

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 81.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—FEBRUARY 16.

The committee appointed to "consider the expediency of building a ship of the line, of 74 guns, and of offering the same, when completed and equipped, to the government of the United States, during the continuance of the present war with Great Britain," respectfully REPORT—

That they have attended to the subject committed to them, and to the various and interesting considerations with which it is obviously connected. The importance and necessity of a naval defence for the extensive commerce of the United States, has been long acknowledged, and zealously maintained by the intelligent and patriotic statesmen of the northern section of our country. Every reasonable and constitutional measure for the increase and encouragement of our navy, has uniformly received their cordial approbation and support. It is a source of deep regret, that the wise and provident means adopted for this purpose more than twelve years since, should from any consideration have been diverted from that interesting object. If the materials then collected and prepared for building six seventy-four gun ships had been exclusively appropriated, according to the original design; if a small portion only of the revenue arising from commerce had been annually applied to this purpose, and if the national administration had steadily persevered in that course, while the people were still indulged with commerce, and the government enjoyed a revenue from it; a respectable naval force would have been gradually formed, without any sensible impositions on the people. It must be gratifying to those who have uniformly maintained these opinions, to perceive that the administration of the general government appear now to be sensible of the utility and importance of this species of national defence; and that many of their fellow-citizens who have heretofore steadily opposed every measure which had this for its object, appear at last to be convinced of their error. If the commerce of the United States is destined ever to revive, and to enjoy any portion of its former prosperity; and if the impressions on this subject, now made on the public mind, should continue to that period, we may indulge the hope, that a just proportion of the impost duties will be uniformly applied to the creation of a naval force; and that the means of defending our commerce on the ocean will be, in future, commensurate with its extension and its value.

But important as this subject must appear to every one, the committee see many and very powerful objections to the adoption of the measure now proposed. Many wise and good men entertain serious doubts of the constitutional power of this legislature, to impose taxes on their constituents, for the use of the general government in the prosecution of the war. The people of this commonwealth have given to congress the power to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy, and for those purposes to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; the amount of which is limited only by the exigencies of the government, and the ability of the people. It is then obvious, that con-

gress have power, and if the defence of the country demands such a sacrifice, it is their duty to impose taxes on the citizens of this state, in common with all others of the United States, to the utmost extent of their ability to pay; and it seems equally clear that this right is inconsistent with, and virtually abrogates any power in this legislature to impose taxes for the same purpose, as this would present the extraordinary spectacle of two independent sovereignties over the same people, having between them a rightful and constitutional power to lay taxes to such an amount as the subjects cannot possibly discharge.

If, however, there were no doubt of the constitutional power of the general court to raise money for this purpose, the committee would find themselves at a loss to devise the ways and means for this object, without either laying additional and oppressive taxes on their constituents, or exhausting at once, the whole funds of the state, which a constant and vigilant economy has been many years accumulating;—and should Heaven see fit to visit us with the usual calamities of a long and afflictive war, we might find, that while these evils were at a distance, we had wasted those means, which in times of increasing peril, would have been a source of protection and defence. This measure would be peculiarly imprudent at a moment when the unexampled expenses of the national government threaten to absorb all the means of taxation, now possessed by this commonwealth, which must unquestionably be the case if the war continues. The burthen, therefore, would fall unjustly and with great aggravation, upon a state, whose citizens have been opposed to the war which occasions the expenditures, while other states, whose influence has plunged us into this distress, would remain exempt from their share of its consequences.

Another very serious objection to this motion arises from the approbation it would imply of the measures adopted by the national government, and its manifest tendency to encourage the administration to persevere in the same system. The ship is to be offered to the United States during the continuance of the present war, and if accepted on those terms by the government, it will, on the return of peace, revert to this commonwealth. In the event of another war, the legislature of this state must decide whether again to permit the United States to make use of the ship for the common defence. The legislature at that time would undoubtedly be influenced by their opinion of expediency, the justice or necessity of the war, and would withhold from the general government all voluntary aid in support of measures which should appear to them impolitic or unjust. The committee do not object to the reservation of this power in the state government; on the contrary, they claim for this general court the right to exercise the same power. It is undoubtedly just that those who, in addition to all the burthens legally imposed on them, make voluntary sacrifices and donations to their government, should be fully satisfied as to the wisdom and justice of the measures which they are supporting. In this view of the subject, it cannot be forgotten that one branch of this general court has, since the declaration of

war, expressed in strong and unequivocal language, its disapprobation of the measures adopted by the national government. This sentiment has been subsequently re-echoed by the people, in a voice that cannot be misunderstood, and ought not to be disregarded. One of the most prominent obstacles to restoration of peace has been since removed—with out apparently bringing us nearer the attainment of that most desirable object: and the war seems now destined to continue until Great Britain shall be compelled to relinquish the right she claims to the services of her native subjects in time war; a right which we, in common with all other civilized nations, constantly maintain and enforce as to our citizens, and in relation to which, whatever abuse may have existed, they might be easily adjusted, if there were a disposition so to do by negotiation. To suppose that under these circumstances the citizens of this commonwealth are desirous to contribute their voluntary aid in the prosecution of this war, seems to be an insult to their understandings and a cruel mockery of their sufferings.

If, however, there are among us any who think it comports with patriotism, and sound policy, to lend their voluntary aid in a war, which, whatever may have been its original object, has a most obvious and inevitable tendency to impoverish our native state, and to assist the tyrant of Europe, in his contest for universal dominion over the civilized world; such men will have abundant opportunity to gratify their feelings, by subscribing to the numerous loans demanded by the national government: and by private contributions for building ships of war, for the use of the United States. They will find an example highly honorable to our country in the war that was formerly waged against France. It may there be seen how much this country is capable of effecting in a war, which the people believe to be just and necessary. Instead of being virtually allied to the gigantic power of France, and assisting to exterminate the last remains of independence in Europe; we found ourselves arrayed in defence of our own national rights, and of the freedom of the civilized world. The consequence was such as might have been expected from sincere and ardent republicans. The people were united and zealous; the government was strong and efficient, and in the short space of two or three years, they created a navy, the remains of which now constitute the only refuge of our wounded pride, and serve to cast an occasional and temporary lustre through the gloom which is rapidly overspreading the honor of the nation. At that time, those who approved the measures of the government, did not attempt to compel their fellow-citizens who differed from them, to join in their contributions; no forced loans were attempted by the friends of the administration; no man contributed but from the fulness of his own heart, and in conformity with the dictates of his conscience.

All who disapproved the war in which we were then engaged, were left free to express openly their opinions and feelings. This is the essence of republicanism, and the basis of our frame of government. It is the right and duty of the citizens to examine the conduct of their rulers, by all lawful means to oppose such measures as appears to them impolitic or unjust. Instead, therefore, of contributing their voluntary aid to the present ruinous and destructive war, it is to be expected and most ardently to be hoped that the state of Massachusetts will continue with increasing unanimity, in every constitutional mode to oppose that system of measures which has so long oppressed this portion of the country; and to restore to the commercial states that influence in the councils of the union, to which

by their population, their wealth, and their physical strength, they are so justly entitled.

The committee therefore respectfully report, that it is not in their opinion expedient to adopt the motion proposed.

Law of the United States.

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That from and after the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with Great Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States, or persons of color, natives of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, it shall not be lawful to employ as aforesaid any naturalized citizen of the United States, unless such citizen shall produce to the commander of the public vessel, if to be employed on board such vessel, or to a collector of the customs a certified copy of the act, by which he shall have been naturalized, setting forth such naturalization, and the time thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of private vessels of the United States sailing from a port in the United States to a foreign port, the list of the crew, made as heretofore directed by law, shall be examined by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out, and, if approved of by him, shall be certified accordingly. And no person shall be admitted or employed as aforesaid, on board of any vessel aforesaid, unless his name shall have been entered in the list of the crew, approved and certified by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out as aforesaid. And the said collector before he delivers the list of the crew, approved and certified as aforesaid, to the captain, master, or proper officer of the vessel to which the same belongs, shall cause the same to be recorded in a book by him for that purpose to be provided, and the said record shall be open for the inspection of all persons, and a certified copy thereof shall be admitted in evidence in any court in which any question may arise, under any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized from time to time to make such further regulations, and to give such directions to the several commanders of public vessels, and to the several collectors, as may be proper and necessary respecting the proofs of citizenship, to be exhibited to the commanders or collectors aforesaid: *Provided,* That nothing contained in such regulations or directions shall be repugnant to any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, no seaman or other seafaring man not being a citizen of the United States, shall be admitted or received as a passenger on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, in a foreign port, without permission in writing from the proper officers of the country of which such seaman or seafaring man may be a subject or citizen.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, the consuls or commercial agents of any nation at peace

with the United States shall be admitted (under such regulations as may be prescribed by president of the United States) to state their objections to the proper commander or collector as aforesaid, against the employment of any seaman or seafaring man on board of any public or private vessel of the U. States, on account of his being a native subject or citizen of such nation and not embraced within the description of persons who may be lawfully employed, according to the provisions of this act; and the said consuls or commercial agents shall also be admitted under the said regulations to be present at the time when the proofs of citizenship of the persons against whom such objections may have been made, shall be investigated by such commander or collector.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any commander of a public vessel of the U. States, shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed, or shall admit or receive, or permit to be admitted or received, on board his vessel, any person whose employment or admission is prohibited by the provisions of this act, he shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or admitted on board such vessel.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be employed, or be received on board of any private vessel, the master or commander, and the owner or owners of such vessel, knowing thereof, shall respectively forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or received, in any voyage; which sum or sums shall be recovered, although such person shall have been admitted and entered in the certified list of the crew aforesaid, by the collector for the district to which the vessel may belong; and all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, with cost of suit, by action of debt, and shall accrue and be one moiety thereof to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit any commander or master of a public or private vessel of the United States, whilst in a foreign port or place from receiving any American seamen in conformity to law or supplying any deficiency of seamen on board of such vessels, by employing American seamen or subjects of such foreign country, the employment of whom shall not be prohibited by the laws thereof.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect or operation with respect to the employment, as seamen, of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation which shall not, by treaty or special convention with the government of the United States, have prohibited on board of her public and private vessels the employment of native citizens of the United States who have not become citizens or subjects of such other nation.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any arrangement between the United States and any foreign nation, which may take place under any treaty or convention, made and ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no person who shall arrive in the United States, from and after the time when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not, for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission as aforesaid, have resided

within the United States, without being, at (time during the said five years, out of the territory of the United States.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship, referred to in this act; or shall pass, utter or use, as true, false, forged or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or shall make sale or dispose of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and on being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor, for a period not less than three or more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars at the discretion of the court taking cognizance thereof.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no suit shall be brought for any forfeiture or penalty incurred under the provisions of this act, unless the suit be commenced within three years from the time of the forfeiture.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Perpetual Motion.

The following memorial from Charles Redheffer was presented to the legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 8th inst.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania.

The memorial of CHARLES REDHEFFER of Chesnut-hill, in the county of Philadelphia, respectfully sheweth, that your memorialist on the 17th day of December, 1812, received from James Trimble, esq. deputy secretary of the commonwealth, a certified copy of a resolution passed by both houses of the legislature, reciting that having placed confidence in the integrity and qualification of Henry Voight, Robert Patterson, Nathan Sellers and Oliver Evans, of the city of Philadelphia; Archibald Bunn, Lewis Vernag and Joseph White of the county of Philadelphia, and S. D. Ingham, of the county of Bucks, they had appointed them a committee to make a strict examination of a machine, possessing self-moving powers, discovered by your memorialist, and to make as specific a representation respecting it as its alleged importance and the public expectation required.

Your memorialist although he felt considerable reluctance at that time to expose the principles of his invention, from considerations of prudence and the necessity that existed of securing his discovery, that he might reap the fruit of many years incessant labor—yet such was the deference and respect he felt for the legislature of his native state, that proud in conscious integrity, he resolved to forego these considerations and submit his machine to the examination of this committee.

In consequence of this resolution your memorialist, on the 12th of January, addressed a letter to Henry Voight, whom the committee had appointed their chairman, and Robert Patterson, whom, in like manner, they had elected their secretary, acquainting them he would be ready to submit his machine to their inspection on the 21st of that month. This letter was dated from his residence at Chesnut-hill

and it was there he expected they would proceed to make the examination.

Your memorialist further states that on the 18th of that month, Henry Voight the chairman, requested the place of meeting might be changed to his own house in Philadelphia, of which he could notify the committee, and that he might be at liberty to exhibit to the inspection of the committee, a brass machine he had got made on your memorialist's plan and principle, as he could convince them in five minutes by that machine, which he had set in motion and which had gone well, that the machine did possess self-moving powers, and that there was no deception in the discovery.

Your memorialist at this time, possessing the same opinion of the said Henry Voight's integrity which had influenced the legislature to nominate him to this sacred trust, and not doubting he would discharge his duty with fidelity and impartiality, did consent that the committee should make the examination at the house of said Henry Voight, without your memorialist being present thereat.

On enquiry on the 21st your memorialist found the committee had met at the house of Henry Voight, but had made no examination, nor was there any reason assigned to your memorialist for this extraordinary proceeding.

At the same time Henry Voight proposed to your memorialist that he should pay him one thousand dollars each, for two improvements he insisted he had made in the machine, and your memorialist observing if he could convince him he had done so, that he would give him three thousand dollars; the said Henry Voight then insisted that your memorialist should enter into partnership with him, or that he would patent the improvements and ruin him, which your memorialist instantly rejected with strong expressions of indignation.

The foregoing facts will show that your memorialist did submit his machine on the 21st to their inspection, and that they made no report of such examination, but notwithstanding on the 23d he is informed, and believes by a publication which appeared in the public prints, the committee, without examination, without proof, and in the face of the declarations made, both by the president and secretary, announced to your honorable body that the machine was an imposition and your memorialist an impostor, because he would not again submit it to their examination, and because several machines ostensibly made on your memorialist's plan had not been able to be set in motion.

The persons who had made these machines, were, amongst others, Henry Voight, who had offered your memorialist \$200,000 dollars for his discovery; Robert Patterson, or his son, in Bucks county, Lewis Vernag and Archibald Binny, which they had procured by the honorable mode of sending privately, and surreptitiously taking, or causing to be taken, the dimensions of your memorialist's machine, which your memorialist conceived was an absolute forfeiture of their integrity, and therefore for these reasons and from the threats of Henry Voight, he declined letting them again examine his machine, in which he believes he was perfectly justifiable.

Your memorialist, strong in conscious integrity, repels the foul reproach cast upon him by the committee as an infamous piece of calumny. It is the committee who have unpardonably descended to state an absolute falsehood, who have been guilty of deception, but as your memorialist's bare assertion, may be questioned respecting the truth and reality of his statement, he begs herewith to subjoin copies of the affidavits of Woodbridge Grafton, Matthias Smith, Jacob Mayhan, Robert Pennick, Martin

Ludie, Andrew Arkman, Andrew Bitting, Hiram Plows, Henry Cress and Erasmus Thomas, which your memorialist believes will incontrovertibly establish, not only that the committee have most scandalously deceived the legislature, but there is neither fraud nor imposition in your memorialist or his machine, and the original depositions in his hands may be seen and examined at any time.

When your memorialist has taken the proper steps for the security of his discovery, he will then submit his machine to the examination of any number of impartial, disinterested and upright men, and he believes that no sensible man can blame him for wishing to reap the fruits of his labor, and that they may not be pirated and robbed from him, and he further believes that this expectation will be satisfactory to the legislature.

Your memorialist prays, that he may be furnished with an attested copy of the committee's report, and he will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

CHARLES REDHEFFER.

Philadelphia, March, 1813.

British Order in Council.

AUTHORITY FOR LICENSING.

At the Court at Carlton House, Oct. 15, 1812.

BY HIS R. H. THE PRINCE REGENT, IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an act of parliament passed in the fifty-second year of his majesty's reign, entitled "An act to allow British plantation sugar and coffee, imported into Bermuda in British ships, to be exported to the territories of the United States of America in foreign ships or vessels, and to permit articles, the production of the said United States, to be imported into the said Island in foreign ships or vessels," it is provided, that the aforementioned articles, shall be allowed to be exported from the port of Saint George, in the Island of Bermuda, to the territories of the United States of America, in any foreign ships or vessels, belonging to any country in amity with his majesty, above the burthen of sixty tons—and that certain articles of the growth or production of the territories of the said United States, shall be allowed to be imported into the said Island, in any foreign ships or vessels belonging to any country in amity with his majesty.

And whereas, it is expedient that the governor of the said island should be authorized to grant licenses for the continuance of such trade with the United States of America, notwithstanding the present hostilities. His royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the governor of the said island, or the lieutenant-governor or other officer administering the government thereof for the time being, shall be authorised and empowered, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to grant licenses, permitting the articles allowed to be exported by the said act, to be exported, and the articles to be imported by the said act, (except tobacco) to be imported, from and into the said island respectively, to and from the U. States of America, in foreign ships, agreeably to the said act, without molestation, on account of the present hostilities, and notwithstanding the cargoes as aforesaid may be the property of any citizen or inhabitant of the United States of America, or the property of any British subject trading therewith.

And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, the right honorable earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and

the judges, or the courts of vice-admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed)

JAMES BULLER.

By the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

His royal highness the prince regent having been pleased by his order in council, bearing date the 26th of October, 1812, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to order that all such American vessels and cargoes of grain and flour proceeding from the ports of the United States, to Spain or Portugal, as shall be furnished with passports or certificates of protection, granted by vice-admiral Sawyer, commanding his majesty's ships on the Halifax station, shall be allowed to proceed according to the tenor of the said passports or certificates of protection without molestation on account of the present hostilities, and further to order that if ships and cargoes so proceeding, shall have been detained and brought in for adjudication, they shall be forthwith liberated and cleared.

We signify the same for your information and guidance, and do hereby require and direct you to pay the strictest regard and attention thereto. Given under our hands, this 31st of October, 1812.

WM. DEMOTT,

J. YORKE,

J. OSBORNE.

To the Judges of the Vice Admiralty Court at Bermuda.

By their lordships command,

JOHN BARRON.

British general Orders.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 26th February, 1813.

His excellency lieutenant-general George Prevost, baronet, governor and commander in chief of the forces in British North-America, having seen in the Boston Gazette of the 28th of January last, a publication purporting to be a copy of a general order issued by the American government in the following terms, namely:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, 18th January.

"GENERAL ORDERS.—The following officers of the army and militia of the United States, made prisoners of war at Detroit, Queenston, and elsewhere, have been duly exchanged for the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates taken on board his Britannic majesty's transport Samuel and Sarah on the 11th day of July, 1812, viz. brig. gen. William Hull, colonels Duncan McArthur, James Finley and Lewis Cass; lieutenant-colonels James Miller, John R. Pawick, Whitfield Scott and John Christie; major James Taylor; capt. Nathan Heald, John Whistler, Henry B. Brewster, Josiah Sackling, Robert Lucas, Abraham F. Hull, Peter Ogilvie, Wm. King, Joel Cook and Return B. Brown; first lieutenant Charles Larrabee; second lieutenants James Dallita and Daniel Huginin; and each and all of the aforesaid officers are hereby declared exchanged, and as free to act against the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, as if they had never been captured.

By order of the secretary of war.

"T. H. CUSHING, Adj't. Gen."

His excellency considers himself called upon in the most public manner, to protest against the pretended release of the above named officers from their parole of honor, given under their hands while prisoners of war. His excellency having expressly re-

fused to accede to the exchange of the officers above named, as proposed to him by major-general Dearborn, in his letters of the 26th December, and 2d January last, under the authority of the American government, upon the identical persons contained in the order of the 19th of January before referred to, his excellency feels himself compelled hereby to declare, that he still considers those officers prisoners of war, on their parole; and that should the state of war again place any of them at the disposal of the British government, before a regular and ratified exchange of them takes place, they will be deemed to have broken their parole, and to be thereby subject to all the consequences sanctioned by the established usages of war in the like cases.

The detachment of the first regiment, or royal Scots, captured by the United States frigate the Essex, on board the Samuel and Sarah transport, who are stated in the said order of the 19th of January, to have been duly exchanged for the officers of the American army therein mentioned, had been previously, as far back as the month of September last, regularly exchanged for the crew of the United States sloop Nautilus, and a sufficient number of other seamen belonging to the United States navy, as appears by an official communication of his excellency lieutenant-gen. J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. commanding the forces in Nova Scotia, confirmed by a letter from Mr. Mitchell, the American agent, of prisoners at Halifax, to the hon. James Munroe, American secretary of state, dated the 23d of November last, transmitted to his excellency by major-gen. Dearborn, in his letter of the 2d of January last. The release of the said detachment by such exchange, was published in general orders on the 29th of September last, at Montreal, and also communicated to major-gen. Dearborn, in his excellency's letter of the 11th of Jan. last, as the ground of his refusal to accede to the before mentioned proposal of that officer.

To avoid, however, every possibility of mistake, or error upon this subject, and to prevent any further misunderstanding respecting it, his excellency has thought proper to direct major Murray, agent for the exchange of prisoners of war, to proceed with a flag of truce to the American head-quarters, and should he be satisfied upon enquiry, that the officers, non-commissioned officers and the men of the detachment of the first regiment of Royal Scots, have not been considered by the American government as regularly exchanged for the crew of the United States sloop of war Nautilus, and other seamen belonging to the United States navy, as before stated, major Murray is authorized to release from parole an equal number of officers and soldiers of the American army, made prisoners of war at Detroit, Niagara or elsewhere, as may be agreed upon between him and major-general Dearborn.

But his excellency cannot admit the right assumed by the American government, in the order before referred to, to arrange and class the exchange of prisoners of war in such manner as may best suit their convenience or advantage: all exchanges of prisoners of war must be ratified by both parties before the release of them becomes valid, and whenever it is practicable, the exchange is to be conducted on the scale of parity of rank and service—officers grade for grade, sergeants for sergeants, soldier for soldier, regular for regular, and militia for militia; and the tariff adopted for the exchange in the foregoing order, can only be admitted in cases where the regular exchange by parity of rank and service cannot take place, and then only by the mutual concurrence of both parties.

EDWD. BAYNES, Adj. gen.
North-America.

REGULATIONS

Established by his excellency the governor, respecting American subjects, now residing in the province of Lower Canada.

First—That all American subjects who shall refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and also refuse to take up arms, must leave the country, unless they shall obtain permission of his excellency the governor to remain for a limited time, for the purpose of settling their affairs.

Secondly—That all American subjects, having visible property, and good character, and who will take the oath of allegiance, with the exception of not being obliged to bear arms against the United States of America, be allowed to remain without being compellible to bear arms against the said United States; but subject to leave this province whenever government shall deem it necessary.

Thirdly—That all Americans being immediate grantees of the crown, be allowed to remain, but to take the general oath of allegiance to his majesty, and consequently must bear arms.

Fourthly—That all American subjects of good character, holding lands from grantees of the crown, or from seigneurs, if approved of by a committee, consisting of not less than three members of his majesty's executive council, may remain on taking the general oath of allegiance to his majesty, and consenting to bear arms; but this oath must be taken in Quebec, Montreal or Three Rivers, before the police magistrates.

Fifthly—Any American subjects of good character may, if approved of by a committee of the executive council as aforesaid, be allowed to remain on taking the oath of allegiance and consenting to bear arms; the oath to be taken before the police magistrates as aforesaid.

Sixthly—That the foregoing regulations shall take effect notwithstanding the proclamation of the 30th of June last.

Government-house, Montreal, July 10, 1813.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST,

By his excellency's command,

E. B. BRETON, Assistant-sec'y.

REGULATIONS

Respecting the prohibition of exportation to the United States of America, of certain articles, and permission for exportation thereto of other articles.

The following articles are entirely prohibited from exportation to the said states, under the penalty of seizure and forfeiture, by due course of law, viz.

Arms and ammunition of all kinds.

Gun-powder, salt-petre, sulphur, flints and all military stores.

Bridle-bits, stirrup-irons, buckles and every description of furniture and trimmings applicable to harness of any kind, or to mounting of cavalry.

Blankets of all qualities and kinds, swanskins, moltons, bizes, duffels, coatings, flannels, carpeting and all woollen cloths of any kind, under ten shillings sterling original cost per yard.

Scalping knives, daggers and Indian bayonets or lances of every kind.

Butt and specie of every description, exceeding fifty dollars for reasonable travelling expenses.

All other articles of whatsoever kind, are permitted to be exported or carried to the United States, provided that the same be so exported or carried out only by the road leading from Laprairie to St. Johns or to Oak Island.

The same to be liable to examination, at such places, and by such persons as may be appointed by government for that purpose.

The foregoing regulations shall take effect, not-

withstanding the proclamation of the thirteenth day of June last laying an embargo.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Government-house, Montreal, July 11, 1812.

By his excellency's command.

The Orders in Council.

FROM A HANDBILL PRINTED IN LONDON.

Proposed inscription for the Lid of a Chest, in the Archives of the Privy Council.

Beneath, are deposited

all that remains of the once celebrated

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Circumscribed by this narrow boundary and reduced to a few shreds of worthless parchment,

those haughty and innovating decrees which, in their life-time, convulsed empires and tore the scanty morsel

from the grasp of starving millions, now repose in harmless obscurity.

Through the baser passions of the human heart,

the moral genealogist

may perhaps trace their origin to a remoter distance; but their immediate progenitors, were

iniquity and infatuation.

Fostered by unremitting parental care, and the laborious exertions of their nearest relatives,

sophistry and falsehood,

they rapidly attained

a formidable and disgraceful maturity.

During a disastrous period

of six years,

they exercised an uncontrolled oppression

over the industry and resources of the poor: Polluted the commercial character of Great Britain

with the most loathsome villainies;

cherished the infant manufactures of our rivals;

and insulted the public rights of mankind, by a long series of hateful and aggressive depredations.

Their career was at length arrested

by the awakened energies of their victims;

and after a resistance

which only proved the genuine cowardice of tyranny when opposed to the united efforts of

rectitude and patriotism—

overwhelmed by the contempt of the wise,

and the execrations of the good,

they expired June 16, 1812.

On the same day,

their only legitimate descendant,

the license system,

shared the fate of its guilty parent;

and their death is thus recorded

by an indignant public,

as an event

fraught with admonition to future legislators,

and strongly illustrative

of the consolatory and important truth,

that it is essential to the very nature of evil to issue in its own destruction.

Good Calculation!

A gentleman, learned in figures, has profoundly computed, that when the American naval force authorised by law is fitted for sea, we can annihilate the whole British naval force in 7 months 1 week, and 5 days, allowing the sailors between each "spell," three days to drink their grog and see their sweethearts—*provided only* the enemy will keep at a convenient distance from our coast, and come on nobly, man for man and gun for gun.

Militia of the United States.

Abstract from a Return of the Militia of the United States—laid before Congress by the President, February 13, 1813.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Infantry, rank & file.	Artillery, rank and file.	Cavalry, rank and file.	Riflemen, rank and file.	Date of return.	AGGREGATE.	Pieces of cannon.	Muskets.	Rifles.	Pairs of pistols.	Swords, cavalry and artillery.
New-Hampshire	18,201	710	1776	—	1812	24405	28	15,378	—	1720	1720
Massachusetts	55,138	2,364	2169	—	1812	79530	157	48,094	1376	2330	2338
Vermont	15,543	309	1055	—	1809	20273	6	11,523	—	1041	1069
Rhode-Island	3,204	30	80	—	1811	4211	2	3,505	—	88	87
Connecticut	16,097	555	6061	—	1812	21566	25	14,020	—	2399	1794
New-York	75,876	3,251	3191	—	1812	98606	51	38,918	4791	3890	4781
New-Jersey	28,095	658	1355	40	1811	83891	26	14,909	197	528	1989
Pennsylvania	94,723	*246	*1755	*2086	1812	99414	34	no return	—	—	—
Delaware	6,475	81	116	52	1810	7451	11	340	—	59	59
Maryland	28,123	403	1135	—	1811	32189	no r.	—	—	—	—
Virginia	60,248	1,720	4194	—	1811	75780	33	14,990	—	1547	2817
North-Carolina	42,944	120	1150	—	1812	50992	—	†23,873	7404	576	2783
South-Carolina	25,194	914	1587	3104	1811	35729	34	†11,243	5496	1369	1446
Georgia	21,070	117	625	—	1810	25729	5	5,182	3479	255	330
Kentucky	35,483	53	539	2358	1811	44422	—	5,540	18175	345	1531
Tennessee	25,910	—	357	—	1812	29183	—	4,620	9419	120	100
Ohio	27,104	70	793	2336	1811	35277	5	4,927	9746	389	1095
Louisiana	no return	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2,088	—	62	—	1812	2252	1	628	50	60	129
Mississippi Territory	4,372	—	246	—	1812	5291	—	797	805	—	14
Indiana Territory	3,630	—	—	—	1811	4160	—	130	1105	—	—
Illinois Territory	no return	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri Territory	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL						719448					

* Including officers.

† 19086 fusils.

‡ 9000 fusils.

The condition of the militia has, generally, been greatly improved since the date of these returns, particularly in supplies of arms.

Brief sketch of the Seat of War.

FROM A PITTSBURGH PAPER.

As the situation of our north, and north-western frontiers, with their distance from each other, must be interesting to our readers, we subjoin the following short sketch, regretting that our means of information have been too limited to make it as complete as we could have wished. As far however as the statement goes, it may be relied on to be accurate.

Detroit is situated on a river of the same name, twenty miles above the head of lake Erie. This river opposite to Detroit, is three quarters of a mile wide, with a current of about 3 miles an hour, and sufficient depth to carry any vessels which navigate the lakes. All the waters which empty into the lake of the woods, lake Superior, or lakes Michigan and Huron, pass down Detroit river into lake Erie.

The town of Detroit contains from 100 to 150 houses, mostly frame, which have all been built since the year 1805; the old town having been entirely destroyed by fire in June of that year.

The garrison stands at the north-west corner of the town, about 300 yards from the river, and is situated on a small elevation, so as to overlook the surrounding plains.

The whole face of the country is very level, becoming flat and marshy as you proceed a few miles back from the river.

From Detroit to Brownstown, a Wyandot Indian village, is a distance of 18 or 19 miles. It is situated

ated on the river about one mile above the lake, and opposite fort Malden, on the Canada side.

From Brownstown to the river Raisin a distance of 18 miles, there are no settlements of whites; being mostly Indian lands. There were a number of families residing on this river, previous to the surrender of Detroit, but they all removed after that period, either to Detroit or to the settlements in the state of Ohio, in consequence of the hostilities of the Indians.

From the river Raisin to the foot of the Rapids of Miami river, a distance of 34 miles, there are no settlements. On this river there was a considerable settlement, but the inhabitants all fled to the state of Ohio, at the same time with those living on the river Raisin, and from the same cause.

From the Rapids of Miami to Sandusky river is a distance of 40 miles, being such low and swampy lands that there have been no settlements made on the road between the two places. At the mouth of the Sandusky the settlement on the lake within the state of Ohio commences, which continues with short intervals to Buffalo, through part of the states of Pennsylvania and New-York.

From Sandusky river to Cleveland, is a distance of 50 miles, and from thence to Erie, in Pennsylvania, about 100 miles, and 90 from Erie to Buffalo.

Buffalo is situated at the foot of lake Erie, within a few hundred yards of the lake, nearly opposite the British fort Erie, and between two and three miles thence from.

Black-Rock is about two miles below Buffalo, at the foot of a very considerable rapid of the river, which is here about the same width of Detroit river.

From *Black-Rock* to the falls of Niagara is a distance of about 20 miles, and from thence to Lewistown 8 or 9 miles, opposite Queenstown on the Canadian side.

Fort Niagara stands at the head of lake Ontario, 8 miles below Lewistown, and nearly opposite Newark and Fort George. From the falls down to lake Ontario, the river is not more than from a quarter to half a mile wide.

We close this brief sketch with the following table of distances from Pittsburg to fort Niagara.

	Miles.	Miles.
From Pittsburg to Meadville	90	90
To Le Banf	27	117
To Erie	15	132
To Portland	30	162
To Canandaigua	15	177
To Cattaraugus	15	192
To 18 Mile Creek	14	206
To Buffalo	16	222
To Black-Rock	3	225
To Fort Schlosser	18	243
To Lewistown	7	250
To Niagara	9	259

Events of the War.

MILITARY.

We are without distinct information from the north western army, later than the 21st ult. when general Harrison remained fortified at the Rapids. One or two private letters state that he had proceeded to *Malden*; but they neither give dates or particulars. A very neat story of his capture was hatched for the *New-Hampshire* election.

Meditated attack upon Baltimore.—We regard the following extract from a neighboring print, as official. The graceless editors who, sometime ago, recognized Mr. Jackson as "our minister," were so pleased with the hope of the destruction of this place that they forgot their wonted prudence, and stated the intention. To this paragraph is added certain remarks justifying the design. There is reason to believe that several spies have lately been in this city; one person was taken up, and committed to jail on Wednesday last, on this suspicion. We guess, if the British do make this attempt upon Baltimore, that they, with all "well inclined to the British interest" will repent it.

"We state upon authority, that has seldom if ever mislead us, that the intention of admiral Warren has been ascertained to penetrate and scour all the navigable rivers of the south, and destroy the shipping. This is to be done as a retaliation upon us, for letting loose privateers upon British commerce. Upon the same authority, we mention the meditated destruction of the shipping in the port of Baltimore. After knocking down the fort, all the wharves were to be burnt, and such shipping as could not be carried off, consigned to the flames."

The masters and mates of vessels at Norfolk have formed themselves into a military company, elected their officers, and tendered their services to the commanding general. They were handsomely accepted, and immediately stationed in fort Norfolk to manage the great guns. Of their efficiency, if so need requires, we trust the enemy will bear testimony. We have the pleasure to state, generally, that Norfolk will give the British a terrible reception if they assail it.

The United States' force at Sacket's Harbor,

was stated (March 1) to consist of nearly 5500 regulars, and 12000 volunteers, about 1,300 sailors and 2,000 militia. If an attack was not made by the British, it was thought they might attack Kingston. We are much pleased to observe that this most important post is thus at least secured from the enemy, till the time for offensive operations shall arrive. Our latest account is of the 6th instant.

The volunteers from Tennessee, whose arrival in Georgia was noticed sometime since, with some additional corps under col. Smith, have entered the Indian country, destroyed several towns, containing in the whole 350 houses, among which were Payne's town and Bow-Legs' town, killed from 50 to 60 Indians, seized 300 horses, &c. with the loss of only one man killed and 7 wounded. We expect particulars for our next paper.

The destruction of the *Seminole* appears sealed. They are the most barbarous of all the Southern Indians.

It appears governor Prevost commanded in person in the attack upon Ogdensburg. The British loss is understood to be very great. Captain Pocoph, with his gallant little band, is now at Sacket's Harbor.

The British in Canada, appear as much at a loss to supply their troops with provisions and necessities, as we have been reported to be. At Kingston, it appears, they have little else than fresh pork to subsist on—the bread is so bad that they can hardly eat it—it is four dollars a bushel.—Very little grain has been sown, as well from the uncertainty of whom the reapers may be, as from the great body of the farmers being called into actual service, and there retained, during the time for seeding.—Desertions to our side are frequent.

By a publication of John Johnson, esq. agent for Indian affairs, dated at Piqua, Feb. 7, it appears, that the Delaware tribe of Indians, to preserve their neutrality, have been compelled to come within the lines of our forces. They consist of about 900 souls, and appear very peaceable and orderly, and we trust will be kindly treated while they demean themselves as they ought. Though the abandonment of their homes, and bringing with them their wives and children, is a great mark of their confidence in us, as well of their determination to remain at peace, Mr. Johnson says that means have been adopted to prevent them from all intercourse with the hostile tribes or the British; by whom they were earnestly invited to lift the tomahawk, which they refused.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Weekly Register, dated

"Pinckneyville, (Miss. Ter.) Feb. 12.

I have just received information that the mounted Volunteers from Tennessee, (500) have arrived at Natchez, and Gen. Jackson's Flotilla, with 1500 men are momentarily expected.

I have also received a letter from a captain in the Spanish Republican army, dated at La Bahia (called Labador) the 7th ult. which say the two armies were near each other, many skirmishes had recently taken place, in which the Patriots were uniformly victorious, always putting the royal troops to flight; my correspondent observes, 'tis worthy of remark, that in a late action we had with the royalists, in which we killed 20 of their men, when examined they were found all shot through the head.

The royal troops are principally dragoons and are armed with a fusce (escopette) a brace of pistols and a spear; the escopettes carry to a great distance, but seldom do execution—the men never take aim but merely rest the piece on the left arm. We are armed with spears and rifles (some muskets.)

"Salcedo's army is about 1200 strong. We expect hourly a reinforcement, when we shall bring them to an action and fight our way to St. Antonio. Judging from what has past, we shall have no difficulty in effecting the object with but little loss on our part; this you will readily credit when I tell you that in our several late skirmishes, we have lost but 9 men, whilst our enemy have lost one hundred and forty.

[The affair described in the following despatch has been frequently alluded to; we thought it had been recorded some weeks ago, but suppose it was neglected by our attention being directed to the more serious matter of Gen. Winchester.]

*Camp at Presqueto, Jan. 20, 1815.
On the River-Raid.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WINCHESTER,

SIR—In obedience to your order I proceeded on the march with the detachment under my command, to Presqueto on the 17th inst. where the reinforcement under lieutenant col. Allen arrived at 7 o'clock, *v. m.* on the 18th. As I informed you it was my determination, I set out for the camp of the enemy at this village—from an early start, together with the advantage of a passage on the ice of the lake, and the rapid march we made, we were enabled to meet them by 3 o'clock in the evening.

When we were within three miles of the enemy, correct information was obtained that they were prepared to receive us. Having arranged the troops in the following order—they were directed to prepare for action, the right wings composed of the companies commanded by captain McCracken, subalterns lieutenant Williamson and ensign McClary; captain Bledsoe, subalterns ensign Morrison, (acting as lieutenant) and ensign Chinn; capt. Matson, subalterns ensign Nash (acting as lieutenant) and ensign Cardwell. The left wing composed of the companies commanded by captain Hamilton, subalterns lieutenant Moore and ensign Heron; capt. Williams, subalterns lieutenant Higgins and ensign Harrow; capt. Kelley, subalterns lieutenant McGuire and ensign Rash. The centre composed of the companies commanded by captain Hightower, (17th United States regiment) subalterns lieutenant Holder and ensign Butler; captain Collier, subalterns lieutenant Story and ensign Fleet; captain Sebree, subalterns lieutenant Rull and ensign Bowles. Lieutenant col. Allen commanding the right wing, major Graves the left, and major Madison in the centre. Captain Ballard (acting as major) was placed in the advance of the whole, with two companies, one commanded by capt. Hickman, subaltern lieutenant Chinn—the other by captain Graves, subaltern lieutenant Comstock, and also capt. James with his spies. In this order we proceeded within a quarter of a mile of the enemy, when they commenced a fire on us with a howitzer, from which no injury was received. The line of battle was instantly formed, and the whole detachment ordered to move on the direction of the enemy without delay. The river at this time being between us and the enemy's lines, we succeeded well in crossing it, though the ice in many places was extremely slippery. Having crossed at the instant the long roll beat, (the signal for a general charge) when I ordered major Graves and major Madison to possess themselves of the houses and picketing, about which the enemy had collected, and where they had placed their cannon. This order was executed in a few minutes, and both their battalions advanced amidst an incessant shower of bullets, neither the picketing nor the fencing over which they had to pass, retarded their progress to success; the enemy were dislodged in that quarter—meantime, col. Allen fell in with them at a considerable dis-

tance to the right, when, after pursuing them into the woods, (a distance of more than a mile) they then made a stand with their howitzer and small arms, covered by a chain of enclosed lots and a group of houses; having in their rear a thick brush-wood full of fallen timber.—I directed brigade-major Garrard (one of my aids) to instruct majors Graves and Madison to possess themselves of the wood on the left, and to move up towards the main of the enemy as fast as practicable to divert their attention from col. Allen. At the moment the fire commenced with the battalions, the right wing advanced. The enemy were soon driven from the fences and houses, and our troops began to enter the wood after them. The fight now became close, and extremely hot on the right wing—the enemy concentrating the chief of their forces of both kinds to force the line. They were still kept moving in the retreat, although slowly, our men being much exhausted. My orders to majors Graves and Madison were executed with dispatch and success—which, joined with the exertions of col. Allen's line, completely routed the enemy—the distance they retreated before us was not less than two miles, and every foot of the way under a continual charge—the battle lasted from 3 o'clock till dark. The detachment was then drawn off in good order, and encamped at the place which the enemy had first occupied, being the best for a camp then near us.

The gallant conduct of lieutenant col. Allen during every charge of this warmly contested action, has raised for him no ordinary military merit. Majors Graves and Madison deserve high praise for their undeviating attendance to orders, and the energy and dispatch with which they executed them—capt. Ballard led the van with great skill and bravery. I take this opportunity of tendering my most hearty thanks to brigade-major Garrard, captain Smith and adjutant McGiller, who acted as my aids, for the great support they gave me during the whole of the action. The company officers acted with great bravery. It would be an almost endless task to particularise all who distinguished themselves; for as all had an opportunity so to do, there was none but what accepted it: there was not a solitary instance of a retreat on our part: Both officers and soldiers supported the double character of Americans and Kentuckians. I have not been able to ascertain the exact force of the enemy, but from the best information, there was between 80 and 100 hundred British troops, and about 400 Indians. Major Reynolds was present, and it is understood, commanded the whole—the number of their killed and wounded is unknown, we having left the woods after dark, so that not only during the battle, but after night, they had an opportunity of hearing off all, except those left on the field where the action first commenced, say about 15; but from the blood, the trails of bodies dragged off, and the reports from the people who live near this place, the slaughter must have been great. One Indian and two of the Canadian militia were taken prisoners. So steady and composed were our men in the assaults, that while the enemy were killed or driven from the houses, not a woman or child was hurt.

Our loss is, killed 12, and 55 wounded, one has since died; enclosed is a list of their names, also a list of the public stores taken from enemy.

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

(Signed)

WILL LEWIS,

Commandant of the detachment.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Ogdensburg to her brother in New-York, dated February 26.

"DEAR BROTHER—I did not leave the house un-

til the British were close to it, and not till after they had shot a great number of balls into it. I took nothing with me but some money and my table spoons, and ran as fast as possible with a number of other women; our retreat was to the distance of about 15 miles. The next day I returned: our house was plundered of almost every thing, and my husband a prisoner on the other side. You can easily imagine my feelings than I can describe them.—They did not leave an article of clothing, not even a handkerchief—they took all my bedding, but left the beds—they broke my looking-glasses and even my knives. Thus situated I determined to go over to Canada, and accordingly went to a flag of truce that was then in this village for permission which I obtained. I went to one of my acquaintances on the other side, where I was favorably received. I applied to the commanding officer, for the purpose of ascertaining whether I could procure any of my clothes; he answered me that I should have them if he could find them, but did not trouble himself to make any enquiry. My journey was not lost; I procured the release of my husband, who was paroled and returned with me. Most of the houses in the village were plundered; there are but 5 men killed on our side, nor but four taken prisoners, except the inhabitants. I wish you to send me some cloth that will make a suit for my husband as well as a little calico for a gown for myself. You need not be particular; my pride is at a low ebb. This request I should not make, but there are no goods in the village, nor even in the country. You will be astonished when I tell you, that they were not contented with what the Indians and soldiers could plunder during the battle; but after it was over, the women on the other side came across and took what was left."

Extract of a letter of Mrs. Cantonment, Severn, February 26, 1813.

"One of our patrols took the within papers from a house in Odell-town. You may like to see them. On the 22d Sir George Prevost crossed the river at Ogdensburg—burnt and destroyed all our public stores, &c. The enemy were said to be 3000 strong—Forsyth had 300. The cannonade lasted some hours—Forsyth made a masterly retreat, killing half as many of the enemy as his own whole force consisted of." For the papers alluded to see p. 45.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE ATTACK ON OGDENSBURG.

Office of the Adjutant-General's Department, Montreal, February 25, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The major-general commanding has much satisfaction in announcing to the troops in the lower province, that he has received a report from lieutenant-colonel M'Donnell, of the Glengary light infantry stating that in consequence of the wanton attack lately made by the enemy on the village of Brockville, it had been determined on to retaliate by an assault on his position at Ogdensburg. This took place in a gallant and spirited manner, under the command of that officer, on the morning of the 22d inst. and was crowned with complete success after an action of an hour and a half, in which the enemy had about twenty killed, and a great number of wounded.

Lieutenant-colonel M'Donnell reports his having taken possession of all the enemy's artillery (with the exception of one piece) as well as naval, military and commissariat stores—and of his having destroyed the barracks and shipping. A detailed return of the stores, has not yet been received, but eleven pieces of artillery and several hundred stand of arms had arrived at Prescott.

Lieut. colonel M'Donnell speaks in high terms of

the conduct of the force under his command, particularly of the gallantry of capt. Jenkins of the Glengary light infantry, who was severely wounded.

The lieut. col. also mentions the assistance which he received from colonel Frazer, lieut. col. Frazer, and all the officers of the militia, from capt. Eustice and officers of the king's regiment, capt. Le Lievre, of the Newfoundland regiment, lieutenant Macaulay, and the officers of the Glengary light infantry, and from lieutenant Gangreben, of the royal engineers—ensigns M'Kay of the Glengary, and Kerr of the militia, who directed the service of the field pieces, as well as of the spirited manner in which the advance was led on by staff adjutant Ridge.

List of killed and wounded, in the attack on Ogdensburg, 22d February, 1813.

Royal artillery.—One rank and file, killed.

King's regiments.—One sergeant killed—12 rank and file, wounded.

Newfoundland regiments.—One rank and file killed, and 4 rank and file wounded.

Glengary light infantry.—Two rank and file killed—one lieutenant-colonel, one captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants, seven rank and file wounded.

Militia.—Two rank and file, killed—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file wounded.

Total.—One sergeant, 6 rank and file killed—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 3 sergeants, and 38 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers wounded.—Glengary light infantry lieutenant-colonel M'Donnell, capt. Jenkins, severely; lieut. M'Key.

Militia.—Capt. J. M'Donnell, lieut. Emery, severely; lieut. M'Lean and lieut. M'Dermott.

J. ROWEN,

Deputy assistant adjutant-general.

Within a few days past there marched through Trenton, N. J. for the frontiers, 100 men, under the command of captain Ogden, of the U. S. artillery; about 400 under lieut. col. Scott, and the same number under col. Winder. They were very hospitably received and kindly treated by the inhabitants of that place.

About 180 light dragoons, under the command of major LAVAL, passed through Harrisburg on Sunday last, on their march from Carlisle to Philadelphia, where they will probably receive orders to join the northern army.

At Worcester (Mass.) 26 hale men were enlisted in a few days. The work goes on rapidly.

Thirty-six recruits enlisted at Northampton, Pa. in a short time, marched from that place a few days ago for Carlisle.

A Burlington, Vt. paper states, that within the four preceding weeks 100 able bodied men had been enlisted in that quarter. The neighboring towns were equally productive. Middlebury furnished 90, &c.

The 2nd battalion of the 16th reg. U. S. infantry, upwards of 400 strong, chiefly recruited in Philadelphia and its vicinity a short time since, started for the Niagara frontier on the 14th inst. They are commanded by lieut. col. Dennis.

NAVAL.

The blockade of the Chesapeake continues with unremitting rigor. Nothing very important has reached us since our last, except that on the 10th inst. the enemy's squadron came up as far as Hampton Roads, where they anchored. One of the frigates came into the Roads, and after tacking and maneuvering for some time, put back and anchored under Old Point Light. Such is the position of the enemy that it is unsafe to cross the Roads. The mail boat

from Hampton to Norfolk had not ventured over, and the usual route of the northern mail is cut off. The *Constellation* is anchored in the bite of Craney island, the gun boats are stationed on the flats in her rear—the boats are in fine condition, with a sufficiency of brave spirits to man them. We wait with great anxiety for further news from Norfolk, and trust in God and the valor of our countrymen, that the enemy will repent his town-destroying policy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the lights of the light-house on Cape Henry, and also of all the other light-houses in the Chesapeake, will be immediately extinguished. ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, March 16th, 1813.

The present British force on the "Halifax and Bermuda stations," consists of six 74's, seven frigates of 38 guns, two of 36, four of 32, one sloop of 24, two of 20, and fifteen of 18 guns—the greater part of these vessels are now in the *Chesapeake* and *Delaware* bays. Additional ships are expected. The whole is under the command of admiral Warren.

The privateer Snapper of Philadelphia, was captured by three British frigates. It is stated she received eight hundred shot holes in her hull and sails before she struck her colors!

The West-India papers complain grievously of the annoyance of their trade by our privateers.

Fifteen or twenty *semi-American* vessels, with *Sancti-Spencers*, have been condemned at Bermuda. A grand double speculation of the enemy; in first selling the licenses, and then making good prizes of those that had them! This is purely *British* faith.

A change, thought very important by some, has taken place in the navy department. Charles W. Goldsborough, esq. has been dismissed from the office of chief-clerk, and Benjamin Howan, esq. formerly secretary of state in Massachusetts, appointed in his stead.

The famous British privateer, Liverpool Packet, is again off Cape Cod, committing great depredations on the Eastern coasts.

It appears that 410 American prisoners remained in the prison ships of Jamaica, miserably used and on half allowance—"British humanity."

The *Delaware* is now under a rigid blockade by three 74's and some smaller vessels.

ISLANDS.—The following appeared as an advertisement in a *Philadelphia* paper of the 10th ultimo. "A person desirous of obtaining a passage for himself and family to Charleston, offers to provide protection *enroute*, for a vessel going there in ballast, to load for Spain or Portugal. Enquire at the office of this Gazette."

American generosity.—By the humanity of captain SMITH, the officers and crew of the Congress frigate, now lying in Boston harbor, a subscription of one hundred and fifty dollars was raised and presented to Richard Dunn, who lost his leg in bravely fighting for "free trade and sailors' rights," on board the Constitution, in her engagement with the British frigate Guerriere.

American heroism.—A Capt. R. Dunn takes this method publicly to acknowledge the receipt of the above subscription, and to present his hearty thanks to capt. Smith, his officers and crew, for their kind remembrance of him. He would also assure them that though he has lost ONE LEG, he is willing to fight on the OTHER for the liberty of his enslaved brethren, and the honor of his country.

The house of assembly of New-York have resolved, unanimously, compliments and thanks to capt. Hull and Jones, and commodores Decatur and Bainbridge, for the splendid victories they have in succession achieved over the enemy.

ASTONISHING COURAGE AND ENTERPRIZE.

New-York, March 13.—Arrived, ship Powhattan, Roberts, 70 days from Bordeaux, via England, with brandy. The captain has given us the following particulars which occurred to him during his passage: "Two days out from Bordeaux, long 11, W. after a hard chase of eight hours, was captured by his Britannic majesty's ship Horatio, of 44 guns, lord Geo. Stewart; took myself, chief mate, and 13 of the best men, on board the frigate, leaving only (of the crew) the 2nd mate, one man, cook and steward, on board; detained the Powhattan until 3 o'clock, P. M. the next day, when I was sent on board, and the ship ordered for England, with a master's mate as prize master, two quarter-masters and ten men. Ten days after when near Plymouth, I succeeded in retaking the ship. I confined the prisoners and stood for the westward; there, after having a heavy blow from N. W. and the ship under close-reefed topsails, I fell in with an English letter of marque ship, carrying ten 12 pound carronades, who obliged me to give the ship up to the captors. Once more made sail for England, in company with the letter of marque, and lost her in the night by outailing her. Two days afterwards, when near the rocks of Sicily, saw two sail about eight miles to leeward of us. Discovering one of them to be a frigate, the prize-master immediately kept away, and run down to her. When near to us she fired a shot over us, and, to my great joy, hoisted French colors, and sent their boat on board. She proved to be the French ship La Glorie, captain Roussin, with the above letter of marque in company, having captured her the day before. Capt. R. and his officers treated me very politely, took the English prisoners on board La Glorie, and gave me the ship to proceed to America if I chose, kept me by him that day and night, and next day at 10, A. M. made sail again to the westward. After a very tedious and boisterous passage, with four men besides myself, I have succeeded in getting the ship safe to New-York through the Sound."

From the Charleston Courier.

A gentleman, now in this city, who was on board the British squadron in the Chesapeake on the 11th ult. has given us the following, as the substance of a conversation between capt. Byron, of the Belvidera, and himself:—A desire to do an act of justice to commodore Rodgers, induces us to give it a place in the Courier.

Capt. Byron observed, that he understood that com. Rodgers had been censured in the U. States, for his conduct while in chase of the Belvidera; but he conceived the censure to be unwarranted by the commodore, as, in his opinion, every thing had been done on board the President which could have contributed towards the capture of his ship.—When the squadron first gave chase to the Belvidera, they gained upon her very fast, and capt. B. considered his vessel as lost; but as a last resort, when the President was coming up within gun-shot of the Belvidera, orders were given to cut away the anchors, stave the water casks, and throw overboard the boats and every thing moveable, which could be spared, and which could tend to lighten the ship—as soon as this had been done, it was observed that the Belvidera began to draw from the chase; which being discovered by com. Rodgers, he opened his fire upon her, in the hope of disabling some of her spars, and thereby enable him to come up with her. Capt. B. declared that the fire from the President was extremely well directed, almost every shot taking effect; and that to the circumstance above related, and the wind at the same time becoming more light, was his escape to be attributed; and not to any want of judgment or exertion on the part of com-

dore Rodgers.—A declaration like this, coming from an enemy, should be taken as conclusive evidence of good conduct, in a transaction which has heretofore, in the minds of many, been involved in much doubt.

Prize to the Comet.—We noticed sometime ago the arrival of the transport ship *Lady Johnson*, in the Delaware, a prize to the French privateer *Comet*. An inventory of her cargo of military munitions has been published, and fills two columns of a newspaper. The following are among the articles:

- 2,150 cannon balls, from 12 to 32 pounders
- 38 cannon, long 24's and 12's
- 695 empty bomb shells
- 1,000 Congreve rockets, various sizes
- 350 fixed grape-shot, for 12 pounders
- 24 ammunition caissons, for 12 pounders
- 26,000 flannel cartridges, assorted sizes
- 13,250 paper do. do.
- 420 sponges, assorted
- handspikes, ladles, mops, scrapers, brushes, tompons, crosses, &c. large quantities
- 260 quintals various kinds of copper nails, for all sorts of military purposes
- 2,000 fusils, with bayonets, sheaths, &c. complete
- 3 forges, mounted on their carriages, 6 anvils each, &c.
- 217 heavy coils of cordage, assorted sizes

With a general assortment of needful supplies for the army or navy, too tedious to mention, consisting of all sorts of utensils.

It is expected the government of the United States will purchase this very valuable cargo.

CAPTURE OF THE MACEDONIAN.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JAN. 1.

Admiralty-Office, December 9, 1812.

Copy of a letter from captain John Surman Carden, late commander of his majesty's ship the *Macedonian*, to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated on board the American ship the *United States*, at sea, the 28th October, 1812.

Sir—It is with the deepest regret I have to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that his majesty's late ship *Macedonian* was captured on the 25th inst. by the United States' ship *United States*, commander Decatur, commander. The details as follow:

A short-time after day-light, steering s. w. by w. with the wind from southward, in lat. 29 deg. s. and long. 29 deg. 30 min. w. in the execution of their lordships' orders, a sail was seen on the lee-beam, which I immediately stood for, and made her out to be a large frigate, under American colors; at 9 o'clock I closed with her, and she commenced the action, which we returned, but from the enemy keeping two points off the wind, I was not enabled to get as close to her as I could have wished.

After an hour's action the enemy backed and came to the wind, and I was then enabled to bring her to close battle; in this situation I soon found the enemy's force too superior to expect success, unless some very fortunate chance occurred in our favor, and with this hope I continued the battle two hours and ten minutes, when having the mizen-mast shot away by the board, top-masts shot way by the caps, main-yard shot in pieces, lower-masts badly wounded, lower rigging all cut to pieces, a small proportion only of the foresail left to the fore-yard, all the guns on the quarter-deck and fore-castle disabled, but two, and filled with wreck, two also on the main-deck disabled, and several shot between wind and water, a very great proportion of the crew killed and wounded, and the enemy comparatively in good order, who had now shot ahead, and was about to place himself in a raking position, without our being ena-

bled to return the fire, being a perfect wreck, and unmanageable log, I deemed it prudent, though a painful extremity, to surrender his majesty's ship; nor was this dreadful alternative resorted to, until every hope of success was removed, even beyond the reach of chance, nor till, I trust, their lordships will be aware every effort had been made against the enemy by myself, my brave officers and men, nor should she have been surrendered whilst a man lived on board, had she been manageable.

I am sorry to say our loss is severe; I find by this day's muster. 36 killed, three of whom lingered a short time after the battle, 36 severely wounded, many of whom cannot recover, and 32 slightly, who all may do well; total 104.

The truly noble and animating conduct of my officers, and the steady bravery of my crew, to the last moment of the battle must ever render them dear to their country.

My first lieutenant David Hope, was severely wounded in the head towards the close of the battle, and taken below; but was soon again on deck, displaying that greatness of mind and exertion, which, though it may be equalled, can never be excelled: the third lieutenant, John Bulford, was also wounded, but not obliged to quit his quarters; second lieutenant Samuel Mottley deserves my highest acknowledgments. The cool and steady conduct of Mr. Walker, the master, was very great during the battle, as also that of lieutenants Wilson and Magill of the marines.

On being taken on board the enemy's ship, I ceased to wonder at the result of the battle. The *United States* is built with the scantling of a 74 gun ship, mounting thirty long 24 pounders (English ship guns) on her main-deck, and twenty-two 42 pound carronades, with two long 24 pounders, on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, howitzer guns in her tops, and a travelling carronade on her upper deck, with a complement of 478 picked men.

The enemy has suffered much in her masts, rigging and hull, above and below water; her loss in killed and wounded I am not aware of, but I know a lieutenant and six men have been thrown overboard.

JONA. S. CARDEN.

[Captain Carden "eases himself down," quite handsomely. "Built in the stile of a 74" In *Baltimore*, we can build a frigate in the stile of a *piet boat*. The frigate *United States* is only ten feet longer than the *Macedonian*, and the latter has the greatest breadth of beam. Besides, captain C. preferred his own armament to *Decatur's*. See *WEEKLY REGISTER*, vol. 3, page 317.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF JANUARY 4.

Macedonian Frigate.—This noble frigate, supposed to be the largest in the British navy, (being some what larger than the *Acacia*, now on the American station) was lately refitted and repaired at Plymouth, and excited the admiration of professional men. Referring to the capture of the *Guerriere*, it has been often observed, that if any British frigate could cope with the large American frigates, that frigate was the *Macedonian*. She has 16 guns on her quarter deck alone, her metal is of an extraordinary weight. Captain Carden is one of the bravest officers in his majesty's service.

Captain Carden's description of the size and force of the American, as he was struck with them on being taken on board of her as a prisoner, accounts for the surrender of his majesty's ship, and gives reason to apprehend the same disastrous result from every similar conflict. An entire new system must be adopted. We abstain from making those observations which must strike every one, upon these repeated compromises of our national strength and

glory, in the capture of our ships by the Americans. The nation is already on fire with just indignation upon the subject. [London Pilot.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 32:

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

British Naval Register.

363. Brig ———, 10 guns, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, sent into Savannah, by the privateers "United we stand" and "Divided we fall."

364. Transport ship Lord Keith, 4 guns, from Lisbon for England, sent into Newport by the Mars privateer.

365. Schooner Saline, laden with some valuable stores, frozen up in Lake Erie, on her way to Malden, and first discovered a few days ago from the town of Erie, from whence a few persons went and took possession of her and removed the stores, intending to burn her. The crew made a precipitate retreat, leaving their dinner over the fire; a reasonable prize to those who had marched 14 miles over the ice to capture her.

Mediation for Peace.

As noticed in our last number, the emperor of Russia has offered his mediation to bring about a peace between the United States and Great Britain. Rumor has given to his proposal the most favorable prospects; it is stated "that with the proposition for an armistice, is an accompanying guarantee of the whole claims of the United States. This guarantee is said to extend to the exclusion of American seamen from the British navy, and the British from the American; the same overture, it is intimated, is to come directly from the British government, through an authorized agent"—supposed to be Mr. Barclay, formerly the British consul at New York, and now returned from England to Bermuda, on his way to the United States, ostensibly as an agent for prisoners of war.

We would ardently wish to believe these intimations, if, by believing, the facts could be realized. Our demands are before the world; they are plainly laid down, and indisputably just. Those who make the pretence, that we are contending for the protection of "foreign seamen," as some high in authority have said, know it to be *willfully false*. The law lately passed in that respect, [see page 42] goes as far as any honest man can desire, and perhaps further than stern integrity would agree to—but, as has been before observed, "*while it violates no essential right, it destroys all pretence for wrong*," and we heartily approve it. Though a knowledge of this law has not reached Great Britain, we shall, indeed, be surprised if it leads to justice and peace. We form this opinion from her pensioned* printers in the United States, who disclaim all idea of accommodation on any other terms than unconditional submission, such as the negro stealer exacts of the unfortunate black man. But, supposing the reported propositions of the Russian minister are true, what is to become of the orders in council, under which almost a thousand American vessels were *peaceably* made prize of? Let us admit that these orders were repealed [which they are not, being only suspended,] in consequence of the incalculable dis-

* We have in our view particularly, the best patronized newspaper in the United States, that some time ago called Mr. Jackson "OUR minister," and frequently speaks of the British king simply as "his majesty."

stress they produced in Great Britain—will the claims of indemnity for spoiliations be satisfied? We demand the like restitution from France for the operation of her decrees, and have every prospect of obtaining it. Her emperor has confessed that his edicts were in violation of the laws of nations, justifying them on the plea of British outrage; but the British and their friends have latterly maintained the legality of the orders in council. Nay, a leading member in parliament went further, and said, they were "*a system of self defence to prevent the commerce of America from coming into competition with the commerce of England*." If, therefore, restitution be made for the condemnations under these orders, their illegality is admitted; and the system cannot be renewed hereafter, except with a wanton and avowed purpose of trampling on the public law. Without such restitution, a treaty will not be made; and we are doubtful, whether, as yet, the war presses sufficiently upon the enemy to coerce it. We have nothing to expect from her *moderation or religion*. Expediency and necessity are the only laws that govern her. Piracy and manstealing are her favorite pursuits; and as needful to her profligacy and maritime supremacy, as the purse of the traveller is to the highway robber, or the person of the slave to the West India planter. She has in her employ more foreign seamen than all the world besides. I believe it was lord Cochrane who stated in parliament (uncontradicted) that there were 50,000 foreign seamen in the British service, obtained by all the arts of persuasion and the resources of power. The truth of this assertion is strongly corroborated by what we have seen since the war: for few British prizes have arrived that had not more or less of this description of persons on board, when captured.

If the war proceeds on the land as we trust it will the ensuing summer, and heavy armed ships are adorned with the stripes and stars to vindicate the sailor's rights on the sea—when the British commerce shall fully feel, in the rise of insurance and increase of convoy duty, the effect of our naval activity, and her manufacturers shall be ready to rise in arms for the want of bread. When her increased expenditures shall reduce her paper currency to the grade of our old "continental money," to which it is rapidly approaching, being at present nearly 40 per cent. below its nominal value for gold or silver. When the patriots of Mexico shall cut off her very scanty supply of the precious metals, and have diverted their current to the United States, where it will naturally flow. When the French fleets shall put to sea, and gallantly contend for the trident, stimulated by our conquests, and alarm the British for their colonies. When the public sentiment in the United States, with the strong arm of the law, shall put down her partizans amongst us, and one American feeling shall supercede our foreign partialities—then will Great Britain relent; and, if possible, save herself from destruction by offering peace on equitable terms.

"Belligerent Rights."

The gallant and accomplished Com. Bainbridge, whose correspondence with the secretary of the navy and with Mr. Hill, our consul at St. Salvador, (inserted in our last number) is as honorable to his heart as the conquest of the Java was to his sword—has this pointed remark in his letter to the secretary (page 24)—"*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.*"

Our inestimable seamen, call them by what names you please, republicans or federalists, have but one sentiment on the existing state of affairs. "*Sailors' rights and free trade*" is their unanimous motto.—For these the war began, and we trust, it will not cease until they are regained from the spoiler of nations.

A moment's pass-time.

In season to meet the loan required by the government of the United States, a multitude of parables, paragraphs and calculations made their appearance in the public prints. We give record to one of them as a sample for the rest, which issued in a Philadelphia paper, with all the gravity of a British judge passing condemnation on an American vessel, seized off the port of New-York for violating the blockade of Europe, as the custom was. Here it is—

"FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!—During the last session of congress the following enormous sums have been appropriated:—

Civil department and miscellaneous objects	1,500,000
Military, including balances of unexpended appropriations	21,500,000
Naval, including ships to be built	8,300,000
Redemption of public debt	8,000,000
Additional naval officers	350,000
Officers and crews of frigates	125,000

\$39,975,000

As the present war will continue in all probability for 15 or 20 years, (unless the people should make an immediate change, and if they do not do it immediately, it will be put out of their power hereafter) nine hundred millions of dollars added to the above will be a comfortable addition to the present national debt."

What a pleasant play with a handful of figures!—40 millions; 15 or 20 years; 900 millions! Twice 4 is 9! Admirable arithmetician!—Why not 10? a prettier number; a mouthful of millions; one thousand millions of dollars! The calculation might have been further helped by giving 100 years duration to the war: the debt thereby created would have amounted to five thousand millions, about as much as the happy, the religious, the free, the magnanimous government of Britain owes. In 1799, it was said "a national debt was a national blessing"—the proposition is as true now as it was then; and, by owing 5000 millions, we might be as blessed as the British.

But—are there no credits?—Aye, there are, sirs. In the very charges themselves are 8 millions for "Redemption of the public debt," one-fifth of the whole; to be subtracted from the made up 900 millions leaves only 620 millions. What else? Is the revenue to produce nothing in the mean time? Say the present duties on imports shall produce 5 millions; 5 times 20 is 100: 100 from 620 leaves 520 for the accumulated debt. But, we have about half the population of the British Kingdoms, and our pecuniary resources are fresh and vigorous. We certainly can pay as many taxes to prevent MAN-STEALING as they do to sustain the practice. Their present regular revenue is about 80 millions sterling—the half of this is \$177,000,000—suppose we pay this for the 20 years of war, and we have 3552 millions; the 520 of debt being deducted, there is a clear profit, cash in the treasury, of three thousand and thirty-two millions: give the war a 100 years duration and the capital in hand will be fifteen thousand one hundred and fifty millions, about four times as much as Britain owes.

Here is calculation for you!—The matter might be further helped by letting the war last a thousand years, or so. It is likely that none of us might live to see its termination in that case—but we should look to our children, and lay up something in store for them.

United States Loan—1813.

Books for receiving subscriptions to the loan of 16 millions, for the service of the year 1813, were opened at several banks in our principal cities, on the Friday and Saturday of last week. We have not yet learned the amount of stock taken; perhaps, not exceeding one half the sum required, if so much. But it is understood, reported and said (on what authority we are uninformed) that, before the proposals were offered to the public, an arrangement had already been made to fill up the deficiency, or take the whole sum, at once. The manner in which the prospectus was offered, seemed to countenance a firm belief that the secretary of the treasury was confident in the success of the subscription; for the notice was exceedingly short and of very limited circulation; no application being made to the solid patriotism of the agricultural interest, the possessors of the capital and cash of the United States.

The murder of the wounded.

Those whose feelings have been harrowed by the narration of the murder of the wounded, by the allied forces, the day after the defeat of gen. Winchester, at Frenchtown, will duly esteem the callous wretch (calling himself an American, and, perhaps, unfortunately, born in the United States) that could insert such an article as the annexed, in his paper. But it is more to be lamented that a deep and desperate foreign influence countenances the miserable creature in his assassin-jest.

We shall not give to the infamous being the pleasure to know that his name will be as celebrated as his cold-blooded zeal in behalf of the allies; but we insert the paragraph to shew the lengths to which a British influence proceeds, descending even to a hoggrish insensibility at a deed, that faithful history shall record to the indelible disgrace of the British name.

"We would advise the recruiting officers of government to enlist fat men for the western market, that the Indians may not butcher lean, unprofitable stock."

American Seamen.

We desire that the following may be attentively read. The latter clause of the paragraph is particularly wordy of notice. It states a lamentable fact. Hundreds of our poor seamen, after an involuntary servitude of years on years, with hardships heaped on hardship, wounded and diseased, or literally "worn out in the service," are then cast upon the cold charity of their oppressor, to starve or die in the street, or subsist on the miserable bounty of an English poor house. "Free trade and no impressment," says commodore Decatur. Let all say AMEN.

LONDON, January 1, 1813.

Mansion House.—Yesterday two seafaring men, (one of them a black) natives of America, were brought up, and who represented themselves to be in an absolute state of starvation, besides being compelled to sleep in the street for several nights; and in addition to this, their being afflicted with almost incurable diseases, one with the scurvy, and

the other with an ulcer in his leg. They intreated the lord mayor to relieve their distress either by ordering them to receive parochial assistance, or to be admitted into an hospital. His lordship demanded why they did not apply to the American consul? to which they replied, they had made repeated applications, but were refused relief on the ground, that, although they were acknowledged to be American citizens, they had served on board British ships of war, and that as their distress had arisen subsequent to their being engaged in our service, he would not listen to their having any claim for relief from the government of their native country. The men stated they had in vain represented to the consul that they had been impressed into the British service: in the present instance, however, they waded this plea, and begged to inform his lordship that they had been wounded in the service of Great Britain, and could produce testimonials to that effect. The lord mayor ordered them to be taken to St. Thomas's Hospital for the present, or until they were sufficiently recovered to be able to find employment by going to sea. His lordship lamented that so many applicants of their native country had come before him of late, whom it was impossible on his part to provide for, there being not less than 1000 of them now in England.

Cotton imported into Liverpool.

For the year ending December 31, 1812.

BAGS AND BALES.

From the United States	80,045
Portugal and Brazil	61,532
Dennmark, Barbice and Surinam	18,616
Barbadoes	2,882
Rohamas	1,157
Trinidad, Jamaica, Tobago, &c.	3,960
Smyrna	833
Ireland	1,793
	170,893

1,826 bags less than for the year 1811—Decrease of imports from the United States, compared with the preceding year, 17,639 bags or bales. Increase from Portugal and Brazil, for the year, 15,647.

Merchants' Bonds.

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department, February 16, 1813.

Sir—The acts passed during the present session of congress, which direct the secretary of the treasury to remit the fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by reason of illegal importation from the dominions of Great Britain, in certain cases defined by those acts, have imposed on the treasury the duty of deciding whether the cases, on which applications may be made, are or are not embraced by the acts. If the secretary is of opinion that a case is thus embraced, he has no discretion, but is bound to remit. If he is not satisfied that the case is thus embraced, he cannot remit by virtue of those acts, but may, according to the circumstances of the case, remit or mitigate on application made in the manner prescribed by the general law.

The time of departure of the vessels can always be ascertained by official papers, and presents no difficulty. The certificate of the district judge will always be considered as conclusive evidence of that fact. But there are two questions on which the statement of the judge, if expressed in a general manner, would be rather the evidence of his opinion as deduced from the facts proved to him than of the

facts themselves. Those questions are—1st. Whether the merchandize was owned exclusively by citizens of the United States at the time of shipment? 2d. Whether the purchase was made prior to the time when the war was known at the place of purchase? The evidence on both points may in many cases be direct and conclusive, leaving no doubt on the subject. In other instances doubts and difficulties may arise respecting the alleged exclusive property of American citizens, and what may be considered as the completion and date of the purchase. Not only is it necessary in those doubtful cases that the truth of the facts should be tested by interrogatories and a strict investigation; but in order to fulfil the law the secretary of the treasury must be enabled to certify that the facts are proved to his satisfaction. For that purpose, and in order to prevent the delays arising from an investigation of the facts at the treasury, in numerous cases which do not require it, and also to insure uniformity in the mode of proceedings, the following rules have been adopted, and are communicated for your information and that of the parties concerned:

1. In the cases where the district attorney will state in writing "that he has no cause to show against the remission," and where the judge will certify either generally or by reference to the terms of the law, that the case is embraced by the provisions of the statute, the fines, penalties and forfeitures will be remitted without further enquiry, unless the collector interested in the forfeitures should have filed specific objections, in writing, to be annexed to the petition.

2. In the cases where the district attorney shall not have stated that he has no cause to shew, or where the judge will not think proper to certify as aforesaid, or where objections, in writing, may have been filed by the collector, the substance of the evidence must be transmitted to the treasury, or be incorporated in the judge's statement, which so far as relates to facts proved to his satisfaction, will always be deemed conclusive evidence of those facts.

3. The principal facts to be thus proved and certified are, the date and substance of the orders of the American merchants, of the purchases made by the correspondents or agents in the dominions of Great Britain, of the answers of those correspondents or agents, of the bills of lading and of the invoices. All these appear requisite in doubtful cases; but it is not intended to exclude any other evidence adduced in support of the allegations, or appearing to disprove them.

In order to hasten and facilitate the examination of documents, and of oral evidence, and the critical investigation necessary in some cases, I would suggest the propriety of submitting to the judge the appointment of one or more persons to assist you, and the allowance of a moderate fee in such case, to be assessed as part of the costs, whether those costs shall become payable by the parties according to the terms of remission, or from the proceeds of their forfeiture when not remitted.

It is proper to observe that with respect to vessels, their forfeiture is remitted under the act of this session, only in cases where the whole of the cargo is entitled to the benefit of those acts. This is mentioned in order to prevent unnecessary expense and delay; as in those cases where any parcel of merchandize on board the vessel, is not embraced by the provisions of the act, it does not appear that the owners of such vessel can obtain relief otherwise than by application under, and in the manner prescribed by the general law.

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

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Attorney of the U. S. for the district of —

THE CHRONICLE.

Bank of America.—A bill has lately passed in the senate of New-York, reducing the bonus to be paid into the common school fund by the Bank of America, from \$600,000 to \$100,000—the capital of the bank from six to four millions of dollars—and to release the obligations of the company to loan the state one million of dollars at five per cent. interest. What a filling off!

A person was lately executed in South Carolina for stealing negro slaves and horses. This unfortunate man was unable to support his extravagancies by his own honest resources. It was necessary for him to abandon them, or prey upon his neighbors. He preferred the latter, and paid the forfeit of the law. But he was less impudent than the friends of the great man-stealer, the British government—he did not pretend that he took them in mistake. He honestly agreed that he “wanted them and used them.”

It is an undoubted fact that the French in the late campaign in Russia, suffered beyond precedent from the united effects of the climate, the want of supplies, and the great activity of the opposing force. But it is really amusing to look over the many bulletins, proclamations, despatches, &c. &c. with which the papers have teemed, in which Lord Castlereagh (the British minister in Russia) makes such a conspicuous figure. Some person has taken the trouble to add up and make a general aggregate of the whole loss of the French, as stated in these several papers; from which it seems that the French lost 4,673,048 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners, from August 1st to Dec. 31, 1812, with 27,770 pieces of artillery.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, esq. was inaugurated Vice-President of the United States, at his seat in Cambridge, on the 4th inst. A certified copy of the proceedings of the Senate being exhibited, by which it appeared that he was duly elected, Judge Davis administered the oath of office and the Marsh: He made proclamation accordingly, which was followed by a national salute from a company of artillery. Among the distinguished persons present were commodores Rodgers and Bainbridge, and captains Hull and Smith, of the navy, general Boyd, William Grey, esq. judges Dana and Adams, &c. &c. and the late president of the United States, John Adams.

The governor of North Carolina has issued his proclamation to hold an election for congressional representatives, on Friday the 30th of April next; as by law he was invested with the power to do.

DIED at Boston, on the 31st of Feb. on board the frigate President, *Gulfray Hyer*, seaman, aged 47.—The deceased was a native of Rhode-Island, and was one of the numerous instances of impressment, which has been the cause of complaint against the English. He was taken from on board an American merchant ship, and though he never voluntarily entered their service, he was detained from his country and his friends fourteen years, during which time he was present at seventeen engagements and gained the reputation of a good seaman, and a brave man. He at length found means to escape, and on his return to the United States he immediately shipped on board the President, where he continued until his decease—his conduct receiving the marked approbation of his commander and the other officers of the

frigate. He was interred on Thursday last at Charlestown—his funeral was attended by a lieutenant, eight midshipmen, all the petty officers, and fifty seamen of the ship, and the ceremonies were performed by the chaplain in a manner highly solemn and impressive. (Continued.)

Died, on board the United States' frigate Constitution, at sea, 28th Jan. of wounds received in the action with the JAVA, lieut. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of the U. S. navy. He entered the service about the time war was declared, as a sailing-master, and was promoted to a lieutenant for his gallant conduct in the action with the Guerriere. He was an officer of great merit, much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In him his country has suffered a great loss. He had seen much of the world, and improved his opportunities of observation—possessed a strong mind, with much benevolence of disposition.

In the action with the Guerriere, he stood on an elevated situation by the side of his brave comrades, MORRIS and BREIT, at the time the two vessels came in contact, and was wounded in the left shoulder by a musket ball. In the late action he commanded the fore-castle division, and his deliberate bravery, and marked coolness throughout the contest, gained him the admiration of his commander and all who had an opportunity of witnessing it. When boarders were called to repel boarders, he mounted the quarter-deck hammock-cloths, and in the act of firing his pistols at the enemy, he received a ball through the same shoulder. Notwithstanding the serious nature of his wound, he continued at his post until the enemy struck. A few days after the action, although laboring under considerable debility, and the most excruciating pain, he left his bed and repaired to quarters, when an engagement was expected with a ship which afterwards proved to be the Hornet. He bore his pain with great and unusual fortitude, and expired without a groan.

[Boston Chron.]

Washington's Monument.

The board of managers of the Washington Monument Lottery, offer a premium of Five Hundred Dollars, for the best design, model or plan for a Monument to the memory of General Washington (proposed to be erected in this city) accompanied by an estimate of the cost of its execution not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; such design, model, or plan to be submitted to the board on or before the 1st January next, in a sealed packet or package addressed to Mr. Eli Simkins, secretary to the managers; and on the first day of May following, the board will adjudge the premium.

It may be proper to mention, that the Monument, whether sculptural, architectural, or both, is intended to be placed in the centre of a square 300 feet long and 140 feet wide, crossed in its length by a principal street. The whole space appropriated for it is about 65 feet square.

The sculptors, architects and other artists of Europe, are invited to enter into a competition for the premium now offered—but it is hoped that the American artists will evince by their productions, that there will be no occasion to resort to any other country for a monument to the memory of their illustrious fellow-citizen.

Those furnishing designs, models or plans, and disposed to contract for their execution, will please to signify their intention at the same time.

Baltimore, March 1813.