heir to Norway, duke of Sleswick, Holsen, &c. do hereby make known, That the king of Denmark, after a long continuance of unfriendly conduct, whereby, notwithstanding the treaty of peace, of the year 1809, the Swedish commerce was continually disturbed by Danish privateers, having at length proceeded to actual hostilities, by giving directions to his subjects, that all Swedes who shall be found on board of ships captured, or which may be hereafter captured, are to be treated as prisoners. We have found it necessary to repel by force, and do herewith declare, that as a state of war with Denmark has now commenced, we shall take all the necessary means and steps to insure the security of our subjects and kingdom, and to obtain for ourselves a reasonable redress; and we do accordingly herewith order and command that all navigation, trade and communication by post and all other exchange of letters to all ports, towns and places, in Denmark and Norway, or in the provinces appertaining to them, shall, on pain of law, entirely cease from this day forward. And for such cause, it is herewith our most gracious will and command to our field marshals, chief governors, commanding generals, admirals, governors of districts, and all others, our commanders by land and sea, that they and all persons serving under them, shall not only, each in his place, take all necessary cautions to have this our gracious will and duty immediately made public, but likewise seriously take care that it be carried fully into effect, and strictly observed. According whereto, every one whom it may concern have to regulate themselves. And, in further confirmation whereof we have signed these presents with our own hand, and caused them to be confirmed under our royal seal.

"Given at the palace of Haga, the 15th September, 1813.

(Signed)

(Countersigned)

"CHARLES, L. S.
"A. G. MORNER."

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

Portland, Feb. 17.

The extracts from London papers and Lloyd's list, received by the Amn Alexan-

der, furnish us for the last six weeks, up to the 14th of December, with the capture of ninety-six British merchant vessels, by the American and French public and private armed vessels.

The annual return of the militia of Virginia, for the year 1813, gives,

Infantry, including officers	58,330
Cavalry, do. do.	5,217
Artillery,	2,254
Total strength,	75,801

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States army, to the editors of the Hartford Mercury, dated Sackett's Harbour, 11th Feb. 1814.

"The 9th and 25th consolidated regiments arrived here yesterday from French Mills, in fine order, after a rapid march of four days, a distance of 130 miles. All the troops at the Mills will shortly be on the move for this place and Plattsburgh."

"Excellent preparations have been and are still making here, for the defence of the harbour and shipping, which, in case of an attack, the enemy will, I think, come off with the loss of heads and limbs.

"The three ships are in fine forwardness, so that the spring campaign will probably open with fresh laurels.

"The enemy are moving up the river in large bodies, for Kingston; but, for myself, I think they will not dare to attack us here."

From the Correspondents of the Columbian.

Plattsburgh, Feb. 16.

Yesterday general Wilkinson returned to this place from French Mills, which he left last Sunday morning, after burning his boats and huts. One third of his army marched for Sackett's Harbour, and the other two thirds for Plattsburgh.

From the Boston Chronicle of Monday.

LATEST FROM BURLINGTON.

We understand by a gentleman who arrived in town last evening from Burlington, that a party of British troops, consisting of 2000, under colonel Scott, lately crossed over to French Mills, and from thence proceeded to Malone and Chataugy, Four Corners, but apprehending an attack from the American army at Plattsburgh, they precipitately retreated in the midst of a violent storm of snow and hail on Sunday evening, 20th February, towards Coteau de

Lac. They inquired with much earnestness about Forsythe's regiment, and appeared to owe them a particular enmity.

About 60 regulars had deserted from them and were with the American army at Plattsburgh. They were principally Irish, and stated that one half of the regiment to which they belonged would desert should an opportunity offer.

The gentleman from whom we procured the above intelligence was made prisoner by this partisan corps; but having a previous parole in his pocket was released. He had sent an express to general Wilkinson, apprising him of the movements of the enemy.

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

New York, Feb. 26.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, the United States sloop of war John Adams, captain Angus, got under way with a fair wind, and sailed for Gottenburgh, with our ministers on board, Messrs. Clay and Russell, and their secretaries, J. L. Lawrence, esq. Mr. Hughes and William Shaler, esq.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated Boston, Saturday evening, Feb. 10.

"The United States sloop of war Frolic, captain Bainbridge, sailed from this port on Friday morning last.

"The United States sloop of war Syren, and the privateer brig Grand Turk, both sailed from Salem on Thursday evening last, on a cruise."

It is rumored, and we believe correctly, that Gideon Granger is superceded in the office of postmaster general by the nomination by the president to the senate of Return J. Meigs, now governor of Ohio, to fill that office.

Nat. Intel.

The last campaign.—It is not improbable, we think, that some military inquiry will be instituted into the conduct of one or more of the principal commanders on the northern frontier during the months of October and November last. It appears to be the general impression, since the promulgation of the report of the secretary of war, that there was a misconduct somewhere,

but for which a different result might have attended the termination of the campaign. If so, the result of such an inquiry, as it is rumored is about to be held, will determine where the blame ought to attach.

Jonathan Roberts, now a representative in congress from Pennsylvania, has been chosen senator in congress from that state, vice Michael Leib, resigned.

FROM GOTTENBURGH.

New Bedford, Feb. 25.

The Swedish brig Angelica, captain Ludering, 69 days from Gottenburgh, arrived at this port on Wednesday; by whom we learn that the American commissioners had not reached Sweden at the time of her departure, (16th Dec.) but by the last accounts received, still remained at St. Petersburg. The ship Neptune, captain Jones, left Gottenburgh on the 10th of December for Marstrand Roads, to be in readiness for the United States, when Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin arrived.

FROM THE FREDONIAN.

We learn that general Harrison has received instruction from the war department to return to the northern army so soon as the council which he is now holding at Dayton, with the several Indian chiefs of the north western tribes, for the purpose of restoring peace, shall be concluded.

While engaged in a war whose origin is just, we should ever take pleasure in doing justice to our enemy. The following London article we are happy to republish. It reflects honour upon the British general Vincent, whose conduct in several instances during the present contest, has been marked by that humanity which too few of his cotemporaries possess, and which ever distinguishes the brave man and the soldier.

London, November 21. The prince regent has agreed to the claims of the Indian warriors, in regard to head money, for prisoners of war brought in by them, with a view to restrain the Indians from murdering such Americans as may be taken by them in the war in Canada. The terms were proposed to government by a board, of which major-general Vincent was president, which assembled at Kingston on the 20th August.

Columbian.

The Scheldt fleet being chiefly built of German oak is defective in point of dura-

bility.—The following is said to be a correct list of this squadron:

	Guns.		Guns.
Chatham,	94	Ceres,	64
Hullendon,	94	Alban,	64
La Ville de Belun,	92	Trump,	64
Ambuscade,	92	Hooplar,	64
Conceavente,	84	Duc,	44
Declamates,	84	Eugene,	42
Pultusk,	84	Tespsichore,	42
Charlemagne,	84	Friesland,	40
Illustre,	84	Minerva,	38
Augustus,	84	Hussa,	16
Tilsit,	74	Bulletin,	10
Pacificature,	74	Friedland,	8
Trojan,	74	Commerce de Lyon,	8
Dantzic,	74	name unknown.—	
Superb, (new)	—	(The two latter are new.)	

There are six line of battle ships on the stocks, and several frigates in a state of forwardness, and two (*Napoleon* and *Moscov*.) the keels of which were laid about a year ago—scarcely any progress has been made in them since. Most of the ships have their guns landed, and their top-masts struck, which give them a dismantled appearance; and all that are on the stocks are badly affected with the dry rot, owing to their having been hastily constructed of unseasoned timber. The fleet has not above a fourth of its complement of men, and they are chiefly French. The greater part of the Danish sailors and officers were dismissed several months ago, when Bonaparte found it convenient to withdraw the 91st regiment of the line (which had long done duty on board as marines, to keep the motley mutinous crew in subjection) to reinforce his army at the opening of the campaign. He withdrew, at the same time, all the effective *charpentiers de la marine*, to construct bridges, to act as pioneers, &c. which accounts for the trifling progress that has very lately been made in the dock yards at Antwerp."

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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DENNIS HEARTT, PRINTER.

THE
AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

No. 25.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 12, 1814.

VOL. I

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 370.

APPOINTMENT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL PROPOSED.

The following resolution was proposed to the house of representatives.

“Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of empowering by law the president of the United States by and with the advice of the senate to appoint one lieutenant general to command the armies of the United States, with such powers and emoluments as may be deemed expedient.”

This resolution was offered by Mr. Murfree, who by way of laying a ground for the house to proceed upon, observed that in his opinion the result of the last campaign had disappointed the expectations of every one—That opinion had been decidedly expressed by this house on its recent vote for inquiry into the causes which led to the failure of our arms. How general soever the opinion was in that house, it was still more so in the nation: he hoped and he trusted that the inquiry embraced by the resolution would be so presented as to show where the blame in reality rested—that if misconduct had taken place it might lie at the door of the person by whom it was committed—for as the matter now stood no two persons in the house would agree as to the causes of that unexpected result. The inquiry however, desirable as it was, though it might point out the causes of recent failures, could not produce any beneficial effect upon the next campaign.—The time was fast approaching, he said, when that campaign ought to commence; and as far as he had seen, no measure, the tendency of which was to render the ensuing campaign more successful than the last, had been adopted. In every age and under every government it had been found necessary to have some officer appointed who should be responsible for the conduct of the army, so that it should not require an investigation of two or three years to ascertain who was to blame, for every particular error or misconduct. Previous to the war with

France in 1798 it was thought necessary to have an officer of that character. At that period there were a great many more officers of the revolutionary army living than there are now—many of whom held seats in congress. He should be justified in saying that there was at least as much of military character in the nation then as there was now; and if it was at that day expedient on a mere prospect of war, to appoint a lieutenant general, he could not for his own part, conceive that the same step was not equally necessary, at this day, when war actually exists. It must indeed, he said, be admitted on all hands, to be more necessary now than it was then. It was a fact of which no gentleman in the house could be ignorant, that the secretary of war had been absent from the seat of government for some months; for the purpose as report said of giving effect to the operations of the campaign. If such had been his object, what was it but assuming upon himself the office of commander in chief?—If it was necessary such an office should exist, he conceived it highly proper than another officer should be appointed to execute its duties, and that they should not devolve upon the secretary of war, in addition to the important duties prescribed for him to perform. It was true, (Mr. M. said) that he himself had no pretensions to military knowledge; but without making any pretensions to it he might be permitted to presume that the same men and the same measures would in the next campaign produce the same result as the last; and he offered the above resolution with the hope that some benefit would result from any change whatever.

Mr. Wright rose, not, he said, to oppose the reference of this subject to the military committee, but to set the gentleman right as to the feeling of the house and of the nation which he appeared to have so much misunderstood. He then exclaimed “Have the armies of the United States failed in the campaign?—Have we not on the contrary, been marvelously successful?—We have gained a province that had been taken from us.—Is that nothing?—Lake Eric, a

great inland sea, occupied by the enemy at the commencement of the campaign, and all its shores are ours. We conquered and took the army of the enemy in that quarter; we have reduced all the Indian tribes under the yoke of the United States, and compelled them to beg from us subsistence for their wives and children. Here then is a whole country emancipated from the British sway. Yes, sir, we regained a province we had lost, and conquered all Canada to the east end of lake Ontario. Under a Pike did we not succeed in taking York?—Did we not succeed in every thing previous to the close of the campaign?—On lake Ontario, the great Yeo, who was to conquer us with so much facility, was driven into port, and we were in possession of all the waters of the lake with the exception of that in the vicinity of the harbour of Kingston." Three weeks storm and rain, he said, had washed our troops into general sickness and debility, and yet they proceeded on, and were even now lying at the key of Canada, and ready to descend to Montreal the moment the season would permit. True it was that the public expectation was raised to a high pitch. What man could do, Mr. W. asserted, we could achieve: but it was impossible to war against the elements, or we should long e'er now, have been in possession of Montreal. For his part, Mr. Wright attached no blame to any one; and it was cruel on such a subject as this, to anticipate judgment, before the evidence that was necessary to enable them to decide was laid before the house. It was a calumny to say our armies had failed. We had never directed a blow that had not its due effect. But it was said that the secretary at war assumed the command: If a lieutenant general were appointed, Mr. Wright said that he would be as much subordinate to the secretary at war as the other officers of the army were. When the last session of congress ended, and he could without disadvantage leave the seat of government, the secretary at war had left his ease at Washington, and voluntarily encountered all the toil and fatigue of a camp life to contribute his best efforts to the success of our arms—and was there any man in the nation who would disapprove of his conduct in doing so?—"We do in justice (said Mr. Wright) to the characters we thus censure, and not much credit to ourselves. The man who undertakes to give an opinion without evidence, is not qualified to decide upon it when he has it before him—for he must be too prejudiced

to judge correctly.—Mr. Wright observed that he had objected to the resolution passed the other day, because there had been no failure of our arms. No officer deserved condemnation until evidence appeared against him, and there was no evidence against the courage and conduct of our army, which had discovered not Roman but American valour. So conspicuous indeed had been the courage displayed by both our army and navy, that he hoped the man who should hereafter speak of Roman valour on that floor, would be considered as speaking in the second degree and not the first.

Mr. Fisk of New York said that before question was taken on this resolution he should prefer to see the house engaged in raising an army calculated to require the command of an officer of so high a rank: for, after all that might be said, and all the inquiry that could be had, it would be found to be owing to want of soldiers, more than want of officers, that our army had not accomplished all that was expected of them during the last campaign. With a desire that congress should first organize a force large enough for the command, before they instituted an office of this grade Mr. Fisk moved that the resolution lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to without a division and the resolution lies over.

GOVERNOR CHITTENDEN.

Mr. Sharp of Kentucky, proposed to the house for their concurrence, the following resolution—

"Resolved, That the militia of any of these states, or the territories thereof, when lawfully employed in the service of the United States, are subject to the same rules and articles as the troops of the United States.

"Resolved, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, is guilty of an infraction of the laws of the United States, and subject to punishment.

"Resolved, That his excellency Martin Chittenden, governor of the state of Vermont, by issuing his proclamation, dated at Montpeliere on the 10th of November 1813, did entice soldiers in the service of the United States to desert." Therefore

"Resolved, That the president of the United States be and he is hereby requested to instruct the attorney general of the United States to institute a prosecution against the said Martin Chittenden."

Mr. Sharp prefaced the offering of these resolutions by some introductory remarks.

explanatory of the laws, which subject the militia when in actual service to the rules and articles of war, and place them during such time, in all respects on the footing of regular troops. He then adverted to the recent proclamation of governor Chittenden calling the militia of that state from the position assigned them by military orders. This act, he said, was in direct violation of the statute which makes it penal to entice soldiers in the service of the United States to desert. It was done too at a critical time, and by a person standing in so conspicuous a station as to require more particularly the punishment due to the offence. The militia when ordered home, he observed, were stationed on a frontier requiring their presence for its protection, and whence he said they might from their character have been expected to have voluntarily aided in the invasion of the enemy's country—being the descendants of the Green mountain boys who so much distinguished themselves during our revolution under the illustrious Allen.—Under these circumstances, and when their services were most needed, they were invited by governor Chittenden to desert their position, whose conduct, Mr. Sharp said, must meet the decided reprehension, not only of every member of that house, but of every good citizen in the nation. It ought, then, to receive legal scrutiny. His offence ought to be punished, least our laws should be subject to the remark which was applied to Solon's—that they were like cobwebs which entangled the weak flies but the strong ones broke through.

Mr. Fisk of Vermont said he had hoped, and in saying so expressed the sense of the whole delegation from the state of Vermont, that these resolutions would not have made their appearance. He believed that but very few people in Vermont approved of that proclamation—he was certain there were none of the delegation from that state who approved it. The act was unjustifiable; but it was the act of the governor of a state.—The resolutions, Mr. Fisk remarked, were objectionable in several points of view, of which he would briefly notice only one or two. If governor Chittenden had committed an offence against the laws, he was amenable to the proper tribunal. It was not proper that the house of representatives should turn informers. The courts of justice should be as clear from any improper influence as possible. If the resolution should be adopted, and the weight of the opinion of the house of representatives were

such as it ought to be, it would be conclusive against the individual concerned. But if they failed to convict him, and merely excited public sympathy in his favour by their accusation, it would place that body in an unpleasant, if not ridiculous point of view. In such case the house had no constitutional power, and all resolutions on the subject must be improper, as well as for another reason:—these resolutions declare the law to be, so and so, and then declare the government to have violated the law.—Now, said Mr. Fisk, our resolutions neither make nor strengthen laws, and therefore can be of no use. Viewing them so objectionable in every point, Mr. Fisk moved that they should lie on the table.

Mr. Sharp, said that as the delegation from Vermont appeared to object to the form or principle of the resolutions, he had no objection to let them lie on the table.

Mr. Grosvenor of New-York said that, if without expressing any opinion on the part of the house the resolutions merely directed the attorney general to institute a prosecution against governor Chittenden, he, for his own part, would not object to them. He had no objection to let the judiciary, under the constitution and law, decide the question at once, whether the governors who had acted with governor Chittenden had or had not acted constitutionally. Without knowing what was the opinion of others, if that part was expunged which threw the opinion of the house into the scale against the gentleman implicated, he should not object to a resolution which would place the question properly before a judicial tribunal, where alone it could be correctly decided.

Mr. Wright said he was of the same opinion with Mr. Grosvenor.

Mr. Findley had no objection to the resolutions lying on the table, but he was totally opposed to the house giving its opinion on the law, or directing the prosecution of any one. He was opposed to the whole of the resolutions because he believed no good could come of them.

The resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

BIOGRAPHY OF LIEUTENANT ALLEN.

(Continued.)

During the operation of the embargo act in 1808, lieutenant Allen, who was still attached to the Chesapeake, captured several vessels violating that law. From motives of delicacy he desired to be excused from boarding any vessels belonging to his native

state. He remained in the Chesapeake until Feb. 1809, when he was ordered by government to join the frigate United States, then lying at Washington, under the command of com. Decatur.

Shortly after the declaration of war, the United States sailed on a cruise; and on the 25th Oct. 1812, fell in with his majesty's ship the Macedonian, commanded by capt. Carden, a frigate of the largest class, mounting 49 carriage guns, and reputed one of the swiftest sailers in the British navy.—When this vessel hove in sight, and when orders were given on board the United States to prepare for action, lieut. Allen mounted aloft, and after watching her closely for some time descended, having discovered the English pendant, and jocularly pronounced her a good prize. The enemy having the advantage of the wind fought at his own distance, and the contest was continued for one hour and fifty minutes. The United States poured such an incessant fire that the crew on board the Macedonian were distinctly heard shouting, apprehending her to be in flames. The colours were nevertheless shortly after hauled down.—In this engagement she lost her mizzen mast fore and main top mast, and her mizzen yard.—She was however much damaged in her hull, and had thirty five killed and forty eight wounded. The United States suffered so little that she would still have continued her cruise had it not become necessary to take her prize into port. She had only five killed and seven wounded.

In the United States lieut. Allen was most assiduous in training the crew to the exercise of their guns, and the accuracy with which they were directed, and the activity with which they were fired, could not be surpassed. After capt. Carden had gone on board the United States, lieut. Allen requested the other officers to go in a boat which was ready for them. The 1st lieut. of the Macedonian replied, you do not intend to send me away without my baggage! I hope, replied lieut. Allen, you do not suppose that you have been taken by privateersmen—I do not know, answered the lieut. by whom I am taken. Lieut. Allen sternly ordered him into the boat and immediately placed a guard over the baggage of the officers, and as soon as the other duties which demanded his attention were concluded, sent the same day all the baggage on board the United States. The surgeon of the Macedonian continued on board, and frequently in conversation bore testimony to the good conduct of lieut. Allen to-

wards the wounded. The ward-room officers of the Macedonian expressed to the ward-room officers of the United States a deep sense of the civilities they had received, and gave jointly another expression of their gratitude in a writing which may be considered as a letter to all the British officers to secure their good treatment in case the United States should be captured.—This certificate of protection was very properly declined. When the Macedonian struck, lieut. Allen came along side to take possession. Those on board were so uncivil as to neglect handing him a rope, and he had to clamber up the side by the chains.—Arriving at Nantucket shoals, the United States and the Macedonian parted in a gale. The wind was high, and he entertained serious apprehensions that she would founder. He determined as a last resort to anchor where she was, putting two or three cables an end. He thought that he could ride out any gale in that manner, and would not believe the contrary until it was proved. The storm however abated, and he arrived safe at Newport to the great exultation of the inhabitants of that place, on the same day of the same month that admiral Parker arrived there with his fleet during our revolutionary war. He there received a visit from his uncle the governor of R. Island, whom he invited down and saluted with a discharge of 9 guns on his arrival on board. The Sunday previous to the battle the ward-room officers of the Macedonian toasted an American frigate. On the following Sunday they were mortified by a fulfillment of their wishes. In this memorable action the commodore thus speaks of lieut. Allen. "It would be unjust in me to discriminate where all answered my fullest expectations. Permit me, however, to recommend to the notice of the secretary my first lieut. William H. Allen, who has served with me upwards of five years, and to his unremitting exertions in disciplining the crew is to be ascribed the obvious superiority of our gunnery exhibited in the result of the contest."

Shortly after the arrival of the Macedonian at New York, the Argus returned to that port, commanded by capt. Sinclair.—He obtained leave to visit his friends and by order of the commodore lieut. Allen proceeded to the command. He thoroughly repaired the vessel and received an order to go in quest of a British brig of war reported to be in the sound. He remained in the sound for the space of a week without meeting with the enemy, when he received the orders of the commodore to return.

On the death of Mr. Barlow our government deemed it expedient to renew our negotiations with France, and Mr. Crawford was appointed to succeed that gentleman in his office. Lieut. Allen then advanced to the rank of master and commander—was directed to take command of the *Argus*. He fortunately eluded the vigilance of the blockading squadron, and arrived at the port of L'Orient in 24 days. He then cruised in the Irish channel to annoy the English commerce, and the English papers state that he burnt and destroyed property to the amount of two millions. While he was so employed the property of the passengers was saved from hostility—not an article would he suffer to be touched. The passengers were allowed to go below, and to claim what they pleased, and no hands belonging to the *Argus* were permitted to inspect them while they were thus employed. On one occasion, when a passenger had left his seat behind him it was sent after him in the boat—on another, when one of the hands was detected in some petty plunder, he was ordered by capt. Allen to be flogged at the gangway. So anxious was he to distinguish his character from that of one who destroyed property for selfish purposes only.—Capt. Allen, had he consulted prudence, would undoubtedly have avoided an action—if a victory had been obtained both the victor and vanquished would in all probability have fallen a sacrifice to one of the many English frigates then traversing the channel. But capt. Allen loathed this invidious service, and he had declared previous to his sailing that he would run from no two mast vessel.

Capt. Maples of the *Pelican* informs his government in a letter dated Aug. 14, that when cruising in the channel in quest of the *Argus*, he discovered her shortning sail, and making preparation for an obstinate resistance. He states that an action was commenced which was kept up on both sides for 43 minutes, when the *Argus* struck as he was in the act of boarding. He states that the *Argus* had 120 men in the action, that the captain was wounded early, and that he had since suffered the amputation of his left thigh. He estimates the number wounded on board the *Pelican* at 8, and that on board of the *Argus* forty were wounded according to the computation of her own officers.

There is an evident generality in the drawing up of this account. Capt. Maples admits that the Americans fought with great bravery at pistol-shot distance—that the action continued 45 minutes—and yet can it

be believed that his own loss amounted to but 8 in killed and wounded, while capt. Allen's was 40! Incredible! He does not state the number of his own men, nor the force of his guns, although he acknowledges, that he was specially sent on that expedition. There is evidently something remaining to be told. The *Pelican* was of superior force as was proved on a former occasion by her successfully resisting a French frigate of the largest class. It had been stated that the *Pelican* sailed in company with his B. M. frigate the *Seahorse*, of 389 tons, which fell in with them while the action was closing. This fact was mentioned by a writer in one of our papers, who cited both the *Cork Chronicle* and *London Pilot* of the 23d of Aug. last, in proof of his assertion.

In such a case and with such a disparity of force it would have been madness in capt. Allen to have continued the action any longer. It is fair to notice that capt. Allen sailed with an entire new crew, which was of itself a great disadvantage. From the nature of the case, expedition was his object, and he had little or no time to train his men to the exercise of their guns. After our minister was landed, he proceeded immediately to fulfil the remaining part of his instructions, and to annoy the British commerce, so that he had no time whatever to discipline his crew to their guns. As capt. Maples was commanded by his admiral to go in search of the *Argus*, it is fair to presume that he had a crew selected from the first for that purpose. There is then every reason to believe that this raw and undisciplined crew had to cope with fearful odds, and let it be further noticed, that the captain was wounded mortally, according to capt. Maples' own account, in an early part of the action—his first lieut. was likewise killed, and the second lieut. was wounded! In such a juncture of circumstances, even if there was no British frigate in sight, it was highly honourable in the raw and undisciplined crew of the *Argus* to have maintained a contest with the loss of their three first officers, within pistol-shot distance, so long. The loss of the first and second officer is every thing amongst undisciplined hands—with bravery equal to every thing—they are able to accomplish nothing. They were in fact a sea mob contending with ocean veterans.

Capt. Maples, after this action, was immediately promoted. A plain proof in what an important light the victory was regarded, by his government. Capt. Brooke after the capture of the *Chesapeake*, was rewarded

by a medal from his government, to be worn with a full uniform. This is no less flattering to the Americans than to those on whom such testimonies are conferred. It is a plain proof that they now conceive they have opponents to encounter worthy of competition. Capt. Broke has been likewise honoured by an illumination. After such testimonies to American bravery, we expect to hear no more that their enemies are unworthy of them. Nay, even capt. Carden has received signal honours from the English for so bravely defending his frigate. Thus in an engagement with Americans, whether their officers are successful or unsuccessful, they receive attentions and rewards. From whence results all this, unless it be from their reverence to the valour of our countrymen; victory or defeat ensures them respect. What plainer proof do we want, that they now have an enemy with whom they dread to have a contest.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen of the Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

We are met at a period of time in which our country has a deep interest—the same feelings of avarice, jealousy, and lust of power on the part of our enemy, which first provoked the war, having acquired in its progress the further motive of revenge still goad him on in an unrelenting hostility to our rights—Forgetting his pretensions to civilization he appears as it were indignant at his own moderation, and not content with pillage, conflagrations and other outrageous atrocities, committed, last summer, on the shores of the Chesapeake, he now threatens more destructive departures from the rules of civilized warfare. It behoves us therefore to be prepared to meet the extent of his malice. Although the constitution has placed in the general government the power of calling forth the resources of the country, yet this ought to be aided by the spirit, zeal, and patriotism of the nation—The cordial co-operation of the state governments constitutes a weighty consideration in the scale of defence.—All well informed considerate men acknowledge the *justice* of the war; should any doubt its *policy*, it may lawfully influence them in the exercise of the right of suffrage, but it does not take from the obligation of supporting the government and defending the country. There can be no principle more destructive of order and subversive of government, than that part of the members of the community should have a right at their discretion to abstract themselves from their country and say we did not approve the war, and therefore are no parties to it. The least reflection will show, that a dissolution of government will be the inevitable consequence of the admission of this doctrine;

nor is its pernicious tendency ameliorated by the suggestion, that the nation with whom we are at war descended from the same stock of ancestors with ourselves, that they speak the same language and profess the same religion. The obligations of justice are stronger upon them for this cause—as soon as they will do us justice, we will be their friends, nay more, their brethren; until this happens we must view them as an hostile nation despoiling us of our rights, and use those means which God has graciously placed in our hands for our own protection and defence.

In the present situation of our country your attention cannot be called to the consideration of a subject of more importance than that of the militia. It is next to impossible that the great body of the militia should acquire much proficiency in tactics and discipline, but to organize, officer and arm them, is a thing easily accomplished. The two first have already been attended to in the existing laws, and as to the third, although it will be found from the return of the adjutant general accompanying this communication, that the militia of our state are principally armed with muskets, yet there is a considerable deficiency of bayonets and accoutrements. But what I apprehend of more serious importance there is reason to believe that in case of actual service, great inconvenience would arise from want of uniformity in the calibres of the muskets, as much difficulty may attend the procuring cartridges to suit the various bores of the pieces. It is to be lamented that in the progress of military improvement this serious evil has been so much overlooked.—Select corps composed of spirited young men animated by patriotism and a desire of military fame, have already contributed much to the improvement of our militia; and as these corps will be much relied on in case of sudden invasion, it is worthy of the consideration of the legislature whether any thing more can be done to make them useful.—Among these corps, I beg leave to call your attention to that of the rifle companies lately introduced into our state—they will become, if duly encouraged, of vast importance to our militia; experience having proved that to a certain extent they form the best corps of irregular troops. Our militia system formed and put into operation in time of peace, may not be adapted to a state of war.—It is supposed to be loaded with so much regulation, that its provisions are too intricate, and that too much of the money arising from fines is absorbed in the system, whereby little is left to be applied by the legislature to the purchase of arms, a subject of infinitely more importance than has heretofore been imagined. These things all call for a review of the existing militia law, in doing which it will be proper to consider whether the fines for military delinquency affixed in time of peace are sufficient to ensure the performance of duty in time of war.

In addition to the general improvement of the militia, I beg leave to call your attention to such parts of the coast and navigable waters, as are exposed to the predatory incursions of the enemy. The dispositions already made by the general government for the protection of the city and port of New York will in a great degree protect our shores north of Sandy-Hook from sudden attacks: but the coast, inlets and rivers lying between Sandy-Hook and Cape May, and from thence

considerable distance up the Delaware bay and river, are still without adequate protection. For the security of the inhabitants and their property thus exposed, it would be proper to make provision for some pieces of artillery to be placed on the shores inlets and rivers. These may probably be obtained of the general government; if not, I recommend to your consideration, the propriety of taking the pieces of field artillery now distributed in the unexposed parts of the state, and placing them at suitable positions for the protection of the inlets, rivers and coasts. And to carry this plan more effectually into execution, I recommend that corps of patriotic citizens of the neighbourhood be formed by voluntary enrolment for the purpose, and the positions fixed on, under the direction of the adjutant general, the executive, or in such other way as the legislature shall think best calculated to promote the end intended—that these corps choose their own officers, to be commissioned during the existence of the law authorizing them, and exempted from other military duty, but subject to be called into service the same as other independent corps of militia—perhaps in some places the established corps of militia may answer the same purpose.

In the recess of the legislature, the adjutant general has resigned his office, although the loss of his usefulness is to be regretted, yet his advanced age affords a satisfactory reason for the measure. On the best consideration I have been able to give the subject I am of opinion that it appertains to a joint-meeting and not to the executive to make the appointment—I mention this because I understand that a contrary practice has prevailed. The return of the quartermaster-general will accompany this communication. By this you will be enabled to learn the situation of our camp equipage and the dispositions of the arms belonging to the state.

My predecessor, last summer, in order the more effectually to carry into effect his plan of defence, thought it advisable to augment the staff by appointing a deputy-adjutant-general, and also a deputy quartermaster-general in each division, with I believe some minor appointments, in conformity, as far as circumstances would admit, to the organization of the army of the United States. Should it be judged expedient to continue this additional establishment it is proper it should be sanctioned by law. While on the subject of the militia, I beg leave to call your attention to a matter of some delicacy and of much importance. It is well known that we have in the state a religious sect that are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, but in other respects are a virtuous, respectable and useful class of citizens. The spirit of our free government forbids, in cases where the public safety will admit of it, the least infringement on the liberty of conscience; and fortunately for themselves and the state, their numbers are not so large as materially to affect our military force. It is worthy of our consideration whether it would not best comport with the honour and interest of the state, wholly to exempt such members of this religious society as come within our militia laws from all militia duty both in war and peace. But as members of the commonwealth, participating in all the advantages of our free government and national independence, it is reasonable that they should in

some way contribute their proportion to the public exigencies—a tax therefore equivalent to this exemption cannot be complained of; in war more, in peace less. In farther indulgences to the consciences of this respectable class of citizens, it may be proper to apply this tax to the purposes of civil government, appropriating other equivalent resources of the state to the military fund. It appears to me that this measure would not only silence all complaint as it respects the members of this society, but relieve the militia system of an incumbrance that has been a continual clog on all its operations; the only difficulty in carrying it into execution, would be to settle this tax on a just and equitable scale. I am aware that the general government, should it think proper to do so, may annul this exemption; but it is to be presumed that it will not be done without due consideration—I am very sensible that every regulation respecting the militia is attended with difficulty, and ought to be duly weighed, and am no wise tenacious of my own opinion, which is less to be relied on from the consideration, that nearly 30 years have elapsed since my mind has been drawn from military affairs. It is only in compliance with what I conceive to be my duty that I have ventured to submit my thoughts on the subject to you. In the present convulsed state of the world, it appears to me of importance to the state, and the union, that New-Jersey should be enabled to take a military attitude. Its patriotism and valor in the revolution that achieved our independence are not forgotten—we early supplied our proportion of regular troops; in the present war, let us not at least be wanting in duty to our country.

From the habits of our citizens many articles of foreign production have become in some measure the necessaries of life, the high prices of which will be more or less felt. This is in part counterbalanced by the flourishing state of our agriculture and manufactories; a little patient industry and frugality, it is to be hoped will do the rest. But should this expectation be disappointed, what patriot will feel reluctance at suffering partial privations, connected with the interest and independence of his country. The enemy, calculating on his own feelings, builds his hopes of his success on the sordid selfishness of our citizens, but in this he will be disappointed, by their virtue and firmness.

The baneful spirit of a mercantile monopoly, injustice and oppression, that first corrupted and have since controlled the British government, and that has carried misery into every region of the world, and drenched Europe, India and America in blood, are now by means of British example, British attachment, and it is apprehended British influence, fast spreading in our country, corrupting our citizens and producing profligate combinations, not only for monopolizing articles of foreign production, but engrossing and forestalling the indispensable necessaries of life, thereby answering the double purpose of acquiring and creating discontent, artfully laying at the door of government evils caused by their own turpitude. It is to be hoped that the steady habits and good sense of our citizens, aided by the wholesome principles of the common law, will check the progress of this demoralizing system, and spare the necessity of legislative interference.

Every discerning man who will take the trouble to reflect on the present state of the world, will at once perceive that the crisis is pregnant with events on which the future destiny of our country hangs. The glorious constitution of our general government, the honest boast of statesmen, and the fond hope of patriots, is passing an ordeal, that excites the solitudes of its friends and encourages the hopes of its enemies. Times of peace and tranquility are not the times to test the stability of a government; it must be enabled to withstand the shock of war and national calamity. This is the first war in which our nation has been seriously engaged since the adoption of our federal constitution, and unfortunately for us, it is with a nation who is the enemy of our independence, of our freedom, of our government, and of our prosperity, and between whom and many of our citizens, there are strong connexions and deep rooted attachments. The crisis loudly calls on every virtuous citizen to explode foreign attachments, stifle domestic dissensions and party animosities; to rally round the standard of his country, to give a firm support to the government. It is no time to indulge personal animosities and party feelings while our country is in danger—even if ambition should be the object of pursuit the direct road to it is over the ruins of our selfish passions. That man will deserve most of his country, and finally receive its plaudits, who does most to promote its safety, prosperity and independence. In any measure tending to the public good and general security, you may expect my cordial co-operation.

It may be proper, gentlemen, to observe, that the foregoing observations were prepared to be laid before you before the late communications between the British government and that of our own on the subject of negotiation for a peace, were made public—on a careful perusal of those papers, I cannot perceive in them a change in our political situation, sufficient to induce the least relaxation in our military preparations. If the British government is sincerely disposed to pacific measures, and a peace should ensue, bottomed on public law, and the reciprocal rights of independent nations, it will afford a subject of sincere joy to every friend to his country; an honourable door will, in that event, be opened to the revival of friendly relations between nations that ought not to be at war, and we shall not regret the exertions made in defence of our country. On the other hand, if nothing more is intended by the British ministry than a decent mode of evading the Russian mediation, casting from themselves the odium of refusing to treat, and paralyzing the efforts of our country in prosecuting the war, by our firmness and perseverance we shall save ourselves much self-reproach, and afford our country the means of safety and protection.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON.

New Jersey, January 14, 1814.

*Head Quarters, Fort Strother,
Jan. 29, 1814.*

Major gen. Thomas Pinckney—

SIR,

I had the honour of informing you in a letter of the 31st ult. [express] of an excursion I contemplated making still further in the enemy's country, with the new raised volunteers from Ten-

nessee. I had ordered those troops to form a junction with me on the 10th inst. but they did not arrive until the 14th. Their number including officers, was about 800; and on the 15th I marched them across the river to graze their horses. On the next day I followed with the remainder of my force, consisting of the artillery company, with one six pounder, one company of infantry, of forty-eight men, two companies of spics, commanded by captains Gordon and Russell, of about 30 men each, and a company of volunteer officers, headed by general Coffee, who had been abandoned by his men, and who still remained in the field awaiting the order of the government: Making my force, exclusive of Indians 930.

The motives which influenced me to penetrate still farther into the enemy's country with this force were many and urgent. The term of service of the new raised volunteers was short, and a considerable part of it was expired; they were expensive to the government and were full of ardour to meet the enemy. The ill effects of keeping soldiers of this description, long stationary and idle, I had been made to feel but too sensibly already—other causes concurred to make such a movement not only justifiable, but absolutely necessary. I had received a letter from captain M'Calpin of the 5th inst. who commanded at fort Armstrong in the absence of colonel Snodgrass, informing me that 14 or 15 towns of the enemy, situated on the waters of the Tallapoosa, were about uniting their forces and attacking that place, which had been left in a very feeble state of defence. You had in your letter of the 24th ult. informed me that general Floyd was about to make a movement to the Tallapoosa near its junction with the Coosue, and in the same letter had recommended temporary excursions against such of the enemy's towns or settlements as might be within striking distance, as well to prevent my men from becoming discontented, as to harass the enemy. Your ideas corresponded exactly with my own, and I was happy in the opportunity of keeping my men engaged, of distressing the enemy, and at the same time of making a diversion that was calculated to facilitate the operations of general Floyd.

Determined by those and other considerations, I took up the line of march on the 17th inst. and on the night of the 18th encamped at Talledega fort, where I was joined by two or three hundred friendly Indians—sixty-five of whom were Cherokees, the balance Creeks. Here I received your letter of the 9th inst. stating that general Floyd was expected to make a movement from Cowetau the next day, and that in ten days thereafter he would establish a firm position at Tuckabatchee; and also a letter from colonel Snodgrass, who had returned to fort Armstrong, informing me, that an attack was intended to be soon made on that fort by nine hundred of the enemy. If I could have hesitated before, I could now hesitate no longer. I resolved to lose no time in meeting this force, which was understood to have been collected from New Yorceau, Oakfuskee, and Ufauley Towns, and was then concentrated in a bend of the Tallapoosa, near the mouth of a creek called Emuckfau, and on an island below New Yorceau.

On the morning of the 20th. your letter of the 10th inst. forwarded by Mr. M'Candless, reached

me at the Hillabee Creek, and that night encamped at Enotochopeo, [a small Hillabee village,] about 12 miles from Emuckfau. Here I began to perceive very plainly how little knowledge my spies had of the country, of the situation of the enemy, or of the distance I was from them: The insubordination of the new troops, and the want of skill in most of their officers, also became more and more apparent. But their ardour to meet the enemy was not diminished; and I had a sure reliance upon the guards, and the company of old volunteer officers, and upon the spies, in all about 124. My wishes and my duty remained united, and I was determined to effect if possible, the objects for which the excursion had principally been undertaken.

On the morning of the 21st I marched from Enotochopeo, as direct as I could for the bend of the Tallapoosce, and about 2 o'clock P. M. my spies having discovered two of the enemy, endeavoured to overtake them, but failed. In the evening I fell in upon a large trail, which led to a new road, much beaten and lately travelled.—Knowing that I must have arrived within the neighbourhood of a strong force, and it being late in the day, I determined to encamp, and reconnoitre the country in the night. I chose the best scite the country would admit, encamped in a hollow square, sent out my spies and pickets, doubled my sentinels and made the necessary arrangements before dark for a night attack.

About 10 o'clock at night one of the pickets fired at three of the enemy and killed one, but he was not found until the next day. At 11 o'clock, the spies whom I had sent out, returned with the information, that there was a large encampment of Indians at the distance of about three miles, who from their hooping and dancing seemed to be apprised of our approach. One of these spies, an Indian in whom I had great confidence, assured me that they were carrying off their women and children, and that the warriors would either make their escape or attack me before day. Being prepared at all points, nothing remained to be done but to await their approach, if they meditated an attack, or to be in readiness if they did not, to pursue and attack them at day light. While we were in this state of readiness, the enemy about 6 o'clock in the morning commenced a vigorous attack on my left flank, which was vigorously met; the action continued to rage on my left flank, and on the left of my rear, for about half an hour. The brave general Coffee, with colonel Sittler, the adjutant general and colonel Carroll, the inspector general, the moment the firing commenced mounted their horses, and repaired to the line, encouraging and animating the men to the performance of their duty. So soon as it became light enough to pursue, the left wing having sustained the heat of the action and being somewhat weakened, was reinforced by captain Ferrill's company of infantry, and was ordered and led on to the attack by general Coffee, who was well supported by colonel Higgons and the inspector general, and by all the officers and privates who composed that line. The enemy was completely routed at every point, and the friendly Indians joining in the pursuit, they were chased about two miles with considerable slaughter.

The chase being over, I immediately detached general Coffee with 400 men and all the Indian force to burn their encampment—but it was said

by some to be fortified. I ordered him, in that event, not to attack it, until the artillery could be sent forward to reduce it. On viewing the encampment and its strength, the general thought it most prudent to return to my encampment and guard the artillery thither. The wisdom of this step was soon discovered—in half an hour after his return to camp, a considerable force of the enemy made their appearance on my right flank, and commenced a brisk fire, on a party of men who had been on picket guard the night before, and were then in search of the Indians they had fired upon; some of whom they believed had been killed. General Coffee immediately requested me to let him take 200 men and turn their left flank, which I accordingly ordered—but through some mistake, which I did not then observe, not more than 54 followed him, among whom were the old volunteer officers. With these, however, he immediately recommenced an attack on the left flank of the enemy, at which time I ordered 200 of the friendly Indians to fall in upon the right flank of the enemy, and co-operate with the general.

This order was promptly obeyed, and in the moment of its execution, what I expected was realized. The enemy had intended the attack on the right as a feint, and expecting to direct all my attention thither, meant to attack me again and with their main force on the left flank, which they had hoped to find weakened and in disorder. They were disappointed. I had ordered the left flank to remain firm to its place, and the moment the alarm gun was heard in that quarter, I repaired thither, and ordered captain Ferrill, part of my reserve, to support it. The whole line met the approach of the enemy with astonishing intrepidity, and having given a few fires, they forthwith charged with great vigour—the effect was immediate and inevitable. The enemy fled with precipitation, and were pursued a considerable distance, by the left flank, and the friendly Indians, with a galling and destructive fire. Colonel Carroll who ordered the charge, led on the pursuit, and colonel Higgons and his regiment again distinguishing themselves.

In the mean time general Coffee was contending with a superior force of the enemy. The Indians whom I had ordered to his support and who had set out for this purpose, hearing the firing on the left, had returned to that quarter, and when the enemy were routed there, entered into the chase. That being now over, I forthwith ordered Jim Fife, who was one of the principal commanders of the friendly Creeks, with 100 of his warriors, to execute my first order; so soon as he reached general Coffee the charge was made and the enemy routed—they were pursued about three miles and 45 of them slain, who were found. General Coffee was wounded in the body, and his aid-de-camp A. Donaldson killed, together with three others. Having brought in and buried the dead and dressed the wounded, I ordered my camp to be fortified, to be the better prepared to repel any attack which might be made in the night—determining to commence a return march to fort Strother the following day.

Many causes concurred to make such a measure necessary; as I had not set out prepared or with a view to make a permanent establishment, I considered it worse than useless to advance and destroy an empty encampment. I had indeed

hoped to have met the enemy there, but having met and beaten them a little sooner, I did not think it necessary or prudent to proceed any further: Not unnecessary, because I had accomplished all I could expect to effect by marching to their encampment; and because if it was proper to contend with and weaken their forces still farther, this object would be more essentially effected by commencing a retreat, which having to them the appearance of a retreat, would inspire them to pursue me. Not prudent, because of the number of my wounded; of the reinforcements from below, which the enemy might be expected to receive—of the starving condition of my horses, they having had neither corn nor cane for two days and nights—of the scarcity of supplies for my men, the Indians who joined me at Talledega having drawn none, and being wholly destitute—and because, if the enemy pursued me, as it was likely they would, the diversion in favour of general Floyd would be the more complete and effectual.

Influenced by these considerations, I commenced my return march at half after ten on the 23d, and was fortunate enough to reach Enotachopco before night, having passed without interruption a dangerous defile, occasioned by a hurricane.—I again fortified my camp, and having another defile to pass in the morning, across a deep creek, and between two hills, which I had viewed with attention, as I passed on, and where I expected I might be attacked, I determined to pass it at another point, and gave directions to my guide and fatigue men accordingly. My expectation of an attack in the morning was increased by the signs of the night, and with it my caution. Before I moved the wounded from the interior of my camp, I had my front and rear guards formed, as well as my right and left columns, and moved off my centre in regular order, leading down a handsome ridge to Enotachopco creek, at a point where it was clear of reed, except immediately on its margin. I had previously issued a general order, pointing out the manner in which the men should be formed in the event of an attack on the front or rear, or on the flanks, and had particularly cautioned the officers to halt and form accordingly, the instant the signal should be given.

The front guard had crossed, with part of the flank columns, the wounded were over, and the artillery in the act of entering the creek, when an alarm gun was heard in the rear. I heard it without surprise, and even with pleasure, calculating on the firmness of my troops, from the manner in which I had seen them act on the 22d. I had placed col. Carrol at the head of the centre column of the rear guard; its right column was commanded by col. Perkins and its left by col. Stump. Having chosen the ground, I expected there to have entirely cut off the enemy by wheeling the right and left columns on their pivot, recrossing the creek above and below; and falling in upon their flanks and rear. But to my astonishment and mortification, when the word was given by col. Carrol, to halt and form and a few guns had fired, I beheld the right and left columns of the rear-guard precipitately give way. This shameful retreat was disastrous in the extreme; it drew along with it the greater part of the centre column, leaving not more than 25 men, who being formed by col. Carrol, maintained

their ground as long as it was possible to maintain it, and it brought consternation and confusion into the centre of the army, a consternation which was not easily removed, and a confusion which could not soon be restored to order.

There was then left to repulse the enemy, the few who remained of the rear guard, the artillery company and capt. Russell's company of spies.—They however realized and exceeded my highest expectations. Lieut. Armstrong, who commanded the artillery company in the absence of capt. Deadrick. (confined by sickness) ordered them to form and advance to the top of the hill, whilst he and a few others dragged up the six pounder. Never was more bravery displayed than on this occasion. Amidst the most galling fire from the enemy, more than ten times their number, they ascended the hill and maintained their position, until their piece was hauled up, when having levelled it, they poured upon the enemy a fire of grape, reloaded and fired again, charged and repulsed them. The most deliberate bravery was displayed by Constantine Perkins and Craven Jackson of the artillery, who were acting as gunners. In the hurry of the moment, in separating the gun from the limbers, the rammer and picker of the cannon was left tied to the limber:—No sooner was this discovered, than Jackson, amidst the galling fire of the enemy, pulled out the ramrod of his musket and used it as a picker; primed with a cartridge and fired the cannon. Perkins having pulled off his bayonet, used his musket as a rammer, drove down the cartridge; and Jackson using his former plan, again discharged her. The brave lieut. Armstrong, just after the first fire of the cannon, with capt. Hamilton of E. Tennessee, Bradford and M'Gavock, all fell—the lieut. exclaimed as he lay, "*my brave fellows, some of you may fall, but you must save the cannon.*" About this time, a number crossed the creek and entered into the chase. The brave capt. Gordon, of the spies, who had rushed from the front, endeavoured to turn the left flank of the enemy, in which he partially succeeded, and col. Carroll, col. Higgins, and captains Elliot and Pipeleins pursued the enemy for more than two miles, who fled in consternation, throwing away their packs and leaving 24 of their warriors dead on the field. This last defeat was decisive, and we were no more disturbed by their yells. I should do injustice to my feelings if I omitted to mention that the venerable judge Cocke, at the age of 65, entered into the engagement, and continued the pursuit of the enemy with youthful ardor, and saved the life of a fellow soldier, by killing his savage antagonist.

Our loss in this affair was — killed and wounded; among the former was the brave capt. Hamilton, from East Tennessee, who had with his aged father and two others of his company, after the period of his engagement had expired, volunteered his service for this excursion, and attached himself to the artillery company. No man ever fought more bravely or fell more gloriously; and by his side fell with equal bravery and glory, Bird Evans of the same company. Capt. Quarles, who commanded the centre column of the rear guard, preferring death to the abandonment of his post, having taken a firm stand in which he was followed by twenty five of his men, received a wound in his head, of which he has since died.

In these several engagements our loss was 20 killed and 75 wounded, 4 of whom have since died. The loss of the enemy cannot be accurately ascertained; 189 of their warriors were found dead; but this must fall considerably short of the number really killed. Their wounded can only be guessed at.

Had it not been for the unfortunate retreat of the rear guard in the affair of the 24th instant, I think I could safely have said that no army of militia ever acted with more cool and deliberate bravery; undisciplined and inexperienced, as they were, their conduct in the several engagements of the 22d could not have been surpassed by regulars. No men ever met the approach of an enemy with more intrepidity, or repulsed them with more energy. On the 24th, after the retreat of the rear guard, they seemed to have lost all their collectedness, and were more difficult to be restored to order than any troops I had ever seen. But this was no doubt owing in a great measure or altogether to that very retreat, and ought rather to be ascribed to the want of conduct in many of their officers than to any cowardice in the men, who on every occasion have manifested a willingness to perform their duty so far as they know it.

All the effects which were designed to be produced by this excursion, it is to be believed have been produced. If an attack was meditated against Fort Armstrong, that has been prevented. If gen. Floyd is operating on the east side of the Tallapoosa, as I suppose him to be, a most fortunate diversion has been made in his favour. The number of the enemy has been diminished, and the confidence they may have derived from the delays I have been made to experience, has been destroyed. Discontent has been kept out of my army, while the troops who would have been exposed to it, have been beneficially employed. The enemy's country has been explored, and a road cut to the point where their force will probably be concentrated when they shall be driven from the country below. But in a report of this kind, and to you who will immediately perceive them, it is not necessary to state the happy consequences which may be expected to result from this excursion. Unless I am greatly mistaken, it will be found to have hastened the termination of the Creek war, more effectually than any measure I could have taken with the troops under my command.

I am, sir, with sentiments of high respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen.

Loss of the United States Schr. Ferret.

[OFFICIAL.]

Folly Island, 3d Feb. 1814.

SIR—I am sorry to acquaint you of the entire loss of the United States schr. Ferret. This unfortunate circumstance occurred last evening, on the North Breakers of Stono Inlet.

I am happy to say none of her officers or men were lost or injured. They have lost every thing belonging to them, and would suffer much, was it not for the kindness of Mr. Darley and Mr. Venland, who have rendered them many services.

I am making preparations to proceed to the wreck with a vessel, to save what articles of rig-

ging and sails I can get at. I am in hopes to get some of her guns, which I threw into the hold. Finding the vessel half full of water I apprehended her drifting out in deep water, should she be lightened, would render our situation more hazardous.

Mr. Brailsford, whom I have sent on with a proportion of my crew, will inform you more particularly of the circumstances which the present haste I am in will not allow me to do, as fully as I would wish.

I have the honour to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE KEARNEY,

Lt. Com. U. S. Schr. Ferret:

Com. J. H. DENT,

Commanding naval officer, Charleston.

DESPATCH FROM LORD WELLINGTON.

"The enemy from the beginning of August occupied a position leaning his right upon the sea shore in front of St. Jean de Luz, upon the left bank of the Nivelle, with his centre on the la Petite la Rhune Sare, and the heights on its rear, and his left, which consisted of two divisions of infantry, under the orders of the count of Orlou, upon the right bank of the same river, upon a high ground at the back of Ainhoc and upon the mountain Mondarin, which covers the approach to that city.

"He had a division under general Voix, at St. Juan de Pied de Port, to which was united a division of the army of Arragon, under the command of general Paris, when, on the 7th October last, the allied army passed the Bidassoa.—The division of general Voix formed a junction with those that occupied the heights at the back of Ainhoc, when sir Rowland Hill passed the valley of Bastan.

"The enemy, not satisfied with the natural strength of this position, fortified every part, and particularly its right was so strong that it did not appear to me convenient to attack it in front.

"Pampaluna having surrendered on the 31st October, and the right of the army being thus relieved, which till then had been employed in the blockade of that place, sir Rowland Hill marched on the 6th to the valley of Bastan, with the intention of attacking the enemy on the 8th, if the state of the roads had permitted it, but the heavy rains that fell on the 9th rendered all the roads impracticable, and I found myself under the necessity of deferring the attack until the 10th, which was attended with the most complete success, taking all the positions on the left and centre of the enemy, cutting one from the other, and by those means, we turned the strong positions which he occupied on the right of the Nivelle, which he was compelled to evacuate during the night. We took from them 51 pieces of cannon, and 1400 prisoners.

"The object of the attack being to force the centre of the enemy, and to establish the army in the rear of his right, the whole marched into columns of divisions under command of their respective generals. Lieut. gen. sir Rowland Hill directed the movement of the right which was composed of the second division under the hon. sir Wm. Stewart, the 6th of sir Henry Clinton, a Portuguese division under lieut. gen. Hamilton, a Spanish division under gen. Morillo, a brigade of cavalry under gen. Grant, a brigade of Portuguese artillery under lieut. col. Tullock, and three mountain guns under lieut. Bobe, and these troops at-

tacked the enemy's position situated on the height of Ainhoue.

" Marshal sir Wm. Beresford directed the movements of the right of the centre that was composed of the third division under the command of field marshal the hon. Charles Colville, of the 7th division, commanded by gen. Leon, and of the 4th division under the command of lieutenant gen. the hon. sir L. Cole; this last division attacked the redoubts in the front of Saare; this place and heights in its rear sustained in the left by the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of field marshal Don Pedro Augustin Giron, who attacked the positions of the enemy, on the left of the 4th division, at the descent of the Petite la Rhune, and the heights in the rear of the village of Saare.

" Field marshal Charles, baron of Alten, attacked with the light division and the Spanish division under gen. Longa, the position of the enemy above la Petite la Rhune, and having made themselves masters of it, co-operated with the right of the centre to attack the heights in the rear of Saare.

" The brigade of cavalry of gen. Alten, followed the movements of the centre, under the command of lieutenant gen. sir Stapleton Cotton, with this part of the army there were three English brigades of artillery, three mounted cannon under Giron, and three more under gen. Alston.

" Lieutenant gen. Don Manuel Freyre marched in two columns from the heights of Mandale towards Ascain, to take advantage of any movements the enemy might make from the right of his position towards his centre, and lieutenant gen. John Hope with the left of the army, obliged the advanced posts of the enemy in front of the trenches in the lower Nivelles to retire, he took possession of the redoubt near Utaice, established himself above the heights in front of Saboerne, waiting to take advantage of any movement the right of the enemy could make.

" The attack took place at day-light, and lieutenant gen. the hon. sir L. Cole having forced the enemy by a brisk cannonade, to evacuate their redoubt in the right in front of Saare, and perceiving they evacuated the other redoubt they had on the left, by the approach of the 7th division under the command of gen. Lecor, he attacked and took possession of the said town, which was surrounded on the left by the third division under the command of field marshal the hon. Charles Colville, and on the right by the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of field marshal Don Pedro Augustin Giron; and field marshal Charles, baron of Alten, took their position above la Petite la Rhune. Afterwards they co-operated to attack the principal position of the enemy, situated in the rear of the said place.

" The 3d and 7th divisions immediately took possession of the redoubts on the left of the centre of the enemy, and the light division of those on the right, whilst the 4th division, with the reserve of Andalusia on the left, attacked the position of the centre.

" These attacks obliged the enemy to abandon his strong positions which he had fortified with much care and labour, and left in the principal redoubt of the height the 1st battalion of the 88th, which regiment surrendered immediately.

" Whilst these operations were going on in the centre, I had the pleasure of seeing the 6th division, under the command of lieutenant gen. sir H. Clinton, after passing the Nivelles, driving the enemy's picquets from both banks of it, and after covering

the passage of the Portuguese division, and in the command of lieutenant gen. sir John Hamilton, who was at his right, made a most gallant attack on the right of the position, which the enemy held at the back of Ainhoue, on the right of the Nivelles, taking possession of the entrenchments and redoubts on the flanks. Lieutenant gen. sir J. Hamilton, supported on the right of the 6th division, with the Portuguese under his command, and both co-operated in the attack of the second redoubt, which they carried immediately.

" The brigade of field marshal Pringle, of the 2d division under the hon. sir W. Stewart, forced the picquets of the enemy on the Nivelles and in front of Ainhoue to retire, and the brigade of field marshal Byng took possession of the trench and redoubt men to the left, in which both himself and troops distinguished themselves. Field marshal Morillo covered the march of the whole, attacking the points which the enemy had on the declivity of Mondarin, and pursuing them in the direction of Itzoto.

" The troops which occupied the heights at the back of Ainhoue, were forced by the operations under sir R. Hill, to retire towards the bridge at Cambo on the river Nivelles, excepting the division, which was in Mondarin, and which by the march of part of the second division of lieutenant gen. sir William Stewart, was pursued and obliged to take to the mountains towards Baygorri.

" As soon as we made ourselves masters of the heights on both banks of the Nivelles, I arranged that the 3d and 7th divisions which formed the right of our centre, should march by the left of the river to San Pe, and that the 6th division should proceed by the right bank to the same point, whilst the 4th light division and the reserve of gen. Giron guarded the heights of Ascain and covered this movement on that side. The other was carried by sir R. Hill.

" Part of the enemy's troops had retired from the centre and had passed the Nivelles at San Pe; as soon as the 6th division appeared, the 3d and 7th divisions passed the river, attacked, and immediately gained the heights of that part of it, there consequently we established ourselves at the rear guard of the right of the enemy, but it was now so late, that other movements were impossible, and I was under the necessity of deferring our successful operations till the following morning. The enemy in the evening evacuated Ascain, and the lieutenant gen. Don Manuel Freyre occupied it, and the night they evacuated all their works and positions in front of St. Jean de Luz, retiring to Vidart, and destroying all the bridges of the lower Nivelles. Lieutenant gen. sir John Hope, with the left of the army, followed them as soon as he could pass the river—and field marshal sir W. C. Beresford, advanced the centre of the army as much as the state of the roads would permit from a violent tempest of rain; and the enemy during the night of the 10th continued his retreat until he reached the entrenched camp before Bayonne.

" During the operations whereof I have given your excellency a succinct idea, and which have enabled us to drive the enemy from the positions which they had been fortifying with great care and labour for three months, we have taken 54 pieces of artillery, 6 waggons with ammunition, and 1400 prisoners. I have the satisfaction of mentioning to your excellency, that I am well and

ished with the good conduct of all the officers and men.

"The account itself will make it appear to your excellency the reason I have to be satisfied with the conduct of marshal sir Wm. Beresford, and with that of lieutenant general sir R. Hill, who directed the attacks against the centre and right of the enemy, as also with that of lieutenant general sir L. Cole, sir W. Stewart, sir John Hamilton, and sir H. Clinton, of field marshals the hon. Charles Colville, Charles Baron Alten, Lecor and Morillo who commanded divisions of infantry, and with that of Don Pedro Augustin Giron, who commanded the reserve of Andalusia.

"Marshal Beresford and sir R. Hill have manifested to me how well pleased they are with the conduct of the generals and troops under their respective commands, particularly field marshals Byng and Lamberg, who directed the attack of the 6th division.

"I observed greatly the distinguished and gallant conduct of the 51st and 68th, commanded by major Rice, and of lieutenant colonel Hankins of the brigade of field marshal Inghie, in the attack of the heights of San Pe, in the evening of the 10th. The Portuguese brigade of the 3d division under the command of general Power, equally distinguished itself in the attack of the left of the centre of the enemy, and the brigade of field marshal Anson, in the attack of Saare and centre of the heights.

"Although sir John Hope and Don Manuel Freyre had not the good fortune to share in the most brilliant parts of these operations, I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which they directed and conducted their troops in the post assigned to them.

"Our loss, although considerable, is not so great as might have been looked for, considering the strength of the positions which we have attacked, and that the troops were engaged from day light till night; but it is painful to me to have to add, that colonel Barnard of the 95th regiment, has been severely wounded, although I trust his life is not in danger; and that we have lost lieutenant colonel Lloyd, of the 94th, an officer of great hopes and who had frequently distinguished himself.

"The quarter master general, field marshal sir George Murray, has assisted me much in the formation of the plan of attack, and in carrying it into effect; as also adjutant general the hon. sir Edward Packingham, lieutenant colonels lords Fitzroy, Somerset and Campbell, and all the officers attached to my person, and in like manner his royal highness the prince of Orange.

"The artillery which we had in action, was of great utility to us; and I cannot sufficiently praise the dexterity and activity, with which, under the command of colonel Dickson, it was brought to the point of attack, and by the nearest roads of the mountains, in this season of the year.

"I send your excellency this despatch, by colonel Don Francisco Pablo de la Pena, adj. of the etat-major-general, and I beg to be allowed to recommend him to your excellency's protection, and that I may express the satisfaction I receive that this body and its chief field marshal Don Louis Wimpfen, assisted me. God preserve your excellency many years.

"WELLINGTON,
"Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo."

To his excellency Don Juan O. Donju.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

Paris, Dec. 12.

Letter from his Imperial Highness the Prince Viceroy of Italy, to the Duke de Feltré, minister at war.

"SIR—By my last I acquainted you that the enemy seemed disposed to post strong parties on the Lower Adidge. In fact, one of the columns, landed at Volanno, had succeeded in passing the Po, protected by English gun boats which had ascended that river, and had rapidly advanced against our small posts of observations, at Bades and La Bovars. These posts fell back, as they were instructed to do, upon Castoguardo. As soon as I was informed of the enemy's motions towards Ferrara, I had detached from the army 2 movable columns, one commanded by major Merdier, which I placed under the orders of general count Pinot, it was to march back towards Ferrara, by the right bank, and it retook that city on the 2d Nov. after having beaten the enemy there. The other column, commanded by the general Brigade Tonchy, and composed of three battalions of the division of Marcoguet, two pieces of cannon and 200 of the 3d regiment of Italian chasseurs; was ordered to manoeuvre between the Lower Po, and the Lower Adige, to hinder the enemy from fixing himself in the Polesina.—From the 27th to the 30th this general had met with only some of the enemy's parties, which were taken or repulsed, and he had for a moment approached the Po, to communicate with Ferrara, when he learnt that a strong column of the enemy was marched to Bovara. The first account made it consist of 3000 foot and 400 horse. The enemy, by this movement, seemed to intend to reinforce the troops landed by general Nugent, to try to fix himself in Polesina, to cut off our communications with Venice, and by disturbing my right, attempt to make me quit the position I occupy. General Conchy, notwithstanding the inferiority of his force, did not hesitate to march against the enemy. His first posts were met yesterday, the third between Fratta and Rovigo. General Conchy immediately formed several columns; they marched upon the enemy, and all the bodies, which he showed were successively turned or overthrown. At last these troops dispersed; a part retired to Crespino, where was the column of general Nugent, and where the arch- duke Maximilian was; the other part fell back on La Bovara, where it repossessed the Adidge in such disorder, that a great number were drowned. The result of this day does great honour to the troops employed, is a loss to the enemy of 400 killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners. Among the last were a major, five captains, and six other officers.

"Our loss is comparatively very trifling, being only three killed and 40 wounded, of whom four are officers. This comes from the good measures taken by general Conchy, and also from the ardor and resolution which the troops showed in the attack.

"EUGENE NAPOLEON.

Verona, Dec. 4, 1813, in the evening."

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

Paris, December 19.

To day, Sunday, Dec. 19, his majesty the emperor and king set off at one o'clock from the palace of the Thuilleries, to repair in state to the legislative body, where, having been received

with the usual ceremonies, his majesty, after taking his seat, made the following speech:—

“Senators, counsellors of state, deputies from the departments of the legislative body: Splendid victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign: defections without parallel have rendered those victories useless—all has turned against us. France itself would be in danger, but for the union and energy of the French.

“In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has need of the presence and of the affection of my subjects.

“I have never been seduced by prosperity. Adversity will always find me superior to its attacks.

“I have several times given peace to nations when they had lost every thing.—From a part of my conquests, I have raised thrones for kings who have forsaken me.

“I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and the happiness of the world. A monarch and a father, I feel that peace adds to the security of thrones, and to that of families. Negotiations have been entered into with the allied powers.

“I have accepted the preliminary conditions of the allies for the sake of the families of the French nation.

“I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session, the congress of Manheim would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deferred this moment, which the wishes of the world eagerly call for.

“I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in my port feuille of my department of foreign affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a committee.—The speakers of my council will acquaint you with my will on this subject.

“On my side there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of peace. I know and partake all the sentiments of the French—I say of the French, because there is not one of them who would desire peace at the price of honour.

“It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests. It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with security except by displaying their whole strength. An increase of taxes becomes indispensable. What my minister of the finance will propose to you is conformable to the system of finance which I have established. We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of social order.

“I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion.

“Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliance with me.

“The republic of the United States of America continues with success its war with England.

“I have recognized the neutrality of the nineteen Swiss Cantons,

“Senators, counsellors of state, deputies from

the departments to the Legislative body—You are the natural organs of this throne: it is for you to give an example of energy, which may recommend our generation to the generations to come.—Let them not say of us, ‘They have sacrificed the best interests of their country!’—They have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought, during four centuries, to impose on France!”

“My people cannot fear that the policy of their emperor will ever betray the national glory. On my side, I feel the confidence, that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me!”

After the speech of his majesty, the sitting being terminated, his majesty retired in the midst of acclamations.

The following proclamation was issued by his serene highness the prince of Orange, immediately on his landing in Holland.

PROCLAMATION.

William Frederic, by the grace of God prince of Orange and Nassau, &c.

To all those who these presents shall see or hear read, greeting: Be it made known:

Dear countrymen!—After nineteen years of absence and suffering, I have received, with heartfelt joy, your unanimous invitation to come amongst you. I am now arrived, and I trust, under divine providence, that I shall be the means of restoring you to your ancient independence and prosperity. This is my sole object, and I have the satisfaction to assure you that it is equally the object of the allied powers. It is in particular the wish of the prince regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of his government.—Of this you will be convinced by the unanimous assistance which that powerful country is immediately going to give you, and which, I trust, will lay the foundation of those old and intimate ties of friendship and alliance which have so long made the happiness of both states.

I am come, disposed and determined to forgive and forget every thing that has passed. We have all but one common object, which is to heal the wounds of our native country, and to restore it to its rank and splendor amongst nations. The revival of trade and commerce will, I trust, be the immediate consequence of my return. All party spirit must be forever banished from amongst us. No effort shall be wanting on my part, and on that of my family, to assert and secure your independence, and to promote your happiness and welfare. My eldest son, who, under the immortal lord Wellington, has proved himself not unworthy of the fame of his ancestors, is on his way to join me; unite, therefore, dear countrymen, with heart and soul with me, and our common country will flourish again, as in the days of old, and we shall transmit unimpaired to our prosperity the blessings we have received from our ancestors.

Given under my seal and signature, December 1, 1813.

(Signed) W. F. Pr. of ORANGE.

By command of his highness,

(Signed) H. FACEJ.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 8.

Arrived at this port, at one o'clock, the brig Criterion, Robert Waterman, master, 49 days from La Test.

By this arrival, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser has received a file of French papers. In addition to the following items of intelligence, we understand, that a division of the allied powers entered Geneva on the 3d or 4th of January. We also understand, that a Bordeaux paper of the 18th of January, which is not among our files of papers, announces, that "the allied powers, after agreeing to the basis of a treaty with France, refused to sign it."

A passenger on board has obligingly furnished us with the following sketch of the news, current at La Test, when the Criterion sailed:

State of the new armies—Duke of Tarentum (M'Donnald) it was reported, had gone to Holland with 40,000 men.

Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) at Mayence with 50,000.

Marshal St. Cyr, capitulated at Dresden with 15,000.

Prince Eckmuhl cut off by the Swedes in the environs of Hamburg, force 30,000 men.

Duke of Belluno (Victor) in Strasburg with 30,000 men.

Count Bertrand at Cassel with 30,000.

Reserve army said to be forming:

Under the duke of Valmy at Metz, 10,000.

General Rapp at Dantzic 15,000.

Marshal D'Alubera (Suchet) head quarters at Barcelona, 35,000.

Duke of Dalmatia (Soult) head quarters at Bayonne, 65,000 men, and daily receiving reinforcements.

The viceroy of Italy (prince Eugene) at Verona, with 50,000 men.

The king of Naples said to be coming from Naples with 30,000 men.

Dec. 20.—Breda, in Holland, was taken by the Prussian and Dutch troops on the 10th inst.

Considerable apprehensions had been entertained for the fate of Antwerp, but 10,000 French troops had arrived there for its relief.

At Luxembourg there were many troops collecting.

General Sebastiani and his troops are in the environs of Cologne.

The combined forces of the north crossed the Rhine in three different positions with 200,000 men on the 25th December, broke the neutrality of the Swiss Cantons and marched through—they had entered Berne with a part of the force which is said to be for the invasion of Italy.

The king of Naples has taken off the restrictions on commerce in his ports, and reduced the duties 75 per cent.

Caulincourt, duke of Vicenze, has been appointed minister of foreign relations, in the place of the duke of Bassano. The corps legislatif convened on the 19th Dec.

The 12th and 13th December the two armies before Bayonne were very warmly engaged without cessation. The English and Portuguese lost from 8 to 10,000 men.

The Spanish troops were not engaged in this affair, they have inclined to the right and are on the borders of the Adore.

Two commissioners had been sent to the congress at Manheim from Paris.

Dec. 31st.—It is confidently reported that the deputation of the legislative body, has been met by a similar one of the council of state, to examine the documents relative to the negotiations and the proposals made to the allied powers, and that they firmly represented and insisted that as the proposals were not adequate to the actual state of affairs, new and more liberal ones should be made, and that after a long discussion, their opinion had been adopted. From the nature of the new proposals made to the enemy, great hopes may be entertained of a speedy pacification. In consequence of the change of ministers of foreign relations, Mr. Crawford observed that he expected to meet with some detention in his arrangements with the French government.

The king of Spain (Ferdinand) was preparing to leave Paris to re-assume his authority in Spain. A peace appears very certain between France and Spain, and that soon.

The expenditure of the French government for the last year amounted to \$ 300,000,000.—The amount of expenses the present year, according to report, will be \$ 360,000,000.

The national guard in the north of France had been ordered to march towards the Rhine.

—
Paris, January 18.

After having themselves fixed the bases of peace, and after they had been accepted by the emperor, the allied powers have re-

fused to sign them, a circumstance unparalleled in the history of nations.

January 14.

Different accounts from Italy, and which are believed to be authentic, report that the Austrians, having attempted again to dislodge the prince viceroy of Italy from his position on the Adige, have been repulsed with considerable loss. We wait for the details of this new success.

Bordeaux, Jan. 19.

The operations of the levy of 300,000 men continue with activity, and will shortly terminate. A considerable part of the contingent is on its march, and every day sees new departures. The conscripts render themselves with exactitude to the calls made upon them, and depart animated with the liveliest spirit.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.
FROM THE LONDON PAPERS.

NOTICE RELATIVE TO BLOCKADE.

Foreign Office, Nov. 27.

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

NOTICE OF BLOCKADE RAISED.

Foreign Office, December 11.

The prince regent has caused it to be notified to the ministers of friendly powers resident at this court, that in consequence of the re-establishment of the ancient relations of peace and amity between H. M. and the united provinces of the Netherlands, he has been pleased to direct that the blockade of the ports and places of the said united provinces, (except such port or place as may still be in possession or under the control of France) will be forthwith raised; and

that all ships and vessels belonging to the said united provinces shall have free admission into the ports of H. M. dominions, and shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of states in amity with H. M. and be suffered to carry on any trade now lawfully carried on in neutral ships.

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

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Naval History of the United States, from the commencement of the Revolutionary War to the present time. By Thomas Clark. In 2 vols. 12mo.

Review of New-York; or Rambles through the City.

A Practical Treatise on the Ordinary Operations of the Holy Spirit. By the Reverend G. S. Faber, B. D.

Choice Emblems: Natural, Historical, Fabulous, Moral, and Divine: For the Improvement and Pastime of Youth. With sixty-two cuts.

A Treatise containing a Plan for the Internal Organization and Government of Marine Hospitals in the United States. Together with a scheme for amending and systematizing the Medical Department of the Navy. By William B. C. Barton, M. D. Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c.

Mademoiselle De la Fayette. An Historical Novel. Illustrating the Characters and Manners of the Court of Louis XIIIth. By Madame De Genlis.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER is published by JOHN CONRAD, No. 30, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at Five Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually. But, after the expiration of the first six months from the commencement of the publication, subscribers not living in any of the cities or towns in which the publisher shall have an agent, will be required to pay six months in advance. It will be delivered in the city and environs of Philadelphia on the day of publication, and will be carefully put up and regularly forwarded by the first conveyance to distant subscribers.

DENNIS HEARTT, PRINTER.

THE

AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

No. 26.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1814.

Vol. I.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS.

The twenty-sixth number of the Messenger being published, the proprietor is desirous before he sends into the world the twenty seventh, which will be the commencement of the second volume, to address a few words to his subscribers—in the first place to thank them for their support, and the favourable opinion of his efforts which they have so often, and so openly expressed; and in the next place, to unfold to them a few particulars respecting the intended future progress of the work.

A publication, the sole object of which is to seize important political facts for the purpose of establishing them on permanent record, cannot be expected to possess any of those suddenly striking attractions which take the public by surprize, and arrest general attention by the novelties of invention, the sparkling effusions of wit, or the gorgeous embellishments of elevated style. Unlike on the one hand to party journals, which frequently are as much indebted to the invention of their conductors as to the intelligence that supplies them with the materials they work upon—and on the other, to those miscellaneous productions in purveying for which the editor is permitted to range through the unbounded regions of literature and imagination—a work which like the Messenger, appeals only to the judgment, and aims at no higher mark than permanent utility, and the investigation of truth, is little likely to receive credit in advance for whatever it may be worth, or to have its value fully appreciated, till time and experience have unfolded its useful qualities. The writer who from the nature of his undertaking, is confined in his choice of subject to matter of fact, and in his exertations to a scrupulous adherence to truth, cannot hope to attract many readers till he has substantiated his claim upon the public faith by long and reiterated proofs of sincerity, and upon public judgment by the substantial utility of his labours.

To such a development, repeated displays are necessary.—Nor is it an insurmountable obstacle to a due appreciation of the

value of such a work, that the frequent abuse of public confidence, the frequent insults upon the public understanding, and the frequent and glaring deceptions which have from time to time been practised upon the people, have rendered the generality of men perfectly incredulous of the professions of publishers, till they receive undeniable evidence of their accomplishment, and even then, dubious of their future fidelity.

The proprietor of the Messenger pledged himself for the most strict abstinence from party colouring. He has redeemed his pledge. He promised a detail, given with historical fidelity, of all political events—he has given it. He promised a faithful account of the proceedings of congress, with a record of all important political documents and state papers—and in order to fulfil that promise and include every article in its proper chronological situation, finding the six and twenty numbers of the half year not sufficiently copious to contain the whole, he means to devote to that purpose, an extra two or three, or even four numbers if it should be found necessary, to be added gratis to the first volume.

Subscribers to the Messenger will then be able to ascertain from the experience of the past, what confidence they can safely afford respecting the future execution of the work—while those who have not yet given their attention to it, will be now able to form an estimate of its value and fidelity. They will see that all that has been promised has been performed, and that the Messenger is the only work extant, in which by turning to an index the reader will be directed to a full, distinct, and satisfactory statement of every political transaction and event—to every important or interesting article of intelligence—to every domestic state paper and official document, even to every foreign one of leading importance—and to every measure of our great national legislature, unwarped by party prejudice, and undiscoloured by interested attachments or factious antipathies.

The proprietor should be sorry if practice failed to improve his means of progressively rendering the Messenger more satisfac-

tory to his subscribers—and to enable him, each week as it proceeds, to give it augmented value.

All the congressional proceedings which took place, and all the documents which were published within the first half year will be printed with all possible dispatch, and when printed, delivered to the subscribers.

All the *acts* of congress of permanent national importance—we mean such as by their nature, and provisions are interwoven with the texture of the great national policy, will be added to the whole, provided the length of them shall not be found so very overbearing as to encumber, or alter the character of the work.

Statistical tables also are preparing for publication during the ensuing half year—so that the work will altogether be a fit manual for statesmen, and a useful vade mecum for all lovers of political science.

Of course the proposed index is postponed till the volume shall be completed. It will take some time to prepare it—but that time shall not be increased by unnecessary delay.

☞ The quantity of original matter in this number compels us to postpone the insertion of the summary to the first of the extra numbers.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 387.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TURREAU'S LETTER.

Our readers will remember that this subject was brought before the house in December last by Mr. Hanson when two resolutions offered by him were considered, (See Messenger p. 253) On the 10th of Jan. Mr. Hanson rose, and adverting to those resolutions, said it could not but be recollected that the first resolution the house had agreed to consider, called for information from the president, touching our French relations, and that the second was designed to be the foundation of an inquiry into the existence and character of a very celebrated document commonly known by the name of Turreau's letter, which had engaged so large a share of public attention during the autumn vacation. A circumstance unknown to him at the time of offering the resolutions, but which had since transpired, rendered it (Mr. Hanson said) proper to pursue a different course from that intended in the first resolution of this inquiry.

The speaker asked Mr. Hanson whether he had a motion to submit, as otherwise, his remarks would not be in order.

Mr. Hanson replied, that he had a resolution in his hand which he would presently send to the chair—and that it was necessary he should be permitted to explain. He said that there were two substantial reasons why the resolutions that were already in possession of the house should be separated, and a motion in a different form substituted for the second which he proposed to withdraw. In the first place it would be mere ceremony, and of no avail to call on the president to lay before the house, a document confessedly not in his possession, or under his control!—the original having been withdrawn and no traces of it having been left on the records of the department to which it belonged; and the only official translation, as Mr. H. was authorised to say, in the hand writing of the chief clerk of that department being now in his (Mr. H's.) possession—Here he drew from his pocket the document and said "I hold it in my hand, having brought it with me to my place, that the house, as the grand inquest of the nation, may see and use it as they should think fit in acting upon the subject"—from this new view and state of the case, as the document was now in his hands and he offered to put it in the possession of the house that it might be authenticated, it would be useless, a mere evasion, to send a committee of the house to the president on an idle errand. The president could give but one answer which it required no foresight to anticipate, to wit, he had no such document to communicate to the house—for the best of all possible reasons, because it was taken away from the department of state. It was therefore peculiarly proper (Mr. H. said) if an inquiry was to be conducted to a practical result and decisive issue, that the motion should assume a shape suited to the actual state of the case. If it was not the intention of the house to conduct the inquiry to such an issue, then was it mere show and ceremony to entertain the original motion. By agreeing to consider it in the first instance, a pledge had been given by the majority to go through with the business, and to probe the transaction to the bottom.

His second reason for withdrawing this resolution was that it would not comport with the respect due from the house to the chief magistrate of the nation (a respect which as one of the house he would always pay him) to call upon him for information which, if given, would criminate himself—

would, in short, amount to self-condemnation.—He was not bound, nor could he be expected to condemn or criminate himself.—This was not expected, nor was it desirable as the facts could easily be established in a way more agreeable to usage, and conformable to parliamentary practice and rule. Mr. H. added that if the statement he had made in his place upon a former occasion should be substantiated, and he perfectly aware of the responsibility, would pledge himself that it should, if a committee were appointed with power to send for persons and papers—then it would be seen—then it could not but be admitted that the people of this country had been much wronged—and an awful responsibility attached somewhere.

He then submitted the following resolutions.

“*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be, and is hereby requested to communicate to this house, any information in his possession, and which it may not be improper to divulge in relation to the omission or refusal of the French government to accredit the minister plenipotentiary sent by the United States to that court, or of his reception if accredited, of the time when he was so accredited, and of the progress of his negotiation.”

“*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether Mr. Turreau late minister of France, did or did not, on or about the 14th of June 1807, write a letter to the secretary of state, setting forth the terms and conditions upon which his government would treat of amity and commerce with the United States, and urging certain complaints against this government, and requiring certain political sacrifices to be made, as an indispensable pre-requisite to the formation of such a treaty, and whether the said letter was not withdrawn from the archives of the department of state, and how and when it was so withdrawn; and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.”

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. called for a division of the question—The question was then taken to consider the resolution and determined in the affirmative—Yeas 90—Nays 69.

On Tuesday the 11th. The house resumed the consideration of the two resolutions—and the question being put on the first resolution, was taken and decided in the affirmative without a division.

On the second resolution the question being put,

Mr. Calhoun rose and observed that it was a good rule generally in cases of this kind that inquiry be granted where it is moved in a proper manner. On such motions a very great liberality had usually prevailed in this house, and had been shown in the vote just taken. But as to the particular resolution before the house, it was of that kind which ought not to be passed in the present stage of its existence. To induce the house to pass this resolution, there ought to be three things stated—for he need not suggest that the proposed inquiry, was of an unprecedented character, and varied from all usual calls on the executive for information. To warrant the adoption a specific object ought to be first stated—secondly, what was expected to grow out of it—and thirdly, that the object was of a character to warrant the investigation. Such inquiries he said, would without those three prerequisites violate the spirit of the constitution. By that instrument diplomacy was confided wholly to the executive—the house had indeed the power to demand information; but it was through the executive department that it ought to be sought for, and not through inquisitorial committees of this house, or on such vague statements as had been made. The inofficial mode of inquiry now proposed, was a departure from the legitimate province of this body to which he hoped the house would not accede.

Mr. Hanson in reply, said it could not be denied or contested, that of any responsible officer of government, no matter how humble or elevated, committed an act for which he was amenable to the constituted authorities, it was proper—it was the bounden duty of the house, if the offence came within its jurisdiction, to institute an effectual inquiry, upon good cause shown—and as to the general objection to send to the department of state for papers, he would inform him that no wish had been expressed or was entertained to examine any of the public offices, or call any officer of government before the committee: on the contrary he had not a doubt, that he should be able to prove the statement of facts already submitted to the house, without resorting to such channels of information. He denied *in toto* the principle laid down by Mr. Calhoun touching the necessary grounds for an inquiry; and insisted that it was a right belonging to every member, to communicate to congress in that way, information that was material to the public safety and interest to be known; and that common fame, public no-

tority, or information within the grasp or possession of the house, or any of its members, was a sufficient basis upon which to rest formal and effectual proceedings against any public officer, whose tenure of office might be affected by any vote of that legislature.—Such a communication had been made by him, and he had distinctly stated in the house, and without contradiction or denial, that a letter of the most insulting kind, requiring of this government the most degrading political sacrifices, striking at the honour and sovereignty of the government, had been written by the French minister, to the secretary of state, and placed on the files of his department. This letter set forth certain pretended grievances, and demanded concessions and sacrifices at which a free state would revolt, and disdain to listen to much less acquiescence in. These haughty and insulting demands were made upon the presumption, that the American government was about to recommence a negotiation with the rival of France which might eventuate in an adjustment of all differences with that power. The letter itself which had been brought to the house, and presented for its use, explained the views of France, and contained the disgraceful conditions upon which alone it would remain in amity with the United States, or would consent even to treat of amity or commerce. It was certainly placed upon the files of the department of state—had remained long in the hands of government and was treated in a manner to give it the official stamp. “Call it public and official, or private and unofficial—give it what name you will, said Mr. Hanson, the important inquiry is, has it been received by our government? and was it from the minister of France? This was not denied. Then our government was not uninformed of the designs of France, for the views and feelings of her chief has been spread on paper in language not to be misunderstood or explained away. In every point of view the objection of a member (Mr. Eppes) stated on a former occasion, that the letter was a private letter, and if insulting, it was a private insult—that it was addressed to the late secretary of state in his private, not his official capacity, was perfectly frivolous. It was addressed “to Robert Smith, esq. Secretary of State.” It treated of nothing but public business, and in the very body of the letter the minister says, “I have thought it not incompatible with my duty to submit to the wisdom of your government the new chances, &c. &c.—not to the wisdom of Mr.

Smith, but through him, to the wisdom of his government, James Madison, president of the United States.

Thus it appeared that as far back as 1809—and gentlemen would recollect the state of our foreign relations at that time, when a minister on his way from England, with full powers to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce was momentarily expected—the French minister addressed to our government a letter to be held as a rod *in terrorem*, if we presumed—if we dared to negotiate with England. After having enforced these topics with much earnestness, Mr. Hanson observed that as the house had pledged itself to examine this business fully, their declining to do so would in the minds of the people substantiate the facts.

On the succeeding day, Mr. Roberts of Pennsylvania, after stating that in addition to his desire to afford gentlemen in the minority all reasonable information on any subject they might inquire into, said that his curiosity had been much excited in the progress of yesterday’s discussion to know how and when the purloined paper so often spoken of, came into the possession of those who now presented it to the house—that it must be dishonourably in the possession of a member of the house. Mr. R. then moved the resolution, calling on the president for information. Mr. Hanson immediately rose and said that before the question was taken, to guard against the appearance of inconsistency, and that the vote he should give might be understood, it was necessary he should state the reasons why he considered the present motion a mere subterfuge, an evasion disreputable in the member from Pennsylvania, and calculated to draw down further suspicion and odium upon administration—“The member has—

Mr. Roberts cried out to order.

The speaker said that the application of the words subterfuge and disreputable conduct were violations of the rules of order.

Mr. Hanson justified his personal remarks by reminding the speaker of the words “*purloin*” and “*dishonourably*.”

The speaker renewed the call to order, and Mr. Hanson sat down.

The speaker then said that the words of the gentleman from Pennsylvania were disorderly if applied to a member—but there was no doubt the document might have been obtained dishonourably, and yet have come very honourably into the hands of a member of the house.

Mr. Roberts explained.

Mr. Hanson again rose and said, that

wherever in the heat of debate he should be betrayed by warm feelings into expressions which the chair considered as infringing the rules of order, he would be prompt to make the proper explanation *to whom it was due*, but not to him (pointing to Mr. Roberts) deserving severe animadversion.—He then went on to show and complain of the manner in which it was attempted to screen the president. He said it was a mere mockery to refer the matter to the palace.

Mr. M'Lean of Ohio hoped the resolution would be adopted because he considered the paper as a perfectly harmless paper, calculated to afford a subject for newspaper ebullitions and for nothing else—in which way it had made so conspicuous a figure that he supposed it would have been the end of its existence, and thought it had been a favourite of fortune in meeting so much distinction.

Mr. Post of New York opposed the present motion on the ground of insufficiency.

Mr. Grosvenor opposed Mr. Robert's motion at some length. If the matter was of importance it ought to have a full and effectual inquiry—If there were purity in the executive, that purity would be more apparent—If the reverse, it ought to be disclosed to the American people. Either the question ought to be rejected as frivolous, or brought to a satisfactory result. He declared himself in favour of the inquiry, which would expose the whole truth to the people, and therefore he would not consent to a mode of inquiry which tended to stifle it.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHY OF LIEUTENANT ALLEN.

(Concluded.)

Captain Allen during this sanguinary engagement, though mortally wounded, refused to be carried below. He remained at his station as long as the battle continued, staining with his life blood the deck. When he was carried from his birth to the hospital he lifted up his dying eyes and faintly recognizing his crew he pronounced his benediction in these words, God bless you, my lads, we shall never meet again. That heroism which in the hour of danger electrified all his hands, now settled into a calm and quiet constancy and awaited the approach of the king of terrors. He fainted on the deck of his ship from loss of blood to give to his men an example that it was more glorious to die than to surrender to the enemy. He was obliged previous to his removal to Plymouth hospital to submit to an amputation of the leg above the knee. After his remo-

val he was attended by a very eminent surgical gentleman, but his thigh was so dreadfully shattered that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. He remained sensible until a few moments previous to his dissolution, during which time he was very cheerful and was made fully sensible that no advice or assistance would be wanting. A detached room was prepared by the commissary, and female attendants were engaged that every possible degree of tenderness and respect might be paid.

The admiral of the port signified it to be the intention of his Britannic majesty's government that the funeral should be publicly attended by officers of rank, and that the body should be buried with military honours. Captain Allen was accordingly buried, and the procession moved in the following order:

Guard of honour.

Lieutenant colonel of royal marines, with two officers of that corps.

The captains, subalterns and field adjutant, (officers with hat band and scarfs.)

Royal marine band.

Vicar and curate of St. Andrews.

Clerk of ditto.

The hearse

with the corpse of the deceased captain, attended by eight seamen late of the Argus with crape round their arms tied with white crape ribbon.

Also eight British captains of the royal navy as pall bearers with hat bands and scarfs.

Captain Allen's servants in mourning.

The officers late of the Argus, in uniform, with crape sashes and hat bands, two and two.

John Hawker, esq. late American vice consul, and his clerks.

Captain Pelew, commissioner for prisoners of war.

Dr. Magrath, chief medical officer at Mill Prison depot.

Captains of the royal navy in port, two and two,

followed by a very numerous and respectable retinue of inhabitants.

The procession left Mill Prison at twelve o'clock. The coffin was covered with a velvet pall and the ensign under which the action was fought, and upon that the hat and sword of the deceased were laid. The coffin was ornamented with a breast-plate, on which was recorded the name, rank, age and character of the deceased. When the body was removed to the hearse the guard saluted, and when deposited in the hearse the procession moved forward playing th

dead march in Saul. On their arrival near the church, the guard halted and clubbed arms single file inward, through which the procession passed to the church, into which the corpse was carried and deposited in the centre aisle, while the funeral service was read by the reverend vicar, after which it was removed and interred in the south yard, (passing through the guard in the same order from the church) on the right of Mr. Delphy, midshipman of the Argus, who lost both his legs in the same action, and was buried the preceding evening.

The character of capt. Allen was a singular combination of the gentler qualities with the heroic. In common life he was to a remarkable degree, courteous and urbane, and amidst all this courtesy was to be discovered glimpses of a mild and unostentatious dignity that gently, though decidedly, repelled the advances of arrogance and presumption. To a noble and commanding form he united such amenity of deportment that he gained every moment imperceptibly into the graces and confidence of the society which he frequented. The sailor was now completely thrown aside, and nothing of character or conversation denoted his profession. He seemed then formed for the society of polished life, and to have made, and to have bent his ambition to shine in the polite circle. In the hour of battle, in proportion as danger became more imminent, he was tranquil and serene, insensible to surrounding peril, and only anxious to stimulate his comrades to their duty by the splendor of his example. He had entered into the navy with enlarged and expanded ideas of honour, and it was afterwards the study of his life to measure his actions by that standard. Governing his conduct by such principles, trifling considerations affected him not—He looked upon his life as the property of his country, and at her command was always ready to make the sacrifice. For thirteen years he was not for so many weeks at one time separated from the naval service. One hazard was only succeeded by another, and victory was only attended by another adventure. It is probable that the records of our navy will afford examples of many who will be more fortunate; but it may indeed be questioned whether they will ever furnish an instance of more entire self devotion to the country than distinguished this heroic, though unfortunate young man. We do not hesitate to declare that it is peculiarly becoming a great and magnanimous people to reverence such heroism in adversity. It will teach the youth-

ful and ardent aspirant after fame, this important lesson, that it is beyond the power of adversity to tarnish the reputation of the man who intrepidly does his duty—that his country will be kind and generous even to misfortunes so incurred, it will teach him that if heroism cannot ensure victory it will ensure what to a noble mind is dearer than victory itself, the gratitude of his admiring countrymen. If this is once acted upon as a principle our nation never will be in need of heroic defenders, and the life blood of Allen will not have streamed in vain.

LETTER FROM MR. DEXTER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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

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

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

The principal subjects, on which politicians at present divide, are the system of restriction on our commerce, and the war with Great Britain. On the former, the writer differs radically from the party called republican, and he chooses they should know it. At the same time he is utterly unable to reconcile some of the leading measures of federalists, as to the latter, with the fun-

damental principles of civil society, and the indispensable duty of every citizen in all countries, but especially in the American republic, to hold sacred the union of his country. It is this opinion, probably, that has produced the singular fact of his being nominated for the first office in the commonwealth by a political party to which he does not belong.

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

1st. That it overleaps the bounds of constitutional power.

2dly. That it is impossible to execute it.

3dly. That the attempt to do so corrupts us, by destroying the correct habits of our merchants, and rendering perjury familiar.

4thly. That it would be ineffectual to coerce foreign nations, if executed.

5thly. That it is unjust and oppressive to the commercial part of the community, as it destroys invaluable interests which the government is bound to protect.

6thly. That it completely sacrifices our only considerable source of revenue, and reduces us to depend on a meagre supply from internal taxation, or to accumulate an enormous public debt by loans, procured on hard terms, which government has no adequate funds to reimburse.

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

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

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

On the other hand, when the government were "kicked into a war," the writer did not feel himself at liberty to practice indis-

criminate opposition to paralyze the public energy by degrading the resources and magnanimity of our country, and exaggerating those of Britain, to justify the public enemy in measures that admit of no excuse, and thus diminish the chance for a speedy and honourable peace and endanger the union of the states. *It is a fundamental law of every civil society, that when a question is settled by a constituted authority, every individual is bound to respect the decision. The momentous question, whether war was just and necessary, has been thus settled. Peace can only be restored by a treaty to which Great Britain shall assent, and reasonable terms are not to be obtained from her by proving to the world that we are unable or unwilling to maintain our rights by the sword.* The privilege of every citizen to examine the conduct of rulers is unquestionable, though in speaking to his country he may be overheard by her enemies. But this right, like every other, may be abused.

What good effect is to be expected from creating division when engaged in war with a powerful nation *that has not yet explicitly shown that she is willing to agree to reasonable terms of peace?* Why make publications and speeches to prove that we are *absolved from allegiance to the national government*, and hint that an attempt to divide the empire might be justified? But the writer goes further, *he has never doubted that the British orders in council, when actually enforced, were a flagrant violation of our rights and national honour, and consequently a just cause of declaring war.* As to the best time of performing this painful duty, and the best manner of conducting the war, he has differed from the government; but surely they are competent to decide on these points, and private opinion, though it may be decently expressed, is bound to submit. On such occasions, regret for the refractory principle in our nature, which scatters through nations the misery, crimes and desolation of war, will rend the bosom of the benevolent man; but if he also be magnanimous and just, this will not tempt him to violate his duty, or repine at the arrangement of Heaven. The history of civil society proves that it is a terrible necessity, and man must submit to his destiny. Still greater evils are produced by pusillanimous shrinking from conformity to the mysterious law of his present condition.

The ferocious contest that would be the effect of attempting to skulk from a participation of the burthens of war, *by severing the union, would not be the greatest calamity.*

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

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

If the question be asked, what is to be done when we conscientiously believe that a ruinous course of measures is pursued by our national rulers, and the dearest rights and interests of a great part of the union disregarded and sacrificed? the answer is, examine the conduct and expose the errors of government without preaching sedition. Give liberal support to their measures when right, that you may be credited when you show that they are wrong. Indiscriminate opposition raises no presumption against them, but it demonstrates that the minority are in fault. Truth is powerful and will command success, but error naturally tends to destruction. In every system, perfect enough to be capable of continued existence, a *vis medicatrix* exists that will restore it if not prevented by improper management. Quackery may prolong disease, and even destroy the political as well as the natural body. It is not difficult to point to the intrinsic principle of convalescence in our body politic; and to show that the redemption of New-England is not only possible, but probable. The natural shape and division of political party would be very different from that which now exists. *The eastern and southern Atlantic states are made*

for each other. A man and woman might as reasonably quarrel on account of the differences in their formation. New-England would soon be restored from nihilism in the political system, if improper expedients for sudden relief were abandoned. Something may be done to accelerate its progress: but reproach and invective aggravate the raging of passion, and confirm prejudices which are already inveterate.

Magnanimous moderation, candid discussion, and experience of the evil consequences of utopian projects, would do much to convince a majority of the community, that commerce is entitled to protection; that it is too valuable to the public to be sacrificed; that it is contradictory and unreasonable for the government to render great expenditures necessary by a declaration of war, and at the same time dry up the only productive source of revenue; to ask for a loan of twenty-five millions, and at the same moment destroy the confidence of the commercial parts of the country, where only capital stock exists; to lay taxes sufficient to produce popular odium, but the product of which will be inadequate to relieve the public necessity; and to prosecute, at an enormous expense, a useless and hopeless invasion, without men or money, or credit, and with a disgusted people.

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

SAMUEL DEXTER.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1814.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

New-Orleans, Jan. 5.

Yesterday at noon his excellency the governor of the state of Louisiana met both houses of the legislature and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

To have been enabled to tender you my congratulations on the prospect of returning peace to our beloved country, would have offered me the sincerest pleasure. But it is not yet permitted her to sheathe the sword, and to repose in tranquility. The enemy, wholly regardless of the dictates of justice and moderation, shows no disposition to arrest the desolation of war. The mediation of Russia, so readily accepted by the president of the United States, has been rejected, and the accustomed courtesy of an audience, denied our

ambassadors. The time, however, is not distant when this repulsive deportment will be changed—when this haughty feeling shall be humbled, and we may exclaim, “how the mighty has fallen.” An overruling providence directs the destinies of nations, and moulds their conduct to his purposes. Eight and thirty years ago Great Britain manifested a spirit of injustice similar to that which at present influences her councils: a policy alike wicked and absurd was avowed;—and a system of tyranny and violence towards America pursued.—In every stage of oppression our fathers petitioned for redress—“but their repeated petitions were only answered by repeated injuries.” Hence it was that the war of the revolution enlisted in its support the hand and heart of ever true American. The people aided it, and they found no difficulty in conquering for themselves and posterity the rich blessings of liberty and independence. The late and present course of the English government is equally calculated to produce in the United States a union in sentiment and action. With such a union what enemy can harm us?—With such a union what ample vengeance could be had for all our wrongs? Already on that element where the greatest injuries were inflicted, our successes have given confidence and eclat to our cause. Combatting “for free trade and sailors’ rights” our gallant seamen have more than equalled the high expectations of their country.—Their fame has traversed every sea, and their valorous deeds are every where subjects of eulogy: from the palace to the cottage they have excited no less surprize than admiration, and command from kings and peasants the highest respect for the American character. On reviewing the progress of the war by land, if there be not equal ground for patriotic exultation, there is certainly cause for mutual felicitation. The losses sustained at the commencement of the hostilities are recovered. The scalping knife of the northern Indian so recently stained with the blood of prisoners, is rescued from the foe, and the American pavillion waves triumphant in Upper Canada. If indeed the advance of our arms on the St. Lawrence has not fully corresponded with the wishes of the nation, it is attributable more to the rigour of the season, than the enterprise and daring of the enemy. With the return of spring the campaign will, I trust, be renewed with increased energies, nor do I doubt the speedy accomplishment of its object.

There are individuals who esteem the conquest of the Canadas as of little importance. But the governments interested have at all times been otherwise impressed.—Their fall in 1759 diffused joy throughout England, and caused feelings of the deepest regret in France. It was a favorite object with the patriots of seventy-six to add the Canadas to the empire of American freedom, nor was there an event of the revolutionary war more lamented by our fathers than the repulse of the American arms before Quebec. But what was then attempted, will I hope, be now effected. I desire it the more from a conviction, that it may hasten the return of honourable peace and furnish a guarantee for its continuance. War is at best an evil of the first class. The waste of human life, and the increase of human woe are not its only attendants. The agriculturist feels it in the low price of his surplus productions; the merchant in

the multiplied restraints on commerce, and all classes from the heavy burthens incident to the support of fleets and armies. The pursuits of the manufacturer are alone profited by the pressure of the times.—In this view the war has been productive of good. It has unfolded our internal resources, and pointed out their use.

During a tour I made the past summer and fall through the different counties of Louisiana, the loom and the wheel attracted much of my attention. I was often within view of the one and the sound of the other. Our fair country women, so me always interesting, never before appeared as much so. I every where saw evidences of their industry and domestic economy. The effects of such examples were obvious. Fathers of families have retrenched their expenses, and the young men are the more inclined to industrious pursuits. These habits will conduce no less to the welfare of individuals than to that of the state. The times call for private and public frugality. The existing taxes, greater than at any prior period, must necessarily be continued. The surplus revenue which for several years had accumulated under the late territorial government, was all exhausted by the donations to literary institutions; the remuneration to sufferers from the insurrection in 1810, and the expenditures incurred by the convention of Orleans. The state administration commenced at an inauspicious moment. An empty treasury was not the greatest obstacle to encounter—the war which immediately ensued, depressed commercial enterprise and discouraged agricultural exertion, nor was the hurricane in 1812 more destructive to the fruits of the farmer’s industry than the subsequent overflowings of the Mississippi.—Hence has arisen our fiscal embarrassments. Hence the inconvenience which may in some parishes attend the payments of the public imposts. The treasurer of the state will lay before you a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the past year. From it you will perceive that whilst I have discharged the loan obtained from the Louisiana Bank under the act of the 5th of Sept. 1812, the public wants made it incumbent on me to resort to the same institution for accommodations to the amount authorised by the act of the 26th of March, 1813. To meet these new engagements, and the current expenses of the government a faithful collection of the revenue, and an economical appropriation of it are indispensable. To this end legislative interference must be immediate.—Sheriffs are the only collectors, and in some parishes I have not been enabled to find persons willing to accept of these offices. The legislature in endeavoring to avoid profusion in affixing the fees of sheriffs, has in some items erred in the other extreme. These offices are no longer valuable, and several citizens who have accepted them, will I fear be induced to resign, unless indeed the emoluments should be rendered more proportionate to the heavy surty demanded and the high responsibility attached. I recommend, gentlemen, a revision of our system of criminal jurisprudence. It does not answer the ends of criminal justice, and is attended with very serious expense to the state. On prior occasions I have urged and must again remind you of the importance of making provision for the employment of convicts sentenced to hard labour, in such a manner as to remunerate

rate the state of the charges incident to their support, or to substitute for imprisonment some immediate corporal punishment.

In a government like ours, it is desirable that the people should know the laws by which they are governed. At present we are referred to civil, common, and statute law, and how few are those who can give a legal opinion upon any question of interest? This "glorious uncertainty" may suit those who have leisure and inclination to profit from the researches of civilians and reporters;— But it illy comports with the convenience of the great mass of our fellow citizens. The statute laws have become voluminous. *Acts amendatory and supplementary to former acts—In addition to, or repealing in whole or in part, former acts,* are so numerous as to confuse inquiry. It might probably be a work of labour to reduce into one view, the remedy afforded for every wrong, and the means of pursuing it; but it would not be an arduous undertaking to bring into one act, all the statutes upon the same subject, and I recommend that provision be made for such a compilation.

Whether the laws regulating elections are so framed as effectually to exclude "bribery, corruption and all undue influence," is worthy of inquiry. It ought never to be forgotten, that a free representation forms the basis and greatest excellence of representative government, and that whenever the freedom of opinion at elections is destroyed, the fairest principle of republicanism is gone. It will not be expected of me, gentlemen, that I should lay before you, the various local objects which require attention. But I trust the regulations respecting roads and levees will not escape your notice. When it is recollected that the neglect of a single farmer, may spread ruin all round him, may it not be proper to declare, the raising and reaping of levees an object of state care, and to place the same under the superintendance of one or more responsible officers, with ample powers to enforce a prompt and faithful execution of their orders. At an early period of your session, gentlemen, I shall transmit you copies of the acts of congress in relation to the internal revenue. It has been found indispensable to impose upon the nation additional taxes. The Louisianians I persuade myself, will meet without a murmur, the quota allotted to them. It is a necessary contribution for the support and successful prosecution of the war in which we are involved.

I have not been wanting in exertions to organise the militia. It has been attended with a delay inseparable from the innovation made in the former system by the late law. I however observe with pleasure, that the condition of this force has of late much improved and my hopes of reliance on it in case of emergency, will not, I trust, be disappointed. The introduction of order and discipline has been impeded by the frequent resignation of officers. To induce a continuance in service permit me to recommend that all militia officers, who shall faithfully serve the state for a certain number of years, may thereafter be exempt by law from militia duty; and that all resignations in time of war may hereafter be prohibited except in case of disability, or other just cause approved by the officer to whom the resignation is tendered—Deeply interested in the security of the state, and as preparatory to the exercise of the authority devolving on me in case of insurrec-

tion, invasion, or when the public safety may be in danger, I did, on the 8th of July and 6th of September last, issue orders for holding in readiness a disposable militia force, to take the field at a moment's warning. The cheerful compliance by most of the corps was proof of the love of country by which they are animated, and of the promptitude with which they would have obeyed a further call. Recently, gentlemen, brigadier general Flournoy, commanding the seventh military district, has under a special authority vested in him by the president of the United States, required of me an auxiliary militia force to assist in the protection of New-Orleans. In my efforts to meet this requisition, I experience the more satisfaction from a belief that it is essential to, and will promote the safety of, this section of the union. It will contribute much to my happiness to find that my orders upon this subject had received the willing support of officers and privates.

A sense of duty and a solicitude for the general security could alone have induced me to call my fellow citizens from their private pursuits, and similar considerations will, I trust, induce them to hasten to their country's standard. The crisis is full of danger, and a state unprepared to defend itself, cannot expect security. England has found means to raise up another coalition against France. Subsidizing princes of the old and new dynasties and bringing into the field the armies of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Sweden, the war on the continent has assumed a shape interesting to all nations, and will be accompanied with results, that may greatly affect the United States. Not content with extending the flame of war throughout the civilized world, England has sought the untutored Indian in his hunting ground, and subsidized him also to take part in her contests. The war hoop is heard in a neighbouring territory, and whenever the horrors which mark the track of an Indian foe, are described, "a mother presses her infant to her bosom with mingled emotions of tenderness and fear." Although thousands of Creeks may fall by the arms of the brave Tennesseans; although the whole race of this deluded people shall be exterminated, the enemy will not be diverted from his purposes. "The crimson deluge, which is wasting the world," would long since have retired, but for the policy of England, which seeks for aggrandisement in the misfortunes of all nations. I repeat that the crisis is deeply interesting to our country. What powers I have are at the disposal of the general government. A cordial co-operation between the United States and the state authorities at all times desirable, is at this moment vitally essential to the common safety. With this sentiment I have acted, and shall continue to act. It is very possible that in my manner of co-operating, and in the selection of my means, I may err. Honest men, with honest views, may differ from me. These will question my judgment. It may probably mislead me. But there are individuals who, on this, as on former occasions, will load me with calumnies. I heed them not. Secured in conscious rectitude, I feel a calmness by day, which cannot be ruffled—I enjoy a repose by night, that cannot be disturbed. I shall be solicitous, gentlemen, to facilitate the despatch of public business. To this end, harmony between the different branches of government is of primary importance. In all your measures for the safety and interest of the state, you will

find on my part a zealous, candid and faithful support.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

New Orleans, 4th January, 1814.

LEGISLATURE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

Providence, Feb. 26.

On Monday last, the Honourable General Assembly of this state, convened in this town, agreeably to adjournment. On Tuesday, a quorum of both houses being present, his Excellency Gov. JONES communicated the following

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

Since the last session, I have not received any communication from the general government, nor can I give you any information, not already in possession of the public, relative to our national concerns. The critical situation of our affairs from the war, and the earnest desire of our citizens for peace, will undoubtedly attract the attention of the general assembly, and induce them to adopt such measures, if any are within their power, as will avert the evils of the one and accelerate the blessings of the other. I know not, however, that the general assembly have the power, or the means, of interfering with any effect for the protection of our coast, or for the restoration of the blessings of peace and commerce. The constitution has confided to congress and to the president the control of commerce and the power of directing the national means to the public defence. We have repeatedly addressed the officers of the general government on the exposed condition of the sea coast, and the necessity of preparation adequate to the emergency; the coast is, notwithstanding, still much exposed, and the means of repelling invasion are neither strengthened nor increased.

Although the United States are still afflicted by the dreadful scourge of this unhappy and unsuccessful war, and, in addition to the heavy loads of debt and taxes under which they and their posterity are to toil and labour, many have to lament the death of near friends, and the destruction of their habitations and means of subsistence, we have abundant reason to be thankful to the merciful Ruler of the universe for a bountiful harvest, and for the quiet and tranquility which this state has enjoyed. In alleviation also of the otherwise unavoidable privations and sufferings of our citizens, they have found employment and subsistence in our increasing manufactories, and in the neutral commerce. Of the small remnant of trade with foreign countries, which neutrals have carried on since the declaration of war, and of the coasting trade, we are in danger of being deprived by a embargo of a most alarming and dangerous character. In addition to the almost entire extinction of foreign trade, it subjects the trade between ports in the same state, and even the passage of rivers and ferries, to the power and arbitrary discretion of custom-house officers. Even the intercourse by land is subjected to their inquisition, and, in recent instances, payments made in New York, in the regular course of trade, have been arrested in their progress by the arbitrary and unreasonable interference of a collector! This state has always shown a commendable readiness to submit to, and comply with, all the constitu-

tional measures of the federal government: It is a disposition which does us honour; but the grievous burdens imposed on the nation, and the extraordinary means adopted, and obstinately persisted in, to support a ruinous war, must excite the most gloomy apprehensions. We should, however, indulge the hope that our national rulers will remember that there is a point at which oppression must stop, and that, notwithstanding our respect for the laws, and our strong attachment to the union of the states, there may be evils greater than can be apprehended from a refusal to submit to unconstitutional laws. All these discussions upon the duty and submission and the right of resistance, may, fervently hope, be made unnecessary by the speedy conclusion of peace, and by the restoration of our former prosperity.

In this hope all good men will unite, and we may indulge the pleasing expectation that the same almighty God, who protected and guided our fathers, will continue his goodness and favour to us.

In all such measures as the assembly may adopt for the defence of the state, they will find my hearty assent and ready execution of their orders; they will recollect the very limited means in our power, and that the enormous loans and taxes for the present year are probably to be expended, as in the past, not in the protection of the coast, but in offensive war and attempts at conquest.

The principal business of the session will probably be the trial of the docket of petitions, and the general assembly will excuse me for reminding them that former experience has proved that the evils complained of in our insolvent system have been lessened, if not entirely removed, by a speedy discussion of these applications. Much expense will thereby be saved to the parties; and people, who have heretofore petitioned merely to delay their creditors, will find no encouragement in such proceedings.

WILLIAM JONES.

Providence, Feb. 2, 1814.

The message was read and referred to Messrs. Hazard, Burrill, and Foster.

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

United States frigate President,

Sandy Hook Bay, Feb. 19, 1814.

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

In pursuance of your directions, I sailed from Providence the 5th of December; and although I expected to have run the gauntlet through the enemy's squadron, that was reported to be cruising between Block Island and Gayhead for the purpose of intercepting the President, I had the good luck to avoid them. The day after leaving Providence, I recaptured the American schooner Comet, of and bound to New York, with a cargo of cotton, from Savannah, which had been captured by the Ramilies and Loire, and in their possession about 48 hours. In a few hours after, recaptured the Comet, a sail was discovered to the eastward, which I felt inclined to avoid, from the circumstance of the weather being hazy, and knowing that I was in the neighbourhood of an enemy's squadron; from an advantage of the

wind, she was enabled, however, to gain our lee beam at a distance of 3 or 4 miles, owing to which I was induced to shorten sail with the intention of offering her battle in the morning, should nothing else be in sight, and she not being a ship of the line. The weather becoming more obscure at 2 o'clock, prevented our seeing her until day light, when she stood from us to the N. E. although the President was hove to let her come up. From this date until the 25th, we did not see a single sail, except the Recovery (a brig belonging and bound to Penobscot, from St. Bartholomews in ballast) until after reaching the long. 35 and lat. 19; being carried that far eastward by a severe S. W. gale, accompanied by such a heavy sea, as to render heaving to impracticable without infinite risk; when two large sails were discovered standing to the northward, and to which I gave chase, believing, as well from the situation in which they were first discovered, as the manifest disposition they afterwards showed to avoid a separation, that one was a frigate and the other an Indiaman under her convoy; in this I was mistaken, for on a nearer approach I could discover the headmost was a frigate with 7 ports abaft her gangway, and the other a ship of equal or little inferior force; on discovering their decided superiority, and supposing them to be enemy's ships, I endeavoured during the succeeding night to separate them by steering different courses and occasionally showing a light: but was unable to succeed, for the headmost at one time was so near that she fired a shot over us, whilst her consort was but a few hundred yards astern of her. I now directed our course to be altered, made sail, and continued the remainder of the night to show them a light occasionally, but to no effect, as at day light they were discovered to be in a situation to unite their force. After this I shaped a course to reach a position to windward of Barbadoes, on a parallel of longitude with Cayenne, and did not meet another vessel till the 30th, when falling in with a Portuguese brig, and receiving information that she had been boarded 36 hours before by two British store ships bound to the West Indies with 300 troops on board, I crowded sail to the westward in the hope of overtaking them; in this I was again disappointed, and after a pursuit of four days, haled further southward to gain the latitude of Barbadoes; and in that situation on the 5th of January, captured the British merchant ship Wanderer, of 7 guns and 16 men, from London bound to Jamaica, partly loaded with plantation stores, and after taking from her such light articles as were of most value sunk her. In the same position on the 7th, I fell in with the British merchant ship Prince George, in the character of a cartel with prisoners, which with four other British vessels had been captured by two French 44 gun frigates, the Medusa and Nymph, the same ships I had fallen in with 14 days before. On board of the Prince George I sent the prisoners captured in the Wanderer to Barbadoes on parole. On the 9th of January, while still to windward of Barbadoes, I captured the ship Edward of 6 guns and 8 men, from London, bound to Lagaira, in ballast—which vessel I also sunk. Having learnt from the master of the Edward as well as those of the Wanderer and Prince George, that they had been separated in the Bay of Biscay from their convoy, consisting of the Queen, 74, two frigates, and two sloops of

war, I was induced, owing to a belief that the convoy was still to the eastward, to remain to windward of Barbadoes until the 16th January, when finding they must have passed, I changed my ground and ran off Cayenne, and from thence down the coast of Surinam, Berbice and Demerara, between Tobago and Grenada; thence through the Caribbean Sea, along the south-east side of Porto Rico, through the Mona Passage, down the north side of Jamaica and other leeward Islands, without meeting a single vessel of the enemy, or any other than 4 Spanish drogers and one Swedish ship, until I got near the Manilla Reef; near which, after capturing and sinking the British schooner Jonathan, loaded with rum and dry goods, (the most valuable part of which I took on board) I haled over for the Florida shore and struck soundings off St. Augustine, and from thence ran on soundings as far as Charleston, passing within 4 or 5 miles of Columbia Island, and as near to Savannah as the weather and depth of water would allow, without meeting a single vessel except a Spanish ship from the Havana, bound to Spain, but steering for Savannah, in consequence of having sprung a leak.

Arrived off Charleston, (which was on the 11th inst.) I stretched close in with the bar, and made the private signal of the day to two schooners lying in Rebellion roads, and which from their appearance I believed to be public vessels. After remaining all day off the bar with colours hoisted and the before mentioned signal displayed, without being able to communicate with the schooners, I stood to the northward, and at 7 o'clock the next morning discovered and chased a ship to the southward, which, after pursuing 8 or 9 miles, led me to a second sail, (a brig under her topsails, with her top-gallant-masts hoisted and flying-jib-boom rigged in) and from thence to the discovery of a third sail, represented from the mast head to be a large frigate, on discovering the third sail, added to the manœuvres of the first and second, I was induced to believe them part of an enemy's squadron, and accordingly haled up and stood for the former, to ascertain her character; and after making her from the deck, perceived she was a frigate as reported. I now tacked and shortened sail, believing that towards night I might be enabled to cut off the ship (which was either a small frigate or large sloop of war) and brig, from the third or largest sail, at this time 9 or 10 miles to windward; in this, however, I was not able to effect my purpose, owing to the weather sail (between sunset and dark) bearing down for the others. Judging now from the manœuvres that after dark they would chase, I stood to the eastward under short sail; believing that in the morning I might find them in some disorder; at day light, however, owing to the haziness of the weather, they were not to be seen; consequently, I wore and stood back to the westward to make them again, and in a few minutes discovered two (one on the lee, the other on the weather bow) to which I gave chase, but after chasing them about half an hour, the weather becoming more clear and two large ships suddenly making their appearance (one on the weather and the other on the lee beam) I changed my course to the eastward, when the four immediately crowded sail in pursuit; but owing to the weather, assisted by the enemy's manner of chasing, I was enabled to get

clear of them without difficulty in a few hours. From this I pursued a course on soundings (except in doubling Cape Hatteras) to 18 fathom water off the Delaware, where, in a fog, I fell in with a large vessel, apparently a man of war. Shortened sail to topsails and cleared ship for action, but she suddenly disappearing, and in a few minutes she, or some other vessel near, being heard to fire signal guns, I stood on to the northward, from a belief I was near another squadron. From the Delaware I saw nothing until I made Sandy Hook, when I again fell in with another of the enemy's squadrons, and by some unaccountable cause was permitted to enter the bay, although in the presence of a decidedly superior force, after having been obliged to remain outside seven hours and a half waiting for the tide.

I am, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

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

United States brig Rattlesnake, at sea,
21st Feb. 1814.

SIR,

Having this moment brought to an American privateer after a long and anxious chase of 13 hours, I avail myself of the opportunity she affords of giving you the earliest information of the vessels under my command. I have sent in two neutrals which I trust you will approve of, when I have time to make known to you particulars respecting them—the first, a brig, had on board a British officer and nine men, which I now have in charge. Off cape Francois on the 7th inst. I captured and destroyed an English brig with a cargo of coffee. We have been chased by a frigate and a line of battle ship, both of which the *Rattlesnake* avoided by her superior sailing, and the *Enterprize* by her usual good fortune; in the first instance we separated, but joined company again five days after. I pray you, sir, to pardon my not being more communicative, as the commander of the privateer is extremely anxious to make sail in pursnit of a large convoy, in all one hundred sail, that left Havanna eight days since—I hope to give a good account of them myself.

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

JOHN O. CREIGHTON.

The honourable Wm. Jones, secretary of the navy.

Report of the Duke of Vicence, (Caulincourt) Minister of Foreign Relations, to the Emperor and King; read at the setting of the Concervative Senate, 27th December.

I have the honour of laying before your majesty the despatches from your legation at Berne, announcing that the territory and the neutrality of Switzerland have been violated by the allies.

I subjoin the letter brought by Messrs. Ruttiman and Wieland, envoys extraordinary from the Helvetic Diet; and also the answer of your majesty acknowledging and confirming the neutrality of Switzerland; which has already been made known through your ministers.

Whilst these envoys were presenting to your majesty the letter of which they were bearers,

other envoys were despatched to Frankfort to meet the allied sovereigns. Those sovereigns also promptly assented in acknowledging the neutrality of Switzerland; and the commander in chief of their army issued general orders that such neutrality should be respected.

Placing implicit reliance in those promises and orders, the Swiss found themselves bound probably for their own safety to establish a single *cordon* (line) of troops on their frontiers. Your majesty (as is well known) had no corps on those frontiers. You even wished to repulse the idea of their being endangered owing to their neutrality, by violent incursions which the allies might make.

Not only have the allies violated the neutrality of Switzerland; they have sent M. de Senft to Berne to demand the renunciation from that country of the act of mediation; and of the consequences of that act under which they had lived so happily for those ten years. M. de Senft accompanied that request with a declaration that the allied army was about entering Switzerland.

At the same time M. de Bubna was directing the troops of the confederation to evacuate their posts; the bridge of Basle was forced, and the allied army was entering at all points.

In thus violating the territory of a peaceful people, and its neutrality, respected by Europe for three ages back, the allied powers have of themselves given the quantum of the confidence their promises deserve, and have shown what is in fact the respect they profess for the rights of nations.

Paris, Dec. 27, 1813.

The Minister of Foreign Relations.

(Signed)

CAULINCOURT, *Duke de Vicence.*

Copy of a letter of the landamman of Switzerland, to his majesty the emperor and king.

SIRE,

Events have designated the termination of a system, which the Swiss confederation in their extraordinary sitting, deemed proper to adopt during the present war.

Since the days of Francis I, neutrality was a fundamental principle of the alliance of Switzerland with the crown of France. The treaty concluded in 1813, having consecrated anew those privileges, we remain invariably faithful to our national maxims, by declaring this day our wish to observe towards all powers, in the most absolute and impartial manner, that same neutrality, upon which rests our political existence.

It was, sire, our wish, whilst enjoying your friendship, to have seen dispersed an obstacle, which, of late seems to tend to frustrate our desire of remaining neutral. In thus expressing our wishes, your majesty led us to hope that the declaration of the diet should be favourably received, and that, by a formal act, would facilitate the acknowledgment of the reciprocal guarantee of the Swiss, on the part of all the powers.

Confiding in this, sire, the diet adopted analogous measures towards the allied sovereigns; and at the same time advised in regard to the disposition of the military force, which was rendered necessary, in consequence of the appearance of some belligerent corps in the neighbourhood of the frontiers of Switzerland.

Messrs. Vincent, Ruttimann (formerly landamman of Switzerland) envoy from the canton of

Luzerne, and Jean Henry Wickand, burgo-master of the canton of Basle, are despatched to your imperial residence, as our envoys extraordinary, to deliver to your majesty this letter, as well as the declaration of our neutrality.

We beg your imperial and royal majesty will have the goodness to afford them a kind reception, and render their mission agreeable.

We remain, with sentiments of profound respect, sire, your obedient servants, faithful allies and good friends.

The landamman, president of the general diet of the Swiss.

(Signed)

REINHARD.

The chancellor of the confederation.

(Signed)

MOUSSON.

Zurich, Nov. 18, 1813.

DECLARATION.

We, landamman of the Swiss, and the deputies of the nineteen confederated cantons, convened at an extraordinary diet at Zurich, our federal city, in order to devise and adopt such measures for the safety of our country, as the circumstances of the times and present situation of our external affairs require, do solemnly and unanimously declare:

That the Swiss confederation, faithful to her former maxims, which, for centuries past, have been to prevent their country from being converted into a theatre of war; to give information thereof to all armies which might come near their frontiers; to cultivate carefully the terms of friendship with the neighbouring states; and to observe towards all, that uniformity of conduct which should be considered as most sacred by remaining absolutely neutral during the present war; and to fulfil with loyalty and impartiality the duties of this neutrality towards all the belligerent powers.

In order to maintain this neutrality, as well as to preserve order within our territory, the diet have resolved upon causing to be marched to the frontiers, the troops of the confederation, and to guarantee, by force of arms, the safety and inviolability of their territory.

The interest and good will which the imperial and royal courts now engaged in war, have ever manifested for the destiny of Switzerland caused the diet to place implicit reliance in a state of neutrality, which an independent people, whose political existence essentially claims, should enjoy; it tending to facilitate the adjustment of our financial department, and to promote the security of peace, without interfering with any beyond our own limits.

And it is expected that precise orders will be issued to the respective belligerent armies to quit the Swiss territory, and not under any circumstances whatever, to take post or pass through said territory.

In faith of which, the seal of the confederation is herewith affixed, as well as the signatures of the landamman of Switzerland, and of the federal chancellor.

Zurich, Nov. 18th 1813.

The landamman of Switzerland, president of the diet,

(Signed)

REINHARD.

The chancellor of the confederation,

(Signed)

MOUSSON.

Copy of a letter from his majesty the emperor and king to his excellency M. Reinhard, Landamman, of Switzerland.

Monsieur le Landamman,

I have read with pleasure the letter which you charged Messrs. Rutimann and Wickand, envoys extraordinary from the confederation to deliver to me. I thereby learnt, with peculiar satisfaction, the union which has reigned between all the cantons, as well as between the different classes of the citizens. The neutrality which the diet have proclaimed, accords at once with the obligations of your treaties and your dearest interests. I acknowledge that neutrality, and have accordingly given necessary orders that it may be respected. Cause it to be made known to the nineteen cantons, that they may on all occasions, rely upon the lively interest which I bear them, and that I shall ever be disposed to give them proofs of my friendship.

I pray to God, monsieur le landamman, that he may take you under his holy and worthy care.

At the palace of the Thuilleries, December 14, 1813

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

[Translated for the N. Y. Mercantile Adver.]

Lentzburgh, Dec. 21, 1813.

My Lord—The coalesced armies have this day entered Switzerland, 20,000 men by Lauffenburg, a column of from 5 to 6000 enters Rhinfelden and Basle, where they have thrown a bridge over the Rhine: from 20 to 30,000 have been marched through the bridge of Basle; 5000 cavalry which are part of seven regiments, are at Zurich. The total force of the allies is computed at 160,000.

The landamman Reinhard has written to the cantons to send deputies to Zurich, who will constitute themselves a diet, when the deputies of the majority of the cantons shall have arrived. The nomination of the deputies is to be made by the little council and not by the grand council, which proves that they intend to overthrow the constitution. The allies have entered Switzerland without a single musket having been fired.

A great part of the people of Switzerland are ashamed of such conduct; a great number cling to the act of mediation, and would have defended their neutrality, had they thought they would have been supported.

I have the honour of sending to your excellency the translation of two proclamations which I have just procured. All the Swiss battalions are returning to the cantons; much displeas'd at the conduct they are made to hold.

(Signed)

F. ROUYER,

Secretary of Legation.

PUBLICATION.

To the Troops of the Swiss Confederation.

All the federal troops under arms, are hereby notified, that the allied armies have entered the Swiss territory at different points, and that their general in chief, prince Schwartzenberg, has issued to his army, and transmitted to the general of the confederation, the order of the day underneath, at the same time that the plenipotentiaries of the allied courts have handed to his excellency the landamman of Switzerland, a declaration in the strongest assurances of good behaviour towards the country and its inhabitants. It is therefore to be hoped, that the federal troops, in what-

ever place they may meet foreign corps, shall have no disagreement to experience thereat: and the officers, subofficers and soldiers will be careful, in such a case, not to give rise to any misunderstanding by their conduct. All commandants of corps shall continue to maintain tranquility, order and confidence among the troops under their command. The manner in which all the corps have so far conducted themselves in this critical juncture, give me the conviction, that they will peaceably await the march of events and the decrees of their superiors.

At the head quarters of Lentzberg, December 21st, 1813.

The general of the confederation,
(Signed) R. DE WATTENWYL.

Order of the Day of his Serene Highness the General in Chief of the Allied Armies, Prince De Schwartzenberg.

SOLDIERS!—We set our feet upon the Swiss territory. It is as friends and deliverers that we appear in this country—your conduct will agree with this principle. Prove to the brave Swiss that Austrian warriors know as well the duties they have to perform in passing through a friendly country, and the attentions they owe to its inhabitants, as to the qualities which bring a day of battle to glory and victory.

If the direction of the war makes it necessary to expose you to tiresome marches in this rigorous season, do not forget, soldiers, that it is unquestionably at this present time to achieve gloriously what you have begun with so much honour, and that greater difficulties and greater dangers than those which you may still encounter are got over. In fine, that it is your country and the whole world expect a glorious and durable peace.

(Signed) SCHWARTZENBERG.

WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE.

London, Dec. 30.

Despatches from Lord Wellington.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, major Hill, aid-de-camp to lieutenant general Rowland Hill, passed through this city with the official despatches, announcing the defeat of the French army before Bayonne.

On the 9th inst. general Hope attacked the enemy, but which was attended with nothing decisive.—On the 10th and 11th, Soult attempted to force our army to re-pass the Nive, in which he was repulsed with considerable loss. On the 12th, Soult brought the whole of his troops from Bayonne, and on the morning of the 13th attacked the right wing of the allied army, under general R. Hill, which brought on a general engagement, and ended in the total defeat of the French army, with a loss on their part of 10,000 to 12,000 men. Our loss is estimated at between 3 and 4,000 in killed and wounded. Colonels Martin and

Mackenzie of the guards, killed; generals Hope, Robinson and Barnes, wounded.

Soult is shut up in Bayonne. Lord Wellington had not crossed the Ardour on the 16th.

The following account has been received from Plymouth.

The Gleaner, lieutenant Knight, arrived this morning with major Hill, bringing despatches containing the account of the glorious series of victories obtained over the French army, commanded by marshal Soult. The battle lasted four days, commencing on the 9th and ending on the 13th; the latter day was the most serious and bloody, the French having left on the field of battle upwards of 6,500 men. Their loss on that day alone exceeded 8000 men, and in the whole must have amounted to nearly 15,000. They retreated after the battle of the 13th into Bayonne, where Soult with about 40,000 men, is completely hemmed in, and surrounded by the allied army, sir Rowland Hill, with his division being in advance of Bayonne. The allied army, as might be expected in such hard fought battles, sustained great loss—the guards alone had 600 killed; the 57th also suffered severely. But few prisoners were taken. Three regiments of Germans and Dutch deserted from the French and were embarking at the time the Gleaner sailed. They have since arrived at this port in transports, under convoy of the Marshal gun brig.

BULLETIN.

War Department, Dec. 29.

A despatch has been received from the lieutenant governor of Heligoland, enclosing copies of letters from the Russian general Tettenborn, dated Tubinger, the 11th and 18th Dec.

By these it appears that the allied army; under the prince royal of Sweden, had subdued the whole of the Duchy of Holstein, and a part of the Duchy of Sleswig; with the exception of the fortresses of Gluckstadt and Rendsburg. In the latter of these places the Danish army had taken refuge, after having been cut off from marshal Davoust's corps, and having been defeated in two actions by general Walmoden, and by the Swedish troops. Rendsburg was completely surrounded, and the Danish army was cut off from relief.

Marshal Davoust had retired into Hamburg.—By his retreat he left the right of the Danes exposed to the misfortunes they have suffered; and upon his march the

French cavalry was overtaken and routed, after a sharp action, by the Russian division under general Woronzow.

The allied troops, after this success, crossed the Eyder, and had already overrun a great part of Sleswig, when the Danish government solicited and obtained a suspension of arms. By the terms of this armistice the whole of Holstein and that part of Sleswig bordering the Eyder, are to remain in the possession of the allies, and the Danish army in Rendsburg is to remain unmolested, but is to receive provisions only through the country occupied by the allied troops, and is to make no addition to the existing works of the place.

Salem, Feb. 12.

THE TRUE BLOODED YANKEE.

A letter from Mr. Piebire, (an American gentleman from Massachusetts, now residing in Paris) owner of that celebrated American privateer, dated 30th Dec. received in this town, states that the True Blooded Yankee has captured, since she was fitted out, and only 37 days at sea, 27 VESSELS and made 270 prisoners. During her last cruise Capt. Oxnard, who commands her, took an island on the coast of Ireland, and held it six days—he also took a port in Scotland, and burnt 7 vessels at anchor. The Bunker Hill, late the Linnet sloop of war, armed with 14 eighteen pounders, and 130 men, belonging to the same concern, was fitted out, and nearly ready for sea.

A passenger in the schooner Morgiana, arrived at New Bedford, from Porto Rico, (which place she left on the 26th Feb.) informs that the Constitution frigate had been cruising off Surinam, and had captured and destroyed several vessels. We learn that the above vessel brought London papers to Jan. but we have not seen any extracts from them.

B. D. Adv.

Peacock sailed.—The United States sloop of war Peacock, captain Warrington, sailed from this port on Saturday evening, the 12th inst. on a cruise, with a strong breeze. The privateer schooner York sailed at the same time.

Burlington, March 11.

Colonel Isaac Clark, has gone north, having under his command 1500 picked men. We understand that the colonel has been again into Missisquoi bay.

The latest account which we have of this

expedition, is to Wednesday last. The colonel was then at Derby.

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

Nat. Intel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the Private and Public Life of William Penn, with a fine Portrait by Edwin, and a handsome Frontispiece to the second volume. By Thomas Clarkson, M. A. In two vols. 12mo. bound, price 3 dols.

The Bride of Abydos. A Turkish Tale. By Lord Byron.

“Had we never loved so kindly,
Had we never loved so blindly,
Never met or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken hearted” Burns.

The American Artist's Manual, or Dictionary of Practical Knowledge in the Application of Philosophy to the Arts and Manufactures. Selected from the most complete European systems, with original improvements, and appropriate engravings, adapted to the use of the manufactures of the United States. By James Cutbush. Price 9 dollars.

The Edinburgh Review, Vol. III.

History of the Expedition under the command of Captains Lewis and Clarke, to the Sources of the Missouri, thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean—performed during the years 1804, 5 and 6, by order of the government of the United States.—Prepared for the press by Paul Allen, esq.

Letters from the Secretary of War, &c. explaining the Causes of the Failure of the Arms of the United States on the Northern Frontier.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER is published by JOHN CONRAD, No. 30, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, at Five Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually. But, after the expiration of the first six months from the commencement of the publication, subscribers not living in any of the cities or towns in which the publisher shall have an agent, will be required to pay six months in advance. It will be delivered in the city and environs of Philadelphia on the day of publication, and will be carefully put up and regularly forwarded by the first conveyance to distant subscribers.

DENNIS HEARTT, PRINTER

ADDENDA TO VOLUME FIRST.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN.

The last intelligence from Europe, though scanty and partial, is sufficiently decisive to prove that the prospect of a negotiation for a general peace entertained, we know not why for a time here, and for a day so ridiculously feared, we know not why, by the London editors, is all extinguished.—How men, being rational, unless they believed that Bonaparte had the power of bewitching the allied sovereigns, and depriving them of their senses, could think such a thing possible is astonishing, if any really did so. After having wounded him in every way too deeply to be forgiven even by a very benign and forgiving man, for them to hope that he could ever possess the power to avenge himself without making the most extreme use of it—to set him up again as it were in his old business by restoring to him the French troops they have prisoners among them, to an amount of itself alone sufficient to form an immense army—to act upon the principle that if restored to power he would be more scrupulous now than he ever was before in the use of it, and to leave themselves no other security for their realms and their heads than what they would derive from his moderation, would indeed be folly beyond even what their conduct heretofore would warrant mankind in expecting from them. In our opinion he that suspects them of playing such a shallow game, does them wrong, and is much farther from reality than we who confess that we suspect them of playing at this crisis as deep a game as Talleyrand himself, if he were their minister, could devise for them.

They have entered France—no doubt with a most overwhelming force—but they will be resisted; and in all likelihood, resistance to a certain extent is the very thing they wish for. In the slaughter, violation of right, personal and party conflicts, mutual accusations, panic and confusion that must result from such an universal invasion, intriguers for different dynasties will have full scope for their operations. After some fer-

ment the matter will be put to issue among the French themselves—when after they have exhausted themselves with hard struggles, the allies will become the arbiters, and justify their violation of their fair professions by the necessity imposed upon them by the obstinacy of the emperor.—Where their arbitrament will light is another thing.

The French papers themselves manifest distraction, and feebleness of effort—Not one important or mighty stroke seems to have been struck in any one point—and the boldest boastings which their affairs afford is some inconsiderable affair of posts—some relation of troops marching, or positions strengthened—and on the whole all rather promissory of future advantage than relative to present operation. Lord Wellington's victories at Bayonne are adverted to, and acknowledged; but his loss is said to be much greater than is stated in his own despatches home, which however make it very considerable.

Those victories, which are particularized in a London gazette of Dec. 30th, received at Bernuda, were very decisive. On the 10th and 11th Dec. marshal Soult attempted to force lord Wellington's army to re-pass the Nive, and was repulsed with considerable loss—on the 12th, Soult brought together the whole of his troops from Bayonne, and on the morning of the 13th, attacked the right wing of the allied armies under sir Rowland Hill. This brought on a general engagement which ended in the total defeat of the French army, with a loss on their part of from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The loss of the allies is stated by his lordship at between three and four thousand in killed and wounded. The consequence of these victories is that marshal Soult is shut up in Bayonne, while lord Wellington's army posted on the Adour, lies between Bayonne and the interior, quartered in the finest country in the world—while the allied armies of the north having, under the prince of Swartzenburgh, entered France through Switzerland, are in all likelihood marching to form a junction with the peninsular allies.

While lord Wellington was accomplishing these objects in the south, the prince

royal of Sweden, following up his successes in the north of Europe, subdued the duchy of Holstein and the far greater part of the duchy of Sleswig, and completely surrounding Rendsburgh, had cut off all relief from the Danish army; while marshal Davoust having retired into Hamburgh, by his retreat left the right of the Danes exposed.—Finding Sleswig overrun by the allies, the Danish government solicited a suspension of arms, and obtained an armistice by which the whole of Holstein and that part of Sleswig bordering on the Eyder are to remain in possession of the allies.

What seems remarkable is that the emperor himself remains in Paris instead of going to make head against lord Wellington, by adding his superior genius to the efforts of marshal Soult.

To any man who has well considered the character of the French, it will appear altogether impossible that France, and particularly Paris, should not be at this moment filled with secret intrigue and political combustibles ready to take fire and spread a conflagration all over the country, when the allies shall think the time ripe for applying a match to it: and it is not unlikely that some of the old intriguers who were only kept down by the genius of the emperor, are at work, doing the same offices for some new patron, which they performed for him and for so many before him. Is it likely that the Abbe Sieyez is idle, or that Talleyrand is asleep in such times?

DOMESTIC.

These last few weeks have been almost as barren of political events as the last; and the little which the whole time has supplied is of a kind which we would rather be spared the trouble of relating if it could with propriety be omitted. General Wilkinson having found it necessary to abandon his position at French Mills—a measure the motives for which, though no doubt correct, are not yet laid before the public from authority—had no sooner departed with the army than a party of British and Indians passed over, and took possession of such articles of provision and public property as from the unavoidable necessity of the case were left on the ground, undestroyed; an event to provide against which much of the public stores, as well as the public buildings, had been burned by the general's order—for fear they might fall into the enemy's hands. It seems from the Plattsburgh statements that after our army left the place, one hun-

dred Canadians, accompanied by fifty Indians, came to French Mills to reconnoitre, and immediately went back.—The next day a hundred British unaccompanied by any Indians, came again with a view to take whatever they might find of a portable nature, and succeeded in carrying off a small quantity of damaged provisions:—But on the third day a body of no less than two thousand came over, and from French Mills proceeded to the town of Malone, and thence again to Chateaugay—in all twenty-nine miles from French Mills—and took every thing which they thought convenient to consider, or to call public property.—It happened unfortunately that while general Wilkinson was at Waterford, the contractor, not being apprised of the intended removal of the army from French Mills, had carried out there large quantities of provisions:—When it was found necessary to march away the army, the removal of the provisions as well as of the baggage and artillery would of course have been provided for; but it was then found impracticable to obtain sleighs enough to remove the whole. The boats and barracks were destroyed by ourselves. But an immense quantity of provisions, some say six hundred barrels—one account states it at a thousand—[both exaggerations we believe]—fell into the enemy's hands at Malone in consequence of the failure of those who contracted to carry them away. Several ox teams, loaded with provisions, were overtaken on the road from Chateaugay to Plattsburgh, at a distance of four miles from the former, and made prize of. In their march through Chateaugay woods, the enemy's numbers are reported to have been augmented to four thousand—some reports even make them six thousand. Gen. Wilkinson therefore ordered his army to march to the higher end of the woods to stop them; but when the army got there an express arrived, which stated that they had all gone back to Canada—with the loss however of upwards of twenty deserters who came over to us at Chateaugay, and have since arrived at Plattsburgh.

That portion of the enemy employed upon this occasion are said to have been a motley composition of Canadians, regulars, sedentary militia and Indians, who observing no distinction and making no discrimination in the objects of their plunder, and sweeping away all alike, whether it were private or public property, beef, pork, flour, grain, whisky to the last atom or drop they could lay their ruffian hands upon, have plunged the inhabitants in extreme distress.

What appears very extraordinary, and indeed furnishes great cause for regret, is that though it was so far back as the 19th, when the enemy crossed the St. Lawrence, no intelligence of that event reached Plattsburgh till the 21st—And from the best accounts given by those who were nearest the scene of action, it appears that there they are at a loss to account for it, or to determine whether it was owing to some very extraordinary precaution on the part of the enemy, or to the defection of the people in the part of the country invaded. When the intelligence did arrive, it came greatly exaggerated, multiplying the enemy to ten thousand, and furnishing them with eight pieces of artillery, besides dragoons and Indians, which were said to have been encamped the previous night near *Chante*, three miles to the eastward of Chateaugay—Gen. Winkinson immediately mounted his horse, and ordered three thousand men to march against them—but they had taken care to retire, cutting down the bridges in their retreat. Having forty miles start of him, and of course it being impracticable to overtake them, the general marched back again.—It is said that they did not destroy the arsenal at Malone.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 405.

Mr. Webster moved to amend the resolution so as to confine the inquiry to a committee of the house. He observed that gentlemen had attempted to diminish the importance of the inquiry and cast a character of lightness and indifference on the subject. The force of ridicule too had been tried, but that was a weapon which required abler hands to wield it than this occasion had called into exercise.

The present question, he said, related wholly to the *manner* of investigating the business. The resolution proposed an inquiry of the executive—his amendment proposed an inquiry by a committee of the house, with directions to report the evidence—then, what were the grounds for it? A member states in his place that he has evidence which induces him to believe that a letter, affrontful and insolent, was written by the French minister to the department of state; that the government had received that letter, and instead of repelling the affront supplicated the author to take it back—that he decidedly refused to do so, saying, that he had written the letter with great deliberation, that it was registered in the records of the embassy—that a copy of it had been de-

spatched to his government, and that the letter could not be retracted. That afterwards this letter was withdrawn so that no traces could be found of it there—The honourable gentleman who states this, says, he has evidence to lay before the house to prove the facts, and desires to do it. The mover of the resolution (Mr. Roberts,) owns the importance of an inquiry, speaks with emphasis of the necessity of ascertaining the manner in which the letter was obtained from the department of state—he even calls it a purloined paper, and seems to think it came from the office of state originally, in an unjustifiable manner.

This being the case, must not every one see the indelicacy as well as futility of a direct inquiry of the executive. If Mr. Roberts was serious in his determination to prosecute a thorough inquiry, why not meet the proposal contained in the amendment—Cannot the house, (he asked,) trust itself? did it suspect its own justice? If the amendment prevailed, he said, the inquiry would be something more than nominal—if not, it would be a mere name and nothing else.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, called upon the house to lay aside this trivial business, and proceed to something more important. "Look at our frontier, (he said,) wrapt in flames and deluged in blood."

Mr. Hanson said that if the people had seen the letter which demanded of our government to take part with the French tyrant, they never would have let the war be declared.

Mr. Roberts opposed the amendment—he said that he did not mean to apply reproachful terms to any member; but as a great deal had been said about common fame he would state that common fame *did* report some dishonourable circumstances of the manner in which the paper so often mentioned had been obtained, not from the files of the office of state, where it was not, but from the private files of a member of the government. His intention was, as the paper was before the house, to place in its proper light the production of it, and to exhibit, in a proper view, the conduct of the gentleman who produced it. And he should not rest in his inquiry till he had obtained a complete disclosure of all the circumstances.

Mr. Hanson said he would take care that his conduct should not be misconstrued, and to that end would make one further effort for an effectual inquiry. He described the proposal of Mr. R. as a contrivance to evade and smother an inquiry, and moved this resolution:

"Resolved, that this house will, on the day next, receive evidence at the bar of the house, of the manner in which, and time when, a certain paper, &c. &c. was withdrawn, &c. and how it came into the possession of a member of this house."

Mr. Stockton warmly supported Mr. Hanson's amendment, because he thought it better calculated to attain the object avowed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, than his own resolution, and because it better accorded with the feelings of gentlemen on both sides of the house. There was no dispute, he remarked, about the principal facts—it was admitted on all sides that the letter was genuine—that it had been received at the office of state—remained there for some time—was then taken off the files by some person, with the assent of the French minister, and was now in the hands of a member of the house.—On that part of the subject therefore no further information was wanting. There could therefore be now but two objects in the view of any gentleman—those were to explain this transaction *satisfactorily*, so that if there was any thing wrong in it the public should know where the fault lay, and that the house might inquire of their member how this letter came into his hands. The original resolution, he said, was not the proper mean to attain these ends. In respect to the first object one side of the house were already satisfied: The gentlemen of the majority, by their vote of yesterday, declared that they were satisfied—they had applauded the conduct of government, and wished no further investigation. We think, (says Mr. W.) that it would be *useless* as well as improper to make the proposed application to the executive.—We think this house the proper tribunal for investigations and explanations, which ought to be founded in proof and not rest on assertions. Why then apply to the president on a matter which concerns himself. But the second object, Mr. W. said, was the real one, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania avowed it. He was satisfied with the conduct of government, but wished the house to inquire how the gentleman from Maryland came by it—the amendment proposed would lead to that object, as in it the gentleman who had the letter, challenged the investigation, and offered to prove at the bar in the face of the nation, when, by whom, and for what purpose the letter was taken from the department of state—he had nothing to conceal—his only intention in stirring it had been to give the public full satisfaction, for which he had pledged himself, if the house would grant him the means. Some

gentlemen considered the subject as of too trifling a nature to engage the attention of the house for a moment. Mr. W. said he differed widely from those gentlemen—he believed that a large portion of the people differed from them. The letter when first brought to light, made a deep and solemn impression on the minds of reflecting men, who had pursued the course of our foreign relations for a few years past. The common inquiry was, "is this letter genuine?—can it be possible that such a letter should have been received from the minister of the emperor of France, and concealed from the people? The sentiment that congress should investigate it was common, and not confined to one party only. Its contents—the time when it was written—the events which had taken place—the political sacrifices which have since been made—all made it important—it was indeed a trifling matter for the minister of a foreign power to insult the government of a people—the minister too of a power that had pursued us for years with rapine and plunder, to turn accuser and demand sacrifices—our peace and prosperity! order us to trample on our constitution and the liberty of the people by destroying the liberty of the press and of speech. Some gentlemen might think it a trifling matter. Those who had with complacency heard that same power exhaust its terms of contempt and reproach upon us—order us to give up our lawful trade—declare that we were already at war with a nation with which we were at peace—call us a people without character or honour—compare the American congress to a Jamaica assembly—Those who have heard all this with complacency, Mr. W. said, might think it a most trifling affair, but his sentiments were that the interest and honour of the nation required an investigation at the bar of the house.

On the 24th of January, Mr. Roberts offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the message of the president, communicating the report of the secretary of state respecting the translation of a letter addressed by the late French minister to the secretary of state, bearing date, on or about the 14th June, 1809, which appears from said report to have been irregularly withdrawn from the department of state, be referred to the committee on foreign relations, to investigate when, by whom, and in what manner the said translation of a letter was so withdrawn, and in what manner it came into the possession of Alexander C. Hanson, a member of this house, and that the said committee be authorised to send for persons and papers."

Mr. Calhoun moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "Commit-

* For this report see Documents, page.

see on foreign relations," and inserting the words a select committee—He thought the mover of any resolution of the kind ought to be a member of the committee.

Mr. Roberts approved the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Fisk of New York had hoped there was an end of the subject of Turreau's letter, after the report of the secretary of state. They had been told that the letter was never put on the files of the department of state, and that it would be a waste of the time of the house making any further inquiry about an unofficial letter.

Mr. Grosvenor said he was rejoiced that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was about to redeem his pledge. He should not cavil about the terms of the resolution, provided it was in substance calculated to attain the object in view. The resolution stopped at the translation of the letter, he wished it to go to the true, and authentic history of the original transaction, he therefore moved to amend the resolution by adding the following words "and also when, and in what manner, and for what cause, by whom, and at whose request, the original of such translation was withdrawn from the department of state.

Mr. Roberts said he was as much disposed as the gentleman from New York to prosecute this inquiry to some practical result; but it appeared to him that the information afforded by the report was perfectly satisfactory on the points on which the gentleman wished an inquiry. It distinctly stated that the letter was withdrawn by a member of the French legation; and as to the time, that it was previous to the rupture of negotiation with Mr. Jackson. Mr. Roberts said that he had understood when an inquiry on the subject was first proposed, that the most particular allegation in regard to it, and which was asserted and reiterated with great positiveness, was that the letter had not been withdrawn until after the dismissal of Mr. Jackson. Sufficient was now known to prove that not to be correct; and the probability was that other assertions were alike incorrect. Though the letter was withdrawn, the translation ought to have remained in the office, and it ought to be known how it found its way thence into the possession of a member of this house; so that if the department was not under proper regulations as to the preservation of its papers, some provision ought to be adopted in that respect. Such was the object of his motion.

Mr. Grosvenor expressed his surprise that

the gentleman from Pennsylvania should hesitate to accept the amendment to his resolution. Why did he originate the inquiry? why did he offer a resolution, calling on the president to give him information? and why did the house sanction that resolution? Was it not that the gentleman and the house solemnly believed that affair was one which demanded an investigation? The passing of the resolution the other day calling upon the executive, pledged the house to prosecute the inquiry until it got at the truth, and the dark transaction was made visible to the world—If an inquiry had been demanded, did it not imply a full and effectual examination. Mr. G. asked then, if any satisfactory information had been given by the president?—"No, (said he,) you were told you would get nothing, and nothing you have got. Mr. Monroe knows nothing—his clerk, Mr. Graham, has some faint recollections. Of the principal facts stated by Mr. Hanson, the chief clerk could know nothing—he indeed infers something from a conversation with Mr. Smith—but why not call on Mr. Smith himself—he is within your reach. The men who must be called as witnesses, relative to the disposal of the translations, are the very men to prove the circumstances attending the withdrawing of the original by the insolent Frenchman who wrote it. If the subject was not intended to be hushed up, the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. Pearson desired that that part of the resolution expressive of the irregular manner in which the translation had been taken from the office of state—which being done, he said, it was now evident from the showing of the mover of the resolution himself, that the translation of this celebrated letter was irregularly obtained from the office of the secretary of state. If that was true, the conclusion was irresistible, that the paper in question was regularly and officially in the possession of the department. Otherwise it could not have been irregularly obtained from it—If then the translation was an official paper, the original must have been an official document, and for ought that appears did for several months remain in possession of the secretary of state, the immediate agent of the president in relation to all transactions with foreign ministers—the authenticity of this insulting paper is now admitted, and the other important point, its official character—a point so strenuously controverted and boldly denied by Mr. Roberts and others—this important fact is now proved by the language of the resolution on your

table. Both the mover and Mr. Eppes did on a former day express themselves as considering the letter wholly unofficial—a mere private communication to Mr. Robert Smith, without any bearing upon administration.—In this way it was attempted to give an air of trifling unimportance to this dark transaction. The administration prints too, after a vain attempt to question its authenticity, resort to the very arguments of these gentlemen, that the letter was not official,—on this basis they rested their defence of the executive for not resenting and exposing this most unexampled and direct insult that ever was offered with impunity to the chief magistrate of any nation and though him to the nation itself. Mr. Pearson said that he was all along anxious that the whole transaction should be developed—that that wish still existed and was increased by the little light, obscure though it was, which beamed from the department of state, and the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If it was of important to know how and when the original letter was obtained from that office—if the original was of no importance—not an official paper—not worth the space it occupied on or off the Turreau file! how could the history of the translation be worthy of special inquiry by that house?—He must take one or the other side, either that the original letter ought to be inquired into, or that his own resolution is unnecessary and improper.

Mr. M'Kim moved that the resolution do lie on the table.

Mr. Oakley said, that as he wished to see all the proceedings of the house with respect to the letter of Turreau put on record he would call the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Grundy expressed his willingness, nay his anxiety for the desired inquiry—but he hoped that the motion for laying the resolution on the table would prevail. There was much business to be done, and the chairman of the committee on foreign relations had been for three weeks endeavouring to get some important bills taken up.

Mr. Gaston trusted, if the house meant to pursue the inquiry that they would do it all at once. The business accumulated on the table every day, and no good object could be attained by the postponement of business—as to the bills spoken of by Mr. Grundy, they were not of an urgent nature.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and passed in the affirmative.

Yeas 80—Nays 62.

On Friday the 14th January, the follow-

ing resolutions were offered for the adoption of the house, by Mr. King of Massachusetts.

“Resolved, That the constitutional powers of congress do not extend to the suspension or interdiction of the coasting trade of the United States of America from a district in one state to a district in the same, or an adjoining state, on the sea coast, or a navigable river.

“Resolved, That the committee of foreign relations be, and they are hereby instructed to bring in a bill to repeal so much of an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, passed on the 17th December, 1813, as suspends or interdicts the coasting trade of the United States from a district in one state to a district in the same, or an adjoining state on the sea coast, or on a navigable river.”

To support his proposition, Mr. King delivered his reasons in a very handsome speech. He said that whatever might be the impression of the majority of that house, or of the administration on the subject, commerce was still dear to a great majority of the American people. They would cling to it so long as a spar or a plank should float on the ocean. Without commerce, he said, our gallant navy would lose much of its value and importance—our navy, which it was impossible to name without being dazzled with the glory which encircled it. It was important, he remarked, for the house to know, and accurately, their constitutional powers in relation to commerce. It was still more important for the people to know the extent to which congress intended to carry those powers. And he wished them duly to consider the importance of commerce in a national view. In peace, almost the whole of our revenue was drawn from it—in war, by a monstrous perversion, congress attempted to fright the enemy by annihilating it. By their acts of non-importation, non-intercourse, and war, they reduced it from unrivalled extent and splendor, to a miserable remnant—and they had passed an embargo law to sweep that remnant from the ocean, and all this work had been done under the pretence of constitutional power “to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states.” Like bungling mechanics they had destroyed what they pretended to mend.—Mr. King said he well knew the plea that was urged for all this. They agreed that because they had the power to declare war and raise and support armies, that all other powers they might think essential to the exercise of this, was also conferred, and that therefore they might press commerce into the war. To this he could not agree. In the execution of the war power they had no right to impose the commercial; yet they

did attempt to pervert the peaceable trade of the country into what they were pleased to call an efficient belligerent weapon—a weapon however, the recoil of which upon our own citizens was infinitely more destructive than its projectible force against the enemy. By the interdiction of commerce they might prevent the enemy from receiving a partial supply, but they threw out of employ and impoverished the usands of American citizens. They might as well, he said, pass a law forbidding the farmer to plough, sow or reap. Why did they not interdict the transportation of goods by waggons? If they attempted it, their capitol would in thirty days be surrounded by the thousand hardy waggons, who would compel them to respect their rights. Mr. K. said that administration had departed from the principles of their ancestors. "Read the declaration of independence, (said he) and say, if there be not a disposition in administration to bring upon us the oppressions which produced that revolution—(the speaker called to order)—Mr. King said he alluded to the Boston port bill by which Boston was interdicted all commerce—That act of despotism shut but one port, and distressed but one city—the embargo closed all our ports, and produced universal distress and discontent.

The question was put whether the resolutions should be taken into consideration, and negatived by 95 to 64.

MILITARY BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. Henstead the military committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act authorising the president to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of our frontiers.

On motion of Mr. M'Lean the military committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of the families of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the military and volunteer corps who should be killed by the enemy.

On motion of Mr. Eppes the secretary of war was directed to lay before the house a report of the claims of the states for advances made to the United States for supporting the militia.

On motion of Mr. Troup the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill from the senate authorising the president to cause fourteen of the regiments proposed to be raised for one year, to be raised for five years, or during the war.

Mr. Troup in a short speech advocated the bill, and observed that though he wished

the question to be taken speedily, yet gentlemen now had an opportunity to discuss the justice of the war.

Mr. Robertson after offering an amendment, so as to limit the time of service in such a manner that the recruit should in no case be compelled to serve for a longer term than five years, entered into the general merits of the war, and took this occasion to reply to arguments used in a debate on the bill for filling up the ranks of the army by Messrs. Webster, who he said were guilty of presumption; and also spoke of an amendment offered by Mr. Sheffey on the same occasion, which he called paricidal to the honour of the country—This called up Mr. Sheffey, who defended his amendment with energy, contending that if our withdrawing our troops from a vain attempt to take Canada, which had already cost us much money and many valuable lives, and employing them in defence of our own territory, our wives and children against the Indian tomahawk, was paricidal, he gloried in being a parricide.

Mr. Miller answered Mr. Robertson, and said, "it has pleased the honourable gentleman from Louisiana to honour me with a few remarks—Like my honourable friend from New Hampshire, (Mr. Webster) I must beg of that gentleman when he honours me with his notice to be a little more accurate in his notes, or correct in his recollection. I did not say that the secretary at war had more military talent than any man in the nation—I could not have said it—such an idea never entered my thoughts. I did intend, when speaking of the secretary at war, to speak of him respectfully—I spoke of him however comparatively. I did say and I do still think that he has more military talent than any member of the cabinet.—but I never could have granted him more military talent than any man in the nation. Some errors of expression might have escaped me yesterday, owing to the embarrassment occasioned by the novelty of my situation. If I said what that honourable gentleman understood me to say, it was an error of the tongue; I never thought it.—Such a suggestion would be greatly underrating the military talents of my honourable friends before me. The argument of the honourable gentleman from Louisiana relating to that fact entirely fails. He charges me however with inconsistency—but has he proved it? The honourable gentleman says, and he says truly, that in common with gentlemen with whom I have the pleasure to act, I have declared that I would vote for

no army except for defence; and he asks why I should require information touching the causes of the failure of our arms, or suggest any other objection against the bill when I had conclusively made up my mind to vote against it, on the ground of its being applied to other objects than defence; and in this I am charged with inconsistency. I know that it is one of the rules of philosophy that you should not assign more reasons than are necessary to explain a phenomenon; but I confess this is the first time I ever heard it stated that because you had one good reason for rejecting a proposition that therefore you should not assign other reasons which might be equally strong. I do not know in what school the gentleman from Louisiana learned his logic: it was not certainly the same in which I was taught—I take it sir, I am not proved to be inconsistent.

“ There is another charge against me, that I am presumptuous to condemn the conduct of the war; and again that it did not befit my honourable friend from New Hampshire (Mr. W.) or myself to distinguish between the government (administration) and the people. The honourable gentleman further stated that this was the war of the people—the war of this house and of the other branches of the government. Permit me sir, to enter my protest against the ground he has taken. Is this the doctrine now held by the majority of the house?—It is not the same they formerly held. How was it in 1798? What was the principle then?—There are honourable gentlemen now here, ask them and they will tell you, these are not the doctrines then held by the majority of this house. This administration is not to be identified with the people—this administration is responsible to the people. The people elect their rulers—It is their right to examine the conduct of public men and the tendency of public measures. This administration is responsible to this house, and through it, to the people. It is said by the honourable gentlemen, that this is the war of this house. Be it so. Then sir, as one of the members of this house, without presumption I claim a right to inquire into the conduct of the war. I claim a right to criticise the competency of administration to conduct this war to a successful issue. If it is the right of the house, it then becomes the duty of this house to inquire into that subject, and I am not fairly charged with presumption. Will the majority claim of us more men and cannot we call for information—cannot we fairly claim to know what has become of those already placed at

the disposal of administration.—We grant supplies from year to year. Before new appropriations are granted it is usual, it is proper to know what has become of the former sums voted. Will you be thus careful of your money, and will you not be equally careful of the blood and lives of your people?—The inquiry in the one case is as proper as in the other.—It is more important in the latter case, in as much as the lives of our people are more valuable than money.—I ask again sir, is this the war of this house, and cannot I as a member of it canvass the manner of conducting that war without the charge of presumption?—Sir, I acknowledge no peculiar privilege in particular members of this house. Our constitutional rights here are equal. Yes sir, here is my place—even I, humble indeed as are my pretensions, and humbler yet as are my merits, even I need not shrink from a comparison with any arrogant pretender for exclusive consistency, or modesty—if any such is to be found here.

“ I trust sir, the honourable gentlemen from Louisiana has not succeeded in fixing on me either the charge of inconsistency or presumption.”

On Monday the 17th, the committee sat again on the bill, when Mr. Stockton, Mr. Ingersol and Mr. Shepherd spoke.—On the 19th it was again taken up in committee, when Mr. Brigham and Mr. King of Massachusetts spoke against the bill and against the war, and Messrs. Bowen and Wright in favour of them. When the latter concluded, Mr. Grundy observed that the interest of the United States, required that the bill should be passed speedily—that as gentlemen appeared disposed to argue all the topics connected with the war, he would suggest to them the propriety of suspending the discussion of those subjects until the bills for raising the army should pass, and to have then a feigned issue for the purpose of trying whether the war was right or not. For one, he would agree whenever public business did not interfere to give the majority a free opportunity to argue that question. He then moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again—under a hope that they would be refused leave to sit again.

The committee rose, reported progress and were refused leave to sit again.

Mr. Robertson renewed the motion he had made in committee of the whole to amend the bill so as to prevent the soldiers from being obliged to serve longer than five years. Carried.

Mr. Bigelow observed that it appeared the more important a bill was, the more haste there was to press its passage. A bill for raising 60,000 men was passed on one day's consideration—and this bill being of minor importance had been under discussion for two or three days, and now it seemed was to be pressed to a decision. He wished to offer his sentiments on the subjects which had been brought into discussion, but would not do it at that late hour. With respect to Mr. Grundy's proposition, he would say that he supposed the members had assembled for the purpose of legislation, and to debate on the national subjects which might properly be brought before them, and not on feigned issues. He therefore moved an adjournment. Lost.

The amendments to the bill were then ordered to be engrossed, and with the bill read a third time to-morrow.—*Adjourned.*

On the 20th Jan. Mr. Seybert presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying for the establishment of a national bank, which was read and referred to a committee of the whole house to whom was referred the report of the committee of ways and means on the petition of a number of citizens of New-York on the same subject.

Friday 21st Jan. Mr. Robertson, after some introductory observations, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exercise of the right of expatriation.

Mr. Oakley said that the subject was one of considerable importance, whether viewed as a general question, or as one affecting this country. Considering the subject as a general question, it was one about which there was a great diversity of opinion, but when the federative form of our government was considered the question became more intricate, and required more deliberation. As our government existed, being composed of a number of state sovereignties it was doubtful whether any general law of congress on the subject of expatriation could dissolve the allegiance which the citizens might owe to the different state governments. There were general objections to the resolution, but there was one to the expediency of taking it into consideration at the present time. We were now negotiating with Great Britain on the subject of our differences; and it might be that it would be found expedient to relinquish in a manner the doctrine of expatriation as it respected British subjects. He would therefore

ask whether it would be proper to embarrass the administration in the negotiation by passing any law on the subject, or even appointing a committee. If he thought that this was a plain subject and that the right of expatriation was so clear that none could doubt it, he would have no objection to the resolution; but it was well known that a great diversity of opinion prevailed on the subject. It certainly involved serious and important questions, and he thought it inexpedient at that time to pass an opinion on the subject. He therefore moved that the resolution lie on the table, in the hope that it would not be taken up pending the negotiation.

Mr. Grundy said he was about rising at the time Mr. Oakley rose to make the same motion, that the resolution lie on the table. However he might agree in the general principles avowed by the gentleman from Louisiana, he thought the motion ill judged at the present time. They were now about to negotiate on the very subject of expatriation, and he was averse to passing any resolution that could in the slightest degree interfere with that negotiation. He wished administration to have a fair opportunity to negotiate, and would vote in favour of the resolution lying on the table, and against its being taken up during the present session.

Messrs. Robertson and Fisk of Vermont, Macon, Culpepper, Jackson of Virginia, and Ward of Massachusetts, opposed the motion to lay the resolution on the table, and Messrs. Calhoun and Farrow supported it. It was agreed to.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Nov. 24, 1813.

A despatch of which the following is an extract, was this day received from lieutenant general sir George Prevost, K. B. addressed to earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant-general sir George Prevost, dated Head Quarters, Montreal, Oct. 8, 1813.

Shortly after I had the honour of addressing your lordship, I received information that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on the Montreal frontier, apparently with a view of penetrating into the lower province. The intelligence I continued to receive from different quarters, of these movements of the enemy, and of the extent of the preparations they were making, induced me to repair to this place, where I arrived on the 25th ult. On reaching Montreal, I learnt, that major general Hampton, with about five thousand regular troops of infantry and some ar-

tillery and cavalry, had, after approaching close to the frontier line, near Odel Town, and overpowering one of our small picquets in that neighbourhood, suddenly moved with his whole force to the westward, and was encamped at a place called the Four Corners, near the Chateaugay river.

Measures had been, in the mean time, taken by major general sir Roger Sheaffe, commanding in this district, to resist the advance of the enemy, by moving the whole of the troops under his command nearer to the frontier line, and by calling out about three thousand of the sedentary militia. I thought it necessary to increase this latter force to nearly eight thousand, by embodying the whole of the sedentary militia upon the frontier, this being in addition to the six battalions of incorporated militia, amounting to five thousand men; and it is with peculiar satisfaction I have to report to your lordship, that his majesty's Canadian subjects have a second time answered the call, to arm in defence of their country, with a zeal and alacrity beyond all praise, and which manifests in the strongest manner their loyalty to their sovereign, and their cheerful obedience to his commands. The force now assembled by the enemy at different points, for the purpose of invading these provinces, is greater than at any other period during the war. Maj. gen. Harrison has under him at Sandusky, on the frontier of the Michigan territory, about 8000 men, ready to avail himself of the absolute command lately obtained by their navy on Lake Erie, to advance upon Detroit and Amherstberg. Maj. gen. Wilkinson commands at Fort George and Niagara, with a force amounting to nearly 6500 men; and maj. gen. Harpnot with a force under his command, which by the last accounts had been considerably increased, and amounting probably to about 8000 men, is on this frontier. I have reason to think, that the whole of the above force, amounting to 26,000 men, consists of regular troops, and is exclusive of 10,000 militia, which either have or are in readiness to join them.

In consequence of my solicitations to admiral sir J. Warren in June last, for a further supply of seamen for the lake service, the crews of two sloops of war were ordered by him to be sent from Halifax to Quebec; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship that they have arrived, and that part of them have been sent to join capt. Pring at Isle aux Noix, for the service on lake Champlain, and the remainder have proceeded to lake Ontario. It cannot be too much regretted that my letter to sir J. Warren upon this subject, which I despatched in June last, in duplicate, was so long in reaching him, as not to be acted upon until more than two months afterwards; as, had this reinforcement arrived a few weeks earlier, it might have averted the melancholy fate which has attended our squadron on lake Erie. A full confirmation of this disaster has reached me, through the medium of the American prints, which contain commodore Perry's official account of the action, the only one which I have as yet received, or which I can expect to receive of it for a great length of time, in consequence of the dangerous situation of capt. Barclay, and of the death, wounds or captivity of all the officers serving under him.

Under this misfortune it is a matter of great consolation to discover, even from the confession of

the enemy, that the victory was at one period our own, and was only wrested from us by the unfortunate loss of the services of captain Barclay, and of almost every other officer of the squadron; leaving a crew without competent control or command, totally unable to extricate themselves from the difficulties by which they were surrounded. On the 23d ultimo, the date of the last letter from major general Proctor, he was still at Sandwich, but he will be obliged to retire towards the head of lake Ontario. I trust he will be enabled to make the enemy pay dearly for any attempt to press upon him in his retreat to that position.

Commodore sir James Yeo sailed with his squadron from Kingston, on the 19th ultimo, conveying transports with stores, provisions, ordnance, &c. for the centre division of the army, and arrived with them at the head of the lake on the 25th. The enemy's fleet on the 28th, under commodore Chauncey, made their appearance, when sir James Yeo endeavoured to bring them to a general action; but having the advantage of the wind they were enabled to choose their own distance, and to prevent our ships from closing with them; the consequence was, that about fifteen minutes after the engagement began, the Wolf lost her main and mizzen topmasts, which rendered her so perfectly unmanageable on the wind, that after continuing the action for upwards of three hours, sir James Yeo was obliged to put away before the severe gale then blowing, and get to anchorage off Burlington Heights, whither the enemy notwithstanding the advantage they had thus gained, did not think fit to follow him. The fore-top-mast of the Royal George went over as the squadron anchored, but none of the other vessels were in any respect materially injured—and our loss in men must have been trifling, as sir James in his letter to me does not mention it. The enemy's squadron appeared to have suffered in their sails and rigging, although they kept on the lake, in the two following days, while our fleet was refitting.

I have just learned that commodore Chauncey sailed on the 1st instant from Niagara, having under convoy a flotilla of small craft and batteaux, filled with a proportion of the regular regiments from Fort George, where they have been relieved by militia, the whole being evidently designed for Sackett's Harbour. Early on the following day sir James Yeo was apprised of this movement, and his ships being refitted, our squadron immediately got under way, with a strong wind from the south west; which has, I most devoutly pray, enabled them before this to overtake the American fleet, and by a successful general action, to efface the misfortune of our Lake Erie marine.

ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLES NEAR BAYONNE.

Dowling-street, Dec. 29.

Major Hill, aid-de-camp to lieutenant-general sir Rowland Hill, has arrived with a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to earl Bathurst by field marshal the marquis of Wellington, K. G. dated

St. Jean de Luz, Dec. 13.

MY LORD—Since the enemy's retreat from Nivelle, they had occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had been entrenched with great labour since the battle fought at Vittoria in June

last. It appears to be under fire of the works of the place, the right rests upon the Adour, and the front in this part is carried by a morass, occasioned by a rivulet which falls in the Adour. The right of the centre rests upon this same morass, and its left upon the river Nive. The left is between the Nive and the Adour, on which river the left rests. They had their advanced posts from their right in front of Auglet and towards Biaritz. With their left they defended the river Nive, and communicated with general Paris's division of the army of Catalonia, which was at St. Jean Pied de Port, and they had a considerable corps cantoned in Ville Frauche and Monguerre.

It was impossible to attack the enemy in this position as long as they remained in force in it.

I had determined to pass the Nive immediately after the passage of the Nivelle, but was prevented by the bad state of the roads, and the swelling of all the rivulets occasioned by the fall of rain in the beginning of that month, but the state of the weather and roads, having at length enabled me to collect the materials, and make the preparations for forming bridges for the passage of that river, I moved the troops out of their cantonments on the 8th, and ordered that the right of the army under lieutenant general sir Rowland Hill should pass on the 9th, at and in the neighbourhood of Cambo, while marshal sir William Beresford should favour and support his operation, by passing the 6th division under lieutenant general sir Henry Clinton, at Ustaritz; both operations succeeded completely. The enemy were immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne, by the great road of St. Jean Pied de Port. Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the 6th division, and one regiment was driven from the road and obliged to march across the country.

The enemy assembled in considerable force on a range of heights running parallel with the Adour, and still keeping Ville Franche by the right. The 8th Portuguese regiment, under col. Douglass, and the 9th Cacadores, under col. Brown, and the British light infantry battalions of the 6th division, carried this village and the heights in the neighbourhood. The rain which had fallen the preceding night, and on the morning of the 8th, had so destroyed the road, that the day had nearly elapsed before the whole of sir Rowland Hill's corps had come up, and I was therefore satisfied with the possession of the ground which we occupied.

On the same day, lieutenant general sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road of St. Jean de Luz towards Bayonne, and reconnoitred the entrenched camp under Bayonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbourhood of Biaritz and Auglet. The light division under maj. gen. Alen, likewise moved forward from Bassasarry, and reconnoitred that part of the enemy's entrenchment.

Sir John Hope and maj. gen. Alten retired in the evening to the ground they had before occupied.

On the morning of the 10th, lieutenant general sir Rowland Hill found that the enemy had retired from the position which they had occupied the day before on the heights, into the entrenched camp on that side of the Nive; and he therefore occupied

the position intended for him, with his right towards the Adour, and his left at Ville Franche, and communicating with the centre of the army under marshal sir Wm. Beresford, by a bridge laid over the Nive; and the troops under the marshal were again drawn to the left of the Nive.

General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, which had remained with sir Rowland Hill when the other Spanish troops went into cantonments, was placed at Ureary with col. Vivian's brigade of light dragoons at Hasparren, in order to observe the movements of the enemy's division under general Paris, which upon the passage of the Nive had retired towards St. Palais.

On the 10th, in the morning, the enemy moved out of the entrenched camp, with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to sir Rowland Hill's position, and drove in the picquets of the light division, and of sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the post of the former, at the chateau and the church of Arcangus, and upon the advanced posts of the latter, on the high road from Bayonne to Jean de Luz, near the mayor's house at Biaritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops, and sir John Hope's corps took about 500 prisoners.

The brunt of the action with sir John Hope's advanced post fell upon the first Portuguese brigade, under brig. gen. A. Campbell, which were on duty, and upon maj. gen. Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which moved up to their support. Lieutenant general sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of those, and of all the other troops engaged; and I had great satisfaction in finding that this attempt made by the enemy upon our left, in order to oblige us to draw in our right, was completely defeated by a comparatively small part of our force.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness and judgment of lieutenant general sir John Hope, who, with the general and staff officers under his command, showed the troops an excellent example of gallantry, which must have tended to produce the favourable result of the day.

Sir John Hope received a severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of his assistance.

After the action was over, the regiments of Nassau and Frankfort, under the command of col. Kruse, came over to the posts of maj. gen. Ross's brigade, of the 4th division, which were formed for the support of the centre.

When the night closed, the enemy were still in large force in front of our out posts, on the ground from which they had driven the picquets. They retired, however, during the night, from lieutenant general sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied, in force, the ridge on which the picquets of the light division had stood, and it was obvious that the whole army was still in front of our left; and, about three in the afternoon, they again drove in lieutenant general sir John Hope's picquets and attacked his posts. They were again repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success; the 1st division, under maj. gen. Howard, having relieved the 5th division; and the enemy discon-

tinued it in the afternoon, and retired entirely within the entrenched camp on that night. They never renewed the attack on the posts of the light division after the 13th.

Lieut. gen. sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of all the officers and troops, particularly of the 1st Portuguese brigade, under brig. gen. Archibald Campbell; and of maj. gen. Robinson's, and maj. gen. Hay's brigade of the 5th division, under the command of the hon. col. Greville. He mentions, particularly, maj. gen. Hay, commanding the 5th division, maj. gens. Robinson and Bradford, brig. gen. Campbell, cols. de Regosa and Greville, commanding the several brigades, lieut. col. Lloyd, of the 84th, who was unfortunately killed, lieut. cols. Barnes of the royals, and Cameron, of the 9th, capt. Ramsay, of the horse artillery, col. De Lancey, deputy quarter master general, and lieut. col. M'Donald, assistant adj. gen. attached to sir John Hope's corps, and the officers of his proper staff.

The 1st division, under maj. gen. Howard, was not engaged until the 12th, when the enemy's attack was more feeble; but the guards conducted themselves with their usual spirit.

The enemy having thus failed in all their attacks, with their whole force upon our left, withdrew into their entrenchments, on the night of the 12th, and passed a large force through Bayonne, with which on the morning of the 13th, they made a most desperate attack upon lieut. gen. sir Rowland Hill.

In expectation of this attack, I had requested marshal sir W. Beresford to reinforce the lieut. gen. with the 6th division, which crossed the Nive at day-light on that morning; and I further reinforced him by the 4th division, and two brigades of the 2d division.

The expected arrival of the 6th division, gave the lieut. gen. great facility in making his movement; but the troops under his own immediate command defeated and repulsed the enemy, with immense loss, before their arrival. The principal attack having been made along the high road, from St. Jean Pied de Port, maj. gen. Barne's brigade of British infantry, and the 5th Portuguese brigade, under maj. gen. Ashworth, were particularly engaged in the contest with the enemy on that point, and these troops conducted themselves admirably. The Portuguese division of infantry, under the command of Mariscal Del Campo Don F. L. Cor, moved to their support, on their left, in a very gallant style, and regained an important position between these troops and maj. gen. Pringle's brigade, engaged with the enemy, in front of Ville Franche. I had great satisfaction also in observing the conduct of maj. gen. Byng's brigade of British infantry, supported by the 4th Portuguese brigade, under the command of brig. gen. Buchan, in carrying an important height from the enemy on the right of our position, and maintaining it against all their efforts to regain it.

Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the enemy, who being beaten at all points, and having suffered considerable loss, were obliged to retire upon their entrenchments.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have another opportunity of reporting my sense of the merits and services of lieut. gen. sir Rowland Hill upon this occasion, as well as of those of lieut. gen. sir William Stewart, commanding the 2d di-

vision; maj. gens. Pringle, Barnes, and Byng; Mariscal del Campo don F. L. Cor, and brig. gens. Da Costa, Ashworth, and Buchan. The British artillery, under lieut. col. Rose, and the Portuguese artillery under col. Tulloch, distinguished themselves; and lieut. gen. sir Rowland Hill reports particularly the assistance he received from lieut. cols. Bouverie and Jackson, the assistant adj. and assist. quar. mast. gen. attached to his corps; lieut. col. Goldfinch, of the royal engineers, and from the officers of his personal staff.

The enemy marched a large body of cavalry across the Adour yesterday evening, and retired their force opposite to Sir Rowland Hill this morning towards Bayonne.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, to the Judges and Tribunals of the Empire.—From the Minister's cabinet.

Paris, November 19.

(CIRCULAR.)

In this moment of alarm, when every French heart must be deeply affected by the dangers of the country, I make this communication to you, who being honoured with the public confidence, can exercise a powerful influence over the minds and feelings of your fellow citizens. The frontiers of the empire on the side of the Pyrenees and on the North have been forced, those of the Rhine and the Alps are threatened, and it must not be concealed that the interior of France will soon become the prey of the enemy, if measures equally prompt and vigorous be not adopted to frustrate his plans and disappoint his expectations.

The deliverance of the country depends upon the speedy and complete execution of the decrees of the 16th of this month, by which 350,000 men are placed at the disposal of the minister of war. When this great and salutary measure shall be fully carried into operation, we will have nothing more to fear; but it must be observed that this object is most indispensable, for, if it be not accomplished, France must become the theatre of war, and be delivered up to all the horrors which follow in its train.

It is well known that our enemy, embittered by former defeats, advances against us, stimulated by the thirst of revenge; you may judge, then, the lot which would await us, were he to become master of our lives and property.

This is not a question respecting glory, which has always had so much power over the French nation; but our integrity as a people is in danger, and with it the existence of all that is dear to us. And is even death the worst we should have to fear? Fire, devastation, and the total destruction of our unhappy country—such is the spectacle which will infallibly be exhibited, if France be subdued by her enemies. We have to add to this frightful picture, scoffings of every kind, which are far more difficult to be endured by an honourable mind, than death itself, and which the abhorrence the idea excites, does not permit me to describe.—These are terrible misfortunes which threaten us, and which we can only avoid by a generous sacrifice.

The north has poured forth its population in order to bring us under the yoke. Let us oppose it with the flower of ours, in order to avert the

horrible fate which is preparing for us. We have for us, the courage of our troops and the genius of the great commanders who lead them.—But it is not enough. We ought not to expose our champions to a struggle too unequal in point of numbers, and must therefore put forth a force corresponding to that which attacks us. What an encouragement for our veterans to see themselves reinforced by gallant youths, who, incorporated in their ranks, will enable them again to carry terror into the enemy's camp, to drive him back, to deliver France, and to conquer that peace which is the want of the whole world.

The high spirited youths, on whom the voice of the country now calls, will be proud of their high destination. When they are convinced that the fate of France is in their hands, they will render their noble efforts equal to the glorious task which they are called upon to fulfil. The sacred flame of honour and of patriotism glows in their youthful breasts. Encourage and strengthen it, gentlemen, by your example; your distinguished rank in society, and the general respect and confidence of the people have given you influence; but it is your endeavour to excite it in these most important and perilous circumstances.

In all periods of the monarchy, the judicial authorities of France have invariably displayed the most noble attachment to their prince and country. You, I doubt not, will prove that this respectable body is not degenerated, and to the veneration which you have won, by your honourable administration of justice, you will add universal gratitude for an anxious care shown for the interest of your country in her day of peril.

Receive, gentlemen, the renewed assurance of my particular high regard and affection.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF MASSA.

— London, Dec. 24.

SWEDISH BULLETIN.

*Twenty Eighth Bulletin of the Crown Prince.
Head Quarters, Lubec, Dec. 6, 1813.*

General Bulow with his troops has carried by assault the fortress of Arnheim, a place of the greatest importance for the defence of Holland. It had a garrison of 4000 men; the works were in a very good state and mostly armed. On this occasion the Prussians gave a proof of the intrepidity which characterises them. The loss of general Bulow in killed and wounded, was 300 men; that of the enemy must have been considerable. Some hundreds of prisoners were taken.

Major Marklay, with a detachment forming part of the advanced guard of general Winzingerode, entered Amsterdam on the 24th of November, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants. He was followed by general Beckendorff.

On the 27th of November, general Gagarin with 300 dismounted Cossacks attacked the garrison of Deventer, who had sallied out for the purpose of burning or occupying one of the suburbs, and after a very obstinate combat, he drove back the enemy as far as the bridge, killed a number and took 60 prisoners.

On the 28th, colonel Narischkin occupied Amersfort, the garrison of which retired upon Naarden.

The two forts of Cuxhaven, Faro and Napoleon are taken. The garrisons are prisoners of war.

We are improving the fortifications of Doesberg and Zutphen.

General Winzingerode has sent to the crown prince the keys of the city of Utrecht taken by the troops of colonel Narischkin. The prince royal transmitted them to the emperor Alexander.

Count Strogonoff is charged with the blockade of Harburg.

The Swedish army having approached the Steignitz, with the corps of Lutzow occupied the points from the mouth of that river, to the environs of Bachen. Dispositions were made for attacking the enemy on the 2d December. General count Woronzow and general Tettenborn had received orders to cross the Elbe at Boitzenburg. The marshal prince of Eckmuhl abandoned his position in the night, and retired behind the Bille. Major Cederstrom, with a flying corps at the same time passed the Elbe at Geschstudd. The troops crossed the Stecknitz, pursued the enemy's rear guard, and took some prisoners.

The left bank of the Stecknitz presents at certain points, heights and positions which appear unassailable. The borders of the river which the enemy occupied are very rugged, and the other bank is almost every where marshy. The accessible points display intrenchments constructed with great care, palisaded and freized, in a way that might have stopped, for many days, the progress of the most intrepid and most warlike troops.

The army made a movement on its right; general Woronzow advanced upon Lauenburg. The Swedish army upon Mollen and Ratzeburg. On the 3d general Woronzow marched upon Schwarzenbeck, and carried Burgedorf by assault. The cavalry made some prisoners.

General Tettenborn advanced upon Amfelde and connecting himself with count Woronzow's cavalry cut off the communication between Hamburgh and Lubeck.

On the 4th general Walmoden passed the Steiknitz, and collected the greater part of his corps at Klinkrade. His advanced guard encountered the enemy at the village of Sievenbaum, and drove him from it, after taking some prisoners.

The Swedish army marched between the Wacknitz, and the Stecknitz, pushed its advanced posts upon the left bank of the latter river, and drove away the enemy.

General Vegestack crossed the Wacknitz at Granau, and reestablished the bridge at Grumesen; he took the left of the Swedish army. A strong detachment of small arms, commanded by lieutenant colonel Aucharsward, remained between the Wacknitz and the Trave, to observe Lubeck on that side, and to collect materials for the construction of a bridge opposite Schwartzau.

On the morning of the 5th, general Posse caused a division of the brigade of general Schultzenheim to attack the enemy's positions upon the Landwehr, and after a short musketry fire he carried the redoubts, and reestablished the bridge. Some men were killed and wounded. The Baron de Melin, of the 1st regiment of guards, a distinguished officer, was killed in this affair.

General Vegesack passed the Stecknitz, in order to join count Walmoden, who was to advance upon Oldeslohe. It being intended to carry Lubeck by escalade, marshal count Stedingk caused the Swedish army to advance. When ar-

rived at about a league from the town, he ordered a halt, to wait for the ladders: during the interval he engaged in parleys with the enemy. It was already three o'clock, the ladders were not yet come up; the knowledge which he had of the fortress of Lubeck, and of the means of defence which it afforded to a man of skill and resolution, induced marshal Stedingk not to reject proposals General Lallemand signed with colonel Bjornstierna, chief of the staff of the Swedish army, a capitulation, importing that the enemy's troops should evacuate the town at ten at night, give up at five in the afternoon, the Mollen Gate, and not be pursued till day-break of the following morning.

The enemy having only to defend the front of the Mollen Gate, covered by a double ditch filled with water, and advanced works, had it always in his power to effect his retreat while there was no bridge upon the Trave, and according to the uniform reports of the engineers, twenty-four hours would have been requisite to throw one over.

The troops entered the town at ten at night.

The enemy retired upon Segeberg. General Walmoden is marching upon that point; and general Skioldebrand began this morning at six o'clock to pursue the enemy with his cavalry. Some hundreds of prisoners have already been made.

The inhabitants of Lubeck were determined to second, by means more efficacious than mere wishes, the efforts of the army which came to restore to them their name, their rights and independence: they were ready to join their arms to those of the assailants. This brave resolution is an appeal to the inhabitants of Hamburg.

Lubeck now resumes its ancient denomination Free and Hanseatic City; the flag of civilization and of commerce again waves on its walls. Thus shall justice always destroy the edifice raised by violence.

The king of Denmark must see in the capitulation granted to his troops, that the door of reconciliation with Sweden is not yet closed. He has only to lend an ear to the prayers of his subjects, to the wishes of the inhabitants of the north, and to the generous proposals of Sweden and her allies.

DECLARATION OF THE COURT OF DENMARK AGAINST RUSSIA.

The alliance of the imperial Russian court with Sweden, was formed last year at a time when the king could not entertain suspicion that the security of the Danish monarchy was exposed to any danger from the side of Russia, a power with which his majesty preserved conscientiously the most friendly relations, which to the advantage of both states had existed for so long a series of years.—The king, notwithstanding, had at a later period to convince himself, that his imperial majesty by that alliance, had obliged himself by his assistance, to put the king of Sweden in possession of Norway.

Besides that, the repeated declarations of the Russian court, that the king in no possible manner could avoid to make the sacrifice of his kingdom demanded by his imperial majesty, convinced him of the danger, with which the treaty formed between Russia and Sweden threatened the state;

the public transactions in the parliament of Great Britain have sufficiently made it appear, that Russia had even prevailed on the British government to accede to the treaty concluded at Abo, wherein the subjection of Norway to Sweden is taken for its basis.

As the Russian court had thus made it appear, that it had adopted political principles, which not only are in opposition to the intimate friendly alliance which the rulers of the Russian empire for more than a century had made it a system to follow and adhere to, but also evidently had in view to deprive the king of a kingdom, nothing was left for his majesty but to knit closer the union which he in the year 1807 formed with his majesty the emperor of the French, who has guaranteed to his majesty the undivided possession of his states.

His majesty expects with unlimited confidence that by the support of his imperial majesty, and by the powerful assistance of his own faithful subjects, the security of his monarchy shall be inviolably maintained.

The emperor of Russia has already recalled his legation from the court of his majesty the king, and thereby caused to be declared, that the diplomatic relations between both states are on his side suppressed. The king has replied to this declaration by recalling his legation from the court of St. Petersburg. His majesty sees most unwillingly the relations of friendship dissolved, which to the mutual advantage of the states had subsisted between the ancestors of his majesty, and the monarchs of the Russian empire.

Far from having given occasion to his states thus becoming implicated in war with the Russian empire, his majesty has at all times given proofs of his inclination to act for the advantage of Russia, even by employing the forces of his states.

In consequence of the alliance subsisting between the king and his majesty the emperor of the French, an auxiliary corps of his troops has united itself with the French army, in order to contribute to keep at a distance from the frontiers of Holstein the enemies of his states—the king relies with confidence on the attachment of his troops, and on the bravery with which they, in concert with those of his high ally, will fight for the defence of their native country, and for the preservation of his states, as his paternal care has not succeeded in preserving the peace.

Copenhagen, 22d October, 1813.

DECLARATION AGAINST PRUSSIA.

The king has always endeavored to preserve a good understanding and friendly relations with his majesty the king of Prussia.

His majesty might therefore with reason have expected, on the part of this prince, to receive only proofs of a disposition conformable with his own. Nevertheless his majesty has been informed, that the king of Prussia has acceded to the treaty concluded at Abo, and guaranteed to Sweden the acquisition of Norway.

As the interest of the Danish monarchy has been injured and sacrificed by this act, which tends to violate the security of the king's states, his majesty has been induced to suppress the diplomatic relations with the Prussian government. This has besides furnished occasion thereto by laying obstacles in the way for the correspondence of his royal accredited minister at the court of Berlin.

Not less contrary to a friendly relation be-

between both states is the declaration which the Prussian envoy has delivered, that an embargo had been laid upon the Danish vessels in the Prussian ports, because a Prussian vessel has been taken by a Danish armed vessel out of a British convoy in the Belt.

His majesty acknowledges with reluctance, that the security of his states, and the protection he owes his subjects, not only do not permit him to preserve those relations with the Prussian government, which to the mutual advantage of both states have existed but place him under the necessity of declaring, that his states are at war with those of the king of Prussia.

His majesty has caused to be recalled from the court of Berlin his minister, to whom the Prussian chancellor of state already in the month of Aug. had declared, that he no longer was recognised as his majesty's envoy.

Copenhagen, 22d August, 1814.

TRANSLATED FOR THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Proclamation of field marshal the Prince of Schwarzenberg, dated at Lorach, (near Bulse,) December 21, 1813.

INHABITANTS OF SWITZERLAND.

The high allied powers, by whose orders the armies under my command enter the Swiss territory, have deemed it necessary to make to you, as well as to Europe, a formal declaration of the motives and of the object of this proceeding.

This declaration will manifest to you with what views they have taken that resolution, the propriety of the motives of their conduct, and the purity of their intentions.

I am fully persuaded that our entrance into Switzerland will diffuse a sincere joy among those who know how to appreciate the true interests of this country, and among all the friends of the ancient independence of Switzerland, of her ancient glory and prosperity, and of her ancient federal constitution, which was esteemed and respected by the whole world. I conceive myself fully authorized to expect from this class, doubtless very numerous, of true patriots, that they will receive us as friends, and that they will receive us with all their means because they themselves must be convinced how greatly the object of this war, which is the re-establishment of a just and wise system in Europe, must influence the future fate of Switzerland, and her most important national interests.

I have no fear that any reluctance will be expressed except by those who are so degenerate or blinded as to prefer the maintenance of French domination to the welfare of their fellow citizens; nor do I anticipate discontent or indifference but from those, who with sentiments in other respects loyal, consider the entrance of a foreign army into their country as the greatest of all evils.

It is to be hoped that the former will find few partizans at a moment when truly patriotic sentiments are prevalent, when no foreign power will any longer control public opinion, and that the latter will consider that momentary sacrifices are soon forgotten when the preservation of the greatest interests of a people and the prospect of a happy issue are the price of them; and that none but weak and selfish men will be disposed to purchase the continuance of an uncertain tranquility by the

progressive degradation and permanent debasement of their country.

Every thing that can be effected by strict order and severe discipline, by the payment for provisions, and for the means of transport that are to be supplied, and by exertions of every kind to lessen the inconveniences inseparable from the presence of a numerous army, shall be done with the greatest care.

We come among you as friends to your country, to your glory, to your rights, and we shall act as such under all circumstances. Assured of your good will and of your co-operation, we hope to be enabled to quit you accompanied by your affection and gratitude, when the great object at which we aim shall be accomplished, and when the tranquility of the world, as well as your liberty and happiness shall be secured.

ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF BERG.

“The high allied powers, constantly occupied with the important and firm resolution of delivering Germany from the yoke which it has hitherto borne, wish only to employ the force of the countries conquered by their arms for that single object; towards which all hearts in Germany unanimously aspire.

“For this purpose they have established for the government of the conquered countries, a general department of administration, which they have entrusted to the undersigned minister of state, baron de Stein, knight of the order of St. Andrew, whose functions shall have for their object to employ the resources of the different countries, in the execution of this military and political plan. Governors general will be appointed, who will form the principal authorities, and the central point of the whole civil and military administration. Fidelity and firm attachment are expected, on the part of the inhabitants, to that cause which all just thinking men have already embraced; and that they will punctually obey the ordinances which the supreme department of administration, and the governor general, shall issue. This submission is a duty doubly binding on the old authorities of the conquered countries. They will take an engagement thereto by a particular oath, of which the formula shall be submitted to them to renounce their functions, and thus declare themselves hostile to the good cause.

(Signed) “Baron DE STEIN.
“Leipsic, Oct. 23, 1813.”

In consequence of the above ordinance, the undersigned, state counsellor of his majesty the emperor of Russia, has been charged with the organization and provisional direction of the general government of the grand duchy of Berg.—That government embraces all the territory which formed part of the duchy prior to the formation of the 32d military division of the French empire; with the exception, nevertheless, of all the districts which formerly made part of the Prussian states, and which re-enter immediately under the sovereignty of the king of Prussia.

In assuming the provisional direction of all the civil and military affairs of this general government, established by the high allied powers, I require the inhabitants not to acknowledge any other authority, but to obey it alone. Knowing the good spirit of this country, distinguished for the loyalty, fidelity and industry of its inhabitants, I

confidently expect that they will co-operate with as much zeal as energy in the deliverance of Germany, which is the sole and important object of the victorious powers. Let all honest men rally around me, to contribute by their efforts to this great and salutary result.

(Signed)

JUSTUS GRUNER,

Provisional governor general.

Dusseldorf, Nov. 25.

GENERAL ORDER,

Of his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Vermont.

To Timothy E. Chipman, major general of the third division of the militia of Vermont.

In consequence of the late attack of the enemy on the frontiers of the state of New-York, the exposed situation of the frontier of this state, and particularly the public property at this place, I have thought proper to direct you to cause the division under your command, to be holden in readiness to march on the shortest notice to such point or place, as they might be directed, for the defence of this state against any invasion which may be attempted by the enemies of our country—in case of an event so highly to be deprecated, it is expected that every man will cheerfully do his duty.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

Burlington, Jan. 7th, 1814.

Extracts of letters from General Floyd to General Pinckney.

Camp near Fort Hall, 2 o'clock,

P. M. Feb. 2, 1814.

"I arrived with the army at this place yesterday. I apprized you in my last of the necessity of falling back. The arrival of twelve waggons in the evening, the prospect of reinforcements, and the handsome terms in which you have been pleased to approve the conduct of the army in the late affair with the enemy, I flatter myself will contribute to the accomplishment of my labours to preserve the honour and reputation of the army. I now entertain a gleam of hope that things will end well. No means on my part have or will be neglected to effect so desirable an object. Reasoning, seasoned with threats of the consequences, and the direful effects which followed the improper conduct of the New-York militia, have been represented in strong terms; nor have I omitted to remind them of their pledges to the government to brave dangers, encounter toil and endure privation—to risk life and fortune in support of the common cause. You may rest assured that I shall employ all the means in my power to promote the public interest.

"Since my report of the battle of the 27th, I am well assured, that seven of the enemy's slain have been found in one grave in Caulebee swamp, and five others in an adjacent one.

"Accept my acknowledgements for the terms in which you have been pleased to approve my conduct—my endeavours to continue to merit it will be unremitting."

4 o'clock, February 3.

"I am informed that the enemy are in possession of our works at camp Defiance, on their way to attack us, which in all probability they will attempt to night. We are well prepared, and will give a good account of them, if they attempt

the execution of their designs. I this morning sent off the most of our wounded and sick."

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

Charleston, S. C. Feb. 21.

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

Copy of a letter from Commodore Lewis, commanding at New York, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

New-York, March 8, 1814.

SIR,

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

I have the honour, &c.

J. LEWIS.

Extract of a letter from midshipman T. H. Aulick, prize-master of the British privateer schooner Mars, captured by the United States' brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Wilmington, N. C. March 7, 1814.

SIR,

"I have the honour to inform you that I arrived at this place last evening, in the prize schooner Mars late an English privateer, of Nassau, N. P. captured on the 22 ult. by the United States' brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize. The Mars is an American built vessel, copper bottomed and copper fastened, sails remarkably well. About the 20th, spoke an American privateer, which gave us information of a large English convoy seen lying too off the Havana 8 days previous. We made all sail in pursuit of the convoy, when on the 22d fell in with the Mars, and the same day captured a small English schooner from Nassau, N. P. loaded with salt, which we were about to destroy, when the signal to chase was made. It had however not been done when I lost sight of them."

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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THE
AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

ADDENDA TO VOLUME FIRST.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 425.

On Thursday, December 30, a bill was reported from the committee of foreign affairs, to prohibit the ransoming of ships or vessels of the United States, and the goods and merchandize on board the same, captured by the enemies thereof, which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole. On the 25th of January following, Mr. Calhoun moved the house to resolve into a committee of the whole on the bill, when Messrs. Grosvenor, Post, Ward, Richardson and Pickering spoke against it, and Mr. Calhoun, Telfair and Fisher of Vermont in its favour. The committee then rose and reported the bill, and the question being put whether it should be engrossed for a third reading, Mr. Pitkin spoke against it, and Mr. Wright in its favour. In conclusion, Mr. Troup moved that it should lie on the table, which was granted. Again, on the same day, the house resumed the consideration of it, when Mr. Gaston moved that it should lie on the table, but this motion was negatived. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time the next day. It was accordingly, on the 26th January, read a third time, and the question that it do pass, being put, there were for it 80, against it 57. So the bill passed and was sent to the senate.

MR. CHEVES ELECTED SPEAKER.

Wednesday, the 19th January—In consequence of his appointment as a commissioner to treat for a peace with Great Britain, Mr. Clay the speaker, was this day to resign the chair. Accordingly, when the business of the day was gone through, he addressed the house in the following manner: "Gentlemen, I have attended you today in order to announce my resignation of the distinguished station in this house, with which I have been honoured by your kindness. In taking leave of you, gentlemen, I shall be excused for embracing this last occasion to express to you, personally, my thanks for the frank and liberal support the chair has experienced at your hands.—

Wherever I may go, in whatever situation I may be placed, I can never cease to cherish with the fondest remembrance, the sentiments of esteem and respect with which you have inspired me."

Mr. Clay having left the chair, Mr. Findley moved that the house do come to the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this house be proffered to Henry Clay in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the arduous and important duties assigned to him as speaker of this house."

The question being put by the clerk was decided in the affirmative by a majority of 146 to 11.

On motion of Mr. Potter of Rhode Island, the house proceeded to the choice of a speaker. Mr. Moore of Maryland, Mr. Johnson of Virginia, and Mr. Wheaton of Massachusetts, were appointed tellers; and the ballots being counted, Mr. Moore reported that the whole number of votes given in being 165, eighty-three were necessary to a choice: that of these votes there were

For Langdon Cheves, S. C.	94
For Felix Grundy, Tenn.	59
For other persons,	12

And that Langdon Cheves was consequently elected speaker of the house.

Mr. Cheves was accordingly conducted to the chair, and made his acknowledgments to the house in nearly the following words: "Gentlemen, I thank you for the flattering and distinguished honour you have conferred upon me. The best acknowledgment I can make of the gratitude which I very profoundly feel will be expressed in the exertion of every faculty I possess to prove that your favour is not entirely unmerited. I am aware of the importance of the station to which you have elevated me, and of the difficult nature of the duties which it imposes—a difficulty to discharge them with reputation, not a little increased by the great ability with which they have been executed by the gentleman who has just descended from the chair: but with your support, I shall not despair. Err, I undoubtedly often shall, and when my errors shall be calculated to affect, in the smallest de-

gree, the interest of the house or the nation, I shall court your correction and submit with cheerfulness and pleasure to your authority; but if they be immaterial, as frequent differences of opinion between the house and its officer can add nothing to its dignity, and may diminish his usefulness, I shall ask, what I fear I shall too often need, your kind indulgence."

The speaker was then qualified by Mr. Findley, and the house adjourned.

BLUE LIGHTS.

On the 24th January, Mr. Law moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether any treasonable correspondence has been held, or information given, by means of blue lights, or signals by fire, from the shores at, or near the harbour of New London, in the state of Connecticut, to the blockading squadron off that harbour, whereby the enemy might learn the state, condition or movements of the American ships, under the command of commodore Decatur, now in that port; and that the committee be authorised to take evidence by deposition, or otherwise, as they shall deem necessary, and report thereon to this house."

This resolution, Mr. Law grounded on certain reports and observations which had for a long time past, in a variety of shapes of a most inflammatory and irritating kind, been not only published in the prints of the union, but actually introduced in debate on that floor and even ushered in before the public through the head of a department. From being at first mere rumour they had, by official acts, been in some measure passed as confirmed facts, and characters not perhaps intended to be implicated had been exposed to crimination and reproach. Had the matter been confined to vague rumour, it would not have deserved the trouble of an examination in congress; but it came before the public in the form of a letter, addressed to the head of a department from a distinguished officer, and in that way issued to the world with a sort of official authority—When it was considered that it had more than once been repeated by gentlemen in congress, and the house reflected on whom the stigma must fall if the report were true, the matter assumed a character of importance, and presented a subject for investigation not beneath the dignity of congress. No men ought to rest under such a foul reproach without proof of the fact. The resolution he proposed did not arise from a belief that the report was true, for he was persuaded it was false, but from a wish to do away the slightest suspicion that could be entertained, and to acquit the state of Connecticut from such foul asperity.

Mr. Law reminded the house that commodore Decatur was driven by the British into New London, the beginning of June last—that though the war had been a year existing the United States had not troops at that harbour adequate to the defence of that squadron, and that Connecticut, though disapproving of the war, called forth her patriotic sons, to defend the port, endangered by the acts of the general government, and to resist the enemy. They repaired to the scene of danger, they occupied the adjacent heights, they guarded the points of the harbour, and they defended the coast. For months they stood like faithful watchmen at their stands, and not a surmise of disloyalty was whispered against them. But about the first of November, a competent number of United States troops having been collected, and repaired the fort on the east side of the harbour, the Connecticut detachments were dismissed with the thanks of the state, and the approbation of the general government. From this period, the United States troops occupying the forts on either side, commanded the adjacent heights, and kept, or ought to have kept, guards on the points near the enemy's ships, to watch their movements and to detect any improper intercourse from the shores. Yet on these very heights and points, these wicked, mysterious lights were said to be raised. "Now sir, (said Mr. Law) I know the officers commanding on that station—they are faithful and honourable men, and I am bound to presume they have performed their duty; but the report casts censure on them, or at least implies a neglect of duty and a want of vigilance in them, which ought not to be attached to them without further proof. The subject merits inquiry. If the report is correct let the censure fall on those who have incurred it—if incorrect, let the reproach be wiped away.

The house agreed to consider the resolution, on which

Mr. Mosely rose to support the resolution. As a citizen of Connecticut he felt no little solicitude lest the character of that state should suffer by the reports. From the best information he was able to obtain he was induced to discredit them, and he was pretty certain that an examination would show the whole to be a mistake. Admitted, however, that there had been such blue lights as were represented, it was a demonstrable truth that they could not be made by any private person without detection. Troops of the United States were standing on each side of the harbour, and

would of course guard each of the points where these blue lights were said to be exhibited. It followed therefore that if there were blue lights seen, either the troops must have been criminally inattentive to their duty, or themselves privy to the deed. Neither of those conclusions ought to be drawn upon slight grounds; and this view of the case made it more important that an inquiry should be instituted. He hoped, therefore, that the subject would be investigated by a committee of the house, in order that the public might be possessed of the true state of facts respecting those blue lights which had excited so much attention.

As to the animadversions which had been made upon them in the house, Mr. Mosely said, he did not attach to them so much importance as they appeared to his colleague to merit. The words *blue lights* had been occasionally brought into debate, as certain other terms frequently were, without any real or specific meaning, but simply by way of ornament or embellishment to a speech, as were the well known terms of "*old tory*," "*British gold*," "*Henryism*," &c. and if any honourable gentlemen, should, at any time, consider that "*blue lights*" regularly interspersed in his speech, would render it more lucid or brilliant, he would not wish to deprive him of any benefit which he might propose to himself from the use of them. It could not be necessary to add any further remarks at this time, but Mr. Mosely hoped the desired committee would be appointed, that it might be ascertained, if practicable, in the first place, whether any blue lights had been displayed as signals to the enemy, and if so, by whom, and in what manner; that the odium of so detestable a deed might fall where it ought.

Mr. Grundy said that the feelings of the gentlemen did honour to themselves or their constituents. He was in favour of the inquiry proposed, but thought it ought to be made by the naval committee. To which effect he proposed to amend the resolution.

After some further observations on the subject, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Roberts, ordered to lie on the table.

LOAN BILL.

On Tuesday, 1st February, Mr. Eppes, chairman of the committee of ways and means, reported a bill authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding millions of dollars; and a bill to authorise the issuing of treasury notes for the service of the year 1814, which were read twice and committed.

February 9th. On motion of Mr. Eppes, the house resolved itself into a committee

of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill authorising the loan. The bill being read through, Mr. Eppes rose for the purpose of moving to fill the blank in the bill, and to state the reasons for its amount, and why the loan bill had been introduced at this stage of the session before the appropriation bills were reported, and of course before it could be precisely ascertained what the amount of this appropriation would be. He then made the following statement.

Estimated receipts and expenditures for the first quarter of the year 1814.

Cash in the treasury, 1st January, 1814, including sums, subject to previous appropriations, about	4,700,000
From customs and public lands,	1,800,000
Internal revenue,	700,000
Direct tax, amount payable by the states which have assumed about	1,159,000
Loan of seven and a half millions,	3,650,000
Treasury notes,	1,070,000
	8,379,000
	\$13,079,000

Estimated expenditures.

Civil, diplomatic, miscellaneous,	450,000
Military expenses,	6,000,000
Naval do.	1,800,000
Public debt—	
Treasury notes,	1,014,000
Dividend payable on the 1st of April, on the funded debt, in addition to monies of sinking fund in hand about	1,000,000
	10,264,000

Would leave on the 1st of April, \$2,815,000

From this statement of the receipts and expenditures of the first quarter of the year it appears important that the loan should be put in operation so as to insure from that source a sufficient sum in aid of the revenue, to meet the expenses of the next quarter.

The expenditures of the year 1814, are estimated as follows:

For the civil list including the principal and interest of the public debt,	13,900,000
For the military establishment,	24,550,000
For the naval establishment,	6,900,000

Amounting altogether to 45,350,000

The funds to meet this expenditure are estimated as follows:

Revenue derived from customs and the sales of public lands	6,600,000
Internal revenue and direct taxes	3,500,000
Balance of the loan of 7,000,000	3,650,000
Balance of treasury notes	1,070,000

Cash in the treasury on the 31st day of December, after deducting 3,500,000 dollars estimated as sufficient to satisfy appropriations made prior to that day, and leaving applicable to the service of the year 1814	1,180,000
	<hr/> 16,000,000
So that there remains to be provided for by loans	29,350,000
To meet this deficiency it is proposed to authorise a loan for	25,000,000
Treasury notes for	5,000,000
Making altogether the sum of	<hr/> 30,000,000

The estimate for the military department being made on the full complement of 63,422 officers and men for the year, and one month having already expired, it is presumed that a deduction from the expenses of the military department, may be made, sufficient to cover the additional bounty recently authorised, and that 650,000 dollars will be sufficient to meet any other expense which may be authorised during the present session of congress. The sum to be borrowed is much larger than any loan heretofore authorised in this country—it is fully equal to two years revenue in the most flourishing period of our commerce. Our experience however has shown that a faithful application of the funds of the nation in times of peace, will enable us to pay off, within a reasonable period, any debt which may be contracted during war. In eleven years during the present and former administrations, 46,000,000 dollars of the principal of the public debt were paid off. Without taking into view, therefore, the progress of population and wealth, we are authorised to say, that the resources of the nation, without any system of internal taxes, are sufficient in times of peace to discharge in twenty-two years a debt of 92,000,000 dollars principal. During the five years of the present administration, the preparation for war, and the war, have caused an increase of the debt—that increase, however, is greatly below what the enemies of the administration have endeavoured to make it.

The increase of debt in every country, where the interest is regularly paid, (and in this it always has been) will be the difference between the principal borrowed and the principal paid.—A statement, therefore, of the principal paid and the principal borrowed, during the five years of Mr. Madison's administration, will show the actual increase of the debt.

Principal paid.

1809	3,586,479 26
1810	5,163,476 93
1811	5,543,470 89
1812	5,235,668
1813	4,022,700

Principal paid	23,551,795 08
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Principal received from loans during the same period.

1809	0,000,000
1810	2,750,000
1811	0,000,000
1812 11 million loan	10,148,700
1813, 16 million loan (annuities included)	18,109,377
1813, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3,850,000 do.	4,362,600
Treasury notes 1812	5,000,000
Treasury notes 1813	3,930,000

The principal borrowed	44,336,677 51
The principal paid	23,551,795 08

Leaves	20,784,881 43
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For the actual increase of the debt from the commencement of Mr. Madison's administration to the end of the year 1813.—This estimate includes the premium paid by way of annuity or discount, and the addition which has been stated is of a debt bearing 6 per cent. interest.

It may perhaps on the present occasion be expected that something should be said as to the prospect of obtaining a loan. In proportion as you increase the sum to be borrowed you will always increase the difficulty of obtaining money. The quantum in market whether specie or stock, will always have an important bearing on the value of the article. The ability of a community to lend must depend on its income or on the value of its productive industry and its circulating medium. What is that amount in the United States? It is with some degree of diffidence I attempt such an estimate. If however, in making this attempt I shall succeed in calling to this subject the attention of others better qualified to develop the resources of the nation, I shall rest satisfied.

The improved land on which the direct tax under the act of 1798 was collected was one hundred and sixty three millions, four hundred and seventy six thousand, six hundred and eighty six acres, and valued at that time at \$479,293,253, rather more than three dollars per acre. It is presumed the same land may now be averaged at six dollars per acre, which will give

For the valuation of improved land	982,480,000
The dwelling houses under the same act were valued at dollars 140,683,984. They may now with safety be estimated at double that sum	280,000,000

The unimproved lands after deducting all the claims on them amount to 400,000,000 at two dollars	800,000,000
The other personal property including slaves is estimated at	300,000,000
The capital embarked in commerce previous to the war, allowing for exports and imports	100,000,000
The bank capital at present amounts to	75,000,000
Turnpike, canal, toll bridge and insurance stock, &c.	30,000,000
Total	2,567,480,000

The income arising on this capital may be estimated as follows:

Profit on improved land, two per cent. on 982,480,000	19,649,600
On personal property including dwelling houses, 580,000,000 at 4 per cent.	23,200,000
15 per cent. on the capital employed in commerce,	15,000,000
8 per cent. on 75,000,000, the amount of bank capital	6,000,000
Turnpike, canal, insurance and other stock, six per cent. on 30,000,000	1,800,000
Product of all other occupations including manufactures as stated in the last census	172,000,000
Total	237,649,600

In the year 1798, the whole value of the annual produce of the industry of the United States was estimated, by an able and intelligent writer, on a population of four and a half millions, at thirty-seven and a half millions sterling, or 168,000,000 of dollars,—vide Coopers's Political Arithmetic, 47. According to the same estimate for our present population it would be three hundred millions. This estimate would be 62,000,000 above what I have rated it at, and induces me to repose some confidence in the estimate I have made.

The writers on political economy differ as to the proportion between the amount of the circulating medium and the productive industry. Their calculations vary from 1-5 to 1-30—one thirtieth, the minimum of Smith, on 237,845,600 would give something more than 7,000,000 of dollars for the necessary circulation of the United States—his maximum, one fifth, would give something more than 47,000,000 dollars. If then 47,569,120 dollars is sufficient for the actual circulation, the whole of the circulating medium above that sum might be locked up or drawn from circulation without producing inconvenience or pressure. But money borrowed by the government is not drawn from circulation but is instantly thrown back on the community, and becomes a part of the general circulation.

The question then is, what is the amount of circulating medium? The bank capital has been stated at 75,000,000; on this capital we may calculate with safety on a circulation in notes and discount of 100,000,000. From this sum deduct 47,569,120 dollars, the maximum of what is deemed necessary for circulation, and the sum remaining, viz. 52,430,880, constitutes the ability of the monied capitalists to loan—of this sum we propose to borrow 30,000,000. Having shown the ability to lend, the only question remaining is, will it be the interest of those who hold monied capital to advance it to the government? A monied capitalist will always pursue his interest. In deciding this question, the calculation will be made on peace or war. No prudent man will loan his money without taking into view both these events. In the event of peace an immediate rise in the price of stock affords a certain prospect of profit. As an investiture of money it is more safe than in Banks, *inasmuch as individuals may fail and the nation cannot*. For a merchant whose capital, in consequence of the present situation of the country, is withdrawn from commerce, it is a better investiture than in manufactures. The money invested in manufactures cannot be withdrawn without loss in the sale of the buildings and machinery necessary for carrying them on. The stock however of the United States could at once be converted into money at considerable profit, and his capital again restored to its former channel. If therefore peace shall take place, to which I confess I look forward with some degree of confidence, the present loan combines all the advantages of 'safety,' 'profit' and a command at will of the capital invested. If on the contrary those expectations shall be disappointed and the war continue, our limited commerce must leave unemployed a large surplus capital. It is true that the increasing demand for our own manufactures may afford employment for a part of this capital. To those however who have formed commercial habits and look forward to resuming their accustomed occupations, such an employment of capital cannot be desirable.—The stability of our credit, founded on a punctual compliance with our engagements, must be gratifying to every American.—During 27 years the faith of the nation has never been questioned—our credit has grown with our strength—our resources are ample; to bring them into action requires nothing but union and energy.

Mr. Bigelow declared he would not vote

for the loan, because it was for the support of a war, improvidently declared, and erroneously conducted. To show the inexpediency of the war he entered into a particular historical review of our measures affecting foreign relations for some years past, commencing with Mr. Jefferson's refusal to lay the treaty with Britain negotiated by Monroe and Pinckney before the senate.

Mr. McKim said that on a full consideration of all circumstances he would vote for the bill.

The committee then rose and reported progress. On February 12th, the committee had the bill again under consideration when Messrs. Rhea, Humphreys, and Findley spoke in favour of the bill—and Mr. Culpepper against it. Before Mr. Culpepper concluded the house adjourned, and that gentleman continued his speech the next day (13th,) and was followed by Mr. Hanson who spoke for two hours and a half in opposition to the loan and in reprobation of the war and of the general conduct of administration.—He was followed by Mr. Ingersol who after proceeding for a few minutes was stopped by a motion of Mr. Shepard that the committee should rise it being past four o'clock which was granted, and the house adjourned. The next day, however, Mr. Ingersol spoke till three o'clock in favour of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Montgomery on the same side. The latter concluded his speech on the 16th. Mr. Pearson succeeded him in a very able speech. On the 23d, Mr. Forsythe and Mr. Robertson spoke in favour of the bill,—and on the 24th Mr. Cheves took the floor which he occupied for two hours and a half to the great satisfaction of the house. His principal observations—those at least which most struck the house for their integrity and eloquence—were on the subject of expatriation. These observations are so cogent and clearly illustrative of the subject of expatriation and allegiance that I think it would be extremely blamable in us, were we from a mere undistinguishing conformity to our plan of condensation to offer it to our readers in any other than his own words.—We therefore give that report as it has been published—we presume, not without his authority—

I come now to speak of this subject which was my principal inducement to claim your attention in this debate—I allude to the question of retaliation. The conduct of the government is not only condemned in this particular, but it is also said we ought not to prosecute the war against Canada least it should provoke the enemy

to give occasion for the exercise of the retaliation which we have threatened. Let us see what foundation there is for this humiliating doctrine. This question is one of the greatest and most solemn character; affecting deeply the honour of our country, the duty of the government and the lives of our citizens. I wish, for the last reason, it had been the pleasure of gentlemen of the minority to have passed it over in silence. I think it would have been safest and wisest. I pretend not, however, to dictate the conduct of other gentlemen, but I must be permitted to enter my protest against the doctrines which have been maintained on the other side of the house, on this subject. I think, but I wish to be understood as speaking with a proper deference for the opinions of other gentlemen, this subject has been very erroneously considered. It has been made by the combatants on either side to depend altogether on the question of expatriation, when it has very little and very remote relation to that question. But as the inquiry is one of very great importance, I hope I may be pardoned for discussing it first in the way in which it has been heretofore generally treated, in order that I may draw the subject from thence without any violence to the common mode of thinking, into that point of light in which I suppose it ought to be viewed.

To speak, then, of expatriation. The right then of expatriation, which is broadly and generally affirmed on the one hand, is on the other, rebutted in equal extent, by the claim of perpetual allegiance. These may be assumed to be equivalent questions. The affirmation of the one, is the negation of the other—This it may be material to remember, because it will be necessary in the course of the argument, to show that naturalization, which is generally considered as destructive of perpetual allegiance and synonymous with expatriation, is really not so. Perpetual allegiance is alledged to be founded on natural law, the positive law of nations, or the municipal law of each state. We will examine each; and first the law of nature. To determine what is the law of nature, the simplest way may be, not to embarrass ourselves with equivocal definitions, but to look at things through our best judgments, with a view to discover their just fitness and connection.—We may call in the aid and authority of writers of character and reputation and with these lights seek our conclusion. In this view we are able to discover but two principles or pretences in which the duty of per-

petual allegiance is affirmed, or the right of expatriation denied.—These are, the necessities of the state and the gratitude of the subject. These are the only grounds stated by Vattel, to whom alone I shall refer as my authority for positions of natural law, because I can refer to no better authority, the more especially as on the points for which I shall use him, I believe he agrees with all other writers. (a)

The obligation resulting from the necessity of the state, can apply to none but extreme cases—such, for example, as the instance of invasion, or the case of war, when great numbers should suddenly abandon the state—a necessity that neither does nor can exist in relation to the few scattered instances of expatriation which the practice and experience of nations have hitherto exhibited to our view and which form the whole of the instances about which we reason; nor can it form any foundation for perpetual allegiance in the extent in which it is claimed; which is not confined to cases of

(a) "Many distinctions will be necessary in order to give a complete solution to the celebrated question, whether a man may quit his country or the society of which he is a member? 1. The children have a natural attachment to the society in which they are born: being obliged to acknowledge the protection it has granted to their fathers, they are obliged to it in a great measure for their birth and education. They ought then to love it, as we have already shown, express a just gratitude to it and as much as possible return benefit for benefit. We have just observed that they have a right to enter into the society of which their fathers were members. But every man was born free, the son of a citizen, arrived at years of discretion, may examine whether it be convenient for him to join in the society for which he was destined by his birth. If he finds that it will be of no advantage to him to remain in it, he is at liberty to leave it, making a return for what it has done in his favour, and preserving as much as his new engagements will allow him the sentiments of love and gratitude he owes it.—Moreover a man's obligations to his natural country may change, lessen, or entirely vanish, accordingly as he shall have quitted it lawfully and with good reason, in order to chuse another, or has been driven from it meritoriously, or contrary to justice, in due form of law or by violence. 2. As soon as the child of a citizen arrives at manhood and acts as a citizen, he tacitly assumes that character; his obligations, like those of others who enter expressly and in due form into engagements with society, become stronger and more extensive; but the case is very different with respect to him of whom we have been speaking. When a society has not been contracted for a determinate time, it is allowable to quit it when that separation can be of no detriment to the society. A citizen may then quit the state of which he is a member, provided it be in such a conjuncture, when he can abandon it without doing it a remarkable prejudice."—Vat. B. 1. ch. 19. sec. 220.

extraordinary character, such as I have mentioned, but embraces every subject born in the country, and is neither limited by time nor circumstances.

The extent of that obligation, which is founded on the gratitude of the subject, must bear some proportion to the benefit that he has received and the favour that the government has conferred. Now what benefit has the subject received? When in a state of infancy he has been protected and permitted to live up to adult years in security and peace—But has this benefit imposed an obligation which has no limits, which is commensurate with every faculty mental and physical which the subject possesses, and coextensive with the duration of his life? Those who form a state at given time repay by the services of the time the protection of the government for the same period. The services of the ancestor are a full equivalent to the sovereign for the protection which is enjoyed by his offspring as well as himself, and the son when he arrives at adult age and is able himself to serve the state, is nothing in arrear to the government. Put the case of any actual society or population. Is not the protection of the government fully repaid by the gross population, including the young and the old, at any given period? The adult it may be admitted owes a debt of gratitude to some one for the care and assistance by which he has been reared, to his parent if you please, but certainly not to the sovereign who, if is seen, has received a full equivalent for the protection which the subject has enjoyed. There appears, then, to be no foundation for the claim of perpetual allegiance in the necessities of the state, or the gratitude of the subject for the benefits he has received. I will illustrate the argument in relation to the last of these pretences by the case of parent and child. The gratitude due by the citizen to the sovereign cannot be greater in the opinion of those who most revere the obligation, than that of the child to the parent—yet there is no man who would not be shocked at the injustice of the parent who should claim from his child perpetual servitude, as a debt of gratitude for his nurture.

Is there any thing in the general nature of government which will authorise the doctrine of perpetual allegiance? I do not mean any particular government, but government in its essential form. The very argument in which we are engaged seems to furnish the evidence on which we must come to a negative conclusion. It proves, to say the

least, that the claim of perpetual allegiance is a question of great doubt—But the natural right of man as he existed when independent of government, in a state of nature (and though we are not reasoning of men who have ever been in this state, it is fair and necessary, in order to ascertain his actual situation, to advert to this possible state) to go where he pleased and to serve whom he pleased, was clear and indubitable. The state of the fact, then, is this: His original right is clear, but his subsequent obligation is doubtful, and therefore, unless the less shall more than countervail the stronger proof, the conclusion ought to be that he is not bound to perpetual allegiance.

But let us continue the inquiry—is there any thing in the general nature of government which will authorise perpetual allegiance? What is the foundation of the power of government? Is it not clearly and obviously territorial jurisdiction? How else can we suppose it to exist? Government must be located. It must exist within territorial limits or with reference to territorial limits. Its basis then is territorial jurisdiction and its authority is coextensive with its territorial limits and the extension of its territorial power. If we seek for examples, we shall find that its authority ceases where these cease and extends where these extend. In relation to territorial limits, the idea is easily and perfectly conceived; but of the extension of territorial power, it will be necessary to speak and to state the instances, which will at once illustrate the argument and establish the rule.—There is the instance of the territorial jurisdiction of government beyond its territorial limits to the distance of a certain number of leagues from the shore; there is also the instance of ships, whether vessels of war or merchant ships. The idea that has been expressed by the phrase, ‘a ship is a floating colony,’ I know has been lately derided; but it was once an approved and accepted doctrine with those who now so contemptuously reject it. It was no other than this principle on which the celebrated case of Jonathan Robbins was decided. This formed the basis, if my memory do not much deceive me, of the argument on that subject of the distinguished man who now presides with so much advantage to the country and honour to himself over the highest judicial establishment in the United States (chief justice Marshal); and it is a principle perfectly well established in the law of nations. Nor is there any distinction, in the principle itself, between ships of war and merchantmen; the one has pre-

vailed in practice—a distinction which has grown up lately, and which originated in the prudence of nations. This has established the exemption of ships of war from search; but this exemption is evidently founded on a desire to avoid the frequent hostilities which would result, and not from the mere consideration of the power which distinguishes a vessel of war from a merchant ship. The relative power of a vessel of war carrying a few guns, and a merchantman, to that of a ship of the line, is not materially different. It is not the mere warlike efficiency of a vessel which extends the power of the government, but the ensigns of its sovereignty which represents its territorial strength. This extension of territorial power embraces also the armies of a nation,—as far as its ships can sail or its armies march, the territorial power of a nation is extended. This doctrine is neither new nor controverted. Vattel agrees with all other writers on the subject, and he clearly establishes all the positions I have laid down. (b)

But the authority of government is circumscribed by its territorial limits and the extension of its territorial power. It seems to result, then, that the law of nature, as it grows out of the moral duties of the subject to the state, or out of the essential nature of government, does not establish the claim of perpetual allegiance.

The positive law of nations, which is the next ground on which this claim is to be sustained, is formed of the treaties and usages of nations. These are almost silent.—There are, perhaps, no subsisting treaties or reciprocal usages on the subject: but as far as the past history of nations affords any examples, they appear to be opposed to the claim of perpetual allegiance.

It remains for us to consider how far the municipal laws of nations respectively esta-

(b) “It is natural to consider the vessels of a nation as part of its territory, especially when they sail upon a free sea, since the state preserves its jurisdiction in these vessels. And as according to the commonly received custom, this jurisdiction is preserved over the vessels even in parts of the sea subject to a foreign dominion, all the children born in the vessels of a nation, are considered as born in its territory. By the same reason those born in a foreign vessel are reputed to be born in a foreign country.”—*Vat. B. 1. ch. 19. sec. 216.*

“This from the same reasons that the children born out of the country, in the armies of a state, or in the house of its minister at a foreign court, are reputed to be born in the country; for a citizen absent from his family on the service of the state, and who lives under its dependence and jurisdiction, cannot be considered as being gone out of its territory.”—*Vat. B. 1. ch. 19. sec. 217.*

blish this right. And here I readily admit that the municipal laws of England do establish the doctrine. I think, too, that the municipal laws of other nations generally accord with those of England on this subject. I then, at once, concede to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Grosvenor) all that he so zealously endeavoured to prove by the learned and able argument which he submitted to you the other day, that the municipal laws of England and of nations generally enjoin upon the subject the duty of perpetual allegiance. And I admit, farther, that it is of no practical consequence to say that it is neither supported by the moral duties of the subject, nor warranted by the essential nature of government. It is enough to say that it is enforced by the sanctions which secure obedience to all municipal laws: though it be not just, it does not cease to be obligatory wherever municipal laws can operate. But the gentleman from New York, and those who reason with him, having established the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, at once assume in substance, though not in express terms, a distinct proposition equally necessary to their conclusion, which they have not proved or even attempted to prove—namely, *universal* allegiance. I doubt whether my meaning in the use of this term may be clearly understood, and therefore I will define it. It is intended to say, that the allegiance claimed is not only co-extensive with the territorial limits and extension of the territorial power of the natural sovereign; but also goes with the subject into the territories and under the territorial power of every other sovereign under whose jurisdiction he may reside. The argument of the gentleman, it is admitted, establishes perpetual allegiance; but it assumes that this perpetual allegiance is also universal. Now, the latter is denied, and clearly does not exist; he has offered no proof to establish it—and if we recur to the principles which we have already proved, it will appear satisfactorily that it cannot exist. It has been proved that the power of a government is only co-extensive with its territorial limits and the extension of its territorial power. Beyond these it can neither enforce duties nor extend protection. Now, the basis of allegiance is protection; and all legal duties must suppose, at least in theory and in the nature of things, an ability to enforce them: but beyond the territorial limits and the extension of the territorial power of a government, neither of these exist, or can, in the nature of things, exist; and, of course, be-

yond these allegiance must cease. It will be no reply to this argument to say that on the return of the subject to the dominions of his native sovereign, his allegiance is restored. It is admitted that allegiance is not limited by time, but it yet remains to be established that it is not limited by space. That when out of these dominions the citizen is subject to a power which in its nature only can exist within them. Nor will it be more material to prove that on the return of a subject to his native country, he may be punished for any offences, denominated such by the internal laws of the state, which have been committed without its limits, for that will only prove that the sovereign authority is incontrollable within the territorial limits of the state; that it may enforce unjust laws, and inflict unjust punishments. But it is sufficient for the present argument to say, as will be proved hereafter, that when taken in arms he is protected from the operation of municipal laws by the laws of arms.

It has even been contended that we have not the right to naturalize the subjects of another power, in such a manner as to impose the obligation of bearing arms against that power, even within our own territory, and that if our constitution and laws speak a different language they are nugatory. All nations, speaking generally, have, indeed, claimed the duty of perpetual allegiance, but the same nations, at the same time, have exercised the power of naturalization—the British nation particularly, without any formality of process, naturalizes the subjects of other powers in the most extensive sense of the word. Our constitution on this subject is as explicit as language can make it; and it is hardly fair for gentlemen to take for granted that all the great men who framed and signed that instrument, with Washington at their head, were so grossly ignorant of the relative rights and duties of nations as this argument necessarily supposes—Let me say to these gentlemen, that I have understood and believe this provision of the constitution was introduced into the instrument by a gentleman (Alexander Hamilton) who, I acknowledge, was a very great man, and to whose memory they are not unwilling to pay the highest honours. Will the gentlemen say he was thus ignorant of the relative rights and duties of nations?

After these views of the subject, we are prepared to reconcile with the laws and practice of nations, the apparent paradoxes with the absurdity of which the disputants

on either side of this question have charged each other. It is said that perpetual allegiance is incompatible with naturalization, and therefore that all governments which naturalize, to be consistent, must abandon the claim of perpetual allegiance. On the other hand it is said allegiance is perpetual, and therefore you can not naturalize. But these are mistakes, for allegiance being only coextensive with the territorial limits or the extension of the territorial power of a government, each operates within a sphere which is exclusive of the sphere of the other. Thus the claim of perpetual allegiance and the right of naturalization are compatible, and the practice of nations ceases to be paradoxical and absurd. Again, it is said that naturalization is practised by all governments, and that all governments, to be consistent, should concede the right of expatriation, but this is also a mistake, for expatriation implies a total release of the subject from his allegiance, as well when without as on his return to the territory of his original sovereign, while naturalization is in its operation only coextensive with the territory and the extension of the territorial power of the adopted sovereign. It is then not paradoxical to say, that governments deny the right of expatriation and exercise the power of naturalization—accordingly we find that governments generally have denied the right of expatriation and have exercised, at the same time, the power of naturalization.

But I repeat, and I will now endeavour to prove, that the question of retaliation has been very improperly connected with those of perpetual allegiance, naturalization and expatriation. Perpetual allegiance is indeed so far connected with retaliation as to be the pretence under which, sometimes, that act of an enemy is committed which renders retaliation necessary, and naturalization is so far connected with it, as to increase the obligation of the adopted sovereign to retaliate for the injury done to the naturalized citizen, as the ties which bind them together are more close and numerous, and more solemn, than those which connect a sovereign and the stranger who merely bears arms in his service. The foundation, however, of the right of retaliation is not at all formed by these ties; but by the laws and usages of civilized nations in war. The proper mode of discussing this question was well indicated by the example of the venerable gentleman (Mr. Findley) from Penn. and has been pursued with great success, by the gentleman (Mr. Robertson) from Louisiana, the latter part of whose speech,

that which was delivered during the last ten minutes he addressed you, was in my opinion, worth all (I deny not the abstract talent displayed by others) that has been said within as well as without these walls on the subject, because he proved by the best examples what is the usages of nations on this point; which at once presented the proper mode and the true object of inquiry. Before the mitigated practice of modern times had softened and civilized the character of war, it would have been considered absurd in the victor to talk of his right to punish the vanquished, as a traitor under the municipal laws of his native country, when he had been taken in arms against it. The rights of war gave him the readier means of his sword and his will. Amidst arms municipal laws are correctly said to be silent—The original right of the victor was to put his prisoner to death—This is still his extreme right and still exists in such degrees as to merge and in effect to annihilate all other rights over the captive, but it is a right controled by the mitigated usages of modern times, and these usages have become the established laws and rights of civilized war. Examples of these mitigated usages are numerous. The property of the subjects of an enemy is on land generally held inviolable. Persons not belligerent, though enemies, are not even treated as prisoners of war. On the ocean they are suffered to pass unmolested, and are often, within the territory of an enemy, permitted to reside in peace, protected by the laws of the state. But, above all, the life of the prisoner of war is to be held sacred, and he is to be treated with humanity and kindness. Engrafted on these usages, to secure them from violation, arose the practice of retaliation, which, far from being, even where it extends to the deprivation of human life, an act of cruelty, is, when soberly and correctly, though sternly and inexorably applied, sacred to humanity. Were it not for this sanction, we should probably soon bid adieu to the civilized and mitigated character of modern war, which would assume its ancient ferocity. Acts of retaliation are like judicial sacrifices on the altar of justice, in which, though humanity may weep, the offended laws must be satisfied. If it be replied that the instance is dissimilar, because the subject of retaliation is innocent, it is answered that the victims of war are generally innocent. It must be ever a subject of lamentation when we are obliged to take the life of man. It is still more a subject of lamentation when the blood of the innocent is shed, but the condi-

tion of humanity sometimes requires and justice sometimes commands us to do both. It is however said, that though retaliation be admitted to be a general right of war, yet when the natural sovereign finds his subject in arms against him, he has a right to punish him as a traitor, and that the sovereign in whose ranks and under whose colours he fought has no right to retaliate. But has not this argument been already refuted? Has it not been proved that all the rights of the victor over the captive are merged in those of war? There is no collision between the municipal laws and the laws of war. The captive is a prisoner of war and in this character never becomes subject to any other than the laws of war.

But it is attempted to be proved by legal and historical instances, that Great Britain has punished her subjects who have been taken in arms against her, and thence it is inferred that this is the law of nations, generally and of war. Were the premises admitted the conclusion would not follow. But these examples only prove exceptions to the general rule. They are cases in which power and violence have trampled on law and principle, because no national or other arm of sufficient vigour was interposed to protect and save the victims. The instances which have been mentioned are generally those which grew out of civil wars and occurred at times when all resistance to the government had been put down and there remained no ability in the vanquished to execute retaliation. Such were the cases of Eneas M'Donald, colonel Townly and others. In that of doctor Story, which was most relied upon by the gentleman from N. Carolina, (Mr. Gaston) though he had become a Spanish subject and resided in the dominions of Spain for some years, yet he had returned to England and there had committed treason. On such a case there could be no question. [Mr. Gaston said this case was generally misunderstood, and was taken to be such as had been just stated by the gentleman from S. Carolina—but in Dyer's reports, where the case was best reported, it would appear that the treason was committed in Flanders.] I am glad, said Mr. C. that the gentleman has corrected me. I should be very sorry to misrepresent the argument of any gentleman, and especially that of one whose conduct in debate is so fair and honourable as that of the gentleman from N. Carolina. I have not examined the case particularly, because the principle of my argument admits these cases. My object was merely to class and characterise

them. Let it not however be understood, when I say that most of the instances relied upon occurred in civil wars, that therefore I admit them to have been authorised by the laws of the war. On the contrary I will demonstrate, that even in civil wars, the law of nations protects the life of the captive who has resisted his natural sovereign, and secures him the rights of a prisoner of war according to the usages of modern times. That when these rights have been violated, retaliation is authorised, and that history records the instances in which it has been successfully exercised. I hear it suggested, (by Mr. Grosvenor) that in civil wars this may be the law and usage of nations, but that it is otherwise when the subjects of one sovereign join the arms of another sovereign with whom he is at war.—This does indeed seem to be a very extraordinary distinction—it does appear to me that if this inviolability of the captive can be established to be the law and usage of war in civil contests, it is *a fortiori* proved to be the law and usage of national contests. A single authority will put the first of these positions beyond doubt—Vattel says “a civil war breaks the bands of society and government, or at least it suspends their force and effect: produces in the nation two independent parties considering each other as enemies and acknowledging no common judge; therefore of necessity these two parties must, at least for a time, be considered as forming two separate bodies, *two distinct people*, though one of them may be in the wrong in breaking the continuity of the state, to raise up against lawful authority, they are not the less divided in fact; besides, who shall judge them? Who shall pronounce on which side the right or wrong lies? On earth they have no common superior. Thus they are in the case of two nations, who having a dispute, which they cannot adjust are compelled to decide it by force of arms.

“ Things being thus situated it is very evident that the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity, moderation and probity which we have before enumerated and recommended, are in civil wars to be observed on both sides. The same reasons on which the obligation between state and state is found, render them even more necessary in the unhappy circumstances when two incensed parties are destroying their common country. Should the sovereign conceive he has a right to hang up his prisoners as rebels, the opposite party will make reprisals. If he does not religiously observe the capi-

tulations, and all the conventions made with his enemies, they will no longer rely on his word; should he burn and destroy they will follow his example: the war will become cruel and horrid, its calamities will increase on the nation. The duke de Monpensier's infamous and barbarous excesses against the reformed in France are too well known: The men were delivered up to the executioner, and the women to the brutality of the soldiers. *What was the consequence?* The reformed became exasperated, they took vengeance of such inhuman practices; and the war before sufficiently cruel, as a civil and righteous war, became more bloody and destructive, who could without horror read the savage cruelties committed by the Baron des Adrets? By turns a Catholic and a Protestant he distinguished himself by his barbarity to both sides. *At length there was a necessity for departing from such affectations of juridical superiority against persons who could support their cause sword in hand and of treating them not as criminals, but as enemies.* Even troops have often refused to serve in a war wherein the prince exposed them to cruel reprisals. Officers who had the highest sense of honour, though ready to shed their blood in the field of battle for his service, have not thought it any part of their duty to run the hazard of an ignominious death. Therefore whenever a numerous party thinks it has a right to resist the sovereign *and finds itself able to declare that opinion sword in hand, the war is to be carried on between them in the same manner as between two different nations;* and they are to leave open the same means of preventing enormous violences and restoring peace."

Here then, we see, the reason on which the rights and usages of nations are applied to civil wars, is, that those who resist have swords in their hands and become assimilated to independant nations.

In short, the basis of retaliation is humanity. As no nation or body of men will suffer their enemies to put those to death who fight under their banners under any pretence whatever—interest and fear restrain an enemy from putting his prisoners to death when he knows the act will be retaliated. But retaliation is always a question of expediency. If we were at war with a nation dead to all the sensibilities of our nature, a nation that would suffer, without remorse or feeling, its innocent subjects to become victims to a sanguinary violation on its own part, of the usages of civilized war, we might be obliged to forbear as we would

know the object of retaliation would not be gained. But, for myself, I deem more highly of the British nation and government—I do not believe the government of that nation to be so wicked as to provoke the consequences which must inevitably follow the execution of the barbarous threats they have uttered—that they would treat as criminals the natives of Great Britain who have been taken prisoners in our ranks. Deserters alone have been permitted to form an exception to the general rule, that the life of a prisoner shall be sacred; and the humanity of modern times have even contrived the means of saving the lives of deserters. Hence the practice of permitting the garrisons of captured places to march out with a certain number of covered wagons which are not to be searched. (Vattel, b. 3. ch. 8. sec. 144). The reason given is, that they have become numerous and that humanity forbids their destruction—undoubtedly a very sufficient reason; but exactly the reverse of that which is sometimes urged in justification of the threat of the British government. It is said that, in consequence of the sameness of language, similarity of personal appearance, connections in trade and ease and frequency of intercourse, those who join us are numerous, and *therefore* it is necessary to punish them when found in arms.

I must again bring to your notice the authority which yesterday presented to you by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Robinson) because it bears so directly on the question before you, and affords the views and opinions of the legislators and statesmen of Great Britain herself, confirming, entirely the doctrine on which the government of the United States acts at this time.

[Here Mr. C. read several extracts from a debate in the house of commons, on a bill to raise a corps of French emigrants, in which Mr. Burke was the principal speaker.] (c)

(c) Lord Mulgrave said "he rose chiefly to answer one part of the speech of the hon. gentleman who spoke last, which related to retaliation." "A contrary doctrine, he said, would lead to the most dreadful situation, for if the enemy should pursue this method of assassination, and should find that we do not do every thing in our power to deter them, they would bully us from day to day with the threat of it for the purpose of inspiring terror. He knew it was not the custom of civilized nations or of modern times to put prisoners of war to death; but if our enemies deserted that civilized practice, we must in justice to ourselves retaliate. He was perhaps going to involve himself in what he was going to say, but

Mr. C. continued: No human authority can be of more value than that of this great man, (Mr. Burke) who at once teaches the doctrine and gives the examples which establish that doctrine in all the extent in which this government claims the right to exercise it. It is true that in this debate, Mr. Sheridan attempts to destroy the value and impeach the accuracy of some of the instances which Mr. Burke had mentioned, but, as was to have been expected, he has not succeeded. Mr. Sheridan says, in each of the examples Mr. Burke had mentioned "except with regard to America he had entirely failed. The first is the conduct of the English with regard to the Irish regiments in the French service in the year 1745; a space of near 60 years had elapsed when they took some of them prisoners, but it was not very probable that many of those who left Ireland in 1688 returned to invade England in 1745." "The next, he says, was the conduct of the French to lord Ligonier, who was one of the French refugees banished

candor demanded it and he should speak plainly. The ground on which he intended to proceed at Toulon was this—he should have sent out a flag of truce, stating to the enemy, *that, if any such violence to the law of nations and the feelings of humanity were offered by them, he should man for man retaliate*; and however cruel that might seem in us, and however repugnant to the feelings of human nature, he was ready to declare he believed it to be necessary in such a situation, for if we did not proceed on equal terms we could not carry on the war at all."

In another part of the debate he said, "While he had the command of the British troops there (Toulon) and the French who voluntarily flocked to their standard, under the authority and invitation of his majesty's proclamation, *he had always considered the latter entitled to the same protection, in every respect, from him as the British troops.*"

Mr. Dundas said, "From his topic he would refrain, not because he was less adverse to every calamitous consequence of retaliation, but because he considered every thing that might or could be said upon the subject, under the present circumstances, to be injudicious and imprudent. Generals who for humanity and wisdom have been inferior to none who have yet lived, have found it necessary, in the field of battle, to stop cruelty by retaliation." "Every thing on this subject, he said, depends upon circumstances, such as the conduct and character of an enemy, whether he be polished or savage, honourable or unprincipled."

Mr. Burke said, "As a general principle founded on policy and the laws of nations, I am ready to repeat and maintain, that retaliation of any severity which an enemy may practise, is right and proper. The *lex talionis* is a part of the law of nations, as founded on that of nature. These corps must be considered purely as a part of the army under whose banners they serve. God forbid that the authors of murder should not and

from France by the edict of Nantz (which was in itself one of the most cruel and barbarous actions that ever disgraced history) in the year 1682, and he was taken prisoner in the year 1747; a period of 65 years; so that the probability is, that it was the father of his lordship who was a refugee; or at least that his lordship must have been a child in arms at the time."

It seems to be a work of supererogation to attempt to support the authority of Edmund Burke, yet it may be proper to say a few words in reply to those objections of Mr. Sheridan. Though it be true, as he states, that few of the Irish brigades who entered the French service in 1688 remained to invade England in 1745, yet it is a fact, well attested by history, that these corps were afterwards kept up by the enlistment of the natives of Ireland, a fact which leaves the example at least equally strong. Admit, too, lord Ligonier to have been a child in arms but a native of France, is not the example one which is diametrically opposed to the doctrine of those who

it recoil on their own heads. Such is my opinion relative to the justice and policy of retaliation. I would suffer no one act of severity to pass unretaliated."—"To the honour of practical humanity only four instances of wanton and unnecessary murder occurred through the whole course of the American war, a forbearance which reflects equal credit on both parties. In the history of princes some instances of unnecessary severity may be found, but their general practice is just and merciful.—I, for instance, think that Cameron and Radcliffe, in the latter parts of our own history, should not have been executed. In 1688 the Irish brigades were taken into the service of France and retained their own uniform, yet England, though often courageously opposed by these troops, has not in any instance treated them as rebels, when the fortune of war cast them into their power. In the rebellion of 1746, a whole regiment of them were taken, but no severity was practised. France, under Louis 14th, conducted herself in the same way. Many of her regiments, after the cruel and impolitic revocation of the edict of Nantz, were taken into the pay of Prussia, Holland and Britain; yet she never sacrificed these troops when they became prisoners. The battle of Fontenoy was gained principally from the exertions of the Irish brigades, and though they fought in open rebellion, these extremities were not thought of. Lord Ligonier, an officer of great note in the English service, a Frenchman by birth, when taken prisoner fighting against France, was exchanged in the usual course for an officer of the same rank. Fact is the mortal enemy of declamation, as analysis is of rhetoric; and, perhaps from some decay of imagination likewise, I feel much inclined to avail myself of these advantages on this occasion. The same instances of mercy and forbearance may be collected from the conduct of Germany, Sweden, and every other power in Europe."

in this argument deny the right of retaliation. They allow neither age nor circumstances to form an exception to the general rule.

I intended to have particularized many more examples but the time I have already consumed admonishes me to forbear. The recent case of Napper Tandy is a strong one: But I mention it rather that it may be understood and that its facts may be correctly stated, than to multiply examples. I think the gentleman from New York (Mr. Grosvenor) stated that the ground on which he was pardoned was the circumstances of his arrest in a neutral territory, that of Hamburgh—and that his pardon was granted in consequence of the interposition of the authorities of that city. But this cannot be—that Napper Tandy was in the service of France when he was arrested and that his release was demanded by France are facts which I take to be unquestionable. Retaliation was threatened, and I believe (I will not speak with confidence) the subjects of that retaliation were designated. To this interposition of France Great Britain no doubt yielded. We know the great pains the latter took to obtain the person of this man. She not only violated the independence of a neutral state but she interested Russia in the endeavour to get his person into her power; and it is not easy to believe that after all this had been done, she would have been moved to release him from clemency to the individual or respect to a weak state whose feebleness had provoked so gross a violation of its independence.

But there is another instance, in every respect more distinguished than any which have been yet mentioned, which may be adduced to support the doctrine that prisoners of war are not to be treated as criminals though taken in arms against their native country—It is afforded by the conduct of the king of Prussia in the seven years' war. He recruited his army from the neighbouring states of Germany with whom he was at war and at one time enlisted *seventeen thousand* Saxons who were not only the subjects of his enemy but his prisoners, and yet we hear of no executions for treason and consequently no instances of retaliation. It is from the general submission of the states of Europe to the rule of civilized war for which we contend, that we find the subject of retaliation occur rather in treatises on the laws of nations than in the examples of history. The instances are numberless in which subjects have borne arms against the sovereign of their native country, have been

taken in arms and have been treated as prisoners, while we have not had one single instance stated where the adopted sovereign has interposed his protection in which it has not been effectual.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. Grosvenor) has said this is a foreign cause. If I did not consider it to be an American cause I would abjure and abandon it. I am not unaware that by the protection given to naturalized citizens, some men of the worthless and flagitious character, which was so strongly depicted by the gentleman from New York, will be embraced: but the bounties of a government acting necessarily by general rules, like some of those which Providence dispenses in this life, must fall without discrimination on the good and on the bad. The cause, however, is not therefore a bad or a foreign cause. It is the cause of the justice, the honour, the sworn faith of the government and the people—of the native people of the soil, who are bound to redeem the pledge they have given to their naturalized brethren to protect them; and if some unworthy men take refuge under the sanctuary of its protecting shade, they will seek it and enjoy it, as the felon was used to do who fled to the foot of the altar of that religion which he had trampled on and abused, but which did not therefore reject him from its holy asylum!

And now, sir, from all that I have said, I think I am authorized to conclude, that, while I admit perpetual allegiance to be a principle of the municipal law of England and of civilized states generally, the power of naturalization is exercised, at the same time, by all those states; and that they are compatible with each other. That the right of retaliation does not depend on questions of allegiance, naturalization or expatriation, but on the laws and usages of civilized war. That these concede to belligerent sovereigns the right of protecting by retaliation, if necessary, not only their naturalized subjects, but all those who fight under their banners. That all persons taken in arms, without regard to their allegiance, are to be treated as prisoners of war, deserters only excepted—and that the fate of these also is generally mitigated.

I will add one word on the duty of the executive. It is the general duty of the executive to protect by retaliation, if necessary, all those who fight the battles of the country. But this is a duty which is to be governed by circumstances, and to be executed with great caution and sobriety, but with equal decision and firmness. If government

has been pledged to protect those who have bore arms, whether naturalized or not, it ought to extend that protection at every hazard and by every sacrifice which may result from a judicious exercise of the right of retaliation. It ought certainly to embrace all naturalized citizens. In relation to British subjects, who have not been naturalized, who may be in the army, they ought to be permitted immediately to retire from the service, if government has the least hesitation in extending to them an equal protection with its naturalized or native citizens. Indeed it appears to me it would be its best policy at once to permit every British subject in the service to retire—I believe it would not diminish our forces a battalion—and then steadily and firmly defend the lives of those who have been naturalized. Thus to circumscribe our duties and strengthen our resolution to perform them.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. Grosvenor) has said, I believe, that if the chief magistrate execute this threat of retaliation, and one drop of American blood be shed in consequence, his soul will be crimsoned with it. I will, on the other hand, say, if he shall fail to retaliate, if circumstances shall unfortunately require and authorize such a conduct, whatever may be the sentence of our day, posterity, judging more justly, will lament the degradation of the country, and will pity, if it do not more severely censure the weakness of the magistrate who failed to do his duty and support the character of the nation.

On the 1st of March Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Eppes spoke in favour of the bill, of the war, and of the measures of administration.

In consequence of the refusal of the house of representatives to take into consideration his three resolutions offered on the 14th January (see page 422) Mr. King of Massachusetts, on Thursday the 27th of January, after a short introduction, moved the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the representatives of the people in congress assembled cannot, consistently with the provisions of the constitution, and the genius of our government, refuse to consider any resolution offered by any one of said representatives:—

Therefore,

Resolved, That the refusal of the majority in this house to consider the resolutions offered by one of the representatives of the people of Massachusetts on Friday the 14th day of January, 1814, asserting the right of the people and of the United States to a free coasting trade, interdicted by an act of congress, was an invasion of the right

of the representative and of the privilege of a member of this house to be heard upon this floor in behalf of his fellow citizens, and an injury to the people—And

Therefore,

Resolved, that the decision of the majority in this house refusing to consider the resolutions before named offered by a member of this house on the 14th January, 1814; respecting the state coasting trade be, and the same is hereby rescinded. And to prevent such abuses in future.

Resolved, That the following be added to the rules and orders of this house, viz.

“That any resolution in writing offered by any member (the reason, nature and object of it being first stated by him, if he sees fit) shall be immediately received by the clerk, and read, and thereupon be before the house for consideration to be disposed of as they may judge right. And such resolutions shall be in order, and be called for by the speaker, immediately after reports from select committees; and if any question of priority arise it shall be decided by the order of the states, as in the case of petitions.”

The last resolution was, agreeably to a rule of the house, ordered to lie on the table for a day.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on considering each resolution and were as follows:

For considering the first resolution,
Yeas 48
Nays 92

Majority for not considering it 49
For considering the second resolution,
Yeas 16
Nays 116

Majority for not considering it 100
For considering the third resolution.
Yeas 21
Nays 102

Majority for not considering it 81

Friday, January 28.—Mr. Bradbury presented a petition from Stephen Weite and others, gaugers and weighers in Portland in the state of Massachusetts, stating that owing to the war and embargo the fees of their respective offices were not sufficient to maintain their families, and praying relief—Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Kent of Maryland presented a petition from Charles Carroll of Bellevue, and others, counter to the petition of the president and directors of the bank of the metropolis praying for a charter—Referred to the committee of the district of Columbia.

Mr. Kent then reported from the committee of the district of Columbia, a bill to extend the charter of the Farmer's Bank of

Alexandria. Referred to a committee of the whole house on Tuesday.

Mr. Eppes from the committee of ways and means made an unfavourable report on the memorial of the manufacturers of New York—ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pleafants from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of John Bioren and others, reported a bill for printing a new edition of the laws of the United States—referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

On Wednesday the 2d February, an address of the house of delegates of Maryland on the subject of the war was presented by Mr. Goldsborough, who moved that it should be laid upon the table and printed.—On the suggestion of Mr. Taylor, however, this motion was divided, and the question of laying the address on the table was carried without a division. But upon that respecting the printing of the address, a debate took place which lasted till three o'clock. The first who rose to oppose it was Mr. Wright, who said that his opposition to it was grounded as well on the contents of the memorial, as on his belief that it was not customary to print such a paper, coming as it did not from a state legislature, but from one branch of it only. He understood too that a counter-memorial was prepared by the other branch of the legislature of Maryland, and he was desirous that the antidote should be administered along with the poison—He described the memorial as fraught with every thing that could disgrace the branch of the legislature from which it came, and he hoped it would lie on the table till the memorial of the other branch was received.

Mr. Goldsborough said that it was a mark of respect due to any legislative body in the union to print it for the use of the members if couched, as this certainly was, in decent terms—and as to the epithet applied to it he could say, that the body from whom the memorial came would not feel themselves disgraced by any harsh epithets applied to it.

Mr. Wright replied, that whenever a memorial was presented to the house, it was an undeviating practice, before acting on it, to ascertain whether it was couched in respectful terms. Now, Mr. W. said, he had a copy of this memorial in his hand, and he appealed to the gentleman himself and to the house whether it was respectful. He quoted from the memorial the following paragraph—“If the war is to be

continued, the miseries we have already endured many be tender mercies in comparison with those which are to be apprehended—*A character of ferocity* unknown to the civilized usages of modern warfare seems about to be given to this contest. The government of the United States has distinctly announced its purpose of protecting the subjects of the enemy taken in arms while in the act of invading the territories of the powers under whose dominion they were born, and to whom their allegiance was naturally due: and *this protection to British traitors* is to be accompanied by a system of sanguinary retaliation.”—Thus (said Mr. Wright) American soldiers are to be called British traitors while in the hands of the enemy and subject to be tried. Was the house then to sanction with their respect, any representation which justified the British government in taking these men, who are bound to us by every moral and legal tie, and whom we are equally bound to protect?—Was the house to sanction the murder of these innocent men by the British government?—Would the house pay respect to an instrument like this from only half of a state legislature, not sanctioned by half the members indeed of that one body, for it was signed by thirty seven only out of eighty members? He hoped not, but rather hoped that instead of being permitted to lie upon the table, the memorial would, when considered, be ordered to be thrown *under* the table.

Mr. Pitkin was in favour of printing, and quoted precedents of various cases in which resolutions passed by a single branch of the legislature of a state had been ordered to be printed. It was no reason against printing that the sentiments contained in the memorial did not coincide with those of the house; and he wished the memorial to take the same course as had been allowed to other papers of a like nature.

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DENNIS HEARTT, PRINTED

ADDENDA TO VOLUME FIRST.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make in the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 448.

Mr. M'Kim was against the printing—he thought the house would impair its dignity by ordering such a paper to be printed. As to its prayer for peace, and censure of government for not procuring it—was it not known that we had sent commissioners to Europe with a view to obtain it—and that others were on the eve of departure for the same object? The memorial asked for no particular object. It was only a general display of the sentiments of the individuals who voted for it, and was entitled to no other weight than their individual names could give to it. As another objection to printing it Mr. M'Kim quoted the indecorous language it used to a nation with whom, although there are points of litigation between us, we have amicable relations. The memorial called for peace; its tendency must be to delay it, and such must be the tendency of that sort of opposition now made to the measures of the government.

Mr. Goldsborough denied the terms of the memorial to be indecorous. His colleague (Mr. Wright) he said had taken up the term "British traitor" as if it had applied to our own citizens taken in arms: but was that the fair and direct interpretation of it?—He conceived not; and in proof of his construction of it, stated as a fact that when the British attacked Havre-de-Grace, six seamen deserted from them—all of whom immediately enlisted in our army. In the eye of the law were not those men traitors?—And if we should hazard the lives of our citizens to protect such men would it not be truly protecting British traitors at the hazard of our own lives? And on what grounds had this system of retaliation been commenced?—Certain persons who had been considered by the British government as guilty of the crime of treason against their own country had been sent home to their own country there to be tried by a court and jury and receive the sentence of the law; And the house of delegates of Maryland had presumed to say that to re-

taliate the punishment legally inflicted on them would be to hazard the lives of native Americans for the protection of British traitors. As to the practice in relation to memorials of this sort Mr. G. threw himself on the recollection of gentlemen for precedents. As to the partial object demanded by the memorialists, he said they called upon the government for remuneration for losses and protection against future ravages of the enemy—And were not their demands entitled to the attention of the house? He insisted that they were.

Mr. Grosvenor made a very long speech in which he warmly insisted on the right of the people and their state representatives to call for a redress of grievances—to complain of the oppressive acts of government—and to pray for prompt and efficacious relief. The object of the memorial, he said, was to obtain relief against what the petitioners believed to be the improper and unconstitutional act of government—and surely it could not be expected that such a memorial was to speak in courtly and mawkish language of the very acts it complained of. The people of this republic were yet to learn the slavish style of eastern despotism. Respectful and decorous was indispensable—and he defied the gentlemen opposed to the memorial to point out a word in it justly offensive to congress. Mr. G. reminded the house of the memorials presented by several states, particularly Virginia and Kentucky, against the alien and sedition laws—did not those memorials, he asked, contain allegations that those acts were violations of civil liberty and infractions of the constitution—and in those *days of terror* did the majority of that house indulge the notion that the memorials were indecorous and the authors of them to be abused? No, it was reserved for these days and this republican majority—It is by this majority that it is first discovered that the people of America when they petition against what they justly consider oppressive, impolitic and unconstitutional, are not to call those very acts oppressive, impolitic and unconstitutional.

MESSAGE

From the president of the United States, transmitting a letter from the secretary of war, accompanied with sundry documents, in obedience to a resolution of the 31st of December last, requesting such information as may tend to explain the causes of the failure of the arms of the United States on the northern frontier:
To the house of representatives of the United States.

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

JAMES MADISON.

January 31st, 1814.

REPORT.

War Department, January 25, 1814.

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

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The President.

The report then commences with the correspondence between the secretary at war and major general Dearborn in the beginning of the year 1813—but this is preceded by a note presented, the cabinet on the 8th of February, 1813, not in the precise words but to the effect following.

The secretary states that the enemy's force at Montreal probably does not exceed 12,000 of which he supposes a sixth, or 2,000 men to be militia—and that probably we shall be able to dislodge that army by the 15th May—after which time, he says, that reinforcement on the part of the enemy will probably establish new relations between them and us. Our present regular force on both sides lake Champlain, he states at 2,400, and says that any addition must consist of recruits who will for a time be no better than militia, so that our force would not be likely to move before 1st of May with effect.

The question then is between entire inaction or a secondary attack—such as the reduction of Upper Canada between Prescott and lake Erie, in the whole of which the enemy has but 2,100 regular troops.

Under the circumstances he says we

shall have six weeks for the expedition before sir George Prevost can give any disturbance.

Should this outline be approved, the details could be expedited in forty eight hours.

The 1st letter of the correspondence is dated the 10th February, and from the secretary at war to general Dearborn, in which he gives the outlines of the campaign to be undertaken, as thus. 4,000 troops are to assemble at Sackett's Harbour, 3,000 at Buffaloe, the former to be transported to Kingston to attack the ships wintering there, and then to proceed to York to destroy the stores and shipping there. In the latter the 2d corps (at Buffaloe) to cooperate.

2d—From general Dearborn, at Albany, to the secretary at war, dated 18th February, recommends the leaving a large force on lake Champlain to protect the magazine of provisions, as well as to prevent the enemy from sending his whole force from Lower Canada to Kingston.

3d—February 24th, from secretary at war to general Dearborn, proposes, if the enemy be weak at Kingston and approachable by land and ice, to send a force commanded by general Pike from Champlain by the way of Chateaugay, to cross the St. Lawrence and destroy Kingston, after which he (Dearborn) may join him, or if pressed by Prevost, Pike to withdraw to Sackett's Harbour—This will put Prevost in a dilemma and obligation to give up the western posts, or proceed in full force to Upper Canada: in which last case, he will be embarrassed for subsistence, and his convoys of provisions be open to our attack.—Has no fear of our magazines as Prevost's attention will be drawn westward.

4th—From general Dearborn, Albany, 25th February, states his having intelligence from major Forsyth of the taking of Ogdensburg by the British, and says he had repeatedly cautioned Forsyth against his indulging this fondness for partizan warfare as it would produce retaliation.

5th—Major Forsyth's letter to general Dearborn, 22d February, states the above.

6th—An extract of a letter of general Dearborn, dated 26th February, saying that having heard sir George Prevost was moving to Upper Canada, he had ordered 400 more men of Pike's to join his detachment.

7th—From general Dearborn, Sackett's Harbour, March 3d, says that sir George Prevost had collected at Kingston 6 or 8 thousand men, and therefore expecting an immediate attack he had come to Sackett's Harbour—states his force of every descrip-

- tion at 3000—but promises to give sir George a warm reception.
- 8th—From same to same, March 9th—Doubts whether sir George means to attack the Harbour.
- 9th—Ditto to ditto, March 14.
- 10th—Extract of letter from ditto to ditto, 16th March—A council of war, including commodore Chauncey, determine to attack Kingston *before the naval force can act.*
- 11th—Another extract—a new plan to take York, thence proceed to Niagara and attack Fort George by land and water, while the troops at Buffalo cross over and carry forts Erie and Chippewa and join those at Fort George—and then collect the whole force and attack Kingston.
- 12th—From secretary at war to general Dearborn, March 29th, 1813—Thinks the force assigned to the upper posts too small—Double the force would not be too much—desires an overwhelming force to be sent—indeed the whole he has, for when the fleet and army are gone there will be nothing at Sackett's Harbour to defend. He observes that if this first step should fail, the disgrace of our arms will be complete.
- 13th—From general Dearborn to secretary at war. Troops cannot be transported in flat bottoms and therefore only commodore Chauncey's fleet to carry them, and doubtful whether it can carry more than 1,200 men. The co-operation of generals Lewis, Boyd and Winder certain; so that nothing but outrageous gales of wind can prevent success—He himself means to move westward.
- 14th—From secretary at war to general Dearborn, April 19th, 1813, directing general Dearborn to change the plan of his campaign and go against the enemy by the route down the St. Lawrence, and giving his reasons for this.
- 15th—Letter of April 23d, from general Dearborn to the secretary at war, from Sackett's Harbour, stating the embarkation of the troops.
- 16th—Letter from same to same, dated head quarters, York, Upper Canada, 28th April, 1813, stating particulars of the capture of York by the United States army, commanded by general Pike, with the death of that officer.
- 17th—Letter from same to same, dated head quarters, Niagara, May 3d, 1813, stating the loss of our troops at York, and the taking of the British general Sheaffe's baggage and papers.
- 18th—19th—20th—From same to same. The first dated Niagara, May 13th—the second Fort George, Upper Canada. The first and second unimportant—the last relates to taking of Fort George.
- 21st—Letter dated on the field, 27th May, from general Lewis to general Dearborn, giving the particulars of the taking of Fort George.
- 22d—From general Dearborn to the secretary at war, dated Fort George, May 29th, 1813.
- 23d—From same to same, Newark, June 4th, mentions that generals Chandler and Winder are in pursuit of the enemy. General Dearborn still very feeble.
- 24th—Same to same, Fort George, June 6th, relates a victory over the enemy at the head of the lake, in which, however, generals Chandler and Winder are taken prisoners.
- 25th—Same to same, Fort George, June 8th. The enemy having now the command of the lake, offensive operations below Fort George must be suspended.
- 26th—From general Lewis to the secretary at war, dated Niagara, June 14th, 1813. This encloses a letter from general Dearborn to general Lewis, resigning the command of the army, and the district to the latter.
- 27th—From brigadier general Chandler to general Dearborn, dated Montreal, June 18th, 1813, stating the particulars of his being taken prisoner.
- 28th—From Samuel S. Conner, A. D. C. to general Dearborn, to the secretary at war, dated Fort George, June 12th, stating the inability of the general from debility and fever, and announcing the command of the army being resigned by him to general Lewis.
- 29th—From the secretary at war to general Dearborn, June 19th, *expressing his surprise at the two escapes of a beaten enemy.*
- 30th—An extract of a letter dated Fort St. George, June 20th, supposed to be from general Dearborn, stating that he is so reduced in strength as to be incapable of command, and that general Boyd is the only general present—that the number of regimental officers fit for duty are below what the service requires—that the sick are so numerous that the force is far below what could have been contemplated—that the enemy are reinforced with 500 men.
- 31st—From general Dearborn to the secretary at war, dated Fort George, June 25th, states the capture by the British of lieutenant colonel Boestler with his corps of 570 men.

32d—From the secretary at war to general Dearborn, announcing the president's orders that general Dearborn should retire from the command of district No. 9, till his health be re-established, and further orders.

33d—From the secretary at war to general Boyd, July 30th, 1813, says that he has received information that Fort Meigs is again attacked by a considerable regular force. "If as you say (says the secretary) you can beat him, do it without delay: and remember that, if you beat, you must destroy him. There is no excuse for a general who permits a beaten enemy to escape and to rally."

34th—From general Boyd to the secretary at war, dated Fort George, August 8th, acknowledging the above of the 30th July, and stating that an expedition was concerted and acceded to by commodore Chauncey. A thousand men were to embark on board the fleet under the command of general Williams, to land at the head of the lake, but just when the troops were ready to embark the enemy's fleet were discovered. Commodore Chauncey weighed and offered battle.

35th—Same to same, Fort George, August 12th. Unfavourable winds thwarted the wishes of the commodore to bring the enemy to battle, and about the 9th he lost two schooners upset in a squall.

36th—Same to same, 15th August—Commodore Chauncey has left this part of the lake, and the enemy have so far the ascendancy as to render the enterprise against his land force impracticable.

37th—From the secretary at war to major general Lewis, July 9, 1813, suggests that if the command of the lake be regained, and Yeo should retire under the guns of Kingston, that moment of superiority should be seized to strike a blow at that place. To that end orders sent to general Hampton to push his head quarters forward on Lake Champlain, and a requisition for ten thousand militia from the states of New York and Vermont would be superadded.

38th—From the same to the same. This though dated 3d July is placed after it, and puts a two fold question, if we can get the ascendancy on the lake, which would be the more advisable plan of the two, to reinforce the troops at Forge George and cut off Vincent, or bring the force from Fort George and uniting them with the army under generals Lewis and Hampton, to attack Kingston.

39th—This commences the correspondence between the secretary at war and ma-

or general Harrison, and is dated "War Department, March 5th, 1813." It acknowledges the receipt of despatches from general Harrison of the 11th and 12th of last month, (February)—urges a continuation of demonstrations against Malden in order to keep up the enemy's alarm there, as our armies will soon be in motion on the Niagara and St. Lawrence. Points out the necessity of his keeping his present ground till the lake opens, and then to approach by water under convoy of the vessels building at Presque Isle, which will be ready by the middle of May—and appoints Cleveland for all to assemble.

40th—From same to same, dated 7th March, enlarges on the subject of the last and prescribing further instructions.

41st—From the secretary at war to captain Jessup Washington, committing to him the superintendance of building boats for lake Erie.

42d—From general Harrison to secretary at war, dated March 17th, Chillicothe, disapproving of this plan of the latter: because if they should fail of gaining the command of the lake, the troops would find it difficult to get upon the proper track for making the attack round the head of the lake, and on several other accounts. Thinks the force contemplated not sufficient to secure success, the deficiency in discipline being necessary to be made up by numbers. Proposes the rapids of Miamies as the point of rendezvous as well as principal depot.

43d—From secretary at war to general Harrison, April 4th, hastens to report to the general the views of the president. Their first object is to get the command of the lakes, and assured that shall be accomplished by 1st June—that fact assured, there can be no doubt of the plan first prescribed being the proper one. If fail of the command of the lakes, the utmost extent of the force must be 7000 effectives. The enemy never had in the field for defence of Malden more than 2000.

44th—From general Harrison to the secretary at war, April 21st.

45th—From the secretary at war to general Harrison, May 8th.

46th—Ditto, ditto, May 21st.

47th—Ditto, ditto, July 14th.

48th—Ditto, ditto, August 5th.

All these merely relate to unimportant details of the preparations.

49th—Major general Harrison to the secretary at war, dated, "Head Quarters, Seneca Town, August 22d, 1813. Exerting himself to complete preparations for cross-

ing the lake as soon as reinforced by 2000 of the Kentucky militia, which number is indispensable from the sickly state of the troops.

50th—From same to same, August 29th. Will be able to embark between the 10th and 15th next month 2000 regulars and 3000 militia.

51st—From same to same, dated Bass Island, 22d September.

52d—From secretary at war to general Harrison, September 22d. Has had information that commodore Perry has captured the whole of the British fleet on lake Erie. It will enable Harrison to make sure of Malden, and afterwards to convey main body down the lake, and getting into De Rotenberg's rear, to compel him to quit his new positions before Fort George.

53d—From general Harrison to the secretary at war, dated Amherstberg, September 27th. Got possession of this town this evening without opposition. General Proctor retreated to Sandwich, first burning the fort, navy yard, barracks and public store houses.

54th—From the same to the same, dated near Moravian Town, October 5th, 1813, states that a complete victory had been obtained over the British forces under the command of general Proctor.

55th—From the same to the same, dated head quarters, Detroit, October 16th, 1813, says that in consequence of the effects of a violent storm there is no chance of reducing Michilimachinac this season.

56th—The secretary at war to major general Harrison, dated Sackett's Harbour, October 25th, 1813, says the enemy's corps before Fort George, broke up their cantonments on the 9th, and marched rapidly for Burlington bay which they reached on the 11th.

57th—From general Harrison to the secretary at war, dated October 22d, announcing his arrival with commodore Perry at Erie in the Ariel, having left the remainder of the fleet at Bass Island.

58th—From the same to the same, dated Buffalo, N. Y. announces his arrival there. As soon as all the troops arrive he will move them down to Fort George to wait orders.

59th—From the secretary at war to general Harrison, October 30th, 1813. Says the enemy is at the head of Burlington Bay. This is his last strong hold in the peninsula. When routed from it, he must surrender or make his way down lake Ontario to Kingston. The capture of this force would be a glorious *finale*.

60th—From the same to the same, November 3d. Our attack will be on Montreal and probably general Wilkinson, determined to drop down the St. Lawrence. In that case the enemy will have at Kingston a fleet and a garrison of 1400 men. Had we no corps in the neighbourhood these might do mischief and even renders the winter station of our fleet insecure. To prevent this a considerable force must be collected at Sackett's Harbour, and he directs M'Arthur's brigade to be brought down the lake in Chauncey's fleet.

61st—General Harrison to secretary at war, Newark, November 16th, informs that he has sent off the troops by Chauncey; and says he had had information that the British troops were hurrying away from York to Kingston as fast as possible.

62d—Correspondence with major general Hampton, beginning with a letter from the secretary at war, dated September 1st, 1813. This informs the general that Prevost had gone up to the head of the lake, and Yeo had followed him—the object either to attack Boyd, or draw Wilkinson to the west. In either case Prevost's rear is manifestly neglected and must be attacked.—Wilkinson had gone to Fort George to battle Prevost. If Chauncey beats Yeo sir George's case desperate.

63d—General Hampton to secretary at war, dated Camp, near Burlington, September 7th, 1813. Learned's not arrived. The ordnance and ammunition for heavy artillery only to leave Albany on the 5th. The ammunition for the infantry not yet on its way, though ordered the 12th August, and without it will be 50 rounds a man short. What is worse the quarter master general's arrangements for the land transportation made to the 20th, and cannot be earlier. A descent by water and direct attack on Isle Aux Noix is out of the question—it is a place of immense force, and cannot be approached but by a decided superiority of naval strength. Our strength will be less than 5000 effectives. Leme's and Leonard's regiments have come up with mumps and measles on them and totally destitute of the least instruction. Force of the enemy more than 5000, exclusive of three battalions of incorporated militia.

64th—From secretary at war, dated Sackett's Harbour, September 13th, 1813. His information differs from that of general Hampton, a British deserter having given intelligence that the whole regular force near Montreal did not exceed 1000 effectives, and that but 300 invalids were left at Quebec.

65th—From general Hampton to the secretary dated "Head quarters, Cumberland head, September 15th." states that he had got his forces concentrated at that point.

66th—From the secretary, Sackett's Harbour, September 19th, informs that Yeochased by Chauncey round the lake, and obliged to take shelter in Kingston. "We are ready at this point to embark. It may perhaps be the 30th before our force will be assembled and in motion. Your movements may of course be delayed somewhat. say to the 25th or 26th.

67th—Letter from general Hampton to the secretary at war, dated Little Chazey, September 23d, 1813, states that being baffled in attempts to proceed by the plains of Acadia, he resolved to take the Chateaugay road against Canada.

68th—The secretary at war to general Hampton, dated Sackett's, September 25. intimates to general H. the propriety of not advancing beyond Malone or the Four Corners, till he sends him advice of his movement.

69th—From general Hampton to the secretary at war, dated 13 miles from Chateaugay, 25th September, complains of the rawness of the troops, and want of perfect concert in the plans.

70th—From the secretary at war to general Hampton, dated War department, 28th September, advises him to hold fast the position he has till the other army approaches him.

71st—From general Hampton to the secretary at war, dated Chateaugay, October 4th, complains of a shameful and corrupt neutrality in the lines, inculcated by the artifices of the British. Mentions the arrival of 250 of Hopkins's militia, 50 or 60 of whom only consent to pass the line. Great sickness among the soldiers.

72d—From same to same, October 12th, unimportant. A deserter has stated the enemy's force at 2100.

73d—Secretary at war to general Hampton, Sackett's Harbour, October 16th, gives intelligence that the enemy had moved rapidly on the 11th instant from Fort George to Burlington Bay, and is coming down to Kingston with 1500 effectives, and "*thanks to the storm and our snail like movements*" will be there before we can reach it. The manœuvre intended is lost, and Kingston must be taken by hard blows. Under these circumstances general Hampton to approach the mouth of the Chateaugay or other point which may best favour a junction with A. and hold the enemy in check.

74th—General Hampton to secretary at war, Four Corners, November 1st, states the defeat of his army on the Chateaugay, and the opinion of a council of war that "it is necessary for the preservation of the army, and the fulfilment of the ostensible views of government that we immediately return by orderly marches to such a position as will secure our communication with the United States, either to retire into winter quarters or to be ready to strike a blow.

75th—General Wilkinson to general Hampton, dated November 6th, 1813, seven miles above Ogdenburg, states that he is determined to attack Montreal, and desires Hampton's division to cooperate with his corps. Hampton's judgment must determine the point of rendezvous—to enable him to judge states his own intentions to be to pass Prescott to night, cross the cavalry to Hambleton and press forward to the confluence of this river with Grand river, cross the isle of Perrot, bridge the narrow inner channel with scows and get footing on Montreal Island at 20 miles from the city. Is deficient in loose powder and musket cartridges, and therefore hopes that H. is abundantly supplied. Rather short of provisions, having bread for only 15 days, and meat for 23. If general H. not in force to face the enemy should meet W. at St. Regis.

76th—General Hampton to general Wilkinson, dated Four Corners, November 28th. Unable to bring more provisions than each man could carry on his back, so that in throwing his men on general W.'s scanty means his marching to St. Regis would but weaken him in his most vulnerable point, therefore adopted the opinion, after consulting his general officers, that he (H.) should fall back on his main depot, where all the enemy's means of transportation had gone, and fall on the enemy's flank, and try to open a communication from Plattsburg to Conawaga. The troops raw and sickly, and sadly dispirited and fallen off—refers to colonel Atkinson for full information.

77th—General Hampton to the secretary at war, dated Plattsburg, November 12th, encloses general W.'s letter and his answer, and then states that the forage at Chateaugay was nearly consumed before the expedition down the river; and in returning, enough could not be found to subsist the horses and teams two or three days. Accounts concurred that general W. had not commenced operations against Kingston, and that no descent down the river was intended—hence the necessity of sending off

the cavalry, artillery and provision teams to Plattsburgh for subsistence, and the impossibility of a junction at St. Regis with more provisions than would be consumed on the march. Many circumstances unpropitious, the forces dropping off by fatigue and sickness to an alarming degree, the effectives little more than half their original state at Chateaugay, and the officers with a few honourable exceptions, sunk as low as the soldiers and endure hardship and privation as badly. In a word, since the show produced by clothing, movements, &c. has worn off, all have assumed their native rawness. Fatigue and suffering from the weather has deprived them of that spirit which constituted my best hopes. What confidence can the best officer (and I have some surpassed by none) feel under such circumstances? It is painful to hold up to you this picture but it is but too faithfully drawn.

78th—General Hampton to the secretary at war, dated Chazey, November 15th. encloses a letter received from general Wilkinson, upon which very severe.

79th—The letter from general Wilkinson to general Hampton, alluded to by the latter, and dated November 12th. Wants words to express sorrow for general H.'s determination not to join him, as such resolutions defeat the grand object of the campaign, obliged to take post at the French Mills, on Salmon River, or in their vicinity for the winter.

The next series in the report is the correspondence between the secretary at war and general Wilkinson, commencing with the opening of the campaign in August 1813.

80th—An official communication from the secretary at war to general Wilkinson. submitted to the president on the 23d July, and sent to general Wilkinson on the 5th August.

The forces on the Ontario to be concentrated—the point of concentration doubtful, thinks Sackett's Harbour that point and Kingston the object of attack. Cotemporary with this a movement may be made on Lake Champlain, demonstrating against Montreal, or really attacking it.

Another operation may be a movement from Sackett's Harbour to Madrid on the St. Lawrence.

The question therefore is whether it would not be most advisable to make Sackett's Harbour the point of concentration and leave to the commanding general the election between the plans—which was approved and adopted.

81st—Letter from general Wilkinson to the secretary at war, dated Washington, August 6th, 1813, contains observations on the above project, his ideas, &c. If capable of carrying Kingston to do it immediately, if not strengthen our forces at St. George, cut up the British in that quarter, destroy the Indian establishments, and should general Harrison fail, march a detachment to capture Malden. Mean time a feint on Montreal will call sir George Prevost to that place, and seeing us move to Erie, perhaps he may draw his best forces from Kingston. When the operations on the peninsula closed, raze all the works and march against Kingston, and reducing that place and capturing the shipping there, descend to the neighbourhood of Montreal, and form a junction with Hampton's army. To give general Hampton's movements a menacing aspect and enable him to profit by events, he should take with him a heavy train of battering cannon and mortars for the attack on Montreal.

" Before I close this letter (says the general) I will beg leave to call your attention to several specific points, on which I require information and authority, which I deem essential to the salutary discharge of the high and solemn trust about to devolve upon me.

" 1st. A copy of the instructions to major general Hampton, for my government in the correspondence to ensue between us.

" 2d. Shall I be allowed a private secretary, which is necessary, and of right belongs to the command on which I am about to enter?

" 3d. I require permission to take for my aids-de-camp such officers as are best fitted to discharge the duties of the important station.

" 4th. I ask authority (or is it understood that I possess it) to supply every defect of the munitions of war and transport by land or water by means of the authorised agents.

" 5th. I entreat that ample funds may be deposited in proper hands, to give effect to the department of intelligence, without which the chief will find himself hoodwinked.

" 6th. I trust no order of whatever nature will be passed to any officer under my command, but through my hands. This is not only necessary to the regular conduct of the public service, but it is vitally essential to the preservation of sound subordination, and is conformable to the rules of service in all armies, inasmuch as he who is responsible for all should have the control of all.

"7th. I hope I may be expressly authorised to detach from my command all persons who may manifest a temper or disposition to excite discontents, to generate factions, or embitter the service. This is indispensable to put down seditious spirits, and to harmonize the corps.

"8th. Should we move against Kingston in the first instance, the withdrawal of our force from Fort George will enable the enemy to re-occupy that point, and for a brief period to harrass our frontier on that strait. May not the militia or a body of volunteers be called forth to relieve the regular troops at that place, and prevent discontents and complaints?

"9th. For the maintenance of the necessary authority of the chief, it is hoped the secretary of war will decline and forbid all correspondence with his subordinate officers, except in cases of personal grievance.

"10th. I beg to be advised of the means of communication between our military positions, and particularly from Sackett's Harbour to Burlington, which should be rapid and infallible.

"11th. I ask authority to equip the whole of our horse artillery, and to mount the whole of our dragoons, because these arms will be found all important in every combat which may ensue.

"A serious impression of the dread responsibility which awaits me, and a correct sense of the public expectation which accompanies me, must be my apology for giving you so much trouble."

82d—Letter from the secretary at war to general Wilkinson, dated August 8th, 1813, disapproves of general Wilkinson's plan and marks out Kingston as the *first* and *great* object of the campaign and gives his reasons for it.

83d—Another from the same to the same, dated the 9th August, containing the following articles of information in answer to the above demands of general Wilkinson.

"1st. That general Hampton's instructions go only to assemble and organise his division at Burlington. It is intended that he shall operate cotemporarily with you, and under your orders, in prosecution of the plan of campaign which has been given to you.

"2d. The senior major general commanding the principal army is entitled to the services of a private secretary.

"3d. The ordnance and other departments of supply within the district (No. 9) be subject of course to your orders.

"4th. The quarter-master general of the

army will supply the funds for secret service.

"5th. All orders to subordinate officers pass from the war department to the adjutant general, to be communicated by him to the general commanding the district in which such subordinate officer may serve.

"6th. No specific permission is necessary for removing factious or disorderly men. All such will properly become subjects of the confidential reports to be made by inspectors. To detach such men from one district to another, is only shifting the evil; the better way is to report them for *dismission*.

"7th. If the corps at Fort George be recalled, the works should be razed or occupied by a force competent to hold it against an *assault*. There is a corps of militia and volunteers (to whom the Six Nation Indians have associated themselves) at Black Rock, which may be kept in service. They are commanded by general Porter and Mr. Parrish. [See the confidential letter of general Porter enclosed.]

"8th. The secretary at war will decline and forbid all improper communications, and particularly such as may bear any colour of insubordination.

"9th. Besides the ordinary mode of communication by mail, expresses may be employed in extraordinary cases.

"10th. The dragoon and light artillery corps shall be made efficient. Horses may be bought for both. An officer from each corps should be directed to superintend the purchases. Price (average) not to exceed 120 dollars."

84th—Letter from general Wilkinson to the secretary at war, dated Sackett's Harbour, August 21st, 1813, contains a number of particulars, now of no great importance—only expresses a wish the secretary would go to Niagara for the good of the public service.

85th—From the same to the same, dated Sackett's Harbour, August 26th, fears Yeo will avoid a contest to spin out the campaign and gain time for reinforcements, and the organization of militia. If not come out must blockade him. Sir George Prevost gone for the head of the lake with a reinforcement. For fear of his playing trick with Boyd, sent a note to the latter, of which he incloses a copy—will endeavour to make Prevost draw after him the forces from Kingston.

86th—Same to same, August 30th—Chauncey out—Yeo sailed to the head of the lake to cooperate with Prevost. Boyd

warned of this movement ought to be prepared to baffle every enterprise of the enemy. An awful crisis! If Prevost beats Boyd and Yeo Chauncey the campaign will be lost. If sir George beats Boyd and Chauncey beats Yeo, Kingston may be ours. But should both knights be beaten we shall winter in Montreal. The militia should be marched to the frontier, and Hampton cross Champlain and move towards St. John. Sir George Prevost deluded by the hope of reconquest has abandoned his fear to our enterprise.

87th—From the same to the same, dated Sackett's Harbour, 30th August, 1813.—Received intelligence that Prevost has driven in Boyd's pickets and taken 60 or 70 prisoners—but been repulsed from his line of encampment.

88th—Letter from secretary at war to general Wilkinson, dated Sackett's Harbour, September 6th, 1813, states his arrival at the harbour yesterday, and that Prevost had returned to Kingston.

89th—General Wilkinson to the secretary at war, dated Fort George, 11th September. So ill obliged to employ a friend to write. Chauncey occupied in the harbour of Fort George, and Yeo vapouring in front of it till the 7th, when Chauncey went out. The two squadrons from that till 5 o'clock yesterday within 4 miles of each other without exchanging a single shot. The British always in retreat, the squadron in pursuit.

90th—Same to same, Fort George, September 16th. In the course of 16 days the enemy lost 65 men by desertion, we only 6. We count 4,000 on paper and can show about 3,400 combatants. The enemy have 3,000 on paper of which 1,400 are sick.—“SHALL I MAKE A SWEEP OF THEM, OR NOT, at the hazard of our main object?”

91st—From same to same, September 18th, of no importance.

92d—93d—and 94th.—The first (92d) is a letter to the secretary at war, inclosing by order of general Wilkinson two letters to the general, one of which (93) is from a committee of three, of which P. B. Porter is the first, proposing to raise a volunteer corps of 1,000, or 1,200 men. The other (94) from Daniel Rodman of Cananadagua to the same effect.

95th—Is general Wilkinson's answer to the committee.

96th—Letter from the secretary at war to general Wilkinson, dated Sackett's Harbour, September 18th, desiring him to hasten his march as he has now the means

of transportation. Kingston the great object, being seized all above it falls—“*the tree is girdled.*”

97th—General Wilkinson to the secretary at war, dated September 20th, 1813. No time has been or shall be lost, but cannot control the winds. Last night only, the transports from Oswego arrived. Hopes to complete his embarkation with 1,000 men by the 26th. Mentions a report of Perry's victory on Erie.

98th—Letter from the secretary at war to general Wilkinson, September 22d, states that the enemy's fleet left the Chesapeake for Halifax, whence the land troops are to be sent into Canada. Another motive for quick movements.

99th—General Wilkinson to the secretary at war, dated Niagara, September 27th, 1813. 1,500 men embarked yesterday with orders to sail, but a strong east wind prevented it. The whole force (3000) were ready yesterday and will move to day. So straitened for transports that shall not have more than 15 days provision.

100th—Same to same, Fort George, October 2d. Yeo chased by Chauncey. General Wilkinson about to move with 3,500.

101st—Extract from the secretary at war's journal states as follows.

“4th October, 1813. General Wilkinson arrived at Sackett's Harbour on this day from Fort George. He immediately visited the secretary of war, in company with generals Lewis and Brown, and in the presence of these officers remonstrated freely and warmly against making an attack on Kingston—urging the propriety of passing that post and of going directly to Montreal.

“The secretary of war differed from general Wilkinson in opinion, but thought his objections worthy of consideration, and proposed a meeting on the day following for that purpose.

“The meeting took place accordingly, when general Wilkinson presented the paper marked No. 1. That marked No. 2, was presented by the secretary, and the opinion with which it closes was adopted as that which should regulate the movements of the army.”

No. I.

“Reasons for attacking Kingston *anterior* to a descent upon Montreal:

“1st. We shall capture a garrison of 800 or 1000, and demolish a strong hold of the enemy.

“2d. We shall destroy his naval depot and magazines of every species.

"3d. We shall by this operation diminish his force, destroy his resources, and place the division at the head of the lake, under De Rottenburg, in great difficulty and distress; and

"4th. We shall destroy every naval resource, and of consequence prevent the building, equipping, and even repairing a single vessel.

"Against this attack it may be urged:

"1st. That the reduction of the place may cost more time than we calculate on.

"2d. It may encumber us with wounded and sick; and

"3d. It is possible the British squadron may as heretofore elude commodore Chauncey, and find us before Kingston, or overtake us on the St. Lawrence.

"In the first place, from the lateness of the season, the loss of a few days may expose us to the autumnal rains, and jeopardize the chief object of the campaign. In the second place, our own force will be diminished and our movements retarded; and

"In the third place, the chief object of the campaign, *the capture of Montreal*, will be utterly defeated, and our own army subjected to great difficulties, losses and perils. Submitted to the honourable the secretary of war.

"JA. WILKINSON."

No. II.

"1st. The Niagara division will probably arrive here in a day or two.

"2d. The weather is yet good, and the lake navigable by scows and boats.

"3d. The enemy's main force is in the neighbourhood of Fort George and his fleet at the head of the lake.

"4th. The garrison of Kingston does not exceed 800 or 1000

"5th. If we effect a landing at M'Pherson's farm, on the eastern side of Kingston, a point may be seized, which will command the town, the forts, and the harbour; and within seven hours after the landing is effected a sufficient battery may be erected and in operation.

"6th. Nine and twelve pounders will be sufficient for burning block houses, &c. and may be dragged by the men.

"7th. The time necessary to reduce the place will not exceed a single day, and of course will not materially interfere, on that account, with our object below.

"8th. The loss we may sustain can only be conjectured. Judging from that at Fort George, where the enemy were more numerous, it will be inconsiderable.

"9th. The advantages of taking Kingston

are two: you sever the enemy's line of communication and you expel him from his only secure harbour.

"The premises assumed under the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth heads may change, and our conclusions with them. The only safe decision therefore is, that if the British fleet shall not escape commodore Chauncey and get into Kingston harbour; if the garrison of that place be not largely reinforced; and if the weather be such as to allow us to navigate the lake securely, *Kingston* shall be our first object, otherwise, we shall go directly to *Montreal*."

102d—General Wilkinson to the secretary at war, dated October 1813, states that the diminution of his force by disease and casualties, and the uncertainty of the period of moving against Montreal render it necessary that general Hampton should be directed to march to Morrisville as rapidly as the troops can go.

103d—The secretary at war to general Wilkinson, dated October 19th, gives his reason for disagreeing with the opinion of Wilkinson about Hampton's marching and urging perseverance in the attack on Montreal.

104th—General Wilkinson to the secretary at war, October 19th, gives the following reasons for preferring the attack of Kingston to Montreal.

"By the reduction of that place, we conquer a province, not only of great importance to the enemy, but a valuable acquisition to ourselves; we capture or destroy 4000 of his best troops; we put an end to the Indian war, and by the destruction of his naval force, establish our command on the lake, and permit a respectable part of our naval force to be employed elsewhere.

"On the contrary, leave Kingston, its garrison, and the British squadron in our rear, and proceed to Montreal, none of those important objects will be gained. The enemy will remain in undisturbed possession of the province, at liberty to exercise his enterprise against this frontier at discretion; for it is a fact, however opinions may vary, the resources of the province are adequate to the subsistence of his army. His naval superiority on the lake will be re-established by the opening of the spring; the Indian depredations may be encouraged and continued, or should he prefer it, he may, on the opening of the campaign, leave sir James Yeo triumphant on the lake, with a suitable garrison for the protection of Kingston, descend the St. Lawrence with his main force

and fall upon our rear, while we shall be engaged in front, admitting we succeed in establishing ourselves at Montreal.

"Having passed Kingston, the fortifications at Prescott may present such an obstacle to our further progress, as to compel us to land and reduce it by force; an operation which may consume more time than can be spared at this advanced season. I speak conjecturally, but should we surmount every obstacle in descending the river, we shall advance upon Montreal ignorant of the force arrayed against us, and in case of misfortune, having no retreat, the army must surrender at discretion.

"I will barely add, that as the winter commences at Montreal by the 20th of November, should we be delayed on the route by any untoward incidents, our embarrassments and perils will be greatly multiplied."

But yields—only desiring for his own justification that the secretary should, by the authority of the president, direct the operations particularly against Montreal.

105th—Endorsement on the preceding letter by the secretary of war.

"NOTE. If we look at the plan of campaign of the 23d of July, we find that it proposed an attack on Kingston, and even indicated the mode of attack. If we examine general Wilkinson's letter of the 6th of August, we find that he provisionally adopted that opinion; and if we refer to the letter of the secretary of war of the 8th, so far from expressing a *different opinion*, we discover that it instructed the general to choose between a *direct* and an *indirect* attack on that post. It was not therefore any *difference* of opinion between the secretary and the general that was submitted to the council of war, as stated in the preceding letter, but the mere *alternative* presented by the instructions of the letter, the simple choice between the two modes of attack."

106th—Letter from the secretary at war to general Wilkinson, dated 20th October. This document demands a full unabridged insertion.

"War department, October 20, 1813.

"SIR—I received your letter of yesterday by major Lee. You appear to have written it under an impression that your instructions of August last made a direct attack upon Kingston unavoidable. A copy of these instructions is before me, and in the last paragraph of them we find a summary of their substance. It is as follows: "After this exposition, it is unnecessary to add, that in conducting the present campaign, you will

make Kingston your principal object, and that you will choose, as circumstances may indicate, between a *direct* and an *indirect* attack on that post." Both modes of attack are slightly detailed in these orders and a preference given to the latter, but without at all infringing your right of choice, or in any degree lessening your responsibility. *Nor am I now at liberty to change the ground of these instructions*, since the only effect of this would be, *to substitute my opinion for yours*. The former has not however been witnessed; it has been given freely and fully, and is yet unshaken by any consideration presented to my mind.

"As we are now about to part, it may be proper that I should subjoin to what I have said in favour of a movement on Montreal, a short statement of my objections to a direct attack on Kingston.

"1st. If its garrison consists of *four thousand* of the best troops of the enemy (as you suggest) your attack will fail.

"2d. If your attack fails, your retreat is impracticable.

"3d. Your descent must necessarily be made above or below the town, on the water's edge, and within a short distance of your object. If made *below* the town, your fleet cannot cover it;* if made *above* the town, it must be done in presence of the enemy, and within stroke of his fleet, and that he will think the object sufficient to justify the risk cannot be doubted. Besides, an approach on this side, however successful, leaves to the enemy the means of escaping.

"4th. The experiment already made of the lake navigation is not encouraging.—Though pressed by no enemy other than the whether, the army has not been able to reach Grenadier Island, but in broken order, and with considerable loss. On your plan, they have 18 other miles to go on the open lake, and much of this distance under the eye of the British fleet. Is it probable that our *scoops* will be able to navigate this remaining distance (at a season and under circumstances so unfavourable) in better order or with less loss?

"These are the best thoughts I can offer, and it only remains to add to them my best wishes for your army and for yourself.

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"Major general Wilkinson."

* Commodore Chauncey declared he would not take the responsibility of covering the descent of the army if made at M'Pherson's farm, *below* the town.

107th—General Wilkinson to the secretary at war, dated Sackett's Harbour, October 24th, 1813.

108th—Same to same, October 28th, from Grenadier's Island.

These two letters are chiefly occupied, the first with accounts of the slowness of the arrival of troops, of want of clothing—the second of the injuries done to the craft, the clothing, the arms, and the provisions on the passage from Sackett's Harbour to Grenadier Island. All their hopes (the general says) have been nearly blasted—but hopes to surmount the difficulties. The inexorable winds continue to embarrass their movements. Will pass Prescott on the night of the 1st or 2d

109th—The secretary at war to general Wilkinson, Denmark, October 30th, mentions the fortunate issue of general Harrison's business, and his arrival at Fort George with M'Arthur's brigade. Rejoices at general Wilkinson's design of passing Prescott, and says "Montreal taken, what are Prescott and Kingston."

110th—General Wilkinson to the secretary at war, November 1st, 1813, Grenadier Island. The winds and waves and rains and snows still prevail, and he has made several fruitless attempts to turn Strong point—one of them, at great peril to 3000 men, whom he seasonably remanded to the harbour without loss of life. Will wait one day longer, and if the passage be still impracticable to the troops, he will land them on the opposite shore, march them across the country to the St. Lawrence, and send the boats round empty to a fixed rendezvous. Suggests to the secretary, as general Hampton is under his (the secretary's) orders, whether he shall take a position, and wait Wilkinson's arrival at the confluence of St. Lawrence and Grand Rivers, or whether he should move down the St. Lawrence, and menace Chambly. If strong enough to meet sir George Prevost, the latter preferable—otherwise the first.

111th—The secretary at war to general Wilkinson, November 1st, tells him that sir George Prevost will be found between the Coteau de Lac and the Isle of Perrot. Prevost, if wise, will attempt to fight Wilkinson before his junction with Hampton. "Avoid this! Leave nothing to chance. A junction with Hampton enables you to give the law."

112th—General Wilkinson to the secretary at war, Grenadier Island, November 3d. The troops and squadron are at last in the river. Will be encamped at French Creek

to night, and the day after to-morrow either pass or prepare to take Prescott.

113th—The secretary at war to general Wilkinson, Albany, 12th November, 1813. General Hampton has made a movement towards the St. Lawrence. If Prevost quits his present position and reoccupies the north bank of the St. Lawrence, Hampton goes on and joins you. If he remains on the south bank he abandons Montreal, and even the road to the capital.

114th—General Wilkinson to the secretary at war, French Mills, November 15th.

"It is a fact, for which I am authorised to pledge myself on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month the British garrison of Montreal consisted solely of four hundred marines and two hundred sailors, which had been sent up from Quebec. What a golden, glorious opportunity has been lost by the caprice of major general Hampton."

115th—General Wilkinson to the secretary at war, dated French Mills, November 15th, 1813. This document is so important in its nature, and is composed of a number of details so necessarily connected with each other that it cannot with propriety be condensed or abridged. We therefore give the whole of it, and of general Wilkinson's journal that accompanies it.

Head Quarters, French Mills, adjoining the province of L. Canada, Nov. 15, 1813.

"SIR,

"I beg leave to refer you to the journal which accompanies this letter, for the particulars of the movement of the corps under my command down the St. Lawrence, and will endeavour to exert my enfeebled mind to detail to you the more striking and important incidents which have ensued my departure from Grenadier Island, at the foot of lake Ontario, on the 3d inst.

"The corps of the enemy from Kingston, which followed me, hung on my rear; and, in concert with a heavy galley and a few gun-boats, seemed determined to retard my progress. I was strongly tempted to halt, turn about and put an end to his teazings; but alas, I was confined to my bed. Major general Lewis was too ill for any active exertions; and, above all, I did not dare suffer myself to be diverted a single day from the prosecution of the views of the government. I had written major general Hampton on the 6th inst. by his adjutant general, colonel King, and had ordered him to form a junction with me on the St. Lawrence, which I expected would take place on the 9th or 10th. It would have been unpardonable had

lost sight of this object a moment, as I deemed it of vital importance to the issue of the campaign.

"The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which the active universal hostility of the male inhabitants of the country enable them to employ to the greatest advantage. Thus, while menaced by a respectable force in rear, the coast was lined with musketry in front at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment, and this impeded my progress.

"On the evening of the 9th instant, the army halted a few miles from the head of the long Saut. In the morning of the 10th, the enclosed order was issued. General Brown marched agreeably to order, and about noon we were apprised, by the report of his artillery, that he was engaged some distance below us. At the same time the enemy were observed in our rear, and their galley and gun boats approached our flotilla and opened a fire on us, which obliged me to order a battery of eighteen pounders to be planted, and a shot from it compelled the vessels of the enemy to retire, together with their troops, after some firing between the advanced parties. But, by that time, in consequence of disembarking and re-embarking the heavy guns, the day was so far spent, that our pilots did not dare enter the Saut, (eight miles a continued rapid) and therefore we fell down about two miles, and came to for the night. Early the next morning every thing was in readiness for motion; but, having received no intelligence from general Brown, I was still delayed, as sound caution prescribed I should learn the result of his affair before I committed the flotilla to the Saut. At half past ten o'clock A. M. an officer of dragoons arrived with a letter, in which the general informed me he had forced the enemy, and would reach the foot of the Saut early in the day. Orders were immediately given for the flotilla to sail, at which instant the enemy's gun boats appeared, and began to throw shot amongst us. Information was brought me at the same time, from brigadier general Boyd, that the enemy's troops were advancing in column. I immediately sent orders to him to attack them. This report was soon contradicted. Their gun boats however continued to watch us, and a variety of reports of their movements and countermovements were brought to me in the succession, which convinced me of their determination to hazard an attack when it could be done to the greatest advantage, and therefore I

determined to anticipate them. Directions were accordingly sent by that distinguished officer colonel Swift, of the engineers, to brigadier general Boyd, to throw the detachment of his command, assigned to him in the order of the preceding day, and composed of men of his own, Covington's and Swartwout's brigades, into three columns, to march upon the enemy, out flank them if possible, and take their artillery. The action soon after commenced with the advanced body of the enemy, and became extremely sharp and galling, and with occasional pauses, was sustained with great vivacity, in open space and fair combat, for upwards of two and an half hours, the adverse lines alternately yielding and advancing. It is impossible to say with accuracy what was our number on the field, because it consisted of indefinite detachments taken from the boats to render safe the passage of the Saut. Brigadier general Covington and Swartwout voluntarily took part in the action at the head of the detachments from their respective brigades, and exhibited the same courage that was displayed by brigadier general Boyd, who happened to be the senior officer on the ground. Our force engaged might have reached 16 or 1700 men, but certainly did not exceed 1800. That of the enemy was estimated at from 1200 to 2000, but did not probably amount to more than 15 or 1600, consisting, as I am informed, of detachments from the 49th, 84th, and 104th regiments of the line, with three companies of the voltigeur and Glengary corps and the militia of the country, who are not included in the estimate.

"It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to give you a detailed account of this affair, which certainly reflects high honour on the valor of the American soldier, as no example can be produced of undisciplined men, with unexperienced officers, braving a fire of two hours and a half, without quitting the field, or yielding to their antagonists. But, sir, the information I now give you, is derived from officers of my confidence, who took active parts in this conflict; for, though I was enabled to order the attack, it was my hard fortune not to be able to lead the troops I commanded. The disease with which I was assailed on the 2d of September, on my journey to fort George, having, with a few short intervals of convalescence, preyed on me ever since; and at the moment of this action, I was confined to my bed, and emaciated almost to a skelëton, unable to set my horse, or to move ten paces without assistance.

"I must, however, be pardoned for trespassing on your time a few remarks in relation to the affair. The objects of the British and American commanders were precisely opposed; the last being bound by the instructions of his government, and the most solemn obligations of duty to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence by every practicable means; because this being effected, one of the greatest difficulties opposed to the American army would be surmounted. And the first, by duties equally imperative, to retard, and if possible, prevent such descent: He is to be accounted victorious who effected his purpose. The British commander, having failed to gain either of his objects, can lay no claim to the honours of the day. The battle fluctuated, and triumph seemed, at different times, inclined to the contending corps. The front of the enemy was at first forced back more than a mile, and, though they never regained the ground thus lost, their stand was permanent, and their charges resolute. Amidst these charges, and near the close of the conteste, we lost a field piece by the fall of the officer who was serving it with the same coolness as if he had been at a parade of review: this was lieutenant Smith of the light artillery, who in point of merit, stood at the head of his grade.

"The enemy having halted, and our troops being again formed in battalia front to front, and the firing ceased on both sides, we resumed our position on the bank of the river, and the infantry being much fatigued, the whole were re-embarked, and proceeded down the river without further annoyance from the enemy or their gunboats, while the dragoons, with five pieces of light artillery, marched down the Canada shore without molestation.

"It is due to his rank, to his worth and services, that I should make particular mention of brigadier general Covington, who received a mortal wound directly through the body, while animating his men and leading them to the charge. He fell where he fought, at the head of his men, and survived but two days.

"The next morning the flotilla passed through the saut and joined that excellent officer, brigadier general Brown, at Barnharts, near Cornwall, where he had been instructed to take post and wait my arrival, and where I confidently expected to hear of major general Hampton's arrival on the opposite shore: But immediately after I halted, colonel Atkinson, the inspector general of the division under major general Hamp-

ton, waited on me with a letter from that officer, in which, to my unspeakable mortification and surprise, he declined the junction ordered, and informed me he was marching towards lake Champlain, by way of co-operating in the proposed attack on Montreal.

"This letter, together with a copy of that to which it is an answer, were immediately submitted to a council of war, composed of my general officers, and the colonel commanding the elite, the chief engineer and the adjutant general, who unanimously gave it as their opinion that "the attack on Montreal should be abandoned for the present season, and the army then near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter quarters, and that this place afforded an eligible position for such quarters."

"I acquiesced in these opinions, not from the shortness of the stock of provisions (which had been reduced by the acts of God) because that of our meat had been increased five days, and our bread had been reduced only two days, and because we could, in case of extremity, have lived on the enemy; but because the loss of the division under major general Hampton, weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt. In all my measures and movements of moment, I have taken the opinions of my general officers, which have been in accord with my own.

"I remained on the Canadian shore until the next day, without seeing or hearing from the "powerful force" of the enemy in our neighbourhood, and the same day reached this position with the artillery and infantry. The dragoons have been ordered to Utica and its vicinity, and I expect are fifty or sixty miles on the march.

"You having under cover a summary abstract of the killed and wounded in the affair of the 11th inst. which shall soon be followed by a particular return, in which a just regard will be paid to individual merits. The dead rest in honour, and the wounded bled for their country, and deserve its gratitude.

"With perfect respect, I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,
"JAS. WILKINSON.

"*The honorable John Armstrong,
Secretary at war.*"

RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed—3 subalterns, 7 serjeants. 3 corporals, 1 musician, 88 privates. Total 102.

Wounded—1 brigadier general, 1 assistant adjutant general, 1 aid-de-camp, 1 co-

lenel, 1 major, 5 captains, 6 subalterns, 9 serjeants, 13 corporals, 1 musician, 198 privates—237. Total killed and wounded 339. *Names of the commissioned officers killed and wounded.*

KILLED.

Lieutenant William W. Smith, of the light artillery.

David Hunter, of the 12th regiment infantry.

Edward Olmstead, of the 16th do.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier general Leonard Covington, mortally. (since dead.)

Major Talbot Chambers, assistant adjutant general, slightly.

Major Darby Noon, aid-de-camp to brigadier general Swartwout, slightly.

Colonel James P. Preston, of the 23d regiment infantry, severely, his right thigh fractured.

Major William Cummings, 8th do. severely.

Captain Edmund Foster, 9th do. severely.

David S. Townsend, 9th do. severely. *Taken prisoner.*

Mordecai Myers, 13th do. severely.

John Campbell, 13th do. slightly.

John B. Murdoell, 25th do. slightly.

Lieut. William S. Heaton, 11th do. severely.

John Williams, 13th do. slightly.

John Lynch, 14th do. severely. *Taken prisoner.*

Peter Pelham, 21st do. severely. *Taken prisoner.*

James D. Brown, 25th do. slightly.

Archibald C. Crary, 25th do. severely in the skirmish the day before the action.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Mil. Dis. No. 9, French Mills, Nov. 1813.

J. B. WALBACH,

Adjutant general.

N- B. Colonel Preston commanded the 13th regiment of infantry during the action; and major Cummings did duty with the 16th regiment of infantry in the action.

GENERAL WILKINSON'S JOURNAL.

" October 21st. Boisterous weather; left Sackett's Harbour; at night arrived off Grenadier Island.

" October 22d. Called for a return of the troops on the island; found a large body to be still in the rear wrecked or stranded; returned in quest of them, and to order from the Harbour a supply of winter clothing and shoes for the troops on the island, who were nearly destitute; observed at night, on our way up, many fires on different points of the coast; wind so high could not call at them; reached the Harbour at midnight.

" October 23d. Orders given for the shipment of the clothing; many stragglers picked up and embarked for Grenadier Island; colonel Coles arrived with two hundred men of the 12th regiment, and sailed for the same place; the Growler equipped, manned, furnished with a skipper, and sent to Oswego for colonels Randolph and Scott (who were expected at that place) and as many men as she could carry. We sailed for Grenadier Island; arrived about 8 o'clock at night off the island; weather blustering, with frequent rain. All this time the general's illness continued without abatement.

" October 24th. Hard rains with heavy gales. Still at anchor off the island.

" October 25th. The general landed; and measures were immediately taken to seize every pause of the prevailing storms to slip the flotilla into the St. Lawrence by small detachments. In these deceitful momentary calms we found it impossible to traverse in safety the arm of the lake to Gravelly Point, though distant only nine miles. In the several attempts made, many boats driven ashore, and much provision and clothing lost. French creek, nearly opposite the point where the enemy expected we should land to attack Kingston, was made the general rendezvous of the troops, and brigadier general Brown ordered on to take the chief command. The expedition of the Growler was so far successful, that on the 31st colonel Randolph, after a perilous voyage, reached Grenadier Island with 230 men of the 20th regiment. On the 2d November commodore Chauncey, by concert, entered the St. Lawrence, fell down nearly to French creek, and took a position to command the north and south channels. In the evening of the 1st November our vigilant enemy having observed, even amid the storms, our movement and position at French creek, attacked the detachment at that place under general Brown, about sun set with a squadron of two brigs and two schooners, with many boats loaded with infantry for landing, should their cannonade make a sufficient impression. Very soon captain M'Pherson of the light artillery erected a battery of three 18 pounders, and returned their fire with such spirit and effect that they fell down to a harbour below, beyond its range. Next morning the attack was renewed and repelled, and one of the brigs was with great difficulty towed off by the squadron, which put into Kingston channel, behind Grand Island. We lost two killed and four wounded. The enemy were supposed to have suffered severely, from the evident

disabled state of their brig, and the deliberate and well directed fire of the gallant captain M'Pherson.

"November 3d. The rear of the army, with the general more and more sick, sailed for the general rendezvous, where the chief part arrived in the evening. The general was carried on shore, and lodged in a tent, his malady increasing in violence.

"November 4th. This day was devoted to final arrangements for the sailing of the flotilla. Weather moderating.

"November 5th. Charming day. The flotilla got under way and without accident, fell down and landed early in the night below Morrisville. The general suspecting he would be followed by the enemy, as in the morning his course had been discovered by three of their look-out gun boats and a gig, and knowing that two of their armed schooners could jeopardise his movement, gave orders for the flotilla to pass Prescott, then seven miles below him, in the course of the night. But some confusion occurred arising from the novelty of the movement, and the order was countermanded.

Nov. 6. This morning the health of the general appeared better; he ordered the flotilla to descend to a point within three miles of Prescott; and the day being fine, got into his gig, and proceeded to reconnoitre the place. In the mean time, the powder and fixed ammunition were debarked and placed in carts, to be transported by land, under cover of the night, beyond the enemy's batteries. As soon as the general returned, orders were issued for the debarkation of every man (except so many as were necessary to navigate the boats) who were directed to march, under cover of the night, to save useless exposure to the enemy's cannon, to a bay two miles below Prescott; and arrangements were made at the same time for the passage of the flotilla by that place, the superintendency of which devolved on brigadier general Brown, the general officer of the day. About 8 o'clock P. M. we had so heavy a fog that it was believed we could pass the British fortress unobserved, and orders were accordingly given for the army to march, and the flotilla to get under way. The general in his gig proceeded ahead, followed by his passage boat and family; but a sudden change of the atmosphere exposed his passage boat to the garrison of the enemy, and near fifty twenty-four pound shot were fired at her without effect, while the column on land, discovered by the gleam of their arms, were assailed with shot and

shells without injury. General Brown, on hearing the firing, judiciously halted the flotilla until the moon had set, when it got in motion, but was perceived by the enemy, who opened upon it, and continued their fire from front to rear for the space of three hours; and yet, out of more than three hundred boats, not one was touched, and only one man was killed, and two were wounded; and before 10 next morning the whole of the flotilla (except two vessels) reached the place of rendezvous. About noon this day colonel King, adjutant general of the army of general Hampton, arrived and waited on the commander in chief, whom he informed, that he had been to Sackett's Harbour with a despatch from general Hampton to the secretary of war, that he had no communication, written or verbal, from major general Hampton to him (the commander in chief,) but that not finding the secretary of war at Sackett's Harbour, he had thought proper, on his return, to call for any communication he (general Wilkinson) might have to make to general Hampton. The general had intended, in the course of this day, to send an express to general Hampton, with an order to him to form a junction of his division with the corps descending the St. Lawrence, and availed himself of the opportunity presented by colonel King to send the order.

Nov. 7. The general having been exposed to the open air all last night, in consequence found himself ill. In passing Prescott, two of our largest vessels, loaded with provisions, artillery, and ordnance stores, either through cowardice or treachery, had been run into the river near Odensburg, and opposite Prescott. The enemy kept up so constant a cannonade on them, that we found it difficult, and lost half a day to get them out. We perceived the militia in arms at Johnson, directly opposite us, and several pieces of field artillery in motion. Understanding that the coast below was lined with posts of musquetry and artillery at every narrow pass of the river, colonel Macomb was detached about one o'clock with the elite corps of about 1200 men, to remove these obstructions, and the general got under way about half past three o'clock. Four or five miles below we entered the first rapids of the river, and soon after passing them, two pieces of light artillery, which had not been observed by colonel Macomb, opened a sharp fire upon the general's passage boat, but without any further effect than cutting away some of the rigging.

THE
AMERICAN WEEKLY MESSENGER.

ADDENDA TO VOLUME FIRST.

The common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.—WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY.

Continued from page 464.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AT WAR.
Concluded.

“Lieutenant colonel Eustis, with a part of our light gun barges, came within shot of the spies of the enemy, and a cannonade ensued without injury on either side. In the mean time major Forsythe, who was in the rear of the elite of colonel Macomb, landed his riflemen, advanced upon the enemy’s guns; and had his fire drawn by a couple of videttes, posted in his route, on which their pieces were precipitately carried off. The general came to at dusk about six miles below the town of Hamilton, where he received a report from colonel Macomb, who had routed a party at a block house about two miles below, and captured an officer.

“November 8th. This morning the flotilla fell down to a contraction of the river at a point called the ‘White House,’ where the dragoons were assembled to be crossed. Brigadier general Brown was ordered this morning to reinforce colonel Macomb with his brigade, and to take the command; and the whole day and following night we devoted to transporting the dragoons. About noon this day we received advice that two armed schooners and a body of the enemy in batteaux, estimated at 1,000 or 1,500 men, had descended the river from Kingston and landed at Prescott; that they had immediately sent a flag across the river to Ogdensburg, and demanded the delivery of all public property there, under the penalty of burning the town. Not long after information was received that the enemy had re-embarked at Prescott in their batteaux, and were following us with seven gun boats.

“November 9th. This morning very early the enemy menaced our rear, and a slight skirmish took place between our riflemen and a party of their militia and Indians, in which we had one man killed, and the enemy were driven back. The cavalry, with four pieces of light artillery, under the command of captain M’Pherson, were attached to the command of brigadier general Brown, and he was ordered to march to

clear the coast below us as far as a point near the head of the “Longue Saut.” The rapidity of the current obliged us to halt the flotilla several hours, to enable general Brown to make good his march in time to cover our movement. During this period the enemy frequently threatened our rear, but never indicated an intention to make a serious attack. About 3 o’clock P. M. the flotilla got under way and came to, about 5 o’clock, at the Yellow House, having floated near eleven miles in two hours, where we encamped for the night.

“November 10th. This morning the following order was issued.

“Morning general orders.

Head Quarters, Tuttle’s Bay,

November 10, 1813.

“General Brown will prosecute his march with the troops yesterday under his command, excepting two pieces of artillery and the 2d dragoons, who with all the well men of the other brigades, except a sufficient number to navigate the boats, are to march under the orders of brigadier general Boyd. This precaution is enjoined by regard to the safety of the men in passing the Longue Saut; and as this rapid is long and dangerous, the general earnestly requests the commanding officers of regiments and corps to examine the boats and see them properly fitted, in order to avoid accidents as much as possible. Brigadier general Boyd will take the necessary precaution to prevent the enemy who hangs on our rear from making an advantageous attack, and if attacked is to turn about and beat them. The boats are to resume the station assigned them in the original order respecting the flotilla, and for this the commanding officers of regiments and brigades will be responsible. The movement of yesterday was a reproach to the service. The flotilla will come to today at Barnharts near Crab Island, and two guns from the front will be the signal for landing. In case of an attack in force beyond all expectation, the corps under brigadier generals Boyd and Brown are to cooperate with each other promptly and with decision. The general officer of the day will strictly attend and see

that the flotilla put off and moves in the prescribed order, and will arrest any officer who presumes to deviate therefrom.

Brigadier general Brown marched, and about noon was engaged by a party of the enemy near a block house on the saut, erected to harrass our flotilla in its descent. About the same time the enemy were observed to be advancing on our rear, and their galley and gun boats hove in sight, approached our flotilla then at shore and began to cannonade it. The slender structure of our gun barges made it impossible for them to resist the long twenty-four pounder of the enemy's galley; this obliged the general to order two eighteen pounders to be run on shore and formed in battery, a single shot from which gave such an alarm to the enemy's vessels that they retired up the river accompanied by their troops. But these slight operations so far wasted the day that our pilots were afraid to enter the saut (a continued rapid of eighteen miles) with a flotilla; we therefore fell down within two or three miles of the head of it and came to for the night. By this time the general had become so extremely ill as to be unable to set up, and was confined to his bed in a small birth under the quarter deck of his passage boat.

"November 11th. Having heard the firing of the cannon yesterday between general Brown and the enemy, being still unapprised of the result, it became necessary that we should hear from him before we committed ourselves to the saut, which allows no retreat, no landing, no turning to the right or left but where the impetuosity of the current impels. About 10 or 11 o'clock A. M. the commander in chief received advice from general Brown that he had forced the enemy to retire before him, and arrived near the foot of the "saut." Orders were immediately given for the flotilla to prepare to sail, and for general Boyd and his command to commence their march, when some firing took place from the gun boats, and a report was brought to the commander in chief that the enemy was advancing in column; on this he ordered general Boyd to attack them, and the flotilla was directed not to leave the shore. But the report was soon after contradicted. A variety of reports respecting their movements were, after this, successively brought to the general which impressed him with the conviction that the enemy had determined to attack his rear as soon as the flotilla should put off and the troops commence their march; he resolved to anticipate them.

He therefore sent colonel Swift of the engineers with instructions to brigadier general Boyd, who had been directed by the order of the preceding day to take command of the detachment on shore, to form that detachment into three columns, to advance upon the enemy, to endeavour to outflank them, and to take their artillery. Soon after this the action commenced, and for the numbers engaged was extremely warm and bloody for upwards of two hours, during which time, in open space and fair combat, the raw undisciplined troops of the United States braved, and frequently drove the best troops of the British army. Descriptions of battles have become too subservient to the gratification of personal vanity and the acquisition of popular applause; yet every man who has taken part in a great action must know that there is nothing more difficult than to do justice to the merits of a battle in all its parts, where it is hard to find two officers, unless fighting side by side, who agree in opinion as to the propriety of measures and the conduct of men. The fortunes of this day were various; sometimes one line, sometimes the other, giving way. Unfortunately, during the shiftings of the action, by the death of lieutenant Smith, a young officer of the highest promise, the enemy got possession of a field piece, the only trophy they obtained. It is difficult to speak of the precise numbers engaged on either side, because the detachment under general Boyd consisted of an indefinite number of his own, Covington's and Swartwout's brigades, ordered from on board the boats to lighten them, and save the hazard of the men's lives in descending the saut. Neither Covington nor Swartwout were obliged to have taken part in the action, with this detachment—yet they both entered the field, taking command of that part of it which belonged to their respective brigades, where they exhibited the same courageous conduct which distinguished general Boyd on the field; and to the great loss of the service brigadier general Covington received a mortal wound when encouraging and leading on his detachment. The numbers engaged on our side could not have exceeded 16 or 1700 men, while those of the enemy are reckoned, by spectators, at from 1 to 2000; but 'tis probable did not exceed 1500, consisting, as we are informed, of detachments of the 49th, 84th, and 104th, the vultigeurs, and Glengarian regiment.

With respect to the courage displayed by our officers, it would be useless to enter into details, since they all manifested in

their respective stations equal intrepidity. The names of the meritorious dead and wounded will be recorded in another place. The firing ceased by common consent about 4 o'clock P. M., our troops were formed in battalion in front of the enemy, who were also in line, and they separated, the enemy to their camp and we to our boats. The troops being much exhausted, it was considered most convenient that they should embark, and that the dragoons with the artillery should proceed by land.—The embarkation took place without the smallest molestation from the enemy, and the flotilla made a harbour near the head of the Saut, on the opposite shore. The views of the American and British commanders were on this occasion precisely opposed. The first being bound by the instructions of his government, and the most solemn obligations of duty to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence by every practicable means, and the last by duties equally imperious to retard, and if possible to prevent such descent. If then he found himself victorious on this day, it was certainly in his power to have effected the one or the other object; and as he made no attempt to affect either, it follows incontestibly that he had no fair ground on which to claim a victory.

“November 12th. The flotilla sailed early this morning, and passed down the Saut without discovering either the boats or troops of the enemy, and arrived, in the course of the forenoon, at Barnharts, where the commanding general received a letter from major general Hampton, by the hands of colonel Atkinson, his inspector general, which blasted all his hopes and destroyed every prospect of the campaign. A council of war was called upon the receipt of this communication, which was submitted to their consideration, whereupon the council determined that the conduct of major general Hampton, in refusing to join his division to the troops descending the St. Lawrence to carry an attack against Montreal, rendered it expedient to leave the left bank of the St. Lawrence, and to remove the troops to French Mills, on Salmon river; and on the 13th of November this recommendation was accordingly carried into effect, ample time having been given to the enemy to have tried a second action, if they had dared to run the hazard.

As the transactions contained in the following documents as well as in those immediately preceding have excited a lively curiosity in the union, and are likely to attract public attention, perhaps to occasion

something beyond that, we think it would be running a risk of doing injustice to some or perhaps to all the parties concerned, to publish them in a frittered shape, we therefore present them as they appear in the secretary at war's report.

116th.—Extract of a letter from major general Wilkison to the secretary at war, dated French Mills. Nov. 17.

“After what has passed between us, you can perhaps perceive my amazement and chagrin at the conduct of major general Hampton. The game was in view, and had he performed the junction directed, would have been ours in eight or ten days.—But he chose to recede, in order to co-operate, and my dawning hopes, and the hopes and honour of the army, were blasted”

117th.—Extract from the general order of general Wilkison of November 13.

“The troops are to embark without loss of time; yet are not to be hurried in leaving the Canadian shore, from whence the commander in chief is compelled to retire by the extraordinary, unexampled, and it appears unwarrantable conduct of major general Hampton, in refusing to join this army with a division of 4000 men under his command, agreeably to positive orders from the commander in chief, and as he has been assured by the secretary of war, of explicit instructions from the war department.

“Thus deprived of a large portion of his promised force, the commander in chief feels himself bound by a sense of regard to this meritorious corps, and of sacred duty to the United States, to spare the lives of brave men, and not to hazard the character or interest of the nation by an unequal conflict. He with lively regret and the deepest mortification suspends the attack on Montreal. But he assures the army that it is not abandoned.”

118th.—Colonel Purdy's report to major general Wilkison of the action at Chateaugu, &c. transmitted by the general to the secretary of war.

“I arrived at Cumberland-head, September 16th, 1813, and on the 18th took command of the 4th regiment of infantry, stationed at that place. The army, consisting of about 4000 men, was composed principally of recruits who had been but a short time in service, and had not been exercised with that rigid discipline so essentially necessary to constitute the soldier. They had indeed been taught various evolutions, but a spirit of subordination was foreign to their views. On the 19th, orders were issued for the whole army, except a squadron

of horse and artillery, to embark in batteaux. The army got under way, preceded by the light corps, and flanked on the right by the navy, and arrived at Chazy at 12 o'clock at night, lay on their arms, embarked again soon after sunrise the next morning, proceeded down the lake as far as Champlain, and up Champlain river the distance of four miles, where we landed, and immediately marched to Odletown. The light corps, who preceded the other troops some hours, surprised and defeated a guard of the enemy at that place. We remained at Odletown until the middle of the next day, during which time a want of system in the management of the army was readily discovered by every military man, that led to apprehensions for the safety of the troops. should the enemy oppose with any considerable force. The army returned to Champlain the 21st, the 22d to Chazy, and the day following commenced the rout to Chataugay. The whole of this march, a distance of more than 70 miles, was very disagreeable: the officers were not permitted to take with them the necessaries, much less the conveniences of life, and were compelled to abandon clothing and other things essentially necessary to preserve the body in health. We forbore complaint, endured every privation, presuming the commanding officer had sufficient reasons for his conduct, and presuming it was pro bono publico. The scene has past and time sufficient has elapsed to have discovered those reasons, had they existed: none have been found—on the contrary, circumstances have demonstrated that it was a useless and unnecessary sacrifice of both public and private property.—The army remained at Chataugay 26 days, and on the 21st October commenced an excursion into the enemy's country. The first brigade followed the course of the Chataugay river to Spears, the distance of 18 miles and upwards, and there met the second brigade, which had taken a near and more convenient route. The march was very fatiguing, equalled only by another that soon followed. Credit is due to both the officers and soldiers for their orderly conduct, patience and perseverance, in surmounting the incredible obstacles the enemy threw in their way. On the 25th a difficult and very fatiguing expedition was planned, and the execution of it assigned to the first brigade, which had been for some time previous and still remained under my command. The design was to cut off the retreat of a body of the enemy, supposed to be encamped on the

banks of the Chataugay, 6 miles distance. With this intention the first brigade was ordered to cross the river at night, march silently down and recross at a ford two miles below the enemy and attacked them in rear, giving a preconcerted signal, while the second brigade moved down the road in front. We commenced the march at sun-down, and by sun-rise the next morning had gained only six miles. Here we were discovered by the enemy and fired on from the opposite side of the river. During that night we were repeatedly misled by the guides, who knew nothing of the country having never been that way, and at the time we were attacked, they had led us into a thick cedar growth or swamp on the banks of the river and immediately opposite the enemy's position, and knew not how to extricate us. *Incredible as it may appear, general Hampton entrusted nearly one half of his army, and those his best troops, to the guidance of men, each of whom repeatedly assured him that they were unacquainted with the country, and were not competent to direct such an expedition.* At the same time general Hampton told me he had a man by the name of Smith, who had a perfect knowledge of the country, and whom he promised to send me, but which he neglected to do.—The defeat of the expedition was the consequence of this neglect of the major general. About two o'clock, while receiving an order from colonel King, adjutant general, upon the opposite side of the river, to march back four miles and then ford the river and join the 2d brigade, the enemy made a furious attack on the column by a great discharge of musketry, accompanied by the yells of the savages. Unfortunately, the word "retreat," was heard, which for a short time spread confusion among the several corps. A sufficient number however remained firm, and the enemy was soon compelled to retire. Towards sun-down I sent general Hampton a request that a regiment might be ordered down to cover my landing on the opposite side of the river; *but judge my surprise, on receiving intelligence that he had retreated with the second brigade nearly three miles.* Thus was I deserted without the smallest guard to cover my landing. To what cause shall it be attributed, that the general ordered a retreat, and that too at the moment when the presence of the second brigade was required, or could be useful, as soon afterwards he declared "*he should be willing to compound with the first brigade for 500 men.*" The wounded had

previously been conveyed across on rafts which made a removal of my brigade to that side absolutely necessary for their protection. An attempt was accordingly made, and a floating bridge soon constructed of old logs found on the margin of the river. The enemy discovering our disposition, commenced a firing from the opposite side, and killed several while crossing. Major Snelling, with about 100 men, effected a landing, and joined the main body. The remainder of my force, exhausted by the excessive exertions of the preceding night, and weary with the fatigues of the day, not having had a moment either for rest or refreshment, were compelled to endure the privation of sleep another night. We retired two or three miles and took a position. At about 12 o'clock the enemy came up and made an attack upon us, but were soon routed. The men at this time were formed and lying on the ground they were to occupy in case of an attack, and were ordered to and did immediately rise, seize their arms, and remain under them the residue of the night. An excessively heavy rain prevented the firing both of the enemy and ourselves, except occasionally a single gun from the former. Our troops were ordered not to fire, but in case of a repetition of attack to charge bayonets—this was accordingly done. The enemy charged several times, and as often were put to flight.—It is observable in this place, that so greatly were the men overpowered by fatigue, though in a situation every way dangerous, and in which they had every reason to believe they should be sallied upon by the enemy every moment, many were unable to conquer their disposition to sleep, and it was not in the power of the officers to keep them awake. It was on the morning of this last attack, that the general expressed his apprehensions for the 1st brigade, and made the declaration above quoted. The next morning we crossed the river and joined general Hampton, on the 28th the army retreated 4 miles, and on the 30th and 31st marched back to Chataugay. The troops at the times of the attack were not in a situation to endure further fatigue—and it is an indubitable fact, that many of them were so debilitated they were unable to proceed with the brigade on its march from the place of its last attack, and actually did not reach the main body until the day after the brigade had joined, and some not even until the army had reached the Four Corners of Chataugay.

“Never to my knowledge, during our

march into Canada, and while we remained at the Four Corners, a term of twenty-six days, did general Hampton ever send off a scouting or reconnoitring party (except in one or two cases at Spear's in Canada, when he detached a few dragoons for this duty) nor did he, from the time we commenced our march from Cumberland, head to our arrival at Plattsburg, ever order a front, flank, or rear guard to be kept up, though a great part of the time we were in situations which evidently required it. True it is, these guards were occasionally sent out, not, however, by his order but by the orders of the officers commanding brigades.

“By a general order, dated Chataugay, November 5, the general says he has paid the first attention to the sick, and has granted them indulgences which created murmurings on the part of some officers at their posts. It is only necessary here to observe, that every officer of the army can testify that the sick were very much neglected as far as regards comfortable quarters and transportation, and that they were strewed along the roads through which we marched without care or attendance; and it is presumable that many have died in consequence of this, who might have been saved to themselves if not to the service. The general, indeed, at the time this order was issued, which was after our return to the Four Corners, did order transportation for the sick at Burlington but this is the only instance to my knowledge.

The commissary's department is worthy of notice.—My order for provision was not sufficient; nor could I obtain any but by special licence of general Hampton. The commissary of issues has been constantly in the habit of selling the livers, &c. of the beeves, to officers; and though I represented this to general Hampton as unusual and improper, he refused to take any other notice of it than saying, “the commissary is accountable for all parts of the beef, even to a pound or once of tallow;” nor did he take any notice of another piece of misconduct of the commissary, that of acting in the capacity of sutler, but sanctioned it by purchasing of him.

“The common practice of general Hampton, of arresting officers and releasing them without their consent; of releasing arrested officers without the knowledge or consent of the officers by whom they were arrested, (the case of lieutenant Morris, of the 33d regiment, who was arrested by me on the charge of cowardice and misconduct before the enemy on the 26th Oc-

tober, 1813, the time of the skirmish with the enemy at Ormstown, or Chateaugay river, being an instance,) of refusing to arrest officers whom I reported to him as having deserted their posts in time of action; of daily issuing orders and countermanding them; and of interfering in an improper manner with the subordinate commands of the army, as a reference to the orders issued by him will show, mark very strongly the capriciousness of his conduct and the total want of steadiness in his intentions.

“Such has been the general’s conduct on some occasions, that I have, in common with other officers, been induced to believe that he was under the influence of a too free use of spirituous liquors.”

“I must, in justice to general Hampton say, that the expedition he planned, and which I have called “difficult and fatiguing,” did, at the time it was suggested to me, by him, meet my full approbation, and that I have since seen no reason for changing my opinion of its practicability or usefulness; but I must also say that it required competent guides; and these (as I said before) he promised to furnish me, but did not.

“I am of opinion no officer that has served under major general Hampton, on the late campaign, can or will contradict this statement.

(Signed) “ROBERT PURDY,
Colonel 4th infantry.”

“A true copy, R. H. M’PHERSON,
Captain and secretary.”

119th—Extract of a letter from the secretary of war to major general Wilkinson, Albany, November 18, 1813.

“My last advices from you are of the 3d inst. Report says that the garrisons of Kingston and Prescott have found means to overtake your rear, to bring it to action, to handle it roughly, and to compel it to retreat to the main body. To this I give no credit:

“1st. Because moving, with the celerity necessary to obtain your objects, it is highly improbable that they could by any exertion, have been able to overtake you: and

“2d. Because it is quite incredible, that finding in your rear, a heavy corps capable of disturbing the main action of the campaign, you should not have taken effectual means to beat and destroy it. If 1,600 men were not sufficient for this purpose, 6,000 were so; and the garrisons of Kingston and Prescott destroyed, (though we failed of getting to Montreal) the upper province was won.”

120th—Extract of a letter from major

general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated French Mills, November 24th, 1813.

“I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 15th instant, from Albany, and hope my despatches have reached you which left this on the 17th.

“With respect to the unfortunate issue of the campaign, I disclaim the shadow of blame, because I know I have done my duty, and more than my duty, and so do those with whom I have acted. *To general Hampton’s outrage of every principle of subordination and discipline may be ascribed the failure of the expedition*, and that I have not yet arrested him must be attributed to my respect for you, and my desire that the arrest shall proceed from the highest authority; *for if this act be suffered to pass unnoticed and unpunished it will establish a precedent to justify disobedience and subvert those obligations of blind obedience on which the efficiency of military institutions exclusively depend.*

“After our losses by death, desertions, and discharges since we left Sackett’s Harbour, I think we shall not be able to show you more than 6,000 men at this point, exclusive of the dragoons who have been ordered to Greenbush and Pittsfield for convenience and economy.”

121st—The secretary at war to general Wilkinson, November 25th, 1813, recommends to consolidate the infantry and artillery into complete regiments for the winter, retaining a full complement of efficient officers to command them, and sending all the others recruiting. The severest attention to discipline must be begun, and the slightest departure from it, whether in officers or soldiers, punished.

122d—General Wilkinson to the secretary at war, Malone, December 6th, 1813.

“When I ordered general Hampton to reinforce the post at the Four Corners, it was under the impression that Cumberland Head was guarded—but the moment I was undeceived the order was countermanded, as the documents show.”

123d—Abstract from the report of the adjutant general of general Wilkinson’s army, showing the whole number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and artificers of the several regiments and corps, on December 1, 1813.

Light artillery	472
2d regiment artillery,	117
3d ditto	675
5th regiment infantry,	495
6th ditto	549
11th ditto	454

12th	ditto	500
13th	ditto	591
14th	ditto	295
15th	ditto	648
20th	ditto	336
21st	ditto	841
22d	ditto	455
25th	ditto	678
Riflemen,		263

8,143

Adjutant and inspector general's office,
January 27, 1814.

A. Y. NICOLL, Insp. Gen.

NOTE.—The two regiments of light dragoons, which had made part of general Wilkinson's force in descending the St. Lawrence, are not included in this return; these corps having been detached to Utica.

124th—Extract of a letter from major general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated Malone, December 8th, 1813.

"The unavoidable delay of the express (as no reliance can be placed in the mail from this place) enables me to send you the copy of a letter from general Izard, dated the 6th instant, which exhibits additional expositions of the pernicious and unwarrantable conduct of major general Hampton. I will not charge this man with traitorous designs, but I apprehend, in any other government, a military officer who first defeated the object of a campaign by disobedience of orders, and then, without authority, furloughed all the efficient officers of the division he commanded on a national frontier, in the vicinity of an enemy, would incur heavy penalties."

125th—Extract of a letter from brigadier general Izard to major general Wilkinson, dated Plattsburgh, December 6th, and alluded to in the preceding letter.

"There is an unavoidable delay in the return of the regiments of this division, proceeding from the extreme inexperience of the officers of all grades, now with them; almost every efficient officer is either sick, or was furloughed by major general Hampton at the moment of his own departure; those that remain are barely enough to perform the routine of duty in this cantonment."

126th—General Wilkinson to secretary at war, dated Malone, December 24th, 1813, transmits a copy of a communication with commodore Chauncey to show what were his (general Wilkinson's) anticipations of the movements of the enemy left behind and how delusive the promises that his rear should be protected.

127th—A letter from general Wilkinson to commodore Chauncey, dated French Creek, November 4th, 1813. "Will pass Prescott to-morrow night, or land and take the place if he cannot pass without too great hazard. As this operation may require 3 or 4 days, the enemy's squadron may make some attempts to destroy my boats—therefore requests him to watch and afford protection. Requests him to send the Pert or some armed vessel, to run down to the vicinity of Ogdensburg, to cover movements.

128th—From commodore Chauncey to general Wilkinson, November 4th. From the best information he can acquire, the enemy's fleet is at or near Kingston, and thinks nothing to be apprehended from them. Thinks it would be unsafe to separate any part of this squadron as long as the enemy remains above him, being in hourly expectation of an attack from sir James Yeo. If, however, sir James should detach any part of his fleet down the north channel, commodore Chauncey will send a sufficient force to oppose him.

129th—The secretary at war to colonel Porter, light artillery, commanding on Niagara river, dated February 23d, exhorts him to make a stroke on such parts of the enemy's line as are within his reach.

130th—General Dearborn to the secretary at war, dated Albany, March 25th, 1813, states that colonel Porter had informed him he had begun the preparations for an attack on Fort Erie, but the desertion of a serjeant had prevented his carrying it into effect. Two officers with six men had pursued the serjeant and were made prisoners. Fort Erie was reinforced and the project was in consequence abandoned.

131st—From colonel Scott, (3d regiment) to general Wilkinson, dated Fort George, October 11th. The enemy abandoned the whole peninsula on the 9th, owing it was supposed to the total defeat of Proctor and general Wilkinson's movement against Kingston.

132d—From colonel Scott to the secretary at war, Georgetown, Columbia, 3d December, 1813, contains the following report.

"At your desire, I have the honour to make the following report:

"I left Fort George on the 13th of October last, by order of major general Wilkinson, with the whole of the regular troops of that garrison, and was relieved by brigadier general M'Clure, with a body of the New York detached militia.

"Fort George, as a field work, might be considered as complete at that period. It

was garrisoned with ten pieces of artillery (which number might easily have been increased from the spare ordnance at the opposite fort) with an ample supply of fixed ammunition, &c. &c. &c. as the enclosed receipt for these articles will exhibit.

"Fort Niagara on the 14th October, was under the immediate command of captain Leonard, 1st artillery, who, besides his own company, had captain Read's of the same regiment, together with such of brigadier general M'Clure's brigade as had refused to cross the river. Lieutenant colonels Fleming, Bloom, and Dobbins of the militia had successively been in the command of this fort by order of the brigadier general, but I think neither of them was present at the above period. Major general Wilkinson in his order to me for the removal of the regular troops on that frontier, excepted the two companies of the 1st artillery then at Fort Niagara. And under the supposition that I should meet water transport for my detachment at the mouth of the Genessee river, I had his orders to take with me the whole of the convalescents left in the different hospitals by the regiments which had accompanied him. This order I complied with."

"NOTE.—By the arrangements of the war department, brigadier general Porter, of the United States' army, was designated for the command on the Niagara frontier, and particularly for that of Fort George. In the latter trust, general Wilkinson substituted for him colonel Scott, of the 3d regiment of artillery, with provisional orders to join the army at Sackett's Harbour."

133d—The secretary at war to general M'Clure, commanding at Fort George, Upper Canada, dated "War Department, October 4th, 1813." With a view to the expediency of burning Newark, desires general M'Clure to apprise the inhabitants and invite them to remove.

134th—General Harrison to general M'Clure, dated Newark, November 15th, 1813. Being ordered to return to the westward restores to general M'Clure the command, which he had previous to general H.'s arrival.

135th—General M'Clure to the secretary at war, dated Fort George, November 17th, 1813, announces the restoration of command and the departure of general Harrison.

136th—General M'Clure to general Harrison, dated Fort George, 15th November, 1813, begs of him not to abandon an expedition projected against Burlington Heights.

137th—General Harrison, of same date, in answer to that letter, denies compliance and gives his reasons for it: among the best the secretary at war's orders.

138th—General M'Clure to the secretary at war, Fort George, November 21st, 1813. The enemy's force at the head of the lake from twelve to fifteen hundred regulars and nine hundred Indians—intend wintering there and at Burlington. Desirable to dislodge them, but his force insufficient. The season too severe for any but desultory excursions. The volunteers lately come in however, must be actively employed or they will return home. As the term of service of the drafted militia will soon expire, suggests the offering of a small bounty to serve longer.

139th—The secretary at war to general M'Clure, dated Albany, 25th November, 1813. A requisition has been made for 1000 militia to supply the place of those now with general M'Clure, will soon be complied with. The general was not under orders to quit Niagara at any particular time. His movement was matter of arrangement with commodore Chauncey.

NOTE.—We suppose he means general Harrison. (Ed. W. Messenger.)

140th—Mr. Parker, C. C. to general M'Clure, dated War Office, 27th November. In the absence of the secretary at war, had laid general M'Clure's letters of the 12th and 21st (these letters are not in the report) before the president, who approved the measures the general had adopted.

141st—General M'Clure to the secretary at war, dated Niagara, 10th December, 1813. This day found Fort George to be defended by only 60 effective regulars and 40 volunteers. The militia, their term being expired, gone off to a man. Foreseeing the defenceless situation of the fort offered a bounty in addition to their pay, only for two months, but the expedient failed. The enemy are advancing in force. The fort not tenable—so gave orders for evacuating it, since dusk, and with but three boats brought off all the light artillery, and most of the arms, equipage and ammunition, and will have time to bring off the heavy cannon before the enemy makes his appearance. The village of Newark is now in flames. The few remaining inhabitants having been noticed of the intention were enabled to remove their property. The enemy now shut out from any hope of wintering near Fort George.

142d—From the secretary at war to major Lee, deputy paymaster of the army at

Utica, dated Sheldon's, November 4th. Orders him to pay off the brigade of M'Arthur (1,300 men) at Fort George, and the militia, volunteers and Indians under general M'Clure.

143d—General M'Clure to the secretary at war, dated Niagara, December 13th. The enemy much exasperated at the burning of Newark, and will make a descent if possible on our frontier—but he will watch them close with his handful of men till a reinforcement arrives and then endeavour to repossess himself of Fort George. This day sets off for Buffaloe which he will make his head quarters.

144th—From the same to the same, dated Buffaloe, December 22d, states the loss of Fort Niagara, which was taken by surprise on the 19th. Attributes the disaster to the gross neglect of captain Leonard who commanded. *Buffaloe* was thought to be in danger, but he (general M'Clure) has no doubt it is perfectly secure. Transmits the following report.

DECEMBER 15, 1813.

Abstract of the morning report of the garrison of Fort Niagara, commanded by captain Leonard.

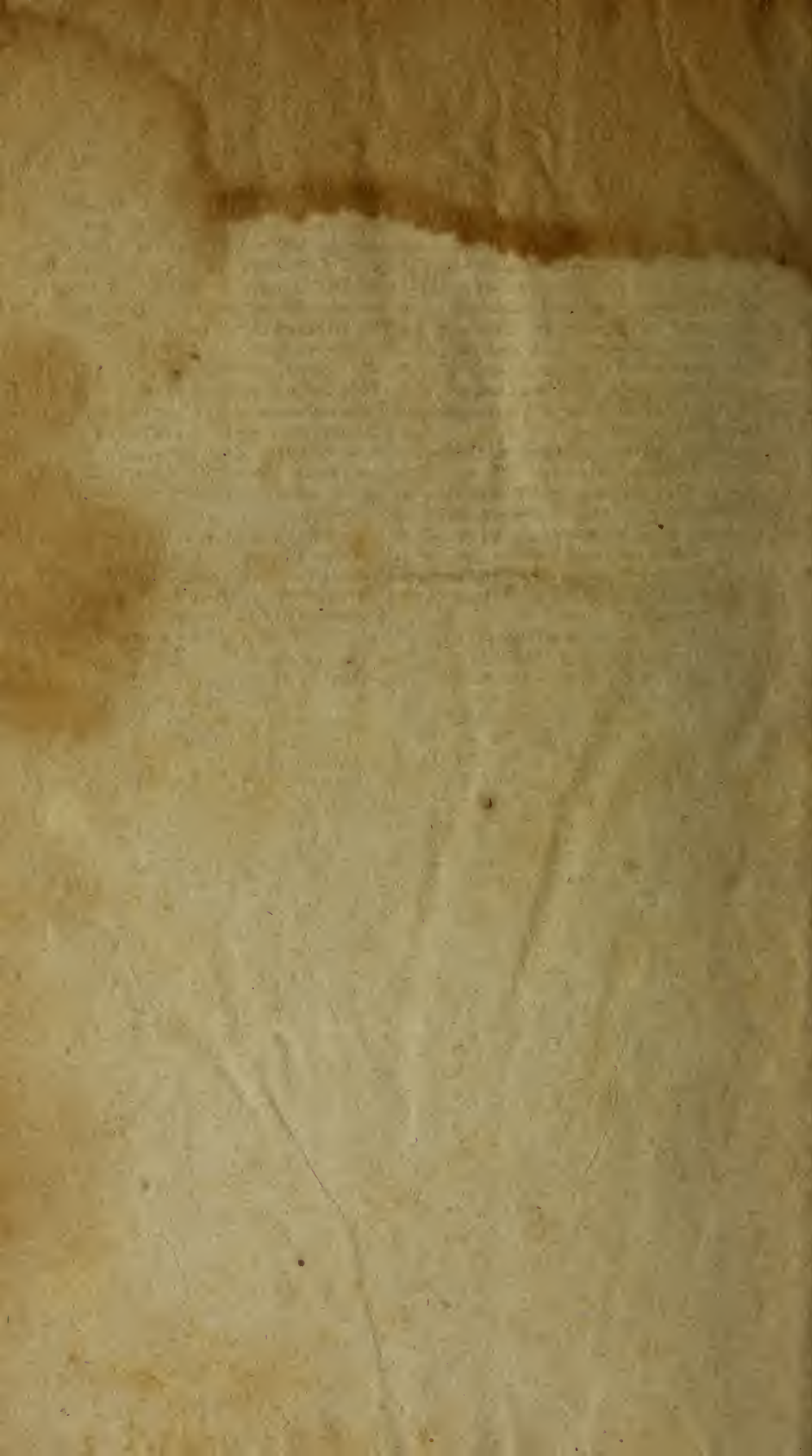
	Present.	Absent.
Captain Leonard's company, total	74	19
Captain Hampton's do.	88	17
Lieutenant Peck's do.	118	9
Lieutenant Frederick's do.	44	

Total 324 45

Aggregate 369

145th—General M'Clure to the secretary at war, dated Batavia, 25th December, 1813, informs that on the night Niagara was captured captain Leonard was much intoxicated and left the fort at about eleven o'clock P. M. Suspects him of a secret understanding with the British. Unless regular troops are sent immediately the enemy will penetrate into the country and lay all waste before them.

146th—General Cass to the secretary at war, dated Williamsville, January 12th. This day saw Buffaloe in ruins. The fall of Niagara owing to the most criminal negligence—the force in it was fully competent to its defence. Captain Leonard was at his own house, three miles from the fort, and all the officers were in as perfect security as though no enemy was near them. The force of the enemy in the destruction of Buffaloe was greatly magnified—not more than 650 men, regulars, militia and Indians, having landed at Black Rock, while he had from 2500 to 3000 militia, all of whom except a few, behaved in a most cowardly manner—they fled without discharging a musket. The enemy continued on this side of the river till Saturday, and all their movements betrayed symptoms of apprehension. They continue in possession of Niagara, and will probably retain it, until a force competent to its reduction shall arrive in its vicinity.







L. H. [unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

