

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 2 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 80.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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

Our Relations with France.

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 first instant. JAMES MADISON.

March 3, 1813.

The secretary of state to whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the 1st instant, has the honor to submit to the president the enclosed papers marked A. and B.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, March 3, 1813.

(A.)

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, May 2, 1812.

"I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of my note of yesterday to the duke of Bassano. The importance of the objects and the urgency of the occasion I hope will justify the solicitude with which I have pressed the propositions.

The result, as far as it may be known within a few days, shall be transmitted by the Wasp. The Hornet sailed from Cherbourg the 26th April, with orders to land a messenger in England with my despatches for Mr. Russell, but not to wait a return from London."

Enclosed in Mr. Barlow's letter of May 2, 1812, to the Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the duke of Bassano, dated

PARIS, 1st May, 1812.

In the note I had the honor to address your excellency on the 10th November last, the spirit of the English government was so far noticed as to anticipate the fact now proved by experience, that its orders in council violating the rights of neutrals, would not be revoked. The declaration of the prince regent of the 21st of April, has placed that fact beyond all question. In doing this he has repeated the assertion so often advanced by his ministers and judges that the decrees of France of a similar character are likewise unrevoked.

You will notice that he finds a new argument for this conclusion in your excellency's late report to the emperor concerning neutral rights, in which you avoid taking notice of any repeal or modification of these decrees, or of their non-application to the U. States. We know indeed that they do not apply to the United States, because we do not suffer our flag to be denationalized in the manner evidently contemplated by the emperor in the rule he meant to establish. But it would have been well if your excellency had noticed their non-application to the United States, since his majesty has uniformly done it in his decisions of prize causes since November, 1810.

"It is much to be desired that the French government would now make and publish an authentic act, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees, as relative to the United States to have ceased in November, 1810, declaring that they have not been applied in

VOL. IV.

any instance, since that time, and that they shall not be so applied in future.

"The case is so simple, the demand so just, and the necessity so urgent, that I cannot withhold my confidence in the prompt and complete success of my proposition."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, dated

PARIS, 12th May, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, I found from a pretty sharp conversation with the duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening.—I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England that I despatch the Wasp immediately, to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible.

I am confident that the president will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair, and the earnest manner in which I pressed the minister with it as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the prince regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject. When in the conversation above alluded to, the duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you, I only asked him if that decree had been published. He said, no, but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serurier, with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this legation; that I never before had heard of it; and since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send to me in that official manner a copy of that decree, and of any other documents that might prove to the incredulous of my country (not to me) that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and unconditionally repealed with regard to the United States. He then promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise.

I send you a copy of the April decree, as likewise the letter of the grand judge and that of the minister of finances: though the two latter pieces have been before communicated to our government and published.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO MR. BARLOW.

Paris, 10th May, 1812.

SIR.—In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favor of American vessels. You have done me the honor to ask a

B

copy of the letters which the grand judge and the minister of the finances wrote on the 25th Dec. 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure, and you have said, sir, that the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, which proves definitely the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan in regard to the Americans, was not known to you.

I have the honor to send you as you have desired a copy of these three acts, you will consider them without doubt, sir, as the plainest answer, which I could give to this part of your note. As to the two other questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the emperor. You know already, sir, the sentiments which his majesty has expressed in favor of American commerce, and the good dispositions which have induced him to appoint a plenipotentiary to treat with you on that important interest, Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[TRANSLATION.]

Palace of St. Cloud, April 20th, 1811.

Napoleon, emperor of the French, &c. &c. on the report of our minister of foreign relations:

Seeing by a law passed on the 2d March, 1811, the congress of the United States has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which prohibits the vessels and merchandise of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies from entering into the ports of the United States.

Considering that the law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions, consecrated by the British orders in council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitely, and to date from the 1st day of November last, considered as not having existed, (non avenues) in regard to American vessels.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor,

The minister, secretary of state,

(Signed) THE COUNT DARU.

(B.)

MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Paris, October 28, 1812.

SIR—By the letters from the duke of Bassano and my answer, copies of which are herewith enclosed, you will learn that I am invited to go to Wilna, and that I have accepted the invitation. Though the proposal was totally unexpected, and on many accounts disagreeable, it was impossible to refuse it without giving offence, or at least risking a postponement of a negotiation which I have reason to believe is now in a fair way to a speedy and advantageous close.

From the circumstances which have proceeded and which accompany this proposition, I am induced to believe that it is made with a view of expediting the business. There may indeed be an intention of compelling it with other views not yet brought forward. If so, and they should extend to objects beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and the indemnities which we claim, I shall not be at loss how to answer them.

I shall have the honor to write you as soon as possible from Wilna, and shall return to Paris without any unnecessary delay.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) J. BARLOW.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO MR. BARLOW.

Wilna, October 13, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to make known to you how much I regretted, in the negotiation commenced between the United States and France, the delays which inevitably attended a correspondence carried on at so great a distance. Your government has desired to see the epoch of this arrangement draw near. His majesty is animated by the same dispositions, and willing to assure to the negotiation a result the most prompt, he has thought that it would be expedient to suppress the intermediaries and to transfer the conference to Wilna. His majesty has in consequence authorised me, sir, to treat directly with you. If you will come to this town, I dare hope that with the desire which animates us both to conciliate such important interests, we will immediately be enabled to remove all the difficulties which until now have appeared to impede the progress of the negotiation.

I have apprized the Duke of Dalberg that his mission was thus terminated, and I have laid before his majesty the actual state of the negotiation, to the end that when you arrive at Wilna the different questions being already illustrated (*éclaircies*) either by your judicious observations, or by the instructions I shall have received, we may, sir, conclude without delay an arrangement so desirable and conformable to the mutually amicable views of our two governments.

Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[EXTRACT.]

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, October 25, 1812.

"SIR—In consequence of the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 11th of this month, I accept your invitation, and leave Paris to-morrow for Wilna, where I hope to arrive in fifteen or eighteen days from this date. My secretary of legation and one servant will compose my suite. I mention this to answer to your extreme goodness in asking the question, and your kind offer of finding me a convenient lodging. I hope the trouble you will give yourself in this will be as little as possible.

The negotiation on which you have done me the honor to invite me at Wilna, is so completely prepared in all its parts between the duke of Dalberg and myself, and, as I understand, sent on to you for your approbation about the 18th of the present month, that I am persuaded, if it could have arrived before the date of your letter, the necessity of this meeting would not have existed, as I am confident that his majesty would have found the project reasonable and acceptable in all its parts, and would have ordered that minister to conclude and sign both the treaty of commerce and the convention of indemnities."

List of Acts

Passed at the Second Session of the Twelfth Congress

An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

An act increasing the pay of non-commissioned offi-

teers, musicians, privates and others of the army, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriation to defray the expenses incurred under an act, entitled, "an act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States;" and the act, entitled "an act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union; suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, passed the 28th of February, 1795."

An act concerning the district and territorial judges of the United States.

An act directing the secretary of the treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases.

An act to increase the navy of the United States.

An act approving of the report of the commissioners appointed by the secretary at war, to ascertain and settle the exterior line of the public land at West Point, in the state of New-York.

An act authorising the President of the U. States to establish post routes, in certain cases.

An act providing for navy pensions, in certain cases.

An act making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An act in addition to the act, concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act for the more perfect organization of the army of the U. States."

An act in addition to the act, entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," and for other purposes.

An act authorising the admission, under certain circumstances, of vessels owned by citizens of the United States of America, with their cargoes, from British ports beyond the cape of Good Hope.

An act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act confirming certain claims in the district of Vincennes.

An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers.

An act for the relief of John Binnion.

An act for the relief of the Bible Society of Philadelphia.

An act giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the Illinois territory.

An act to authorize and empower the president and managers of the Washington turnpike company of the state of Maryland, when organized, to extend and make their turnpike to or from Georgetown in the district of Columbia, through the said district to the line thereof.

An act better to provide for the supplies of the army of the United States, and for the accountability of persons entrusted with the same.

An act giving further time to purchasers of public land to complete their payments.

An act authorising the discharge of Daniel Updike from his imprisonment.

An act for the relief of Susannah Wiley.

An act for the regulation of seamen on board the private and public vessels of the United States.

An act to continue in force, for a limited time, the first section of the act, entitled "an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. States against the Barbary powers."

An act rewarding the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, and the crew of the Wasop.

An act further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana.

An act vesting in the President of the U. States the power of retaliation.

An act for the relief of John Dixon and John Murry.

An act for the relief of Flueben Atwater.

An act to impose a duty on the importation of iron wire.

An act to establish certain post roads in the state of Louisiana.

An act for the relief of Royal Converse.

An act authorising the issuing of treasury notes, for the service of the year 1813.

An act to alter the time for the next meeting of congress.

An act directing the secretary of the treasury to remit certain fines, penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.

An act authorising the appointment of additional officers in the respective territories of the United States.

An act making provision for an additional number of general officers.

An act in addition to an act regulating the post office establishment.

An act for the relief of John Redfield, jr.

An act to encourage vaccination.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, and to increase the pay of volunteer and militia corps.

An act for the relief of Jared Shattuck.

An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars.

Resolution relative to the brilliant achievements of captains Hull, Decatur, Jones and Lieut. Elliot.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for 1813.

An act giving further time for delivering the evidence in support of claims to land in the Missouri territory, &c.

An act declaring the consent of congress to an act of the legislature of Georgia, &c.

An act for the relief of Ingraham, Phoenix and Nixon.

An act authorising the secretary of the treasury to cause to be issued new certificates of registry.

An act to alter the time of holding the district courts of New-York and Massachusetts.

Resolution authorising the President to cause to be prepared and laid before congress a system of military discipline for the infantry of the army and militia of the United States.

An act making appropriations for alterations and repairs in the capitol.

An act supplementary to the act "for increasing the navy of the United States."

An act to encourage the destruction of armed vessels of the enemy in the waters of the United States.

Resolution of thanks to the officers and crew of the Constitution for the victory over the Java.

An act for the organization of the staff of the army of the United States.

An act for the relief of Louis Chacherie.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Lappley, deceased.

An act for the relief of Washington Lee.

Exports of the United States

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1812.

Treasury Department, February 11, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a statement of the exports of the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1812, amounting, in articles of domestic produce and manufactures, to

Dolls. 30,032,109

8,495,127

Dolls. 38,527,236

And in articles of foreign do. and do. to

Dolls. 38,527,236

WHICH ARTICLES APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN EXPORTED TO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES, VIZ.

| | Dolls. | Foreign. |
|---|------------|-----------|
| To the dominions of Spain and Portugal, | 10,743,040 | 1,944,734 |
| Great Britain, | 8,837,450 | 704,332 |
| France, Italy and Holland, | 875,478 | 2,370,012 |
| To all other countries, or not distinctly stated, | 2,938,138 | 3,875,469 |
| Dolls. | 30,032,109 | 8,495,127 |

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A Summary of the value and destination of the exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statement.

| WHITHER EXPORTED. | Dolls. | Foreign. | Total value to the dominions of each country. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---|
| Spain | 10,743,040 | 1,944,734 | 12,687,774 |
| Sweden | 830,264 | 739,337 | 1,569,601 |
| Swedish West Indies | 1,000,950 | 124,374 | 1,125,324 |
| Denmark and Norway | 709,538 | 45,746 | 755,284 |
| Danish West Indies | 200,850 | | 200,850 |
| Holland | 30,747 | | 30,747 |
| Bohemia, Mann, and Berwick | 4,562,298 | 37,187 | 4,600,485 |
| Scotland | 373,663 | 1,300 | 375,063 |
| Ireland | 947,211 | 64,718 | 1,011,929 |
| Gibraltar | 1,117,123 | 237,770 | 1,354,893 |
| British African ports | 14,783 | | 14,783 |
| British East Indies | 123,413 | 170,540 | 293,953 |
| British West Indies | 1,774,037 | 23,303 | 1,797,340 |
| British American colonies | 643,135 | 17,382 | 660,517 |
| French European ports on Atlantic | 402,807 | 2,435,231 | 2,838,038 |
| Do. W. India & Am. colonies | 203,329 | 82,713 | 286,042 |
| Bourbon and Mauritius | 17,292 | 15,540 | 32,832 |
| Spanish European ports on Atlantic | 4,427,453 | 136,411 | 4,563,864 |
| Do. on the Mediterranean | 40,322 | 4,308 | 44,630 |
| Tenifere and the other Canaries | 351,055 | 14,295 | 365,350 |
| Morocco and Philippine islands | 30,750 | 26,791 | 57,541 |
| Florida | 97,703 | 6,260 | 103,963 |
| Ronduras, Campechy and Mosquito shore | 82,208 | 10,279 | 92,487 |
| Spanish W. India and Am. colonies | 2,640,892 | 1,331,038 | 3,971,930 |
| Portugal | 7,735,007 | 43,045 | 7,778,052 |
| Madeira | 700,773 | 28,221 | 728,994 |
| Fayal and the other Azores | 123,345 | 6,842 | 130,187 |
| Cape de Verd islands | 6,433 | 3,280 | 9,713 |
| Gaet of Brazil & other Am. colonies | 426,982 | 210,641 | 637,623 |
| Italy | 130,923 | 134,796 | 265,719 |
| Turkey, Levant, and Egypt | 42,222 | 367,064 | 409,286 |
| Morocco and Barbary states | 50,002 | 15,194 | 65,196 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 13,606 | | 13,606 |
| China | 101,728 | 82,802 | 184,530 |
| Asia (generally) | | 500 | 500 |
| West Indies do. | 931,071 | 120,304 | 1,051,375 |
| Europe do. | 74,347 | 125,514 | 199,861 |
| Africa do. | 78,267 | 37,048 | 115,315 |
| South Seas | | 1,064 | 1,064 |
| North west coast of America | 12,063 | 17,408 | 29,471 |
| Total Dollars | 30,032,109 | 8,495,127 | 38,527,236 |

* See in the preceding of Great Britain.

A summary of the value of exports from each state.

| | Dolls. | Foreign. | TOTAL. |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| New-Hampshire | 151,379 | 9,029 | 160,408 |
| Vermont | 131,403 | 7,244 | 138,647 |
| Massachusetts | 3,035,229 | 2,448,109 | 5,483,338 |
| Rhode-Island | 664,501 | 120,240 | 784,741 |
| Connecticut | 720,805 | | 720,805 |
| New-York | 6,020,580 | 2,232,414 | 8,252,994 |
| New-Jersey | 4,186 | | 4,186 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,600,437 | 1,712,293 | 6,312,730 |
| Delaware | 29,744 | | 29,744 |
| Maryland | 3,045,003 | 1,020,886 | 4,065,889 |
| District of Columbia | 1,503,413 | 12,996 | 1,516,409 |
| Virginia | 2,985,193 | 17,619 | 3,002,812 |
| North-Carolina | 250,212 | | 250,212 |
| South-Carolina | 2,244,834 | 11,361 | 2,256,195 |
| Georgia | 1,066,703 | 1,066,703 | 2,133,406 |
| Territories of the United States | 1,033,759 | 36,930 | 1,070,689 |
| Total Dollars, | 40,628,109 | 8,438,127 | 49,066,236 |
| * Georgetown | 31,740 | | 31,740 |
| * Alexandria | 1,437,673 | 12,996 | 1,450,669 |
| Total Dollars, | 1,503,413 | 12,996 | 1,516,409 |
| Michigan Territory | 2,550 | | 2,550 |
| Mississippi ditto | 3,107 | | 3,107 |
| New-Orleans | 1,025,052 | 34,869 | 1,059,921 |
| Total Dollars, | 1,033,759 | 36,930 | 1,070,689 |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Register's Office, February 8, 1813.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

A summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1812.

| | Dollars. | |
|---|------------|------------|
| THE SEA | 936,000 | |
| 1. Fisheries. | | |
| Dried fish or cod fishery | | 592,000 |
| Pickled do. or river fishery (herring, wind, salmon, mackerel) | | 146,000 |
| Whale (common) oil and bone | 55,000 | |
| Spermaceti oil and candles | 141,000 | |
| | | 197,000 |
| | | 635,000 |
| THE FOREST | 2,701,000 | |
| 2. Skins and furs | 152,000 | |
| 3. Product of wood. | 1,000,000 | |
| Lumber (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, masts, &c.) | 1,554,000 | |
| Oak bark and other dyes | 197,000 | |
| Naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine) | 400,000 | |
| Ashea, put and pear | 332,000 | |
| | | 2,383,000 |
| | | 2,700,000 |
| AGRICULTURE | 24,555,000 | |
| 4. Product of animals. | | |
| Beef, tallow, hides, live cattle | 324,000 | |
| Butter and cheese | 329,000 | |
| | | 653,000 |
| Pork, pickled, bacon, lard, (live hogs) | | 604,000 |
| Horses and mules | 191,000 | |
| Sheep | 9,000 | |
| | | 200,000 |
| | | 1,657,000 |
| 5. Vegetable food. | | |
| Wheat, flour and biscuits | | 17,687,000 |
| Indian corn and meal | | 1,939,000 |
| Rice | | 1,544,000 |
| All other (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, apples, &c.) | | 627,000 |
| | | 17,797,000 |
| 6. Tobacco | | 1,514,000 |
| 7. Cotton | | 3,080,000 |
| 8. All other agricultural products. | | |
| Indigo | | 5,000 |
| Flaxseed | | 450,000 |
| Maple sugar | | 13,000 |
| Hops | | 7,000 |
| Wax | | 20,000 |
| Various items (poultry, flax, mustard, &c.) | | 7,000 |
| | | 509,000 |

* See in the preceding of Great Britain.

Unhand. ditto. ditto.

| MANUFACTURES 1,355,000 | | |
|--|---------|------------|
| 2. Domestic materials. | | |
| Soap and tallow candles | 232,000 | |
| Lentils, boots, shoes, saddlery | 83,000 | |
| Hats | 28,000 | |
| Grain, (spirits, beer, starch) | 210,000 | |
| Wood, (including furniture, coaches and other carriages) | 155,000 | |
| Cordage and canvas | 278,000 | |
| Iron | 43,000 | |
| Various items, (snuff, silk shoes, wax candles, tobacco, lead, fluted oil, spirits of turpentine, &c.) | 90,000 | |
| Foreign materials. | | 1,125,000 |
| Spirits of molasses | 146,000 | |
| Sugar, refined | 2,000 | |
| Chocolate | 1,000 | |
| Gun powder | 53,600 | |
| Brass and copper | 3,000 | |
| Medicinal | 12,000 | |
| | 220,000 | 1,355,000 |
| UNCERTAIN. | | |
| 10. Articles not distinguished in returns. | | |
| Manufactured | 300,000 | |
| New produce | 166,000 | |
| | 466,000 | |
| Total dollars. | | 30,632,000 |

Vice-President Gerry.

At a meeting of the republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives and other citizens, the following Address was unanimously voted to be presented to ELERBEE GERRY, vice-president elect of the United States. Benjamin Austin, Seth Sprague and John Holmes, ex-officio, were appointed a committee in behalf of the convention to deliver it.

BOSTON, February 16th, 1813.

RESPECTED SIR,—It is with the highest pleasure, that the republican members of the Legislature, and other citizens of this commonwealth, embrace an opportunity to congratulate you on your election to the high office of vice-president of the United States. At this interesting period we are happy to find that so large a majority of the citizens have united in the choice of a character, whose revolutionary services have long endeared him to every friend to his country. The uniformity of those principles which led to the establishment of our sovereignty and independence, being so unequivocally maintained in every situation in which you have been placed, cannot but inspire a confidence in the republicans, that our national honor (under the wisdom of your councils) will be preserved against the artifices of foreign and domestic foes. While exercising the office of chief magistrate of this commonwealth, we thank you for the open avowal of your attachment to the national and state constitutions, and more particularly for reprobating the conduct of those, whose inconsiderate resolutions had a direct tendency to dissolve the compact on which our glory and prosperity are founded. We are sensible, that it was proper at that time to designate, by the most explicit declaration, certain individuals, who imperiously claim to themselves the exclusive appellation of federalists and friends of peace. But at this enlightened age, the citizens of this commonwealth are not deceived by words, nor imposed on by names. We cannot be so lost to every impropriety of language as to admit, that those persons are either friends to the peace or honor of their country who attempt to rouse the passions of the people to rebellion—who draw geographical lines of hostile divisions between the northern and southern districts—who endeavor to alienate the endearing tie of sister states, and instil the degrading idea that their embraces are more to be dreaded than the impositions of Britain, or the ravages of their Indian

allies—who vindicate the impressment of our seamen, and justify the wanton cruelties inflicted on that worthy class of citizens—who behold, with apathy the insults offered to our flag, the violation of our commercial rights, and who arrogantly exclaim, amidst these complicated enormities, that "Britain does us no essential injury"—while they palliate her piratical outrages, they attempt to paralyze the energies of the American navy in repelling the injuries. It is impossible that the good sense of the real friends of our country should accede to sentiments so derogatory, or respond to concessions so humiliating and ignominious.

As an evidence to confound these fallacious federalists and to silence their clamors against southern influence, we are induced more particularly, to congratulate you on your recent election. In this instance, we find that our southern brethren have, with the most patriotic unanimity, united in choosing a vice-president from the northward, thereby showing, that if any circumstance should take place, whereby the presidency was vacated, they will submit their political destinies to a citizen of Massachusetts. This one circumstance must forever confound those disturbers of the general harmony, who wish to excite a jealousy between the respective states.

In recapitulating these favorable evidences of southern cordiality, we are happy to find they have selected a character so fully comprising the essential qualities of a republican, and so adequate to all the purposes of maintaining the great principles of our revolution in their original purity.

We wish you, respected sir, every happiness, both political and domestic; and you may be assured that you commence the important duties of vice-president of the United States, with the most sincere congratulations of your republican friends in Massachusetts. They rely on your patriotism, and trust that the same spirit which carried the people of America through the arduous conflict of the revolution, will animate you to vindicate those national rights anticipated by our independence.—We trust in Heaven, that the enemies of our country will not prevail, while the arm of GERRY is uplifted to oppose them.

With sentiments of the highest respect, we subscribe ourselves, in behalf of the convention, your sincere and undeviating friends.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN,
SETH SPRAGUE,
JOHN HOLMES.

MR. GERRY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN—The honor which "the republican members of the legislature, and other citizens of this commonwealth," have been pleased to present by their congratulatory address; by their favorable and friendly views of my official conduct in various stations; and by their generous anticipations, in regard to the dignified place which is now assigned me; is a high reward for the past, and a powerful incentive to future efforts, for the faithful discharge of my duties to the public.

The distinguished honor of the suffrages for the vice-presidency of the United States, conferred on me by the magnanimous and powerful Atlantic states from Pennsylvania to Georgia inclusively, and by all the brave and patriotic western states, will be ever held in the highest estimation, and will produce on my part, every effort to confirm them in their confidence. The gratification is complete, by the re-election of president Madison, whose great and meritorious services, and particularly those which relate to Great Britain, will render his name immortal. The names also of the members of that

high-minded and celebrated congress who supported the president in his arduous struggle for the rights of his country, and who declared war against Great Britain, will enrich the most honorable pages of American history.

The important subjects which the address embraces, induce me to request your indulgence in making the subsequent remarks.

To merit the general approbation of my fellow-citizens, has been always with me a primary object; and in this pursuit, as it respected those of Massachusetts, there existed a flattering prospect of success. But when some of them presented to me as chief magistrate, the alternative of sanctioning by silence, an unjust denunciation of the national government, tending to a civil war, or of discharging with fidelity the allegiance due to that government, a moment's hesitation in adopting the latter would have been a crime, which no motive could have prompted me to commit; not even that of an ardent attachment to my native state.

The revolutionary principles to which your address alludes, and which led to the establishment of our independence, were truly republican. They were sanctioned not only by the most eminent jurists and statesmen of our country, but by the most eminent writers of other nations. And when those principles were reprobated, with a view to bring them into contempt, the firm adherence of the republicans to their systems, precluded innovations which would have produced divisions and dissensions, which would probably have terminated in a civil conflict.

The internal ostensible friends, but real foes of the people, afflicted our venerable ancestors, when they first exhibited in this then dreary wilderness, their invincible attachment to civil and religious liberty: from that period similarly nefarious practices have been continued; and unless prevented by an effectual corrective, will extend to the latest posterity. But the Omnipotent Arbiter of human events, has been pleased hitherto to inspire with wisdom, patriotism, and fortitude American freemen, in whose estimation a life of rational freedom is of more worth than an eternity of degradation and slavery, to preserve inviolate their sacred rights, and to deliver them unimpaired to their virtuous offspring.

To whom are we indebted for the political division of our citizens; for the embarrassments which it has produced; for their unnatural antipathies against each other; and for the dangers to which we have been thus exposed? Has not the British administration been the source of these evils; the origin and prop of our foreign and domestic foes? Is it not as inimical to the liberty of Great Britain, as to that of the United States? Has it not destroyed their harmony with her, and rendered indispensable a war, which our government had long studiously endeavored, but in vain, to prevent? Has it not used every mean in its power, to bring that government into contempt, and to overthrow it? Has it not, when in peace with us, been guilty of a horrid plot, for exciting our citizens to a secession from the union; and as the inevitable consequence, for involving us in a civil war? And does it not now with unparalleled effrontery demand of us, by the agency of those citizens whom Great Britain claims "as her friends," an answer to their enquiry, of what is the object of the war?—We will answer the question—The object of the war is to put an end to the British depredations on our commerce, to her infringements of our commercial rights, by her arbitrary orders in council and blockades; and to place our future relations with her on such a foundation, as shall insure peace,

on terms of perfect reciprocity: for the waffl of this would destroy the effect of any amicable arrangement with her, and render it on our part a national degradation. We know what our government and nation are, and we firmly believe that Great Britain herself, is desirous of such a peace; but are not her administration and "her American friends," in pursuit of an ostensible peace, which shall give to them an early opportunity to renew its atrocities? At length, the secret motives of these, are promulgated by Mr. Brougham in his celebrated speech delivered at Liverpool in October last. Hear the declaration of this prominent statesman and member of the British parliament.

"You are aware (says he) that by various abuses though the lapse of time, and the changes which have taken place, in different parts of our system, the crown has become possessed of vast funds; raised without the interposition of parliament, and spent without its control. These arise from different sources, but the branch most considerable in amount, and most mischievous in its origin, as well as its abuses, goes commonly by the name of "Droits of Admiralty." It is composed chiefly of the proceeds of the sale of prizes, taken from foreign nations, before an open declaration of war—and in the course of this war and the last, it has amounted to about eight millions sterling," (above thirty-seven millions of dollars.) "In making these captures our seamen risk their lives; but the prizes go not to enrich them, and a large part has always been reserved to pay for secret services, which will not bear the light—and to squander away on favorites—or bestow on the branches of the royal family. But attend, I pray you, to the means by which this fund is acquired, and see the inducements which it affords to your rulers to plunge you into wars, for their own separate gain, and to make these wars in the way most hurtful to the honor as well as interest of the empire. All the prizes taken before the war is openly declared, go into this odious fund. As long then as it is continued on its present footing, it is the direct interest of the crown to take allied or friendly nations by surprise, to make war on them without notice, and to seize the property of their peaceable subjects on the seas, or in our ports, while confiding to the appearance of peace, or entrusted to our honor. Am I wrong then, in calling it the wages of national iniquity?—the price which we take for the loss of our character and honor in the world?"

Here is uncontrovertible testimony, of one amongst many of the unjustifiable, disgraceful and outrageous practices of the British administration, by which our merchants and citizens have been robbed in time of peace of their property, to be squandered on the royal family and its favorites, and for secret services which will not bear the light. And after this most important exposure, can any citizen of the United States, unless indeed he is on the establishment of the "Droits of Admiralty," or robber's fund, be opposed to a war, for preventing in future such criminal conduct, as has been stated, on the part of the British administration; or wish for a peace, on terms that shall again expose our citizens to such outrages?—Does not this discovery explain the reasons for the late equivocal revocation of the British orders in council, of which that administration has so much boasted; a measure, for its subtlety and deception, as objectionable, if not more so, than was, that according to their views of it, of the emperor Napoleon, in regard to the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees?—Does it not account for the inconsistency of the judicial decisions of the British courts of admiralty, at one time sanctioning and at

another condemning the same branch of our commerce?—Does it not evince the impossibility of a permanent peace with Great Britain, until she is convinced that such wrongs will never again be endured by the United States, and is willing to prevent them by a system of reciprocity?—Will not such a system be requisite, to secure to her as well as to our own nation, the sole right of employing their seamen, respectively; and to prevent in future that capital crime denounced by the law of nations, and denominated "SLAVE-STEALING?"

Our infant navy demands a particular attention. Behold our young Hercules floating on the ocean in his cradle, arresting the great Leviathan, and threatening the monster with destruction. View the maritime pride and glory of our nation, the brave and patriotic Rodgers, Hull, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge and all the other officers, the seamen and marines of our navy. Observe their superior skill in naval tactics, and their invincible bravery, and then determine, whether Neptune, disgusted at the conduct of his former favorite, has not promised his trident to Columbia, with the fullest assurance that she will never disgrace it by injustice, but will hold it with undiminished honor.

It is a subject of deep regret and surprise, that any citizens of Massachusetts should foment divisions between herself and the southern states;—of Massachusetts, that abounds with ships and seamen, both of which have had a large share in the benefits of carrying to market, the surplus produce of her sister states. What would be the consequence of her separation from the union? The irreparable loss of that inestimable carrying trade. A loss on her part, which the southern states, by new arrangements, would convert into great gain to themselves. Does not the pernicious tendency of such conduct demonstrate the folly of it, and point to foreign influence as the probable cause of it?

Permit me, gentlemen, to repeat the grateful feelings excited in my mind, by the distinguished testimony of approbation and regard which you have now presented, and which, proceeding from characters that command my high veneration and respect, cannot be duly appreciated.—to thank you cordially for your very friendly and polite conduct on the occasion, to tender you my sincere esteem and best wishes for your health and happiness, and to assure you that I remain respectfully your unfeigned friend,

E. GERRY.

Hon. BENJ. AUSTIN, } Committee of the legis-
SETH SPRADUE, and } lature and other ve-
J. HOLMES, esq's. } publications of Mass.

Heroism and Magnanimity.

Copies of letters from Lieutenant-general Hlop to commodore Bainbridge, and his answers.

GEN. HISLOP TO COM. BAINBRIDGE.

St. Salvador, January 3, 1813.

DEAR SIR—I am justly penetrated with the fullest sense of your very handsome and kind treatment, ever since the fate of war placed me in your power, and I beg once more to renew to you my sincerest acknowledgments for the same.

Your acquiescence with my request in granting me my parole, with the officers of my staff, added to the obligation I had previously experienced, claims from me this additional tribute of my thanks. May I now finally flatter myself, that in the further extension of your generous and humane feelings, in the alleviations of the misfortunes of war, that you will have the goodness to fulfil the only wish and request I am now most anxious to see completed, by

enlarging on their parole (on the same conditions you have acceded to with respect to myself) all the officers of the Java still on board your ship—a favor I shall never cease duly to appreciate by your acquiescence thereto.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, dear sir, your much obliged and very obedient servant,

(Signed)

Commodore Bainbridge.

ANSWER OF COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.

United States' Frigate Constitution,

St. Salvador, 3d January, 1813.

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of this date, conveying sentiments of your feelings for my treatment towards you since the fate of war placed you in my power. The kind expressions which you have been pleased to use, are justly appreciated by me, and far overbalance those common civilities shewn by me, and which are always due to prisoners. I regret that the lumbered state of my ship prevented me from making you as comfortable on board as I sincerely wished to have done. I have complied with your last request, respecting paroling all the officers of the Java. In doing so, your desire, in addition to my disposition to ameliorate as much as possible the situation of those officers, considerably influenced me.

Permit me to tender you (notwithstanding our respective countries are at war) assurances of sincere esteem and high respect, and to assure you that I shall feel at all times highly gratified in hearing of or from you. With fervent wishes for the recovery of the gallant captain Lambert,

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully, &c.

(Signed)

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Lieut. Gen. Hlop, of the British Army.

GEN. HISLOP TO COM. BAINBRIDGE.

St. Salvador, 4th January, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Allow me once more to express my sincerest acknowledgments for this last instance of your kind attention to my wishes, by having complied with my request in behalf of the officers of the Java. Lieutenant Chads delivered to me your very polite and obliging letter, and be assured that I shall feel no less gratification at all times to hear of and from you, than that which you are so good as to express you will derive in receiving information respecting myself.

May I request now that you will be so good, as to cause to be looked for a small chest, containing articles of plate, more valuable to me on account of having been presented to me by the colony of Demarara, where I commanded for several years.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

Commodore Bainbridge.

T. HISLOP.

Lieutenant Chads presents his compliments to commodore Bainbridge, and is extremely sorry to inform him, captain Lambert died a short time since.

St. Salvador, Monday, 11 o'clock.

COM. BAINBRIDGE TO LIEUT. CHADS.

January 6, 1813.

Commodore Bainbridge has learnt with real sorrow the death of captain Lambert. Though a political enemy, he could not but greatly respect him for the brave defence he made with his ship: and com. B. takes this occasion to observe in justice to lieutenant Chads, who fought the Java after captain L. was wounded, that he did every thing for the defence of that ship, which a brave and skilful officer could do, and that further resistance would have been a vain effusion of human blood.

COM. BAINBRIDGE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
United States' frigate Constitution.

SIR—I have the honor of enclosing to you a copy of the correspondence which passed between Henry Hill, esquire, consul for the United States at St. Salvador and myself, as well as copies of the communication which the governor of St. Salvador made to Mr. Hill in complaint against the squadron under my command. Having the whole of the correspondence before you, you will be enabled to form an accurate opinion on the subject, and in doing so, I feel confident that you will see no cause of censure in the conduct of my squadron thus complained of. I am conscious that I felt, and hope I shall ever feel the greatest disposition to respect the rights of neutrals; yet at the same time, I trust we shall exact our rights as a belligerent when acting in that character; for as a neutral nation we had no rights left us.

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

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

MR. HILL TO COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.

*Consulate of the U. States of America,
St. Salvador, 23d Dec. 1813.*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of a letter just received from his excellency the governor of this city and province, with my answer thereto, by which you will perceive the pretended fears of his excellency regarding your squadron, and the interpretation he puts upon the act of the Hornet in appearing off this port yesterday evening. It may be well to avoid as much as possible any motive for exciting the fears of these people, or for mortifying their pride, so intimately connected with the English interests and honor, whilst at the same time I have no idea that on this or any other account we should omit any thing that is fair or honorable in endeavoring to annoy and distress the enemy's commerce on this coast or elsewhere, nor submit to the denial of any right, which, as a belligerent, we are entitled to on neutral ground. Remaining, dear sir, your very respectful and obedient servant,

HENRY HILL, Consul.

Com. Wm. Bainbridge, commander of the
ships of war of the United States, on the
coast of Brazil.

(TRANSLATION.)

It is with the greatest surprise I have ascertained the United States ship Hornet, lately received in this port in a manner the most amicable and analogous to the principles of neutrality, adopted between the government of Brazil and the United States, makes part of a naval force which is employed in cruising upon this coast and at the mouth of this harbor, from which has arisen the utmost inquietude to the public and general commerce of the subjects of his royal highness, the Prince Regent, our lord, and the evil intention of these forces being confirmed by the strange event which has just happened in the afternoon of to-day, that ship having sailed in and out of this port without any obvious motive, which being without the least doubt a proceeding really hostile, and so much the more aggravating, inasmuch as it is contrary to what you voluntarily told me was the destination of that ship.

You are notified that I shall lose no time in acquainting his royal highness of this strange proceeding, in a manner the most circumstantial, soliciting from his inflexible justice the necessary orders to take from it that just satisfaction and vengeance, which nations have settled between themselves as

due to an infraction of neutrality reciprocally stipulated.

(Signed)

Dios guarde vous;
Bahia, 22d December, 1812.
CONDE DOS ARCOS.

MR. HILL'S REPLY.

*Consulate of the U. S. of America,
St. Salvador, 22d December, 1812.*

SIR—In acknowledging the receipt of the letter which I had the honor yesterday evening to receive from your excellency, I can but express my surprise that there should exist the least cause of alarm or inquietude, except on the part of the British merchants in this city, in consequence of the supposition or fact of an American squadron in these seas, or from the appearance in and off this port of the U. States ship of war Hornet, and more particularly that the approach of this ship to the mouth of the harbor yesterday afternoon, with her colors flying (being already known as a national ship of the United States) should be called by your excellency a hostile act, or construed into a breach of the neutrality of this port, especially when the object of this ship must be well understood, from the circumstance of a British sloop of war of equal or superior force lying sheltered within the harbor. Had any aggression have been committed by the Hornet or any other vessel of the United States, on the Portuguese commerce, or any insult to the sovereignty or real violation of the declared neutrality of this country have been offered, it certainly would be a matter of extreme regret, and have afforded just cause of indignation and alarm, since hitherto the most perfect peace, harmony and good understanding has existed between the two countries, and I am happy to have it in my power to assure your excellency, that whilst the United States will expect the free enjoyment of their belligerent rights in the neutral territory of the dominions of Portugal, on their part her neutrality is duly appreciated, and that the ship Hornet (and I presume all other vessels of the United States) has the most positive orders "not in the least to violate the most strict neutrality, or by any act to interrupt the friendly understanding and amicable disposition and relation, which happily subsists between his royal highness, the Prince Regent of Portugal, and the government of the United States."

I have the honor to remain, with due respect and consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed)

HENRY HILL, Consul.

*To his excellency, the Count Dos Arcos,
capt. gen. and gov. of the province and
city of St. Salvador, &c. &c. &c.*

MR. HILL TO THE GOVERNOR.

*Consulate of the U. S. of America,
St. Salvador, 3d January, 1813.*

SIR—I have the satisfaction to participate to your excellency that com. Bainbridge having become acquainted through me of the interest manifested by your excellency for the liberation of lieutenant Hislop and his staff, has resolved to take upon himself the responsibility of paroling those officers here, as well as the commander of the late British frigate Java, on board which they were captured, and captain Marshall a supernumerary marine officer in the service of his Britannic majesty—taken also by the commodore on board that frigate.

In this act of liberality on the part of com. Bainbridge, your excellency will only perceive the friendly and generous spirit by which he is actuated, in desiring to correspond as far as in his power with the wishes of your excellency, and to mitigate the evil arising out of the event of war, from the misfortunes of individuals, whom a brave commander will never

recognize as the enemies of his country, in the character of prisoners of war.

I have the honor to remain, with sentiments of respect and consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY HILL, *Consul*.

THE REPLY.

The count Dos Arcos presents his compliments to Mr. Hill, requesting him to make known to com. Bainbridge his very sincere acknowledgments for the benevolence which he has had the goodness to shew towards lieutenant Hixop, and the other officer passengers in the Java—profiting of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hill the sentiment of his consideration and esteem.

Palace, 4th January, 1813.

COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Frigate Constitution.

SIR—I have the honor of enclosing to you a copy of a correspondence, which passed between the American and British consuls, at St. Salvador, relative to a challenge offered by captain Lawrence, commander of the United States' ship Hornet, and refused by captain Green, commander of his Britannic majesty's ship Bonne Citoyenne, a vessel in size and force greater than the Hornet. Captain Green's excuse I have no doubt will be viewed by those who see it in its proper light. He certainly was not warranted in questioning the sacred pledge I made him. The confidence I had in the gallant commander, the brave officers and crew of the Hornet, (all of whom exhibited the most ardent desire for the contest) induced me to take the responsibility of the pledge, from which I certainly should never have swerved; and the strongest proof I can give of that confidence, is leaving the Hornet four days together off the harbor in which the Bonne Citoyenne laid, and from which she could discover that the Constitution was not within forty miles of it; therefore at any period captain Green could have been certain of contending with her alone; finally, to prevent his having the least plausible excuse, I went into the harbor of St. Salvador and laid three days, where he could have detained me twenty-four hours, on application to the governor; these three days the Hornet remained off the harbor, and the Bonne Citoyenne continued safely at anchor.

On my leaving the coast of Brazil, I left captain Lawrence to watch her, and have no doubt should he fall in with her, that the result will be honorable to his country and self. Having stated to you, sir, mere facts, I now beg leave to observe, that I consider the refusal of captain Green to meet the Hornet, as a victory gained by the latter vessel. Our enemy (who are brave) in the victories which we have obtained over them, have attributed them to our having superior force, when in fact the difference of force has not been comparable with the superiority of effect done by us; but in the present instance they have not the least shade of such coloring, for the Bonne Citoyenne is a larger vessel and greater force in guns and men than the Hornet, but the high state of discipline, and excellent order which the Hornet is in, makes me feel confident of a favorable result in the issue of an action between them. Permit me, sir, to take this opportunity of expressing to you the great satisfaction I have received from captain Lawrence's conduct in every instance since being under my command, and I respectfully recommend him particularly to your notice as a most meritorious officer.

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

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy, city of Washington.

MR. HILL TO THE BRITISH CONSUL.

*Consulate of the U. S. of America,
St. Salvador, 28th December, 1812.*

SIR—The following is an extract from a letter, received yesterday from captain Lawrence of the United States ship Hornet, now off this port:—"When I last saw you, I stated to you my wish to meet the Bonne Citoyenne, and authorised you to make my wishes known to capt. Green. I now request you to state to him, that I will meet him whenever he may be pleased to come out, and pledge my honor that the Constitution nor any other American vessel shall interfere."

Commodore Bainbridge of the Constitution frigate confirms to me the request of captain Lawrence, in these words—"If captain Green wishes to try equal force, I pledge my honor to give him an opportunity, by being out of the way or not interfering."

In communicating these sentiments to you, sir, of com. Bainbridge and capt. Lawrence, with a request that you will participate them to capt. Green of his Britannic majesty's ship Bonne Citoyenne, now in this port, I trust you will perceive no motive on their part or on mine, that does not result from national hostility, and the honor of our respective countries—or that ought in any respect to weaken the bonds or diminish the regard of private or social duties—and that you will believe I have, according to my sincere wish and best judgment, in conveying through you to captain Green the request of captain Lawrence, been guided by those feelings of delicacy on this occasion and regard for the meritorious character of captain Green, with which the slight acquaintance formed here with that gentleman has inspired me.

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

(Signed) HENRY HILL, *Consul*.

To Frederick Linderman,
His Britannic majesty's consul, Bahia.

MR. HILL TO CAPT. LAWRENCE.
*Consulate of the U. States of America,
St. Salvador, 29th Dec. 1812.*

DEAR SIR—Since writing my letter of this evening, which will be handed you with this by capt. Davis, I have received an answer from Mr. Linderman, the British consul, communicating captain Green's reception of your challenge, which I transcribe.

"Fort de St. Pedro, 29th Dec. 1812.

SIR—I transmitted your letter of yesterday to capt. P. B. Green, to whom the substance is directed, and having received his reply, I herewith insert it *verbatim*—"I hasten to acknowledge the favor of your communication, made to me this morning, from Mr. Hill, consul of the United States of America, on the subject of a challenge stated to have been offered through Mr. Hill by captain Lawrence, of the United States' sloop of war Hornet, to myself, as commander of his Britannic majesty's ship Bonne Citoyenne, anchored in this port, pledging his honor, as well as that of com. Bainbridge, that no advantage shall be taken by the Constitution or any other American vessel whatever on the occasion. I am convinced, sir, if such a rencontre was to take place, the result could not be long dubious, and would terminate favorably to the ship which I have the honor to command; but I am equally convinced that com. Bainbridge could not swerve so much from the paramount duty he owes to his country, as to become an inactive spectator, and see a ship belonging to the very squadron under his orders fall into the hands of an enemy—this reason operates powerfully on my mind for not exposing the Bonne Citoyenne to a risk upon terms so manifestly disadvantageous, as those proposed by com. Bainbridge—indeed nothing would

give me more satisfaction than complying with the wishes of capt. Lawrence, and I earnestly hope that chance will afford him an opportunity of meeting the Bonne Citoyenne, under different circumstances, to enable him to distinguish himself in the manner he is now so desirous of doing. I further assure, that my ship will at times be prepared, wherever she may be, to repel any attack made against her, and I shall also act offensively whenever I shall judge proper to do so."

You have here, sir, capt. Green's sentiments, and, with com. Bainbridge, will form such opinion of them as they merit. On sending off the supplies required by the commodore, I shall write you more fully, and shall be full in my communications to him also, which I pray you will mention to him, and accept the renewed assurances of real esteem,

With which I remain your most ob'd servant,
(Signed) HENRY HILL, *Comd.*

James Lawrence, Esq.

Commander of the U. S. ship Hornet.

British Licences.

The following documents are curious and interesting. Between consul Allen and admiral Sawyer, the "well inclined towards the British interest," and all who favored them, by insurance or otherwise, are handsomely swindled. Agreed and amen, if the high-minded American does not suffer. There appears to be two kinds of these licences—we know not which of them is, or if both are, incompetent to protect vessels from capture by "his majesty's" ships, but think the first ought to be respected!

By HERBERT SAWYER, esq. vice-admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels of war employed, and to be employed, in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova-Scotia, in the islands of Anticosti, Madelaine, and St. John, and cape Breton, and the bay of Fundy, and at and about the islands of Bermuda or Somers-Islands, &c. &c.

Whereas, Mr. Andrew Allen, his majesty's consul at Boston has recommended to me Mr. Robert Elwell, a merchant of that place AND WELL INCLINED TOWARDS THE BRITISH INTEREST, who is desirous of sending provisions to Spain and Portugal, for the use of the allied armies in the Peninsula; and whereas I think it fit and necessary that encouragement and protection should be afforded him in so doing.

These are, therefore, to require and direct all captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels of war, which may fall in with any American, or other vessels bearing a neutral flag, laden with flour, bread, corn and pulse, or any other species of dry provisions, bound from America to Spain and Portugal, and having this protection on board, to suffer her to proceed without unnecessary obstruction or detention in her voyage: *Provided*, she shall appear to be steering a due course for those countries, and it being understood this is only to be in force for one voyage, and within six months from the date hereof.

Given under my hand and seal, on board his majesty's ship Centurion, at Halifax, this fourth day of August, 1812.

(Signed)

HERBERT SAWYER.

Vice Admiral.

By command of the vice admiral,

WILLIAM AYRE."

The preceding is an exact copy of a British license found on board an American vessel by one of our frigates, for which she was sent into port as prize. The following belonged to the "Hiram of Baltimore." We are not more confounded at Allen's impudence, in thus exercising his consular functions in September last, than astonished at the credulity of those who recognized his official character, by purchasing his licenses.

"His majesty's ship Centurion.

at Halifax, the 9th Aug. 1812.

Sir—I have fully considered that part of your letter of the 18th ult. which relates to the means of insuring a constant supply of flour and other dry provisions to Spain and Portugal and to the West Indies, and being aware of the importance of the subject, concur in the proposition you have made. I shall therefore, give directions to the commanders of his majesty's squadron under my command, not to molest American vessels unarmed and so laden, bona-fide bound to Portuguese or Spanish ports, whose papers shall be accompanied with a certified copy of this letter under your consular seal.

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

H. SAWYER, Vice-Admiral.

Andrew Allen, Esq.

his majesty's consul, Boston.

(STAMP.)

Office of his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

I Andrew Allen, jun. his Britannic majesty's consul for the states of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, hereby certify that the annexed paper is a true copy of a letter addressed to me by Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Vice-Admiral and commander in chief on the Halifax station.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, this fifth (5. 5.) tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1812.

ANDREW ALLEN, jr.

To all officers of his majesty's ships of war or [SEAL] of privateers belonging to subjects of his majesty.

Whereas, from a consideration of the vital importance of continuing a full and regular supply of flour and other dry provisions to the ports of Spain and Portugal or their colonies, it has been deemed expedient by his majesty's government, that notwithstanding the hostilities now existing between his majesty's government and these United States every degree of protection and encouragement should be given to American vessels laden with flour and other dry provisions and bound to the ports of Spain and Portugal or their colonies; and whereas in furtherance of these views of his majesty's government, Herbert Sawyer, Esq. vice-admiral and commander-in-chief on the Halifax station, has directed to me a letter under the date of the 5th August, 1812, [a copy of which is herewith enclosed] wherein I am instructed to furnish American vessels so laden and destined a copy of his letter certified under my consular seal which documents are intended to serve as a perfect safe-guard and protection to such vessel in the prosecution of her voyage. Now, therefore in the prosecution of these instructions, I have granted to the American brig called the Hiram of Baltimore, of 260 and 19 tons burthen, whereof J. B. Barker is master, now lying at the port of Baltimore and laden with flour and bread, bound bona-fide to the port of Lisbon, a copy of said letter of vice-admiral Sawyer, certified under my consular seal—Hereby requesting all officers of his majesty's ships of war or private armed vessels belonging to

subjects of his majesty, not only to offer no molestation to the said vessel, but on the contrary to grant her all proper assistance and protection in her passage to Lisbon and on her return from thence to her port of original departure whether laden with salt or in ballast.

Given under my hand and seal of office this (L. s.) 15th day of September in the year of our Lord, 1812.

ANDREW ALLEN, Juxr.

His Majesty's Council.

Now comes the consummation of the plot. Allen and Sawyer having made their fortunes by quartering on their friends, the British ministry declare their doings illegal, and subject to capture some hundred vessels supposed to be "protected by the British cannon."

Admiralty Office, December 9, 1812.

Sir—The lords of the council having signified their opinion to my lords the commissioners of the admiralty, that vessels claiming protection from licenses issued by Mr. Allen, his majesty's vice-consul at Boston, or by the Spanish minister in America, ought not to be exempt from British capture, and that such papers should not be respected by his majesty's cruisers; I have their lordships' commands to signify their directions to you to give the necessary instructions to this effect to the captains and commanders of his majesty's vessels under your order. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. W. CROCKER.

*Admiral the hon. sir John B. Warren,
Lt. and K. B. Bermuda."*

Legislature of New-York.

On the 18th ult. his excellency the governor sent a message to the senate, relative to the fortification and defence of the port and harbor of New-York, in which he makes the following statement of expenditures since the 1st day of July, 1807.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Erecting fortifications on the westerly side of the Narrows, in Richmond county, about | \$115,000 00 |
| Building an arsenal on the same ground | 2,400 29 |
| Purchase of land | 7,530 00 |
| Building an arsenal, laboratory workshops, keeper's dwelling-house, &c. in New-York. | 26,486 12 |
| Purchase of a ten acre lot in the 9th ward, and erection of a magazine, keeper's lodge, &c. thereon | 8,253 07 |
| | \$159,669 48 |

He also states, that there remains a balance of about \$10,000 of the fortification fund to be expended—and that the amount of monies paid out for ordnance, garrison carriages and other munitions, intended and adapted exclusively, or principally, for harbor defence, is not included in the preceding statement.

On the 19th his excellency sent to the house the following message (with the communication of the commissioners therein mentioned.)

"Gentlemen—I have the honor to lay before you a communication from the commissioners of fortifications. The sum of \$25,000, appropriated by an act of the 12th of June, was advanced to the commissioners in July last. There remain of the sums already granted for fortifications, about \$10,000 unexpended.

"The subject of this message will naturally invite your attention to further measures for extending se-

curity, as well to our commercial metropolis, as to the inhabitants of the northern and western frontier of the state. Whether this object can be best attained by the application of the annual revenue of the state in the erection of fortifications, or in building a frigate at the city of New-York, and a corvette upon one of the lakes, will be decided by the wisdom of the legislature.

"I do not hesitate to recommend suitable appropriations, to provide for the further security of our frontier brethren, to be expended in such way as the legislature shall deem best adapted to that end."

(Signed)

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, Feb. 19, 1813.

Joel Barlow, Esq.

The decease of this great and good man, charged with most important business at the court of France, must be regarded as a national calamity.* It appears from the documents communicated by the president to congress, (inserted in this number of the *Register*) that he had nearly effected a treaty that would have insured "indemnity for the past and security for the future." Whether it can be conditionally closed by the secretary of legation, or will be referred to the French minister resident here, we have no information whereon to form an opinion.

The ingenious manufacturers of paragraphs have given to this treaty some highly important secret articles (which they, of course, are informed of!)—one of which is, to place ten or twelve sail of the line, and a number of frigates, at the disposition of the American government. Though it is more than probable this is the "very coinage of their brain," we should heartily rejoice in such a mighty mean afforded to harrass and distress the enemy—to drive him from our coast, or compel him to keep up such a force upon it as would lead to the ruin of his commerce and colonies in all quarters of the world. Let those acquainted with what American sailors can do, calculate the effect of a fleet of 12 sail of the line and 20 frigates manned by them. The colossal power of the British navy could not keep them in port—terror would be their precursor, victory taking the helm.

Certain persons in the United States, duly estimating the effect of such a force upon Great Britain, very sympathetically deplore the time when her "sovereignty on the ocean" shall be disputed; and disputed they know it would be, if America had a few ships to meet her on the element she calls her own, with a power of argument and cannon law that would gain the cause of "FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS." These folks, considerate beings, would not use French ships to beat the English with. Will they reduce to practice what they hold in theory? Will they suffer a big lubberly fellow to knock them down and mal-treat them, rather than use a stick of wood that grew in France to repel their adversary? With the weapon at hand, and fairly presented, would they stop to enquire who made it? The time was, when at war with France in 1799, that British ships, manned by Englishmen, under the controul of their government, and co-operating with the American naval force, were thought a very suitable aux-

*Mr. Barlow died at Zarnaw, or Zarnawtz, a small town, within a few miles of Cracovia, Poland, on the 28th of December, on his return from Wilna. "His disorder," says the *National Intelligencer*, "was an inflammation of the lungs, which attacked him so suddenly, and progressed so rapidly as to deprive him of the opportunity of arranging his public or private affairs."

illary. It was no crime *then* to enter British ports to refit, to "take protection" under British convoy; and, in every respect to make a *common cause* against the common enemy. If I mistake not, the merchants of *Lloyd's coffee-house*, *London*, voted a piece of plate to com. *Truxton*. Will the persons who approved that act, *make a noise* if the merchants of *Abordeaux* should offer the same mark of respect to *Hull, Jones, Decatur or Bainbridge*? That would—talking much of "French influence."

Never was the pride of *Britain* so completely mortified as by our late naval victories. We freely admit that their seamen held out as long as *desperation* could justify, even to the killing or wounding every other man, with an unparalleled mauling of their vessels. But, in every instance, the comparative suffering has been so small, that our ships were immediately prepared for a new contest, and would gladly have met a new enemy. These topics speak a language that cannot be misunderstood or misinterpreted—they shew that the boasted seamanship and valor of the *British* maritime force has been sustained chiefly by the want of knowledge in their adversaries. The *Guerriere*, *Fralic*, *Macedonian* and *Java*, in quick succession lost; having on board *one-third* as many persons killed and wounded as their *whole fleet* suffered at the terrible fight off *Trafalgar*; presents, indeed, an awful lesson to "the mistress of the sea;" and makes her friends, or, as admiral *Smyer* calls them, "those well inclined towards the *British interest*," tremble for the time when the *ripes and stars* shall be unfurled from the mast head of ships of the line—they think that the "bulwark of our religion," the "protector of our liberty," the "shield of afflicted humanity," the *tomahawk and the scalping knife*, the *murder of the wounded*, and *torship of Juggernaut* might fail.

But, judging from the documents before us, there does not appear to have existed any other design than a perfect understanding of the affairs in controversy. Mr. *Barlow* in his letter of Oct. 28, says, having reference to the treaty, "There may indeed be an intention of coupling it with other views not yet brought forward. If so, and they should extend to objects beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and the indemnities which we claim, I shall not be at a loss how to answer them." We understand this to mean, that he was fully prepared to reject all coupling views—a principle in strict consonance with the will of his government, and the voice of his countrymen.

We have only to add, that we sincerely deplore his death as a patriot, philosopher, poet and statesman, that done honor to his country.

British Apprehensions.

The astonishing enterprize, steady perseverance and consummate skill of that portion of the American people engaged in commerce, has equally excited the envy and hatred of *England*; never able to forgive the sin of independence, and excessively mortified to find herself out-done in every branch of *seamanship* by this new people. The most beautiful ships in the world belong to the United States, and they are better found, and more ably navigated, than any others. We have had the pleasure lately to make frequent comparisons, and with ample cause to exult at the contrast presented, so honorable to the character of our mariners.

"You spread too much canvas," said an old member of the *British* ministry a long time ago to an American citizen. So thought the board of trade,

the privy council and the cabinet; and the most iniquitous attempts were made to reduce the quantity of our *canvas*; in which they partially succeeded, or at least checked its increase.

War being declared, the invincible spirit of our seamen is even more clearly shewn than was their superiority in the management of their vessels. Every time they come into contact with the enemy, the force being any thing like equal, they conquer; they only think of preventing an *escape*; if they succeed in that, the prize is half made. They have no "rotten masts" or broken yards to complain of. If, in a storm, they are compelled to throw overboard all their guns but one, it is no matter; the cruise is continued, and with that gun they take a ship of ten or twenty guns, as the case may be, without trouble!—*British naval glory* is gone, though her power, (except so far as it depends on character,) is not much diminished. That power will be exerted to sweep our flag from the sea—to crush by its weight what it dare not meet in manly combat. As in our *commercial* affairs, force is the substitute for generous rivalry. What will be the effect? The orders in council *peaceably* fought us into manufactures—and the great fleets that we hear are coming on the coast, will drive us into a maritime power; the very thing, of all things, *Great Britain* has *now* to tremble at. That in less than ten years these states will wield the trident of the American seas, at least, seems evident; let the enemy attempt to crush us as he may.

The following paragraph, from the *London Traveller* of the 12th Jan. last, is a fair sample of the *British* "notions" on these matters—

"A bill was before congress for building four 74 gun ships and several frigates and smaller vessels, which it was expected would pass almost unanimously. We do not scruple to confess that we view with great uneasiness every advance made by the Americans towards the formation of a formidable maritime force. We are sensible that some will answer that the Americans will be unable to create a force which will be formidable; but let us caution the people of Great Britain against such dangerous delusions.—Every man of common sense must indeed perceive the immense superiority of the naval power of Great Britain; but at the same time, surely no one will deny, that if the Americans were to form a naval force of twenty frigates it would be to this country a source of most serious mischief, and the cause of a great addition to our expences, already so great. In our consideration of this point, it should be recollected that the materials for ship building are among the products of the soil of America. *This is the moment for crushing the power, now in its infancy, which if allowed to attain virile strength, may baffle our endeavors.* The events of the present war are alone sufficient to teach us, that in a naval war superiority of force does not always protect its possessor from disaster."

Events of the War.

Department of State, February 6, 1813.

SIR—You are requested not to permit alien enemies, in future, to proceed to any port or place within your district, to another port or place of the U. States, by water, unless you are acquainted with the nature of their pursuits, know them to have a reputation for probity, and can confide in their good intentions towards the United States.

Each individual of this description, before receiving your permission to embark on board a packet or other vessel, will produce to you a certificate from

the marshal of the United States, of his having previously reported himself to that officer. Without the exhibition of such certificate you are not to suffer him to depart.

In every case where you authorize persons under these circumstances to leave your district, you are to furnish a passport, printed forms of which I now transmit to you to be used for that purpose.

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

JAMES MONROE.

The collector of the customs, Norfolk.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Marshal's office of the United States of America for the district of New-York, at the city of New-York, March 4, 1813.

By virtue of the power vested in me, and special instructions from the proper authority, all alien enemies, engaged in commerce, and residing and being within forty miles of tide water, or the margins of the Hudson and East Rivers and Long-Island Sound in the district of New-York, and particularly those in the city of New-York, are hereby required forthwith to retire beyond that distance from tide water and the margins of the Hudson and East Rivers and the Sound. Passports for their departure will be given at the Marshal's office and the places of their residence therein designated. Persons of the above description, who refuse or neglect to comply with this requisition, will be immediately taken into custody.

And all alien enemies, not engaged in commerce, and residing and being within forty miles of tide water or the margins of the Hudson and East Rivers and the Sound, in said district, are required immediately to apply to the marshal for permission to remain where they are; which permission will be granted when it satisfactorily appears that their intentions towards the United States are friendly, and that the indulgence and hospitality which have been extended to them have not been abused or misapplied.

Also, alien enemies, of every occupation and profession, who have arrived in the city of New-York from a foreign place since the declaration of war, are required without delay to retire into the interior of the country, beyond the distance above mentioned. If the different requisitions required by this notice are not unconditionally complied with, vigorous measures will be taken against all those to whom it has reference.

PETER CURTIENUS,
Marshal of the district of New-York.
MILITARY.

We have no very late intelligence from the N. W. army. The following paragraph from an *Ohio* paper contains the substance of what we have learned:—"The Ohio troops composing gen. Tupper's brigade are mostly returned home. Gen. Harrison by last accounts, was completing a strong fortification at the Miami Rapids, and it is alleged his next point of fortification will be at the river Raisin. No precise information is obtained as to his intentions, but we conclude he will not move further till new levies arrive at head quarters."

We are yet without an official account of the capture of *Ogdensburg*. From other sources we learn, in addition to the facts stated in the letter from col. Macomb, (see last No. page 9) that our loss in killed does not exceed three or four, and double the number wounded. The enemy acknowledge only 8 killed and 40 wounded, some of whom are since dead. They plundered all the houses, burnt the barns and the vessels and boats, attempted to burn the bridge, but did not succeed by reason of its being covered with ice and snow, and more or less injured

almost every house in the village. [What can they expect in return for these doings?] Among the valuable articles lost were 2 beautiful long 12 pounders, won by Gates from *Burgoyne*, at *Saratoga*. The place was completely sacked.

After the enemy had gained possession of the town, they sent a flag to capt. *Forryth*, to surrender in his fortress; but he preferred the chance of what the Duke of York would call a "retrograde movement," and effected his escape without the loss of a man. The British retired the same day.

Report says *Ogdensburg* is not again to be occupied by our troops as a military post, at least for the present.

Capt. *Wool*, (well known in the affair of *Queenstown*) has met with great success in the recruiting service at *Troy, N. Y.* Since the first of January he has enlisted sixty fine fellows, and expected to fill up his company (100 men) in the course of a week, from the increased spirit of the people.

A recruiting party at *Hartford, Conn.* though much obstructed by the "friends of peace," enlisted 46 men in a few days.

Detachments of troops are marching from many quarters to the *Niagara* frontier. A fine company of artillery, 80 strong, recruited by capt. *Stockton*, in the short space of three months in *Wilmington (Del.)* and its vicinity, marched from that place a few days ago.

Much alarm existed in the early part of this week, in *Baltimore*, for the safety of our vessels at *Sackett's Harbor*, by reason of some paragraphs given currency to by the *Albany* papers, occasioned by the movements of the British on the other side. We understand that the force collected at that place is amply sufficient to repel any possible attack upon it. Gen. *Dearborn*, it is said, has fixed his headquarters there, and made every needful preparation to help the sailors until they get sea-room; when they will take care of themselves, and the "Royal family" to boot.

Milledgeville, Feb. 24.—A gentleman of respectability in *St. Mary's*, writes to his friend in this place under date of the 6th inst. as follows:

"Two hundred and fifty horsemen, including the Tennessee volunteers, and two hundred infantry from *St. John's*, commanded by col. Smith, started last Wednesday for the *Aulotcheewans*. They will form a junction this day within six miles of the first town. God send them success!"

Plattsburgh, Feb. 19.—The government of Canada, a few days since, sent over a flag of truce to the French mills, for the purpose of making compensation to those individuals who suffered by the depredations of the party which took capt. *Pilden*, in November last. It is said they paid damages to the amount of 7 or 8 hundred dollars.

Copy of a letter from brigadier-general *James Winchester*, to the Secretary at War.
Fort George, Upper Canada, Feb. 11, 1813.

SIR—On the 23d ultimo, I had the honor of communicating to your excellency the result of the action at *Frenchtown*, on the river *Raisin*, of the preceding day. I have it now in my power to transmit to you a more detailed account of that transaction, together with a more minute statement of our loss. A list of the killed, wounded and missing, is herewith enclosed. The attack upon our camp was commenced about 6 o'clock in the morning, by a heavy fire of small arms, together with the discharge of 6 pieces of artillery, directed immediately at our lines, and the houses and temporary breast-work, from behind which a portion of our troops were engaged with the enemy. Early in the action a charge was made by the assailants: but the fire, from our lines

was so intense that they were quickly compelled to retire.

In this charge the 41st regiment of British regulars principally suffered, their loss during the charge and in the subsequent engagement, being very considerable. Out of three hundred of these troops about 30 fell dead upon the field, and 90 or 100 wounded were removed from the ground.

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy, the number of Canadian militia and Indians which were killed or wounded during the engagement; it could, however, not have been small, having received for three or four hours the constant fire of the musquetry and rifle-men, from the breast-work under which they were formed. The action had endured about a quarter of an hour, when the right division of our troops, who were less secured by a breast-work, and exposed to a heavy fire from a body of Indians and militia, who had possessed themselves of some out-houses within their reach, were obliged to retreat from their lines in the encampment, for the purpose of occupying ground less exposed. This retreat being discovered by the enemy, the whole Indian force, together with a portion of the militia, bore down upon them with redoubled violence, and prevented, by their superiority of numbers and the severity of their fire, the practicability of ever again forming this portion of our troops in order of battle. It was from this division that our principal loss was sustained, few indeed having escaped. Every effort in vain was employed to form them in some order of action, as affording the only means of either repelling the pursuers, or regaining the temporary breast-work from behind which the remaining part of our troops still gallantly defended themselves; but every exertion was in vain employed, and the very few who survived of the party surrendered as prisoners to the enemy.

Our loss in this action will be ascertained by the list herewith enclosed. Among the killed, I have to lament several brave and valuable officers, some of whom had distinguished themselves in the action of the evening of the 12th, and fell on the 22nd, unavailingly engaged in rallying the troops, who retreated in disorder from the lines. Among these, the loss of col. John Allen and major Elijah McLennahan, is to be particularly regretted, as also captain John H. Woolfolk, one of my aids-de-camp; their exertions were unsuccessful, notwithstanding every possible exertion was employed; they bravely fell in discharge of their respective duties. While I regret the fate of those who bravely fell upon this occasion, I should do injustice to pass over, without notice, the few partners in their danger, who were fortunate to survive them. To lieut. col. William Lewis, who commanded on the 28th, and to captain John Overton, my aid-de-camp, who attended my person on the field, my thanks are particularly due, for their prompt and willing exertion, during every period of the conflict. To the officers and soldiers who bravely maintained their ground in the temporary fortifications, too much praise cannot be bestowed. Assailed by numbers, greatly superior, supported by six pieces of artillery, constantly employed, they gallantly defended with small arms alone, for near four hours of constant battle. No troops ever behaved with more cool and determined bravery; from the commanding-officer down to the private soldier, there was scarce a single abandonment of duty; and at the last when their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and surrounded by the enemy, greatly superior in number and the means of war, surrendered with a reluctance rarely to be found upon similar occasions. The officers commanding in the breast-work and who deserve particular notice, if distinction could easily be drawn, were majors Benjamin Graves and George Madison; captains Higginson, Hart, Will-Banks, Chubb, Selzer, Hamilton, McFrey, Hedges, Bullard, and James; brigade-major James Garrard, adjutant John McCalla, and quartermaster Pollard Kern; they defended themselves to the last, with great gallantry, and merit my warmest gratitude, as well as the highest praise of their country.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. WINCHESTER, Brigadier-general U. S. army.

The Hon. the Secretary at War,
Washington city, U. S.

Abstract of the killed, wounded and missing in the action at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, 22nd of January, 1813.

Killed and missing—1 regimental surgeon, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 112 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—1st Regiment Kentucky militia.
Killed and missing—1 major, 1 captain, 1 surgeon's mate, 1 ensign, 75 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—1 ensign, 5 privates.

1st Regiment Kentucky militia.
Killed and missing—1 lieutenant colonel, 1 regimental surgeon, 4 captains, 1 ensign, 154 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—2 ensigns, 5 privates.

8th Regiment Kentucky militia.
Killed and missing—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 75 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—1 sergeant, 3 corporals, 7 privates.

P. S.—The wounded are included in the list of prisoners forwarded.

JAMES GARRARD, jun.

Brigade Inspector.

An abstract of prisoners captured in the action on the river Raisin, the 22nd January, 1813.

17th United States Infantry.
1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 44 non-commissioned officers and privates.

1st Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Militia.
2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 104 non-commissioned officers and privates.

1st Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Militia.
1 major, 2 captains, 4 ensigns, 133 non-commissioned officers and privates.

8th Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Militia.
1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 189 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Staff of the 5th regiment.
1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 regimental surgeon, 1 surgeon's mate.

2d Regiment Kentucky volunteer militia.
1 captain, 20 privates.

Brigade Staff.
1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-inspector, 1 aid-de-camp, 1 lieutenant 17th U. S. regiment.

JAMES GARRARD, jun.

Brigade Inspector.

NAVAL.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

From the Merchant's Coffee-House books, Baltimore, March 10.—Arrived privateer scler. Fox, Vial.—At 12 o'clock last night whilst at anchor in Plantank, observed a pilot boat making for us, when we hailed but received no answer; hailed a second time, and desired them to send their boat on board, suspecting strongly from the answer given that they were British, fired, which was immediately returned; shortly after observed a scler. and a launch (carrying an 18 or 24 pound carronade) who all opened a destructive fire upon us, particularly the launch, whose grape did great injury to our sails, rigging, &c.—She was silenced; being dark could not see whether she sunk or not, after sustaining the action near two hours cut the cable and stood out, as we passed the schooner gave her a broadside when the main mast went over, then stood up the bay. The Fox had one shot in her hull, her sails, &c. much cut, had five men badly wounded, and capt. V. very much so in the face, she has put back to repair damages.

A small black schooner with one gun, supposed from Baltimore, was attacked on Monday morning off Old Point Comfort by 13 boats, after fighting them for some time was overpowered and carried.

The Pilot Boat Hornet, from this port, and the one from New-York, (look-out boats) have been captured by the squadron.

A *Norfolk* paper of March 9, gives the following list of the enemy ships in the Chesapeake—"Marlborough 74, admiral Cockburne; Dragon 74, capt. Berry; Poictiers 74, Beresford; Victorious 74, Talbot; Acasta 44, Kerr; Junon 38, Kerr; Statira 38, Stackpole; Maidstone 36, Burdett; Belvidera 36, Byron; Narcissus 32, Aymer; Lauristinus 21, Gordon; Tartarus 20, Pasco. The San Domingo and Ramilies 74's, were expected to join the squadron in a few days, as are also the Spartan and Shannon of 38 guns, the Orpheus of 36, Cleopatra of 32, Loup Serve (late the Wasp) 20 guns, Martin, Syph, Frolick, Colibri, and of 18 guns each. It was said on board that another fleet of 19-sail more, were expected daily from England. The Delaware was to be put in blockade in a few days. We understand that the neutral vessels which went down a few days since, will be sent to Bermuda. The American vessels hav-

ing licenses are ordered back. For some days the ships have been employed in placing buoys upon the middle ground, Horse-shoe, and different parts of the bay. Each of the ships of the line have on board 150 marines, and the frigates, and other vessels, a proportionate number. Every thing indicates a plan of extensive and speedy operation. Besides those they have several small vessels for the purpose of cruising in shore and at night.

What is the object of such a formidable armament, time must resolve. It is thought *Norfolk* will be attacked. If so, we must trust the tenacity of the enemy will be duly punished.

It is stated that these vessels have on board a disposable force (sailors and marines) of 1500 or 2000 with boats to land them, and a large supply of *Congreve rockets*, &c. A gentleman on board the *Dragon* (who has arrived at *Norfolk*) says that capt. Berry informed him the *Essex* had captured, near the coast of Brazil, a packet having on board \$300,000. The squadron had retaken the vessel, but the cash is board the *Essex*.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions in the navy of the United States have been confirmed by the senate.

To be captains.—Charles Gordon, Jacob Jones, James Lawrence, Charles Morris.

To be master-commandants.—Oliver H. Perry, Jos. Bainbridge, William M. Crane, James Biddle.

To be Lieutenants.—Charles W. Morgan, Samuel Macomber, R. T. H. Perry, Lawrence Kearney, Wm. H. Watson, Thos. Hendry, jun. Foxall A. Parker, Joseph E. Smith, Edward McCall, Daniel Turner.

The legislature of New-York have passed a vote of high approbation on our naval heroes, unanimously.

The report of the United States' brig *Vixen*, (says the National Intelligencer) having been captured by the enemy, is not true; as she was at St Mary's a few days since.

By a late arrival from England, it is stated that nineteen sail of the line and many frigates, were prepared to come upon the American coast—to fulfil the prophecy of "their friends in congress;" several 74's are cutting down for frigates, and some large ones are building. Bombs, shells, congreve rockets, privateers of 32 guns, &c. &c. are talked of, and 'tis said—"In six months the American flag is to disappear from the ocean!"

The British papers say it is ascertained that three French frigates have escaped from Havre. "They are thought to be destined for America with a supply of engineers and artillery men."

The "frances" or razes, mentioned in our last, are cut down ships of the line.

There is every reason to believe that the British on our coast are regularly informed of every thing that may enable them to prosecute the king's service with the greatest effect. Our sea-coast abounds with traitors; or, in the language of the British license, with "those well locked to the British interest."

We understand (says a New-York paper) that all our pilots have received orders not to bring any British Packet, if sailing under a flag of truce, or otherwise, within the waters of the harbor of New-York.

A good hit.—A Boston paper says that the British are sending out six large frigates for America, commanded by seventy-four.

The British sloop of war *Brazen* is aground near the Balize; a 64 gun ship is attending her.

A splendid naval entertainment has been given to com. Bainbridge by the citizens of Boston. Both branches of the legislature passed a vote of thanks on him for beating the *Java*.

It is stated that the arrangements are nearly made for building the vessels of war authorised by the late laws of congress. A frigate and a sloop of war are to be built in *Baltimore*.

A naval court martial is sitting in Charlestown, (Mass.) for the trial of lieut. Burbank, of the *Anacosta* privateer, for firing upon the U. S. sloop *Com. Hull*, in Cape Cod harbor, on the 16th of January last. Captain Hull is president.

Charleston (S. C.) is closely blockaded by lord James Townsend in the *Aeolus* frigates, the *Sophie* brig, and armed schooner *Melville* in company. This lord, for a rarity, appears to be a gentleman. His conduct so far has been very decorous.

A squadron of French frigates are said to be at sea. It is stated they have destroyed many [perhaps new made] Spanish and Portuguese vessels, and three Americans, from Spain and Portugal, doubtless provided with licenses to shew their owners were "well inclined toward the British interest."

Captain OLIVER H. PERRY, of this town, (late commodore of the flotilla in this harbor,) with 150 seamen and a number of officers, all volunteers, have left this place for Sackett's Harbor, to join commodore Chauncey—SUCCESS ATTEND THEM!

[Newport Mercury.]

From the Boston Chronicle.

"NO IMPRESSIONS AND FREE TRADE."

Messrs. Editors.—As the house of representatives have appointed a committee to enquire into the impression of seamen, and they have made but a partial and imperfect report, in which after 3 weeks' search, they find but 157 impressed seamen in this state, and that is going out to the people, I therefore feel it my duty to make a statement I heard commodore RODGERS make before said committee. I wish you to publish it, because I was refused making the statement to the house; and the committee did not see cause to report this to the house. Com. Rodgers stated before the committee, that out of 150 seamen now on board his ship in Boston harbor, 120 of them had been impressed at different times, by the British.—And that he had documents here and at Washington, upon which he founded his opinion, that in the course of 10 years, Great Britain has impressed as many native Americans, as the whole amount of seamen now in the service of the United States.

JOHN H. STEVENS.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 414.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"

British Naval Register.

355. Schooner *Prince of Wales*, captured by the *Growler* privateer and released, after taking out a few pipes of Madeira wine, &c.

356. Ship *Aurora*, 12 guns, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, worth \$300,000, sent into Newport, by the *Holkar* privateer of New-York.

357, 358. Two vessels captured by the *Mars* privateer, and sent into England as captives. The *Mars* has arrived at New London, after a cruise of 100 days, during which he took eleven prizes, some of them valuable. She only fired seven shot during her cruise. She has on board one hundred thousand dollars in cash, taken out of the different vessels, whose arrival may be daily looked for.

359. Brig *Pelican*, from London for Gibraltar, with a cargo of iron and fish, sent into Charleston by the *Mars*, of New-London.

* See page 25.

360. Sloop —, laden with hides, sent into Newbern N. C. by a privateer of that port.

361. Brig *Ann*, 10 guns, 25 men, from Portsmouth for Botany Bay, with 49 woman convicts—sent into New-York by the *Holkar* of that port—

(C) The convicts and prisoners were landed on the island of St. Vincents (one of the Cape de Verdes) with a stock of provisions sufficient to last them 4 months—the island abounding with water.

362. The brig *Ann*, 10 guns, from Liverpool to New-Providence, richly laden with dry goods and crates, worth \$100,000, sent into Marblehead, by the *Growth*.

(C) The prize ship (no 354) arrived at New Orleans, is the *Jane* of Greenock.

THE CHRONICLE.

MEDIATION FOR PEACE—It is understood the emperor of Russia has offered to the United States and Great Britain, his mediation, with a view to promote peace between them, and that a communication to this effect has just been made to our government by Mr. Daschkoff. The proposition is believed to have originated in motives no less honorable to his imperial majesty, than friendly to both parties. It is to be presumed, that our government, steadily adhering to its principles, will not hesitate to accede to a measure, which, having peace solely and simply for its object, may be beneficial, and cannot be injurious to the United States. [Am. Int.]

We have a report from an English paper, that Sweden has declared war against France. *We do not believe it.* It is also stated that a house is fitting up in London for an Austrian ambassador—Impossible.

Fourteen persons have been executed in England for having been engaged in the late insurrections. The country is yet greatly disturbed.

It is stated that his majesty Christophe, king of Hayti, has declared war against his majesty, George, king of England.

Many American vessels have arrived at *St. Bartholomew*, bound to *Lisbon*, in distress. What was fiction will become reality; the owners at least will be distressed—four being a mere drug.

It is said in praise of the French emperor's generalship, that he brought off all his sick and wounded through the inhospitable clime of *Russia*, the whole population opposing him—and to the dispraise of lord *Wellington*, that in the mild climate of *Spain*, with the people said to be on his side, he abandoned his invalids to the mercy of the *French*.

The Russian fleet of 15 sail of the line, 4 frigates and 3 sloops, arrived at *Chatham*, Eng. the 12th of December.

Though many articles put in type last week yet lay over, we cannot neglect the following abstract of bills that have passed the Senate of *Pennsylvania*—noticed in a letter from a friend at *Harrisburg*—

"The first, (which passed both houses unanimously and has been approved and forwarded by express to the N. W. army) provides that in case the 2000 *six-months* militia from this state, now under the command of general Harrison, shall volunteer to continue in said army two additional months, they shall each receive a bounty of 12 dollars per month, to be paid out of the state treasury.

The second, which has passed the senate unanimously, appropriates 50,000 dollars to be at the disposal of the governor, for the purpose of providing ammunition and military stores, to be deposited at *Pittsburg*, and if not wanted by the state, to be furnished to the government of the United States.

The third, which passed the senate with *one dissent* and which grew out of the resolution I sent you on the 28th ult. authorizes the governor to subscribe *one million* of dollars to the loan opened by the general government for the year 1813.

There is no doubt but the two last mentioned bills will pass the house of representatives.

Another bill is also pending—giving five dollars additional monthly pay, to both the six and twelve month's men, now in the service any where, from this state."

The legislature of *North-Carolina* at their last session, passed an act for dividing the state into districts for electing members to congress. The 1st district consists of *Perquimans, Chowan, Currituck, Camden, Gates, Pasquotank, and Hertford*. 2nd, *Northampton, Bertie, Halifax, and Martin*. 3d, *Beaufort, Edgecombe, Hyde, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington*. 4th, *Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Wayne, Greene, and Johnston*. 5th, *New-Hanover, Brunswick, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, and Columbus*. 6th, *Franklin, Granville, Warren, and Nash*. 7th, *Richmond, Anson, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson and Montgomery*. 8th, *Orange, Wake and Person*. 9th, *Rockingham, Stokes, Guilford and Caswell*. 10th, *Randolph, Rowan and Chatham*. 11th, *Mecklenburgh, Cabarrus and Lincoln*. 12th *Burk, Rutherford, Haywood and Swain*. 13th, *Wilkes, Surry, Iredell and Ashe*.—The elections to be held in August at the same time with the elections for members of assembly, with a provision that the governor be authorised to order the election at an earlier time if found necessary.

Progress of the arts—The most splendid edition of the Bible ever published has lately issued in *London*, enriched with 180 superb engravings. The constellation of artists, collected at *Philadelphia*, have proposed to reprint this work, with the addition of 20 engravings, from original paintings; and we confidently believe it will surpass the boasted *London* copy. It is to be published in 50 numbers, at three dollars and fifty cents per number—making in the whole five volumes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25—Yesterday arrived in our port a schr. from *Carthagena de las Indias*, on board of which came passenger, the bishop of *Carthagena*. The prelate appears to have been compelled to leave that city, of which the insurgents had taken possession.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Inland trade—A waggon, drawn by three horses, with merchandize worth about \$3,000 arrived in town yesterday, from *Boston*; having performed the journey, notwithstanding the wretched state of the roads, in two weeks.

Harrisburg, March 2—"The Mammoth bank bill passed the senate this day on a third reading—yeas 14, nays 13.—So that you may calculate upon the bill as finally passed."

A female at *Darmstadt* lately poisoned her own brother, through a principle of filial piety. He was ill, and his recovery despaired of by the physicians. The girl, seeing that her parents who doated on him, were exhausting themselves by their attendance and nightly watchings, believed that it was meritorious to save them and put the young man out of his pain by administering opium to him. The mother, on discovering that he had been poisoned by his sister, died in a state of distraction; the father took to his bed, never spoke again, and survived only a few days.—The daughter was convicted upon her own confession, and broken alive upon the wheel. *Lon. pa.*

—A Supplement accompanies this number.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV.]

SUPPLEMENTARY TO NO. 2.

Hec olim nominibus gerabitur.—VIRGIL.

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

Interesting Biography.

The high spirited patriotism of KEXROCKY, with the powerful exertions she has made against the *allied* forces of the enemy, noticed in many parts of the REGISTER, gives peculiar interest to the following memoir and memorial of

COLONEL DANIEL BOONE.

The merit of opposing the hostile attacks of men regardless of every law of honor and humanity; counteracting the treacherous machinations of barbarians, who conceive an advantage can never be unjustly gained; and bearing up against continual party skirmishes, and uninterrupted harassments, in a contest for the uncultivated and unfrequented plains of nature, evidently deserve commemoration. The general entrusted with the chief command of an army, who earns his fame by the capture of a troop, reduction of a town, province, or country, is stimulated by the fame, the natural consequence of his actions; and sees the speedy end to the contest: but the former expects no epic ruse to sing his worthy actions; though his valor is equally tried or rather teased, by the continual and petty insults of the disorganized and detached foe. To his courage he must add that persevering integrity which years of uninterrupted assaults cannot subdue. If personal bravery, united with disinterested zeal for the good of that community of which he was a member, merit our notice, Daniel Boone should not be passed over in silence. Though not designed by fortune to display those talents which in an important campaign between the civilized powers of Europe, would have enrolled his name in the list of worthies; yet fortunately for the cause of virtue, and the just success of his fame, his labors are not consigned to oblivion; but unlike some of those beautiful productions of nature in the lonely theatre of his actions, "born to waste their sweetness on the desert air," were by their author plucked from their native soil, and presented to his friends.

DANIEL BOONE was born, as we are informed, near Bridgenorth, in Somersetshire, (England) about the year 1730. While he was young, his parents emigrated to America and settled in North-Carolina, where he was bred to the profession of arms, and was very early retained in the service of that country on the part of the English government. He passed through all the inferior gradations to the post of colonel, in which capacity he distinguished himself as the most active, zealous, and useful of the original settlers of Kentucky. It was his frequent combats with the Indians on that occasion, during a period of thirteen years, which render him the object of this memoir. The particulars of his campaigns, if they deserve that name, will be read with more pleasure as left us by himself, where, though devoid of art, and the ornaments a qualified biographer might have furnished, there may be seen the stamp of unexaggerated authenticity, and lively feelings of the patriot, citizen, parent and friend.

"It was on the first of May, 1769, that I resigned my domestic happiness, and left my family and

peaceful habitation of the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, to wander through the wildernesses of America, in quest of the country of Kentucky, in company with John Finley, John Stuart, Joseph Holden, James Mony, and William Cool. On the seventh of June, after travelling through a mountainous wilderness, in a western direction, we found ourselves on Red river, where John Finley had formerly been trading with the Indians; and from the top of an eminence saw with pleasure, the beautiful level of Kentucky. For some time we had experienced the most uncomfortable weather. We now encamped, made a shelter to defend us from the inclement season, and began to hunt and reconnoitre the country. We found abundance of wild beasts in this vast forest. The buffaloes were more numerous than cattle on other settlements, browsing upon the leaves of the cane, or cropping the herbage of these extensive plains. We saw hundreds in a drove, and the numbers about the salt springs were amazing. In this forest, the habitation of beasts of every American kind, we hunted with success until December. On the 22nd of December, John Stuart and I had a pleasing ramble; but fortune changed the day at the close of it. We had passed through a great forest, in which stood myriads of trees, some gay with blossoms, others rich with fruits. Nature had here a series of wonders and a fund of delights. Here she displayed her ingenuity and industry in a variety of flowers and fruits, beautifully colored, elegantly shaped, and charmingly flavored; and we were diverted with numberless animals presenting themselves perpetually to our view. In the decline of the day, near the Kentucky river, as we descended the brow of a small hill, a number of Indians rushed out of a thick cane brake, and made us prisoners. They plundered us, and kept us in confinement seven days. During this time, we discovered no uneasiness or desire to escape, which made them less suspicious; but in the dead of night, as we lay by a large fire in a thick cane brake, when sleep had locked up their senses, my situation not disposing me to rest, I gently awoke my companion. We seized this favorable opportunity and departed, directing our course towards our old camp; but found it plundered and our companions dispersed or gone home. About this time, my brother, Squire Boone, with another adventurer, who came to explore the country shortly after us, was wandering through the forest, and accidentally found our camp. Notwithstanding our unfortunate circumstances, and our dangerous situation, surrounded by hostile savages, our meeting fortunately in the wilderness gave us the most sensible satisfaction. Soon after this, my companion in captivity, John Stuart, was killed by the savages; and the man that came with my brother returned home by himself. We were then in a dangerous, helpless situation, exposed daily to perils and death, amongst savages and wild beasts, not a whiteman in the country but ourselves. Thus, many hundred miles from our families, in the howling wilderness, we did not continue in a state of indolence, but hunted every day, and prepared a little cottage to protect us from the winter storms. We met with no disturbance during the winter. On the first of May, 1770, my brother returned home by

himself, for a new recruit of horses and ammunition, leaving me alone, without bread, salt, or sugar, or even a horse or dog. I passed a few days uncomfortably. The idea of a beloved wife and family, and their anxiety on my account, would have exposed me to melancholy, if I had further indulged the thought. One day I undertook a tour through the country, when the diversity and beauties of nature I met with in this charming season, expelled every gloomy thought. Just at the close of the day, the gentle gales ceased; a profound calm ensued; not a breath shook the tremulous leaf. I had gained the summit of a commanding ridge, and looking round with astonishment and delight, beheld the ample plains and beautiful tracts below. On one hand the famous Ohio, rolling in silent dignity, and marking the western boundary of Kentucky with inconceivable grandeur. At a vast distance I beheld the mountains lift their venerable brows and penetrate the clouds. All things were still. I kindled a fire near a fountain of sweet water, and fastened on the loin of a buck, which a few hours before, I had killed. The shades of night soon overspread the hemisphere, and the earth seemed to gasp after the hovering moisture. My excursion had fatigued my body and amused my mind. I laid me down to sleep, and awoke not until the sun had chased away the night. I continued this tour, and in a few days explored a great part of the country, each day equally pleased as the first; after which I returned to my old camp, which had not been disturbed in my absence. I did not confine my lodging to it, but often reposed in thick cane brakes, to avoid the savages, who, I believe, often visited my camp, but fortunately during my absence. No populous city, with all the varieties of commerce and stately structures, could afford so much pleasure to my mind as the beauties of nature I found in this country. Until the 27th of July I spent the time in an uninterrupted scene of sylvan pleasures, when my brother, to my great felicity, met me, according to appointment, at our old camp. Soon after we left the place, and proceeded to Cumberland river, reconnoitring that part of the country, and giving names to the different rivers. In March, 1771, I returned home to my family, being determined to bring them, as soon as possible, at the risk of my life and fortune, to reside in Kentucky, which I esteemed a second paradise. On my return, I found my family in happy circumstances. I sold my farm at Yadkin, and what goods we could not carry with us; and on the 25th of September, 1773, we bade farewell to our friends, and proceeded on our journey to Kentucky, in company with five more families, and forty men that joined us in Powell's valley, which is one hundred and fifty miles from the now settled parts of Kentucky; but this promising beginning was soon overcast with a cloud of adversity. On the 10th of October, the rear of our company was attacked by a number of Indians, who killed six, and wounded one more. Of these my eldest son was one that fell in the action. Though we repulsed the enemy, yet this unhappy affair scattered our cattle, brought us into extreme difficulty, and so discouraged the whole company, that we retreated forty miles to Clinch river. We had passed over two mountains, Powell's and Walden's, and were approaching Cumberland mountains, when this adverse fortune overtook us. These mountains are in the wilderness, in passing from the old settlements in Virginia to Kentucky, are ranged from S. W. and N. E. direction, are of great length and breadth, and not far distant from each other. One mountain, nature has formed passes, less difficult than might be expected from the view of such huge masses. The aspect of these cliffs is so wild and hor-

rid, that it is impossible to behold them without terror. Until the 6th of June, 1774, I remained with my family on the Clinch, when I and Michael Stoner were solicited by governor Dunmore, of Virginia, to conduct a number of surveyors to the falls of Ohio. This was a tour of near eight hundred miles, and took us sixty-two days. On my return, governor Dunmore gave me the command of three garrisons, during the campaign against the Shawanese. In March, 1775, at the solicitation of a number of gentlemen of North-Carolina, I attended their treaty at Wataga, with the Cherokee Indians, to purchase the lands on the south side of Kentucky river. After this I undertook to mark out a road in the best passage from the settlements, through the wilderness to Kentucky. Having collected a number of enterprising men, well armed, I soon began this work. We proceeded until we came within fifteen miles of where Boonsborough now stands, where the Indians attacked us, and killed two, and wounded two more. This was the 20th of March, 1775. Three days after they attacked us again; we had two killed and three wounded. After this we proceeded on to Kentucky river without opposition. On the first of April we began to erect the fort of Boonsborough, at a salt lick, sixty yards from the river, on the south side. On the 4th, they killed one of our men. On the 14th of June, having finished the fort, I returned to my family, on the Clinch. Soon after, I removed my family to this fort: we arrived safe; my wife and daughters being the first white women that stood on the banks of Kentucky river. December 24th, the Indians killed one man and wounded another, seeming determined to persecute us for erecting this fort. July 14th, 1776, two of colonel Calway's daughters and one of mine, were taken prisoners near the fort: I immediately pursued the Indians with only eighteen men. On the 16th I overtook them, killed two of them, and recovered the girls. The Indians had divided themselves into several parties, and attacked, on the same day, all our settlements and forts, doing a great deal of mischief. The husbandman was shot dead in the field, and most of the cattle were destroyed. They continued their hostilities until the 15th of April, 1777, when a party of one hundred of them attacked Boonsborough, and killed one man, and wounded four. July 4th, they attacked it again with two hundred men, and killed us one, and wounded two. They remained forty-eight hours, during which we killed seven of them. All the settlements were attacked at the same time. July 19th, colonel Logan's fort was besieged by two hundred Indians. They did much mischief: there were only fifteen men in the fort; they killed two and wounded four of them. Indians' loss unknown. July 25th, twenty-five men came from Carolina. About August 20th, colonel Bowman arrived with one hundred men from Virginia. Now we began to strengthen, and had skirmishes with the Indians almost every day. The savages now learned the superiority of the *longknife*, as they call the Virginians; being out-generaled almost in every battle. Our affairs began to wear a new aspect; the enemy did not now venture open war, but practised secret mischief.—January 1st, 1778, I went with thirty men to the Blue Licks, on Licking river, to make salt for the different garrisons. February 7th, hunting by myself, to procure meat for the company, I met a party of one hundred and two Indians, and two Frenchmen, marching against Boonsborough. They pursued and took me. The next day I capitulated for my men, knowing they could not escape. They were twenty-seven in number, three having gone home with salt. The Indians, according to the capitulation, used us generously. They carried us to Old Chillico-

the principal Indian town on the Little Miami. On the 18th of February we arrived there, after an uncomfortable journey, in very severe weather. On the 10th of March I and ten of my men were conducted to Detroit. On the 30th we arrived there, and were treated by governor Hamilton, the British commander at that post, with great humanity. The Indians had such an affection for me, that they refused one hundred pounds sterling offered them by the governor, if he would leave me with the others, on purpose that he might send me home on my parole. Several English gentlemen there, sensible of my adverse fortune, and touched with sympathy, generously offered to supply my wants, which I declined with many thanks, adding, that I never expected it would be in my power to recompense such unmerited generosity. On the 10th of April they brought me towards Old Chillicothe, where we arrived on the 25th day of the same month. This was a long and fatiguing march through an exceeding fertile country, remarkable for fine springs and streams of water. At Chillicothe I spent my time as comfortably as I could expect; was adopted, according to their custom, into a family, where I became a son, and had a great share in the affections of my new parents, brothers, sisters and friends. I was exceedingly familiar and friendly with them, always appearing as cheerful and satisfied as possible, and they put great confidence in me. I often went a hunting with them, and frequently gained their applause for my activity at our shooting matches. I was careful not to exceed many of them in shooting; for no people are more envious than they are in this sport. I could observe in their countenances and gestures the greatest expressions of joy when they exceeded me, and when the reverse happened, of envy. The Shawanese king took great notice of me, and treated with profound respect and entire friendship, often entrusting me to hunt at my liberty. I frequently returned with the spoils of the woods, and as often presented some of what I had taken to him, expressive of my duty to my sovereign. My food and lodging was in common with them; not so good, indeed, as I could desire, but necessity made every thing acceptable. I now began to meditate an escape but carefully avoided giving suspicion. Until the 1st of June I continued at Old Chillicothe, and then was taken to the salt springs on the Scioto, and kept there ten days, making salt. During this time I hunted with them, and found the land, for a great extent about this river, to exceed the soil of Kentucky, if possible, and remarkably well watered. On my return to Chillicothe, 450 of the choicest Indian warriors were ready to march against Boonsborough, painted and armed in a dreadful manner. This alarmed me and I determined to escape. On the 16th of June, before sunrise, I went off secretly, and reached Boonsborough on the 20th; a journey of one hundred and sixty miles, during which I had only one meal. I found our fortress in a bad state; but we immediately repaired our flanks, gates, posterns, and formed double bastions, which we completed in ten days. One of my fellow-prisoners, escaping after me, brought advice, that on account of my flight, the Indians had put off the expedition for three weeks. About August 1st, I set out with nineteen men, to surprise Point Creek Town, on Scioto. Within four miles we fell in with thirty Indians going against Boonsborough. We fought and the enemy gave way. We suffered no loss. The enemy had one killed and two wounded. We took three horses, and all their baggage. The Indians having evacuated their town, and gone altogether against Boonsborough, we returned, passed them on the 6th day, and on the 7th arrived safe at Boonsborough. On the 8th, the Indian army, 444 in number, commanded by captain Dagnéshe, and eleven other Frenchmen, and their own chiefs, came and summoned the fort. I requested two days consideration, which they granted. During this, we brought in, through the posterns, all the horses and other cattle we could collect. On the 9th, in the evening, I informed their commander, that we were determined to defend the fort while a man was living. They then proposed a treaty, and said, if we sent out nine men to conclude it, they would withdraw. The treaty was held within sixty yards of the fort, as we suspected the savages. The articles were agreed to and signed; when the Indians told us, it was their custom for two Indians to shake hands with every white man, as an evidence of friendship. We agreed to this also. They immediately grappled us to take us prisoners; but we cleared ourselves of them, though surrounded by hundreds, and gained the fort safe, except one that was wounded by a heavy fire from their army. On this they began to undermine the fort, beginning at the water-mark of Kentucky river, which is sixty yards from the fort. We discovered this by the water being made muddy with the clay, and countermined them by cutting a trench across their subterranean passage. The enemy, discovering this, by the clay we threw out of the fort, desisted. On the 20th of August they raised the siege. During this dreadful siege we had two men killed and four wounded. We lost a number of cattle. We killed 37 of the enemy and wounded a great number. We picked up 125 pounds of their bullets, besides what stuck in the logs of the fort. Soon after this I went into the settlement, and nothing worthy of notice passed for some time. In July 1779, during my absence, col. Bowman with 160 men went against the Shawanese of Old Chillicothe. He arrived undiscovered; a battle ensued, which lasted till 10 in the morning, when col. Bowman retreated 30 miles. The Indians collected all their strength and pursued him, when another engagement ensued for two hours, not to col. Bowman's advantage. Col. Harrod proposed to mount a number of horses, and break the enemy's line, who at this time fought with remarkable fury. This desperate measure had a happy effect, and the savages fled on all sides. In these two battles we had nine men killed and one wounded. The enemy's loss was uncertain, only two scalps being taken. June 22d, 1780, about 600 Indians and Canadians under col. Bird, attacked Riddle's and Martin's stations, and the forts of Licking river, with 6 pieces of artillery; they took all the inhabitants captive, and killed one man and two women, and loaded the others with the heavy baggage, and such as failed in the journey were tomahawked. The hostile disposition of the savages caused gen. Clark, the commandant at the Falls of Ohio, to march with his regiment and the armed force of the country against Pecosway, the principal town of the Shawanese, on a branch of the great Miami, which he finished with great success, took 17 scalps and burned the town to ashes, with the loss of 17 men. About this time I returned to Kentucky with my family; for during my captivity, my wife, thinking me killed by the Indians, had transported my family and goods on horses, through the wilderness, amidst many dangers, to her father's house, in North Carolina. The history of my difficulties in going and returning, is too long to be inserted here. On the 6th of October, 1780, soon after my settling again at Boonsborough, I went with my brother to the Blue Licks; and, on our return, he was shot by a party of Indians; they followed me by the scent of a dog, which I shot and escaped. The severity of the winter caused great distress in Kentucky, the enemy during the summer having de-

stroyed most of the corn. The inhabitants lived chiefly on Buffalo's flesh. In spring 1782, the Indians harassed us. In May, they killed one man at Ashton's station, and took a negro. Capt. Ashton pursued them with 25 men; and, in an engagement which lasted two hours, he was obliged to retreat, having eight killed and four mortally wounded; their brave commander fell in the action. August 10, two boys were carried off from major Hoy's station. Capt. Holder pursued with 17 men: they were also defeated, and lost four and one wounded. Our affairs became more and more alarming. The savages infested the country, killing men at every opportunity. In a field, near Lexington, an Indian shot a man, and running to scalp him, was himself shot from the fort, and fell dead upon his enemy. All the Indian nations were now united against us. August 15, 500 Indians and Canadians came against Briant's station, five miles from Lexington: they assaulted the fort, killed all the cattle round it; but being repulsed, they retired the third day, having about 30 killed; their wounded uncertain. The garrison had four killed and three wounded. August 18, col. Todd, col. Trigg, major Harland, and myself, speedily collected 176 men well armed, and pursued the savages. They had marched beyond the Blue Licks, to a remarkable bend of the main fork of the Licking river, about forty-three miles from Lexington, where we overtook them on the 19th. The savages observing us, gave way; and we, ignorant of their numbers, passed the river. When they saw our proceedings, having greatly the advantage in situation, they formed their line of battle from one bend of the Licking to the other, about a mile from the Blue Licks. The battle was exceedingly fierce for about fifteen minutes, when we, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat, with the loss of sixty-seven men, seven of whom were taken prisoners. The brave and much lamented colonels Todd and Trigg, major Harland, and my second son, were among the dead. We were afterwards told, that the Indians on numbering their dead, finding they had four more killed than we, four of our people that they had taken were given up to their young warriors, to be put to death after their barbarous manner. On our retreat we were met by col. Logan, who was hastening to join us with a number of well-armed men: this powerful assistance we wanted on the day of battle. The enemy said, one more fire from us would have made them give way. I cannot reflect upon this dreadful scene but sorrow fills my heart: a zeal for the defence of their country led these heroes to the scene of action, though with a few men, to attack a powerful army of experienced warriors. When we gave way, they pursued us with the utmost eagerness, and in every quarter spread destruction. The river was difficult to cross, and many were killed in the flight: some just entering the river, some in the water, others after crossing, in ascending the cliffs. Some escaped on horseback, a few on foot; and being dispersed every where, a few hours brought the melancholy news of this unfortunate battle to Lexington. Many widows were now made. The reader may guess what sorrow filled the hearts of the inhabitants, excusing any thing I am able to describe. Being reinforced we returned to bury the dead, and found their bodies strewn every where, cut and mangled in a dreadful manner. This mournful scene exhibited a horror almost unparalleled: some torn and eaten by wild beasts; those in the river eaten by fish, all in such a putrid condition that no one could be distinguished from another. When gen. Clark, at the falls of Ohio, heard of our disaster, he ordered an expedition to pursue the savages. We overtook

them within two miles of their towns, and we should have obtained a great victory had not some of them met us when about 200 poles from their camp. The savages fled in the utmost disorder, and evacuated all their towns. We burned to ashes Old Chillicothe, Peccaway, New-Chillicothe, Wills-Town and Chillicothe; entirely destroyed their corn and other fruits, and spread desolation through their country. We took seven prisoners and five scalps, and lost only four men, two of whom were accidentally killed by ourselves.

This campaign damped the enemy, yet they made secret incursions. In October, a party attacked Crab Orchard; and one of them, being a good way before the others, boldly entered a house, in which were only a woman and her children, and a negro man. The savage used no violence, but attempted to carry off the negro, who happily proved too strong for him and threw him on the ground, and in the struggle the woman cut off his head with an axe, whilst her little daughter shut the door. The savages instantly came up, and applied their tomahawks to the door, when the mother putting an old rusty gun-barrel through a crevice, the savages went off. From that time until the happy return of peace between the United States and Great Britain, the Indians did us no mischief. Soon after the Indians desired peace, Two darling sons and a brother I have lost by savage hands, which have also taken forty valuable horses and an abundance of cattle. Many dark and sleepless nights have I spent, separated from the cheerful society of men, scorched by summer's sun, and pinched by the winter's cold, an instrument ordained to settle the wilderness. But now the scene is changed; peace crowns the sylvan shade.

DANIEL BOONE.

Fayette county, Kentucky."

Legislature of Kentucky.

JANUARY 18, 1812.

To the honorable, the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly of the state of Kentucky—the memorial of Daniel Boone,

RESPECTFULLY SHERWETS,

That your memorialist, possessed from his youth with an ardent desire for enterprise and discovery, and having as early as about the year 1769, received some vague information, respecting the country now composing the state of Kentucky: soon after set out from his residence in North Carolina, to explore the same, in company with one other, who falling sick on the head waters of the Kentucky river, your memorialist proceeded alone to the heights which overlook this terrestrial paradise, from whence he descended into those fertile plains, which are unequalled on our earth, and lay the fairest claim to the description of the garden of God. Your memorialist, after returning to his companion, whom he had supplied with provisions to last in his absence, proceeded with him, to take a more thorough survey of the country; and from its enchanting appearance, became inspired with the resolution, not to suffer it longer to remain an unknown wilderness, tenanted only by wild beasts, and visited casually by wandering savages; a spot which seemed to be pointed out by the finger of heaven, to administer the choicest felicities to millions of human beings.—He returned home and determined to risk his hopes, and his little all of property, in this delightful abode; delightful beyond the most sanguine wish of man, had not danger and hardship stood in the way of the golden fruit. Your memorialist accordingly employed about twenty men to accompany him again to the westward, with a view to hunt; and to make

further discoveries, and if possible, lay the foundation of a future settlement of the country. That after your memorialist, with his company had arrived in the country he had visited before, and had succeeded in procuring a great quantity of peltry and furs, which were of immense value; the party were attacked by the Indians, and routed, with several killed, and plundered at the same time of all the fruits of their toils.—That it being determined by the survivors of the party, who accompanied your memorialist, to return home, while he himself, resolved to remain; they accordingly left your memorialist alone, and went back to North-Carolina.

Thus was your memorialist for many months, a solitary wanderer and exile, in a vast wilderness, untrodden by the foot of civilized man; surrounded by savages who thirsted for his blood—and hunted him like a wild beast. An overruling Providence, however, seems to have watched over his life, and preserved him to be the humble instrument in settling one of the fairest portions of the new world. Some of his companions had promised to return for him with horses; after many months they did so, and he was again cheered with the prospect of being enabled once more to revisit his family and friends; and from the peltry and furs they had again an opportunity of taking with them, to recruit his shattered circumstances; discharge the debts he had contracted by the adventure; and shortly return under better auspices, to settle the new discovered country. But how was this hope blasted, when they were again surprised and attacked by the savages, and the survivors obliged to fly for their lives! Your memorialist once more reached home, after hardships which would defy credibility in the recital.

But though his hopes seemed now about to close in forever; yet under a belief that a benevolent Providence could never intend so fertile and desirable a country, should remain a waste, he did not despair. He accordingly proceeded a third time to make the experiment, which he knew must succeed or prove his last.

Your memorialist need not recite the settlement of Boonsborough—its unparalleled and successful resistance to the combined force of the British and Indians—the fatal fields which were dyed with the blood of the early settlers, amongst whom some of his dearest connexions are numbered. The history of the settlement of the western country, is the history of his life.

He may claim without arrogance, to have been the author of the principal means which contributed to the settlement of a country on the Mississippi and its waters, which now produces the happiness of a million of his fellow creatures; and of the exploring and acquisition of a country that will make happy many millions in times to come. Your memorialist has given the foregoing imperfect sketch of his labors, and his claims to the remembrance of his country in general. He will now beg leave to observe to you, that out of this vast extent of country, he is unable to call a single acre his own.

He never had a desire for accumulating great wealth; he in fact, was ignorant how to acquire it, except from the chase, or by the regular fruits of honest industry.

He intended to contribute every thing in his power to the settlement of the new country, not to monopolise, but to share in common with others its advantages. Unacquainted with the niceties of law, he did not intend to locate lands for others, but to take up a reasonable portion of those which were good, for the use of himself and his posterity. To this end, he with much struggling, after the country became

some little settled, laid out the chief of his little property to procure land warrants; and having raised about \$20,000 in paper money, with which he intended to purchase them, on his way from this country to Richmond he was robbed of the whole, and left destitute of the means of procuring more. The few lands he afterwards was enabled to locate, were through his ignorance generally swallowed up, and lost by better claims. Thus situated, and still animated with the love of discoveries and adventure, about 1794 he passed over to the Spanish province of Upper Louisiana, under an assurance from the governor who resided at St. Louis, that ample portions of land should be given to him and his family: And this provision appeared the more necessary to your memorialist, inasmuch as old age was fast advancing upon him, and he had scarcely where to lay his head.

The reception he met with from the Spanish governor was equal to his expectations. Ten thousand acres of choice land were marked out, and given to him for his own use, on the Missouri; though the title was not completed, because that could only be done at New-Orleans. He was Syndic or chief of the district of St. Charles, and honored by the kindness of his superior, who informed your memorialist, his actual residence on the land given him, which was a usual condition of a Spanish grant, should be dispensed with in consequence of his public trust requiring his residence elsewhere. Your memorialist hailed the acquisition of Louisiana by the American government, as it was the country and not the government he had gone in pursuit of; nor, could the little distinction he held, and which he had before begged permission, on account of his age, to resign, have operated as the slightest check to the joy he experienced, on seeing a vast country, with much fertile soil, about to be owned by freemen; but when your memorialist came to lay his claim before the commissioners of land claims in that territory, appointed by congress, they were compelled from the strict instructions by which they were governed, to reject it, for want of cultivation and actual residence.

Thus your memorialist was left once more, at about the age of eighty, to be a wanderer in the world.

Having no spot he can claim as his own, whereon to lay his bones; your memorialist has laid his case before congress. He cannot but feel, so long as feeling remains, that he has a just claim upon his country for land to live on, and to transmit to his children after him. He cannot help on an occasion like this, to look toward Kentucky—From a small acorn, she has become a mighty oak; furnishing shelter and support to upwards of 400,000 souls.—Very different, indeed, is her appearance now, from the time when your memorialist with his little band, began first to fell the forest and construct their rude fortification at Boonsborough.—But, however he has assisted at her birth; has watched over her infancy, when she was like to be strangled by the savage serpent; and can point to the spots where the savage lay in wait for his life; or from whence he was twice taken captive; can remember effecting by his escape, the country's salvation—however he might claim something at her hands to make nature comfortable in her last decline, and to cast a cheering ray on the setting sun of life; in the hope that he might have it in his power, to leave something to his posterity, that they might not say he had lived in vain; yet as he is firmly conscious, that, however he may have a claim upon the gratitude of the country he first settled, his services have not been confined to her, but are felt throughout the union, and

are likely to be still more so, his claim merits the regard of congress. He therefore, solicits your honorable body, to extend to him your support and influence, in aid of his petition before congress, praying for a grant of such quantity of land, in the said territory of Upper Louisiana, as they may think right; trusting it will not be less than the said 10,000 acres, which remains plainly marked out and unappropriated, and your memorialist will ever pray.

DANIEL BOONE.

Ordered—That the said memorial be referred to Messrs. Y. Ewing, Hopkins, Caldwell, Southgate, Bullock and Walker.

Report of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Daniel Boone.

The legislature of Kentucky, taking into view the many eminent services rendered by colonel Daniel Boone, in exploring and settling the western country: from which great advantages have resulted, not only to this state, but to his country in general; and that from circumstances over which he had no control—he is now reduced to poverty, not having, so far as appears, an acre of land out of the vast territory, he has been a great instrument in peopling. Believing also, that it is as unjust as it is impolitic, that useful enterprise and eminent services, should go unrewarded by a government, wherein merit confers the only distinction; and having sufficient reason to believe, that a grant of ten thousand acres of land, which he claims in Upper Louisiana, would have been confirmed to him by the Spanish government, had not the said territory passed by cession into the hands of the general government, Therefore,

Resolved, By the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That our senators and representatives in congress, be requested, to make use of their exertions to procure a grant of land in the said territory, to said Boone, either to the said ten thousand acres, to which he appears to have an equitable claim, from the grounds set forth to this legislature, by way of confirmation, or to such other quantity, and in such place as shall be deemed most advisable, by way of donation.

3d. Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the governor, to our senators and representatives in congress, together with copies of the memorial of said Boone to this legislature for their further information.

British Magnanimity!

Journal of an American officer, (captured at Queens-town on the 13th October) kept on his passage from Port George, to Boston.

Part of the regulars taken prisoners in the action had been sent to York the day after. On the 19th October the remainder embarked for Montreal.—Touched at York to receive the prisoners sent ahead, and here lieutenant-colonel Scott, (the senior officer) and lieutenant Bailey, were shifted to the Royal George of 22 guns; and lieutenant-colonel Chrystie, lieutenants Kearney, Huginin, Sammons, and Reid remained on board the Earl of Moira of 10 guns; and lieutenants M^cCartey, Turner, Fink, and Carr, on board the Simeon. Besides seamen, there was on board each vessel a strong guard of land troops.

Arrived at Kingston on the 21st, and remained till the 26th; during which period, officers and men were confined on board. Lieutenant-colonel Scott addressed a letter to colonel Vincent, commanding

officer at Kingston, requesting leave to go ashore for a few minutes, but received no answer. Lieutenant colonel Chrystie made a similar application on behalf of a sick officer, and experienced a similar neglect. A British lieutenant on board the Earl of Moira, having witnessed the effects of confinement in that miserable dungeon, permitted some of the American officers to walk on the adjoining wharf with himself. For this act of humanity, he was deprived of his sword! Lieutenant Turner being sick, remained behind at Kingston for a few days, and signed a parole which gave him the limits of the whole town. When he became a little convalescent, he stepped across the street into a shop, to have himself shaved. An officer was despatched to order him back to his room; but finding the barber had not finished the operation, a moment's respite was allowed. This unmanly weakness did not escape the keen eye of colonel Vincent. The subaltern was arrested, and another officer of better nerves, instantly despatched to force the sick American from the hands of the barber, shaved or not shaved. Descended the St. Lawrence from Kingston, on the 26th October in a brigade of bateaux, with a strong guard, commanded by captains Evans and Niern, and quarter-master Finney. These officers performed their respective duties with vigilance, but not without politeness.—Reached Prescott (opposite to Ogdensburg) on the 27th. Colonel Pearson commanded this post. In a recent passage out from England, he had been taken by an American privateer, but recaptured near the port of Salem. Colonel Pearson made to us every acknowledgement, for the politeness he himself had received while a prisoner. At this place colonel Leftbridge, (the same who had a little time before made an attempt on Ogdensburg) took command of the guard. He was polite and attentive to his charge. At the mouth of the river Rasin, on the 29th October, we fell into the hands of the deputy-quarter-master-general, one Gray, sent hither to receive the prisoners, by his excellency sir George Prevost. From this moment we were made to feel our approach towards the governor general of his majesty's provinces, by every act of studied indignity, which the low and vulgar mind of quarter-master Gray, could invent, aided by the instructions of his excellency.

On the night of the 30th we slept at Lachine, nine miles above Montreal. The next day a triumphal procession commenced. Under the pretence of politeness to the officers, calashes were provided for them, but with the real intention of giving better effect to the procession; and with the same view a large escort of troops came up from Montreal.

The march commenced early in the morning; officers in calashes, at the head of the men; the whole preceded by the said deputy-quarter-master-general, who, seated in his car, rode in triumph and insolence. On entering Montreal, the band began to play, and was occasionally relieved by field music. In this manner the march continued through the principal streets, to the front of the palace, where a halt was made, and the American officers ordered to dismount for the gratification of his excellency.—When a competent time had been allowed for staring from the palace, the procession continued, the whole on foot, to the grand parade, and here marched from right to left before the garrison, turned out for that purpose. The parade being cleared to accommodate the multitude of spectators; and sufficient time allowed to the garrison to look well in the face an enemy without "those vile things called guns," the officers were turned off to a hotel, and the other prisoners to places of confinement. At the hotel a parole was given which limited us to the city.

These indignities, of barbarous and exploded usage, did not fill up the measure of wrongs which this handful of unfortunate Americans were doomed to suffer.

At Kingston, seven prisoners were seduced from their allegiance to enter the British service. One of these miscreants, by way of testifying his zeal to his royal master, was induced to charge lieutenant-colonel Scott with having killed a British soldier after the surrender. This false and ridiculous accusation, the British officers affected to check; but before our arrival at Montreal, it had been reported to his excellency, and was so generally propagated and believed at head-quarters, as to render it, in the opinion of a British officer, highly imprudent for lieutenant-colonel Scott, to be seen in the streets. Thus was assassination invited by an infamous report, which sir George Prevost must have known to be false. Major-general Shaeffe, in his official despatch, could have given no grounds for such a belief, because this officer, and every other who was in the action, would know it to be false. Captain Gibson and lieutenant To ten, (of the United States artillery) for their situation particularly know it to be so.

November 2d, embarked for Quebec, guarded by Canadian militia. The officers of this corps did every thing in their power to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners. Arrived before Quebec on the 7th, and ordered on board a prison ship, anchored in the middle of the river. The next morning a note was received from major-general Glasgow, commanding officer at Quebec, stating, "I am directed to acquaint you, that his excellency the commander of the forces, has thought proper to detain the prisoners of war on board the transports, and that the officers should also remain on board the transports with them." This afforded a tolerable prospect of a winter in a floating dungeon; but lest our feelings should not have been sufficiently outraged by the past, we were courteously told in the same note, as also from sir George, that "this measure is attributable solely to the want of faith in the American government." We had frequent experience of this sort of British magnanimity. "Your government is sold to France," said an officer of rank, to an American. "France obliged you to declare war," said another. There was safety in these insults—their noble allies, the Indians, had stripped us of our swords* in the face of the British officers, after the surrender.

A flag of truce having passed between the American and British commanders in chief, we are told to prepare for departure, and lieutenant-colonels Scott and Christie only permitted to go ashore. The latter finally obtained permission to return home by land.

While at Quebec, between fifteen and twenty Irishmen, (naturalized citizens, and having several of them families in the United States) were separated from the other prisoners, and put on board a ship of war to be sent to Botany Bay, or executed for bearing arms against a power, which, by its oppressions, had driven them from their native homes to seek shelter in a foreign land. On the 20th November sailed from Quebec for Boston, in a cartel. The season was so far advanced, that the ship could not have been insured against the dangers of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the coast, at a premium less than 40 or 50 per cent. November 28th, anchored in the Gut of Canso, to take in water and ballast; the ship having sailed out of trim. Remained here fifteen days. Many had been sick before: the ship now became a perfect hospital. In the cabin, the

officers worn down by long confinement whilst in the ship's hold, a third were seriously sick. The climate was severe, and no stove in the hold. In British transports beef (or pork) is issued but four times a week. For the other three days, the issues consist of small articles, of which butter and cheese are principal parts. Neither of these had been laid in, and the bread, beef, and pork would have been rejected by convicts. The provisions were thus, not only insufficient in quantity, but of qualities particularly destructive to the sick. There being no agent for the United States at Quebec, the senior officer engaged a physician, and purchased hospital stores and medicines. It now became necessary to purchase something for both sick and well. Accordingly the best provision was made which the country would admit, and fresh meat and soup furnished the men almost every day for the remainder of the passage. Dec. 18, sailed out of the Gut of Canso. Forged into Penobscot Bay on the 20th, and again into Portland on the 23d December. January 5, 1813 arrived at Boston, after a passage of forty-six days from Quebec, and eighty-one from Queenston.

Naval Action.

The following articles escaped attention at the time they should have been inserted; but are so irresistably laughable that we dare not refrain from placing them among the curiosities of the times.

(From the *St. Christopher's Gazette* of Oct. 9, 1812.)

Almost unparalleled in British annals.—On Wednesday a letter was received by a respectable merchant here from St. Bartholomews! stating, that American papers had reached that island of a late date, and that in the New-York Gazette, appeared an account of a most brilliant action, we believe equally unparalleled in American annals! The following is the substance of what has circulated amongst us.—On the 19th Aug. the United States frigate Constitution of 44 (mounting 54 heavy guns), capt. Hull, fell in with his majesty's frigate Guerriere, (rated in Steel's list 38 guns) captain Dacres; [in fact the account adds, that the rencounter took place by appointment, in consequence of a challenge from the latter!] when an engagement commenced, and after an action of 15 minutes, the Guerriere was completely dismantled, and in another quarter of an hour, she went down! having had 16 or 19 killed and 63 wounded, 22 of whom went down with her, the other part of the crew having been saved by the Constitution!!! The account is dated, we understand, the 30th August, and appears in an official way, being addressed by capt. Hull, to the secretary of the navy. We shall not attempt to derogate from the honor the American arms have achieved, by disputing the authenticity of this dispatch.—NOTHING IS IMPOSSIBLE! not even for a man to bite his own nose off! but this bears so hard on the term, that we must confess our doubts, as to the probability of the event, the force of the respective ships being considered! The Constitution is a frigate of the largest class in the American navy, and THE GUERRIERE AS FIRE A FRIGATE AS WE CAN BOAST OF; that with so trifling a disparity of force (for what is the disparity to be reckoned, when BRITISH TACTICS are brought into the scale!) such a result should take place, in an engagement of half an hour, is what, in modern times, borders somewhat on the marvellous!—Captain Dacres is said to have sent a message in writing, which was accepted by captain Hull, "requesting a TETE-A-TETE in a certain latitude." As soon as the ships were in sight of each other, the Guerriere began to fire (this must be a mistake? as it is well known our Atlantic practice

* Some of the swords, the least valuable, were retained on embarking at Quebec.

is right, that we are not fond of throwing powder away, useless!) and had actually fired three broadsides at her before she came alongside of the Constitution!—Captain Hull writes, that his men gave three cheers as soon as they discovered the enemy! this is all right, and shows that the writer is well versed in reading our admiralty extracts. As we observed before, *nothing is impossible!* but we believe it is customary for our commanders in general, to write their despatches promptly after an action; while we see captain Hull suffers a lapse of eleven days, before his official despatch to the minister—He takes no merit to himself, (another feature of British despatches!!) but throws all praise on the conduct and tactics of captain Dacres and the crew of the Guerriere, and modestly concludes (a second Nelson!) that every man on board the Constitution "did his duty!!" That an action may have taken place, is probable, but, that the above has been the result, (though it has appeared in a Gazette) we disbelieve, for the reasons we have assigned.

(It was proved before a congressional committee, by the oaths of two respectable gentlemen, that the Guerriere mounted 54 guns.)—

By such articles as these is poor "John Bull" cheated and deceived. Does the minister want money!—he gives the hint, and one of his printers immediately kills Bonaparte, annihilates his army, &c. &c. we record the following as well for the fun of the thing itself, as to shew the credence due to London news, where a great part of the mystery of printing is to deceive with a good grace. Indeed, we may safely aver we have artists in our own country as good as they in the business of manslaughter—for, in a town of Massachusetts, they [the printers] easily killed the whole of Dearborn's force by some sort of a fever! If the reader will refer to the official papers in the first volume of the REGISTER, he will find the affair (for it cannot be called a fight) with the *Little Belt*, lasted in all but about ten minutes. The gallant fight of the "*Nautilus*" is news to us—we never before heard of such a vessel belonging to the British; for the brig they took from us of that name is called the "Young Emulous"—but when and where she had a battle we have yet to learn. The article is "all a lie."

To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 15, 1812.

Sir—In so great a naval and commercial nation as England, it is astonishing that the nature of the action between the Guerriere and the Constitution should either have aroused so much feeling, or have been so little understood. The public will, perhaps, attend to the following statement of a naval officer, jealous of his country's honor.

An English frigate of 38 guns should certainly if no extraordinary accident befel her capture a 44 gun ship of any nation; but if that 44, by superior sailing, and by having the advantage of the wind, should be able to choose her position, and vary her distance as may suit her convenience, (which is the case with the Constitution) it is very problematical whether in English 38, under such unfavorable circumstances, could conquer her adversary; and if in addition these important advantages, the enemy should have so large a crew, and so vastly a superior weight of metal as the Americans possessed in this action, I have no hesitation in declaring, that unless some accident, such as the loss of a mast or a shot in the rudder, should befall the enemy, no valor however heroic, nor seamanship however dextrous, could obtain a victory.

It will be found by multiplying the number of guns of the respective ships, by the weight of shot

which each gun carried, that at every broadside, the Constitution discharged 777 lbs. of metal, and that the Guerriere discharged but 526 lbs. The proportion is therefore as two to three, and consequently, if the Guerriere mounted but 48 guns, the American had equivalent to 72 of the same calibre. With this tremendous superiority, and a crew nearly double that of the Guerriere, with the power also of choosing a position, which enabled her to sweep her adversary's decks with her numerous musketry, was there, I ask, a possibility of our brave tars, effecting any thing even if their masts had not gone? Had the Constitution been the English frigate, and the Guerriere the American, I am confident that in twenty minutes, instead of two hours, our tars had sent their lubberly opponents to the bottom.

Had the brave captain Dacres, when his bowsprit, got foul of the Constitution's mizen rigging, made a desperate effort to board, from an intimate knowledge of the qualities of the seamen of the two nations, I feel convinced we should have overcome all opposition; but let not this be considered a censure on the conduct of an officer who so valiantly defended his colors.

If my countrymen are so ill-informed of the prowess of the American seamen, let it be remembered that the gallant capt. Bingham could defend himself for two hours in a contemptible gun-brig, against one of these immense frigates (certainly the largest that ever floated) when an English 36, in four broadsides would have sent such a vessel as the *Little Belt* to the bottom; and let it be further remembered, that since that, the *Nautilus*, a vessel of about the same size, has maintained a similar action, for, I believe, the same space of time.

I expect the public will hear before long of some other misfortunes, similar to the capture of the Guerriere, for I am convinced that one of the American 44 gun frigates (they are laid down on the keels of 74's) is equal, in weight of metal and complement of men, to any 50 gun ship of any nation in Europe.

AN OLD NAVAL OFFICER.

Frost Bit.

The sufferings of children and others in this climate, by chilblains, is great, and in some cases distressing.

A cure, easy, quick, cheap, and every where at hand, may save many a child and the loving mother some pungent pangs.

One of my young folks complained "the chilblains are come again, *O how they tick, they are all in lumps; what shall I do?*"

A lady from the eastward on a visit at my house, said "when I was young, I was so afflicted with frosted feet that after suffering till my heels were full of holes I was obliged to lie in bed. A friend advised soaking them in water from the pump—this cured me effectually, and I have never been troubled with frost bit feet since."

The feet of the child above mentioned was immediately put into pump water, and kept there near half an hour, a few times gently rubbed with the hand, wiped dry, and she put to bed and completely cured.

I proposed to and prevailed on some others to try it, in all which cases it succeeded.

I have myself for about 15 years back, applied every winter roasted turnips to remove this lacerating disorder—I now concluded to try the water. I kept the affected part in exactly twenty minutes—before the time expired the heat was gone, the soreness easy, and by morning the inflammation disappeared and has not since returned.

T. A.

Germantown, January 8, 1813.

[Pardon.