

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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French State Paper.

Answer of the duke de Bassano to the note of baron de Krusemarck, announcing that Prussia had joined the emperor Alexander against France.

PARIS, April 1st, 1813.

MONSIEUR LE BARON—I have laid before his imperial and royal majesty the note which you have done me the honor of addressing to me on the 27th of March.

What it contains most worthy of serious consideration, amounts to this:

Prussia solicited and concluded an alliance with France in 1812, because the French armies were nearer the Prussian states than the Russian armies were.

Prussia declares in 1813, violating her treaties, because the Russian armies are nearer her states than the French armies are.

Posterity will judge whether such a conduct is loyal, worthy of a great prince, and conformable to equity and sound policy.

At all events it will render justice to the perseverance of your cabinet in its principles.

In 1792, France, agitated within by a revolution, and attacked without by a formidable foe, seemed as if ready to sink. Prussia made war against her.

Three years afterwards, and at the instant when France was getting triumphant over the coalition, Prussia forsook her allies. She took part with the convention as fortune altered, and the king of Prussia was the first of the armed sovereigns against France who acknowledged the republic.

Four years had scarcely passed away (in 1799) France experienced the vicissitudes of war. Battles had been lost in Switzerland and in Italy; the duke of York had landed in Holland, and the republic was threatened both in the north and south. Fortune had changed: Prussia changed likewise.

But the English were driven from Holland, the Russians beaten at Zurich, victory reappeared under our standards in Italy, and Prussia again became the friend of France.

In 1805, Austria armed herself. Her armies marched to the Danube; she invaded Bavaria whilst the Russian troops were crossing the Niemen and advancing towards the Vistula. The rumor of three great powers, and their immense preparations seemed to foretell to France nothing but defeats. Prussia was unable to hesitate an instant; she armed: she signed the treaty of Berlin, and the ashes of Frederick II were invoked to witness the eternal hatred which she vowed to France.

When her minister, sent to his majesty to dictate the law, arrived in Moravia, the Russians had just lost the battle of Austerlitz; they owed to the generosity of the French the privilege of returning to their country. Prussia immediately tore off the treaty of Berlin, concluded six weeks before, abjured the celebrated oath of Potsdam, betrayed the Russians as she had betrayed France, and made with us new engagements.

But from those eternal fluctuations in politics, sprung a real anarchy in the public opinion in Prussia; exultation seized upon the minds of the people

which the Prussian government was unable to regulate. They overruled it, and in 1806, it declared war against France, at a moment when its greatest interest required a continuance of good understanding with her. Prussia wholly conquered, saw herself against all hopes, addmitted to sign at Tilsit a peace when she had every thing to receive and nothing to give.

In 1809, the Austrian war broke out; Prussia was again about changing system; but the first military movements leaving no doubt as to the final results of the campaign, Prussia took counsel of prudence, and forbore declaring herself.

In 1811, the preparations of Russia threatening Europe with a new war, the geographical situation of Prussia, not allowing her to remain an indifferent spectator of the passing events, you were charged, Mr. le Baron, as early as the month of March in that same year, to solicit the alliance of France; and it is unnecessary for me to refresh your memory with what passed at that period. It is at least unnecessary that I should remind you of your reiterated instances and lively sollicitudes.

His majesty mindful of the past, hesitated at first on the determination he should take. He thought that the king of Prussia, enlightened by experience, was at length disabused with the political inconstancy of your cabinet. He was grateful to him for his interference at St Petersburg to prevent a rupture. It was moreover repugnant to his justice and to his heart to declare war upon considerations of political convenience. He listened only to his personal sentiments for your sovereign, and consented to ally himself with him.

So long as the chances of war continued favorable to us your court shewed itself faithful; but scarcely had the premature inclemency of winter brought back our armies on the Neimen, than the defection of general York awakened mistrusts, which were too well founded. The equivocal conduct of your court in so serious a circumstance, the departure of the king for Breslau, the treachery of general Bulow, who opened to the enemy the passages of the lower Oder; the publications of edicts to excite to arms a turbulent and factious youth, the assemblage at Breslau of men distinguished as chiefs of disturbing sects, and as the principal instigators of the war of 1806, the daily communications established between your court and the head quarters of the enemy, were facts which for a long time past had left no manner of doubt respecting the resolutions of your cabinet, when I received, Mr. le Baron, your note of the 27th March. It therefore excited no surprise.

Prussia will, says she, recover the hereditaments of her ancestors. But we might ask her whether, when she speaks of the losses which her false policy has made her experience, she has not also some acquisitions to put in the scale; whether among those acquisitions, there are not some for which she is indebted to her faithless policy. It is thus she has owed Silesia, by forsaking a French army within the walls of Praga; and all her acquisitions in Germany by the violation of the laws and interests of the Germanic body.

should suitably regard their just expectations from us; and may we not, without being liable to the charge of justifying the conduct of Great Britain, enquire whether they have no just cause of complaint against our government? whether our professions of strict and impartial neutrality in the important contest between Great Britain and France had been constantly maintained, and whether there had not been a manifest difference in our resentment, and in the language and manner of our seeking redress for wrongs, exhibiting an unwarrantable partiality for France? Whatever enquiries may be made or opinions given, let us exercise candor and moderation, and constantly have in mind that those who differ from us in opinion possess equal rights.

The great importance of our judiciary system will claim your attention. The ill health of one of the justices of the supreme judicial court, has prevented his attendance upon the duties of the office a great part of the time for two or three years past. If one of the others should be prevented from attending, justice would be delayed. Whatever arrangements you may think proper to make respecting the judicial system, will meet my ready attention.

The great importance of our militia at all times, and more especially in time of war, will also claim your attention, and you may judge what further may be done to place them in a state of preparation for such events as may happen.

The state of the treasury will be laid before you: by which you will be able to form an opinion what further directions respecting the pecuniary concerns of the state are necessary.

Whatever further may appear proper to be laid before you, will be communicated by separate message, and it will be a pleasing duty to me to unite with you in measures calculated to promote the public welfare.

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN.

State of New-Hampshire, June 5th, 1813.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

Boston, June 10, 1813.

The Committee to whom was referred the letter of the secretary of war of the United States, to his excellency the governor, bearing date at Washington, March 25, 1813, in answer to an application, made by his excellency in compliance with a resolve of the honorable the general court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the executive of the United States, requesting such supply of muskets as might be considered the proportion to which the commonwealth was entitled under a law of the United States, passed in April 1808, by which law the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of providing arms for the militia of the United States, to be transmitted to the several states in proportion to the effective militia in each state,—

Respectfully report,

That the law of the United States referred to by his excellency the governor, and entitled "an act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States, and appropriating annually 200,000\$ for that purpose," provides that the arms procured in virtue of that act, shall be transmitted to the several states composing the union, and the territories thereof, to each state and territory respectively in proportion to the number of effective militia therein, under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed.

In the apprehension of your committee the terms of the law are simple, precise, and definite, admit-

ting neither of a perversion of purpose, nor latitude of construction—of the favoritism of partiality, or an indulgence of caprice.

The people of the United States for the better defence thereof, by an act of their constituted authorities, set aside from their revenue the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, and expressly directed that the arms provided in virtue of that act, should be transmitted to the several states composing the union and territories thereof; to each state and territory respectively in proportion to the number of its effective militia. Hence it became the duty of the government not to wait for the application of the several states, but on the receipt of such supply of arms, as would admit of a reasonable division, promptly to transmit the same to the respective states and territories.

Whether this has been done, conformably with the provisions of the law, or consistently with those principles of respect, equality and impartiality, which ought to regulate the conduct of the general government towards each member of the confederacy—the history of the amount of the fund—the distribution of the arms—and the letter of the secretary of war, will determine.

The act having passed in April 1808, it is evident that at this time one million of dollars must have accrued under it, and ought to have been appropriated towards arming the whole body of the militia of the United States. Of this sum or the proceeds of it, on the ratio of her contributions to the revenue of the United States, Massachusetts would be entitled to one fifth part, having paid upwards of forty millions towards the two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars derived by the U. States under the operation of the federal government—but predicated upon the more unfavorable ratio of the law, which in this case must govern, Massachusetts, although capable of bringing into the field an effective force of one hundred and twenty thousand free white citizens, for the purpose of sustaining her rights, of checking usurpation, or of repelling invasion, would be entitled only to the number of arms procured under the act of April 1808, in the ratio that 70,530, the number of militia agreeably to the last return to the general government from Massachusetts, bears to 719,449, the whole return of the militia of the United States as communicated to congress by the president, on the 13th of February of the present year—thus giving to Massachusetts an indisputable claim, a vested right, without the power of alienation or diversion, in any department of the general government, to about one-tenth of the said sum of one million of dollars already accumulated, or of about one-tenth of the number of arms that have been procured therefrom.

And your committee further report that from the returns made to congress by the war department in December last, it appears, that contracts under the law of the United States of April 23, 1808, have been made for 100,200 stands of arms, 24,000 stands were contracted for in Massachusetts, and 9875 stands were actually delivered by the manufacturers within the state prior to October last, and that, from these contracts, there had been received by the general government, six months since, 31,640 stands of arms, at which time 53,560 stands of arms in addition were due and ought to have been delivered into the public arsenals, of which about one-tenth part from the moment of their receipt by the general government became, in the opinion of your committee, the actual property of the state of Massachusetts, and by the terms of the same law, it also

became the duty of the administrators of the general government to have caused a proportion of them in that ratio to be transmitted or delivered to this state: that not a single musket of this number has been received, or has been intended to be transmitted, or delivered, is too apparent, from the reply of the secretary of war to the application of his excellency.

Of the distribution of the stands of arms which had been actually received by the government of the United States, under the law of April, 1808, it appears from the returns made to congress by the department of war to the month of December last, that

1000	stands had been delivered to New-Hampshire,
2500	to Vermont,
1000	to Rhode-Island, to which
	state, 250 stands had also been loaned,
1000	to New-Jersey,
500	to Delaware, to which
	state, 650 stands of arms had been loaned,
2130	to North Carolina,
2000	to South-Carolina,
1000	to Georgia,
1500	to Ohio, to which state,
	3500 stands had also been loaned,
1300	to Kentucky,
1500	to Tennessee,
250	to Louisiana,
216	to the territory of Illinois—and that there had been loaned to the district of Columbia 2200.—

What has become of nearly 16,000 stands of arms in addition, which are acknowledged to have been received, and of 53,560 stands of arms which were contracted to be delivered on or before the 7th day of October, 1812, and remain unaccounted for: or what number has been received since October, or under what authority the department of war has assumed a discretion neither given nor warranted by the law of loaning an excess beyond the proportion to which it was entitled by the provisions of the law, to any state or territory, or of making any loan whatever, your committee have not the means of ascertaining; and the short duration of the present session of the legislature, will not admit of a timely reference to the only source, from which, perhaps, information might be obtained.

Of the causes or pretences which have induced the government of the U. States to furnish eleven states of the union, the district of Columbia and the territory of Illinois, with a proportion of arms, which it has seen proper to withhold from the populous, respectable, and exposed state of Massachusetts, and which had been delivered from its own manufactory—the letter of the honorable John Armstrong, secretary at war of the United States, of March 15th, communicated by his excellency, furnishes the evidence.

By that letter, his excellency is informed, that "The president deemed it most conducive to the general interest to supply in the first place the frontier states, and the militia who have come forward in defence of the country; and that when the state of the public armaments will justify the measure, Massachusetts will receive her proportion of arms, agreeably to the provisions of the law."

In commenting on these reasons of the secretary at war, for the omission to transmit, or to deliver to the state of Massachusetts, the proportion of arms to which it was entitled, your committee beg leave to remark, that the state of the public armaments in December last, as it respects the supply of arms, provided for the respective states and territories,

will be manifested by the preceding statement, from which it appears, that of the 85,000 stands of arms which were due to the general government from the contractors in October, and of which it is acknowledged 31,640 had at that time been delivered, short of 16,000 had been distributed as late as December last; but they confess they are wholly unable to comprehend, or perceive, even on the alleged principles of distribution, how the withholding from the state of Massachusetts, rashly and unpreparedly plunged, in common with the rest of the union, into a disastrous war with the most powerful maritime nation the world ever witnessed—possessing a defenceless, more extended, and more densely populated seaboard, than any other state in the union, intersected with ports and harbors, in every direction, heretofore by the goodness of God, the blessings of peace, and the industry of their inhabitants, the native havens of one third of the tonnage of the nation, and bordered by a long line of boundary, on the east, and on the north, by the provinces of the enemy; can be justified or palliated, by a pretence, that it has been deemed most conducive to the general interest, in the first place to supply the frontier states, and in consequence, to omit the transmission or delivery of a single musket, to a state, with a frontier of nearly a thousand miles in circuit.

The additional cause assigned by the secretary at war, for withholding the proportion of arms allotted to Massachusetts—"that it was most conducive to the general interest to supply, in the first place, the militia who have come forward in the service of the country," alone remains to be considered; and your committee with reluctance approach this part of the duty assigned them; for they are confident that while the state of Massachusetts, among the most ancient and powerful of the sisters of the great family of states, who compose this confederated empire, will duly guard her own honor and self-respect, will ever be alive to the maintenance of her just rights at every hazard, that she will never compromise her dignity, nor stoop from her pride of place, to repel unmerited aspersion, if any such were intended, on the motives of the man, whom she is gratified to honor, who has evinced himself to be a wakeful watchman on the citadel, and a faithful guardian of the constitutional rights and liberties of his fellow citizens; nor upon a militia inferior to none in the union, and who are at once the ornament, the boast, and the security of the state which has reared and formed, and which delights to cherish and respect them. And should at any time hereafter, any insidious foe seek to sow the seeds of jealousy and discord between the militia of the several parts of the union, by unbounded imputations on the efficiency or patriotism of the military of Massachusetts—the legislature will view all such attempts with horror, and reject them with disdain.

Under the influence of these convictions, the committee forbear to dilate on this part of the letter of the secretary at war, and limit themselves to reporting, that from the whole view of the subject which they have been enabled to take, they are of opinion, that the proportion of arms provided under the law of the United States of the 23d of April, 1808, to which the state of Massachusetts is entitled, has been unduly withheld from her, and that in the present exposed situation of the country, it is the imperious duty of the legislature to place that part of it under their protection in an effective state of defence as speedily as may be practicable; and they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the adjutant-general of the state be

Directed forthwith to request of the secretary at war of the U. States, that the proportion of arms to which the state of Massachusetts is entitled under the law of the 23d of April, 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the U. States, may be immediately transmitted to him, in his official capacity in behalf of the state; and in case it should be considered by the executive of the general government, that Massachusetts is not a frontier state, or that her militia have not come forward in the service of the country in such manner as to entitle the state to the proportion designated by the law aforesaid, of the arms that have been already received by the department of war under its provisions; that such proportion of the money collected under the said act, as if invested in arms would of right belong to Massachusetts, should be held subject to the disposition of the treasurer of this commonwealth, in order that the state may be enabled to adopt those measures of defence which the general government neglect to provide for it.

The report has been agreed to in both branches of the legislature.

As immediately connected with the matter of the preceding report, it is proper to add, that Mr. Pitkin, of Connecticut, on Tuesday last, in the house of representatives of the United States, after some prefatory remarks to nearly the same purport as the reasoning of the report, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the act for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States; and whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary, as to the time when the arms procured by virtue of this act, shall be distributed in each state and territory; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Troup said that, no doubt, the gentleman from Connecticut, in offering this resolve, had been actuated by the most fair and patriotic motives; but, he was well aware that they would be liable to misconstruction—that the motion would be liable to be considered as calculated to excite distrust and jealousy between the general and state governments. It was very true, as the gentleman had stated, that in 1803, the legislature did make an appropriation towards a complete arming of the militia of the United States. It appeared in December, 1812, from official information to the house, that an amount of 400,000 dollars had actually been expended, under the law, and that 24,000 stands of arms had been placed in the hands of a part of the militia. This number of arms to be distributed among the great body of the militia, bearing but a small proportion to the whole, it became a question how these arms should be distributed. What was the fair standard presenting itself to the government? to whom should these arms have been distributed? To those states, surely, in preference, which stood in the greatest need of arms: not to states not threatened with invasion, not actually invaded; but to those which were threatened, to those which were actually invaded. The government, assuming to itself this rule, did distribute the arms among the states, confining the distribution principally to those states which were most jeopardized. In examining the apportionment of these arms, we shall find that nothing like political prejudice has operated, as the gentleman has seemed to insinuate. To three federal states, 4,500 of the 16,000 stands distributed, were given. True, none were given to Massachusetts or Connecticut, two federal states; but, let it

be recollected, none were given to New-York, always decidedly republican in the mass of its people; not a single stand was given to Pennsylvania, the centre, the sun (if you will) of democracy, who has always supported the present administration by a majority of about thirty thousand votes. Virginia, the ancient dominion, whose influence is said to be every where present, did not receive a single stand. He submitted to the gentleman and to the house, whether, in this distribution, there had been any thing like political partiality. Gentlemen in opposition from the Eastern states, did themselves declare, when the law of 1808 was on its passage, that its principle was incorrect and radically wrong; because in the present system of militia, having carried the law into execution, the militia of the eastern states were completely armed. We well recollect that a gentleman from New-York got up and stated that their militia were not fully armed; but the gentleman on the other side contradicted him, and declared that their militia were well armed. When this fact was repeatedly stated on the floor of congress, and was perfectly well known to all, what was the executive to do in regard to the distribution of the few arms which had been procured? Unquestionably to distribute them in the first instance, not to those already armed, and who could well wait, but to those who stood in need of them. This course it had pursued.

The resolution was amended and referred to the military committee.

European War Tables.

In 1792, when the powers of Europe combined to partition France, or in the crusade-language of that day, "to blot her from the map of Europe," as Austria, Prussia and Russia had nearly done with Poland, the following powers were arrayed against her:—

	Millions.
The Italian states with a population of	13
Austria	23
The Netherlands, (nearly)	2
Holland and certain German states	7
Prussia	8
Russia	*36
England	16

MILLIONS, 104

France had a population of 25 and was without an ally or confederate.

The following states looked on—neutral:	
Switzerland	2
Denmark	2½
Sweden	3
Saxony	2
Portugal	2
Spain	11

MILLIONS, 22½

In 1813, the account of population stands thus:

AGAINST FRANCE.	
Russia	47
England	16½
Prussia	4½
Spain and Portugal, we add, though nearly neutralized in fact	12
Sicily	1½

MILLIONS, 81½

* Under-rated.

CONTRA—

France—the whole empire	43½
Naples	4
Saxony	2
Bavaria	3½
Westphalia	3
Wirttemberg	1
Duchy of Warsaw	2
Sundry small states of the Confederation of the Rhine	3
Austria	15½

MILLIONS, 87½

SEMI-NEUTRAL—Sweden

At peace with France and Russia, but at war with England—Denmark	2½
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"Blotted from the map."—The Netherlands; Holland; the old German states; the Italian states; and Switzerland.

Dynasty changed in Naples; and in controversy in Spain and Portugal. Austria and Prussia reduced almost one half.

See general statistical table, vol. 3, page 121.

British Statistics.

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF WHEAT, &c.

From 1798 to 1773, the annual export of wheat averaged	222,121
1710 to 1760, do. of all sorts of grain	600,000
1700 to 1766, only two years occurred in which wheat was imported.	
1746 to 1765, both inclusive, the quantity exported exceeded the quantity imported by 6,649,609, or yearly	332,480
1773 to 1798, the average import was	346,374
1795 to 1800 do do	617,369
1800 to 1806 do do	1,447,500
1777 to 1804, there was exported to the colonies an annual average of	5,400

Bounties paid on rice and grain imported, in 1802, was £1,912,468 7 7

From 1783 to 1810, the annual average of malt, on which duty was paid in England, was bush. 25,556,587

Greatest quantity, 1797, 3,923,419 bushels; least in 1810, 144,897 14 bush. The annual average of the amount of the excise for the six years preceding 1800, was £1,654,687 2 6

The annual average quantity of hops on which duty was paid, from 1786 to 1801, was lbs. 20,543,870

The annual average of strong beer on which duty was paid from 1783 to 1801, was barrels 4,800,000. In 1801, the amount was do. 4,734,978

REFLECTIONS.

On publishing the *pauper table* (see page 114) we observed, that the poor rates of England and Wales, of themselves, "would support the general and all the state governments; and pay all the county dues, poor rates included, and all sorts of requisitions on the people, and leave us about 25 millions to carry on the war!"

The preceding brief notices may subserve similar calculations. For instance, the bounty paid on grain

* This is the latest date we have. The import has increased.

imported in 1802, was £1912468 7s. 7d.—£8491879. Now, though the fact may be contrary to a sort of arithmetic prevailing at *Boston*, which goes to shew that the merchant pays the duties on goods imported—the plain truth is, that the consumer of the grain and rice imported into England, paid the bounty, and that was equal to a tax of 84 millions nearly—of itself one-half more than the whole sum the U. States expect to raise by the land and the other war taxes.

Again, the duty on malt—was £1,654,687 on hops, about 500,000 on the beer brewed

from these articles which paid said duties—say 4,800,000 bbls. the duty is from 4d. to 6d. per gallon, say 4d—17,280,000 gallons at 4d. 720,000

\$ 12,763,639 £2,874,687

The duty paid upon BEER, by the consumers of that article, chiefly the laborers, (manufacturers and others) of England and Wales, will, of itself, pay the whole amount of taxes we propose to raise, twice over; and leave us two millions for extraordinary services.

Thus we might go through some other fifty items. Comment is needless.

Attachments and Antipathies.

"Enemies of ENGLAND and MONARCHY."

The words of our motto were preferred in serious charge against the American people, twelve or fifteen years ago, in a *Boston* news-paper. Late incidents have brought them to recollection; and as they happened exactly to suit a subject about which we would say something, I chose them for an index of my remarks.

The old leaven of royalty, still existing, creates many ferments in the United States; though the old stock of king George's men has chiefly died off, and few of us had the honor to be born the "good subjects of his majesty." The ever-to-be-lamented return of the tories, after the war, revived the almost discarded prejudices of the people in favor of that abominable system of government, and created a rallying point from which our institutions have been assailed ever since. With the gratitude of the serpent that killed the child of the husbandman who saved it from the frost, and warmed it into life by his fire, the grand object of the fugitives returned was to oppose and perplex the republic, that, as they then said, and as some of them yet say, "the king might have his own again." Their intimacy with the British; the great influx of British merchants, agents, runners, and riders, and all the circumstances of trade with the habits of social life, founded a foreign influence that will be felt for ages, if not banished by domestic manufactures creating a more powerful home interest and feeling. There is no accounting for our prejudices. The British historians, to hold up the Irish to scorn, tell us that the sword was necessary to convince the people of that island it were better to put a collar-round the horse's neck, and make him drag the plough in harness, than to hitch it to his tail!—We are as unconscious of the ideas of our fathers as to their habits—and certainly an Irish ploughman could argue as profoundly in favor of hauling by the tail, as the best blooded tory could speak in support of a monarchy; and particularly so when he urged the claims of an acknowledged fool.

Eighteen months ago, a "reverend divine" affected to consider the editor of this paper as an atheist,

Turk, or "French philosopher" for the statement he gave of the thing called the *church of England*; every word and figure of which is true, and the facts are related in decorous language.* And only last week an old man called us "*Jacobin*" for inserting the article headed "Trappings of royalty," and he thought that publication a "vile party thing."—Thus it is, that if you speak of England and do not wilfully falsify yourself, in saying that the king is a wise man, the prince a good man, my lord Castle-rough an honest man, and the like, many take it as an immediate attack upon themselves, and resent it accordingly.

When I first saw the *crimination* in the *Boston paper*, I could not exactly comprehend why these objects (*England and Monarchy*) should be coupled together: I knew not of any particular reason why we should love *England*; and as to *monarchy*, I suppose, we were the constitutional enemies of it—nay, almost "natural enemies."—"see the people" being the eternal opposite of "*I the king*."

Reflecting upon the matter, I admitted that we were chiefly descended from *English* ancestors; but public history and family tradition both told me it was the *oppressions of England* that planted *America*. I was assured that our predecessors left their native homes to enjoy in the wilds of the new world, "that freedom which was their birth-right" and obtain an asylum where the *king* should not take from "the mouth of labor the bread it had earned," nor the *priest* prescribe rules for the conscience of the people. At that day, *England* was not thought the "*bulwark of religion*," but was its persecutor, bitter and inexorable: nor was she esteemed, "*the shield of afflicted humanity*," by the "*pilgrims*." They had been whipped, scourged, fined, imprisoned and persecuted, in courts temporal and spiritual—for what? Because they felt their duty to their God superior to the regulations of government, in matters of religion! In all things they submitted to the civil law; they raised no rebellion; they paid the *king's* taxes, and even tithes to the *priests*—but it was their *crime* to meet together in peace, and quietly offer to the only true God the devotion of an honest heart, as they thought most acceptable to him. It was *persecution* you runs that colonized *America*. When our ancestors first loosed their sails to the free breezes of heaven, a voyage across the *Atlantic* (from the want of knowledge and skill in the seamen of that time) was more to be dreaded than a present cruise round the globe. Let us conceive the spirit they possessed by calculating, if possible, how great tyranny would induce us, with our wives and little ones, to leave our fair country, and fly to the north-west coast of this continent; and there settle down among the savages of those barbarous regions!

Here pause and reflect, for a moment. Much more than this did the "*pilgrims*" for *civil and religious freedom*. Ought the descendants of the persecuted to praise the hand that inflicted so great oppression? A Catholic spirit might lead us to *forgive*, but prudence would imperiously forbid us to *forget* the real practices of "*England and monarchy*." The long legend of their sufferings should be repeated to our children, that they may obtain correct ideas of *king-craft* and *priest-craft*, "twin agents in crime." The first settlers of *N. England* went beyond this:—so much had they been goaded by the "*bulwark of*" a pampered clergy, that they forbade the *priests* an entry into the land. It was enacted, that if one of them came into the colony, he should be led out the first time, whipped out the second,

and hung for a third trespass. This was carrying the matter to extremes; but our fathers wanted neither the "*religion*" or "*liberty of England*—they had had "enough of them at home."

When the will is free, and heart whole, apparent impossibilities dwindle into mole-hills, as we approach them. Unaided by the government—nay, with their own resources exhausted through persecution, the *pilgrims* launched on the mighty deep; after the toils and hardships incident to the voyage, they arrived in a strange land, emphatically a *new world*, where every object was different from what they had been accustomed to—they were placed in a howling waste, among a people that they knew not; savage, and treacherous, and had every thing to accomplish with very limited means: but *freedom, independence and property*, gave Herculean strength to their exertions; they were laboring for themselves and their children. Patient in privations, courageous in danger, and indefatigable in labor, the "wilderness began to blossom as the rose"—the generous earth requited their toil, and plenty soon reigned with peace. Then began *England* to *open* those her out-rages had driven from her bosom—she beheld the fatness of the land, and took measures to secure the profits of it to herself. Content awhile with the vast commerce afforded, the colonies continued to prosper, for their *freedom* was yet little restrained. But as their wealth increased, the *nobles* began to dream of principalities, places and pensions in *America*; the mitre seemed to dance over the heads of *insatiable bishops*, and fine livings were carved out for the *rosy-gilded priests*. They modestly assumed the right to "bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever"—and, like the greedy dog, in grasping at the shadow, lost the substance. The people did not think it sinful to be the "enemies of *England and monarchy*."

If in the original settlement of my country, I could discover no claim of gratitude to "*England and monarchy*," much less should I find cause to love them in the history of the revolutionary war. I had heard much, and partially felt the effect of, death and destruction let loose in their most horrible forms. The *scalps* of men, women and children were made articles of traffic by the "mother country," and whole bales of them were found packed up in the warehouses of the *king*.—[See page 95, vol. 4.] I could not agree with the *merciful, disinterested and sanctified, Dr. Johnson*, that the massacres at *N. York and Paoli*—the cool and deliberate murders on board the *Jersey* prison ship, where 11,500 brave spirits fled for want of food, and by diseases incident to the unheard of hardships they suffered—the wanton conflagration of defenceless towns and villages, and indiscriminate robbery and plunder, were to be regarded as "*mere whippings*" which we ought kindly to receive from the hands of a benevolent parent. The whole war was marked with the peculiar traits of cruelty that belong to the *English* government; though our sufferings were but a type of what the people of *India and Ireland* have endured, through the fear of retaliation. Yet the *Americans* are badly fitted to execute the dreadful law—even *Wayne's* hardy band could not, at *Stony Point*, avenge their fellows murdered in their sleep at *Paoli*. The old congress were not liars—they drew the character of the *British* government and its agents with a faithful hand—nor was *Washington* a villain for obeying their orders and being the enemy of "*England and monarchy*." I know very well that many who now "call upon his name" would have sold the last

* Frederick Gueth, the famous friend of Mrs.

rag that covered their nakedness to purchase a halber for him—making a cloak of his virtues to cover their own sins.

When the fathers of the infant republic met in convention to frame a system whereby they and their children and fellow citizens might be governed, they put down *king-craft* and *priest-craft* as incompatible with the happiness of a people, and built up a constitution at deadly enmity with these high felonies on man. To the people they attributed all power; and laughed to scorn the idea of hereditary privileges or preferences. Nor did they make any provision for the "support of religion," as it is called.—They left the care of it to its DIVINE AUTHOR; and it has flourished accordingly.

From the adoption of the constitution until the present day, with two short intervals of less than two years each, every administration of the *United States* has been constantly complaining, remonstrating or protesting against the conduct of *England*—and these complaints, unheeded, have finally resulted in war. Still we hear of British "*religion*" and "*liberty*"—and the "*magnanimity*" of the enemy, manifested in murdering the wounded, and conflagrating undefended towns, is extolled by our orators and statesmen. And, latterly, we have seen an "*antipathy to kingly power*" urged as a good subject for the abuse of republican rulers.

Had that mean and dastardly spirit—that *poisoned shilling* and *pence* patriotism that now so extensively prevails in the *United States*, operated upon the minds of our ancestors, this mighty empire, the envy and the glory of the world, might yet have been a "howling waste and dreary wilderness"—this, at least, is certain, that if *counting-house arithmetic* had furnished the rule of calculation for the last generation, the present would have been slaves—abject, vile, abominable slaves.

It is very true, there were some such in '75. In a file of loyal papers printed at the time, I see a great deal about "religion," the king's prerogative and "divine right," and some of the essays, taken entire, might very well serve the *politicians* of the present day. I also see a good deal about the "*unoffending Canadians*," exactly as we have it now; though then, as at this time, it was the MARKET FOR SCALPS—where the lives of *women* and *children* were purchased for a few dollars each.

In despite of all this evidence of facts, it is no uncommon thing to see the same pen that abuses the government of the *U. States*, employed in praising our ancient and bitterest enemy; and the tongue, *unblinded*, pronounces eulogies on the "*religion*" of the nation that legalizes *assassination*, and practices *man-stealing* and *piracy*!

Whence comes this strange attachment—why are we censured for being "enemies of England and monarchy?"—It has root in the old prejudices; but is nurtured by those of whom *Burke* said—"the counting-house is their temple; their desk their altar; their ledger their bible; and money their God." Interest—a speculation in "threads, tape and buckram"—a spirit like that ascribed by *Toussaint*, the black chief of *St. Domingo*, who declared "if a bag of coffee were hung up in *h—l*, *Americans* would trade for it." There is, besides, a high aristocracy that despises the simplicity of our republican institutions; for it continually checks and controuls their ambitious designs.

I was not, until lately, a warm friend of *extensive* manufacturing establishments, sensible of the evils that have to generally attended them. But the state of society presents only a choice of difficul-

ties as we desire it, and a foundation is laid that shall destroy our foreign attachments. The only thing we have to do, is to keep "*steady*;" and, in a little while, yet double the double duties on such *British* goods as we can make for ourselves, and adopt means to keep our people honest. With the exclusion of *British* merchandize will decamp whole hosts of *Englishmen*. The loss of that trade will be abundantly supplied with a more profitable *home commerce*, one part of the union contributing to the wants of others, and all supplying Europe with such excess commodities as she must have, demanding in exchange such articles as we please, making her the dependent.—And the *population* thus sent "*home*," will not diminish the stock of industry in the least. Then will there be a revolution not less glorious than that of '76, but bloodless; and the *United States* be, indeed, independent. It will be brought about in less than 10 years, if we are faithful to ourselves.

The subject to be resumed on a future occasion.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.—MONDAY, JUNE 14.

Mr. Smith presented the memorial of John Gooding, Hollins and M'Blair, of Baltimore, stating that having freighted, to an agent of the United States, a vessel to carry provisions to the inhabitants of Venezuela, the vessel had on her arrival been condemned by a court of admiralty, on the sole ground of having brought supplies from the United States. Referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 10.—On motion of Mr. Dawson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road in the county of Alexandria; which bill having been gone through, was reported to the house, and, on motion of Mr. Eppes, ordered to lie on the table.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Eppes, from the committee of ways and means, made the following report:

The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to the establishment of a well digested system of internal revenue, have had the same under consideration. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing as to the necessity of providing additional revenue at a time when the general rate of expenditure has been so much increased by measures necessarily connected with a state of war. A reference to the reports from the treasury department and from the committee of ways and means during the last and preceding years, will show that provision for an additional revenue can no longer be delayed without a violation of all those principles held sacred in every country where the value and importance of public credit have been justly estimated.—They have reviewed the system heretofore presented and taking into consideration its having been sanctioned in its principles by a vote of the house of representatives, have determined to recommend its adoption, with some modifications; in preference to commencing a new system at a period when neither the principles or details could receive that mature consideration on which alone they could venture to recommend its adoption. The bills heretofore reported were founded on estimates which assumed for a basis of providing a revenue sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the government; the inter-

been or may be hereafter authorised. These several items for the year 1814, are estimated as follows:
The expenses of the peace establishment at

7,000,000

The interest on the public debt:

On the old funded 2,100,000

On six per cent. stock of 1812, including temporary loans received in part of the loan of 11,000,000, which will remain unpaid in 1814, 500,000

On six per cent. stock of 1813, 1,090,000

On treasury notes which will be reimbursed in 1814, say on 5,000,000 at 5 2-3 per cent. 270,000

3,960,000

On the loan for 1814—interest payable within that year 440,000

11,400,000

The revenue now established being estimated to produce 5,800,000

Leaves to be provided for 5,600,000

To meet the which sum the committee propose:

1. A direct tax of 3,000,000

Internal duties, viz:

Duties on stills, say 765,000

On refined sugars 200,000

On retailer's licences 500,000

On sales at auction 30,000

On carriages 150,000

On bank notes and negotiable paper 400,000

On salt at 20 cents 400,000

Additional duty on foreign tonnage 900,000

6,365,000

Deduct for expenses of collection, assessment, and losses 750,000

Leaves \$ 5,615,000

The committee, therefore, ask leave to report the following bills:

1. A bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes.

2. A bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

3. A bill laying a duty on imported salt.

4. A bill establishing the office of commissioner of the revenue.

5. A bill laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize.

6. A bill laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

7. A bill laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.

8. A bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandize, and of ships and vessels.

9. A bill laying duties on sugars refined within the United States.

10. A bill laying duties on bank notes, and on notes of hand, and foreign bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

11. A bill making further provision for the collection of internal duties.

12. A bill laying an additional duty on foreign tonnage.

The several bills above recited were read a first and second time, referred to a committee of the

FRENCH DECREES.

Mr. Webster rose, as he said, to call the attention of the house to a subject of considerable importance—a task which he had hoped would have fallen into the hands of some other gentleman better qualified than himself to undertake it. He then read the resolutions which will be found below. In offering these resolutions, it was not his intention, he said to go into any discussion or argument, or to advance any proposition whatever on which gentlemen could adopt different views or take different sides. He would merely remark by way of explanation, what would be remembered by all, that the subject to which these resolutions referred, were intimately connected with the cause of the present war. The revocation of the orders in council of Great Britain was the main point on which the war turned, and it had been demanded for the reason that the French decrees had ceased to exist. This then was the point at issue. Mr. W. remarked on what he termed the contradictory evidence on this head, the letter of Mr. Champagny on one hand asserting the revocation, the speech of the emperor to the free cities on the other denying it—the decisions of the French admiralty courts on one hand, and opposite decisions of the same courts on the other. The whole matter, in short, was involved in doubt. But on the declaration of war, and not until then, a decree appeared repealing the French decrees: a decree which if issued at all had lain dormant, mere *brutum fulmen*, until after the war commenced and then only made its appearance. In March last, it would also be recollected, the president had communicated to congress, immediately before its adjournment, certain correspondence between our government and its minister in France, the prominent feature of which correspondence was, that in an interview between our minister and the French secretary for foreign affairs, which took place about the 1st of May, 1812, it was stated by the latter that the decree in question had been put into the hands of our minister in France, and transmitted to the French minister in the United States, at the time at which it bore date. To shed light on this transaction, Mr. W. said, it was, that he moved these resolves, in the discharge of what he deemed a duty to his constituents and his country. The declaration of the French minister had a great bearing upon the reputation of the country—on the reputation of those persons who in their official characters represented the dignity of the nation. To place their conduct in a proper light, he presented to the consideration of the house, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform this house, unless the public interest should, in his opinion, forbid such communication, "when, by whom, and in what manner the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the 28th of April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan."

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform this house, whether Mr. Russell, late chargé d'affaires of the United States at the court of France, hath ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, the late minister of the United States at that court, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th of May, 1812, to the secretary of state, "that the said decree of April 28th, 1811, had been communicated to his (Mr. Barlow's) predecessor there;" and to lay before this house any correspondence with Mr. Russell re-

to communicate; and also, any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell on that subject, which may be in possession of the department of state.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this house, whether the minister of France near the United States, ever informed this government of the existence of the said decree of the 23th of April, 1811, and to lay before the house any correspondence that may have taken place with the said minister relative thereto, which the President may not think improper to be communicated.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this house, any other information which may be in his possession, and which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose, relative to the said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and tending to show at what time, by whom, and in what manner the said decree was first made known to this government or to any of its representatives or agents.

Resolved, That the President be requested, in case the fact be, that the first information of the existence of said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, ever received by this government or any of its ministers or agents, was that communicated in May, 1812, by the duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, and by him to his government, as mentioned in his letter to the secretary of state, of May 12, 1812, and the accompanying papers, to inform this house whether the government of the U. States hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government and its minister for so long a time after its date; and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance, or expressed any dissatisfaction, to the government of France, at such concealment.

Mr. Grosvenor, having required the yeas and nays on the question of proceeding now to consider the resolution they were found as follows:

For consideration	132
Against it	28

The resolution having been again read—

Mr. Bibb said he was persuaded that on every proper occasion the most perfect disposition would be manifested by the house to ask for any information solicited by one of its members. It was unquestionably their right, and under certain circumstances their duty, to ask for information of the executive in relation to public affairs; but under other circumstances it might be improper. We are, therefore, said Mr. B. in exercising this right, to judge of the effect any call is likely to produce on the public service. If it will not be prejudicial, the call ought to be indulged; but if it might do injury, it would unquestionably be proper to refuse the call. For myself, said Mr. B. I am unable to determine at present, from the great extent of the resolution, whether it would be proper to make the call or not. No injury certainly could result from a day's delay. Mr. B. therefore moved that the resolution lie on the table, and be ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster said he had not the least objection to this course. He was willing to give the gentleman every opportunity to examine the resolutions, under the perfect conviction that he would find that nothing was demanded which could in any way be prejudicial to the public service.

The resolves were ordered to lie on the table at

Friday, June 11.—The house was chiefly employed with unimportant business. The affairs of the stenographers was settled by moving for the accommodation of any number in the gallery, the whole being expelled from the floor of the house. The bill to suspend the naturalization laws was considered, and finally referred to a committee.

Saturday, June 12.—Mr. Nelson, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war *Hornet*; which was twice read and committed.

The committee of elections made a report concluding with a resolve stating, that as the election was illegally held, John P. Hangerford, a sitting member from Virginia, was not entitled to a seat in the house.

Monday, June 14.—Mr. Troup, from the committee of military affairs, reported a bill to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain, and of militia disabled in the service of the U. States.

The military committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force, the act to raise certain companies of rangers. Mr. King offered some resolutions, having for their object the better regulation of matters concerning contested elections; and the remainder of the day was spent in discussing the claims of Messrs. Hangerford and Taliaferro, to a seat in the house.

Tuesday, June 15.—Nothing of importance done. Several resolutions were referred to several committees, and many private petitions disposed of. The contested election between Messrs. Hangerford and Taliaferro being under consideration, the house refused to agree with the report of the committee of elections 82 to 78, so that Mr. H. is confirmed in his seat.

Wednesday, June 16.—On motion of Mr. Fisk (of Vt.) the report of the committee of elections in the case of Messrs. Hangerford and Taliaferro, was re-committed—reversing the point settled yesterday.

Mr. Fisk (of N. Y.) offered the following resolutions which were referred.—1. That the naval committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of procuring such number of row boats or galleys, as they may deem expedient to aid in the defence of our maritime frontier.

2. That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of equipping for the public service, the gun-boats belonging to the U. States not now in actual service.

3. That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire whether any, and what further provisions are required by law for the better defence of the towns on the sea-coast; and that the committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

After considerable desultory discussion, the following resolution was agreed to:—

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to enquire whether any provisions ought to be made for the indemnification of those persons whose property has been captured or destroyed by the enemy whilst in the service of the government during the war.

At the instance of Mr. Webster, the house proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by him on the subject of the time, manner, &c. of the communication to the government, of the document purporting to be a repeal of the French decrees.

A warm debate ensued, which continued till near 4 o'clock, when the house adjourned, without having come to a decision thereon.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following are the remarks of a *London paper* of the 7th of April, on the message of the president of the 24th of Feb. see *Weekly Register*, No. 1 of vol. 4, page 8. The measures recommended were adopted by the house of representatives, but died in the senate.—“We this day give a strong, and what has been called, an intemperate message from the president of the United States to congress, in consequence of our order in council authorising a licence trade for the supply of the West-India islands, with provisions and lumber. He recommends indeed a strong measure, and which will demand great self-denial on the part of the Eastern states of America; but let it be recollected that they are at war, and if this recommendation should pass the two houses, it will give a most remarkable picture of the determination of the American people in the contest. They are resolved not to take the British board of admiralty as their model. *They are not for a year that looks like peace.*”

BRITISH HUMANITY. When major-general Dearborn stated that a SCALP had been found in the government-house of Upper Canada, suspended near the mace, the emblem of power, many persons affected to doubt the fact; but most men believed, not only because general Dearborn had stated the circumstance, but because it was strictly characteristic of the British government, which is as base and deliberately wicked as any other in the civilized world. But the horrible fact is further and conclusively established by commodore *Chauncey*, whose testimony will not be disputed, openly, by those who pretended to disbelieve gen. Dearborn. Let us hear no more of “British humanity and religion”—nor permit these great attributes to be lavished upon murderous villains. It is fact, horrible fact, that the legislature of “unoffending Canada” did sanction (by hanging up in their hall, in evidence of their authority, a human scalp) the murders of our people by the savages. Great Heaven! what clamor would be raised if such a thing were placed over the chair of Mr. Speaker Clay, in the house of representatives of the United States, supposing it to have belonged to some English woman or infant! How would the “religious” cry out!—They would travel to France—France, in the twinkling of an eye, and ransack all the enormities of the revolution for a parallel; but they would not find one. The stormy passions let loose in that country never settled down in so cool an inhumanity. If a man’s head, chopped off by the guillotine, had been suspended over the president’s seat in the hall of legislation, we should have had a fair counterpart for the doings of the sweet Canadians—but this was not done; and the “religious” would very willingly give to their own government a pre-eminence in barbarity.

There is no shuffling or bucking out; and when ever a man tells me of British religion, and so forth, the cant of the times, I will throw this fact in his teeth, in proof of all he says—

Copy of a letter from commodore Chauncey to the secretary of the navy, by the hands of lieu. Dudley, arrived in Washin. ton.

U. S. ship *Melikian*, Sackett’s Harbor, 4th June, 1813.

Sir—I have the honor to present to you by the hands of lieutenant Dudley, the British standard taken at York on the 27th of April last, accompanied by the mace, over which hung a human SCALP.—These articles were taken from the parliament house by one of my officers and presented to me. The scalp I caused to be presented to general Dearborn, who

I believe still has it in his possession. I also send by the same gentleman, one of the British flags taken at Fort George on the 27th of May.

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

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Honorable Wm. Jones,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

From the *Salem Gazette*.—Sunday, arrived here from a cruise, via Portland, the privateer brig Grand Turk, captain Breed, an account of whose successful cruise has already been given. We learn that on Sunday the Grand Turk was boarded by a boat from Cape Ann, supposing her to be an English cruiser. Capt. B. favored the deception, and the man voluntarily gave information of prizes and merchant vessels expected, advised with respect to cruising ground, and offered to come off next day with fresh provisions; and said that he had a brother on board the Sir John Sherbrooke as a pilot! We consider such conduct as most infamous, and are not surprised that capt. B.’s indignation led him to administer some wholesome correctives to the traitor, and we are glad to hear that the proper officers are about taking steps to bring him to justice. [We learn the villain has been secured. May he meet his reward!—It appears that the captain of the Grand Turk attempted to change his system by powerful doses of tartar emetic and jallop, administered in a glass of grog; and that they worked his carcass humorously.—Rze.]

MILITARY.

About 600 men of the 11th regt. U. S. infantry left Whitehall, Vermont, for Sackett’s Harbor, on the 5d inst. They are all “Green mountain boys.”

We are happy to learn that the brave col. *Bucks*, of the dragoons, wounded at Sackett’s Harbor, supposed mortally, has recovered.

Five hundred men belonging to the 5th and 10th regiments, are on their way from Norfolk for Canada. They are chiefly North Carolinians—bale, hearty and robust young men.

A military company, called the “Washington volunteers” has been organized at Richmond, Va.—They are ordered to march immediately for Sackett’s Harbor.

A Halifax paper says, that in the attack upon York “capt. M’Niell, of the 8th regt, with 40 of his company were killed, and 30 wounded.”

A cartel arrived at Cleveland the latter end of the last month with 60 prisoners, 10 of Winchester’s and 50 of Clay’s men. They understood, that major Graves and capt. Simpson, of the Kentucky militia, supposed to have been killed at the river Raisin, were prisoners with the Indians.

“From 1700 to 2000” troops have lately arrived at Halifax. They are to be sent round to Quebec; where, it is said, a considerable number have lately arrived.

About a million of Congreve rockets have been shipped for America since the war—according to the news-papers.

The British force in Canada is increasing—but the “well inclined” turn over the reports of the arrival of troops so often, and cook up old stories in so many new shapes, that the truth is not easily discerned. The whole reinforcements may amount to about 3000 men.

Major-general Hampton left Washington city on Tuesday morning last, for the Northern frontier, where he is about to take a command.

Major-general Wilkinson, is expected in Washington city, in two or three weeks at farthest, who, it is believed, is also destined to a station in the north.

Three Indians taken by a party of the Ohio cavalry, have been brought to Zanesville. They state that, "they were sent by col. Elliott, the British Indian agent for Malden, to our settlements on the heads of the Muskingum, to explore the situation of the frontiers—to draw off all the Indians they could to join the British—and when they returned to the lake to bring with them what American scalps they could take—and that Elliott was to provide a transport for them across to Malden."

Four Grocers, &c.—*Scraps*.—Gen. Vincent commanded the enemy at Fort George—his force was estimated at 3000 men. Gen. Boyd, col. Miller, and col. McClure of the volunteers, with major King, particularly distinguished themselves. The volunteers of Baltimore and Albany, with Forsyth's rifle-men, received distinguished marks of respect from gen. Boyd. Hardly a house at Fort George was not perforated with bullets. Among the stores taken were 1000 barrels of powder, with great quantities of flour, pork, beef, liquors, &c. Our troops buried 140 of the British the day after the battle. It was the strong hold of the enemy in that quarter, and great sums had been spent in fortifying it.

A certain paper places the repulse of the British at Sackett's Harbor among the "disasters in the north."

Address to the Canadians.—The commandant of Fort Erie, finding the people in its vicinity anxious to obtain special protections, deems it necessary to make a public declaration, that all those who may come forward and enroll their names with him and claim the protection of the United States, shall have their property and persons secured to them inviolated. He invites all who mean to pursue this course to take it immediately, that they may be distinguished from the enemy; and while he assures them that their interests and happiness will be regarded by the government of the United States; he solemnly warns those who may obstinately continue inimical, that they are bringing on themselves, the most rigorous and disastrous consequences; as they will be pursued and treated with that spirit of retaliation which the treatment of the American prisoners in the hands of the British so justly inspires.

JAMES P. PRESTON,
Lieut. col. 12th regt. infantry com'd at
Fort Erie, Black Rock and Buffalo.

May 30, 1813.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated Fort George, U. C. June 4.

"The capture of this place was a gallant achievement. Veterans, if any there are amongst us (at all events the oldest soldiers, and general Boyd is of the number) say that they never witnessed such a tremendous discharge of musquetry. For 15 minutes it was incessant, and the bullets fell like hail in the water.

"Col. Scott led the van, composed of about 800 men. Gen. Boyd commanded the first line. He and his brigade struck the shore with all possible expedition, and before the latter part of the van. Col. McClure, with the Baltimore and Albany volunteers, flanked his brigade, and reached the scene of action almost as soon as he.

"Never did a man display a greater knowledge of human nature than general Boyd. He ran through the ranks patting the men on their shoulders, and urging them to be steady and take good aim; and when sufficiently reinforced, gave three cheers, and exclaimed in apparently a playful mood, "charge, my brave fellows, charge!" The enemy gave way, and fled in every direction. They have now taken

this place, at the head of the lake, where all their provisions and stores are. Three or four days after the battle, and before it was known that they had halted, general Winder was sent to overtake them; and in two or three days after that, general Chandler's brigade was sent to reinforce Winder. Such is the rapidity of our movements.

"Vincent expects to be joined by Proctor; and if he does, there will be some hard fighting."

We are authorised to state (says a Cincinnati paper) by an officer of general Harrison's staff, that the paragraph which appeared in the late Chillicothe Fredonian, relatively to the answer which was given by the general to the demand of his surrender to gen. Proctor, is not correct. The answer there attributed to the general, was made by a soldier of our army, who being upon the bank of the river with some others, a British soldier called to them and observed that they "had better hang out the white flag and surrender." The American answered, "gen. Hull has not yet arrived: until he comes you may save yourselves the trouble of asking for a surrender." The conversation which took place between gen. Harrison and major Chambers, of the British army, who was sent by gen. Proctor to demand the surrender, was as nearly as can be recollected, as follows:

Major Chambers.—Gen. Proctor has directed me to demand the surrender of this post. He wishes to spare the effusion of blood.

Gen. Harrison.—The demand, under present circumstances, is a most extraordinary one. As gen. Proctor did not send me a summons to surrender on his first arrival, I had supposed that he believed me determined to do my duty. His present message indicates an opinion of me that I am at a loss to account for.

Major Chambers.—Gen. Proctor could never think of saying any thing to wound your feelings, sir. The character of gen. Harrison, as an officer, is well known. Gen. Proctor's force is very respectable, and there is with him a larger body of Indians, than have ever before been embodied.

Gen. Harrison.—Believe I have a very correct idea of gen. Proctor's force, it is not such as to create the least apprehension for the result of the contest, whatever shape he may be pleased hereafter to give to it. Assure the general, however, that he will never have this post surrendered to him upon any terms. Should it fall into his hands, it will be in a manner calculated to do him more honor, and to give him larger claims upon the gratitude of his government, than any capitulation could possibly do.

Copy of a despatch from brigadier-general Brown, to the Secretary of War.

Head-Quarters, Sackett's Harbor, June 1, 1813.

SIR—You will have received my despatch of the 29th ult. written from the field of battle, and stating generally, that this post had been attacked by sir George Prevost, and that we had succeeded in repulsing him, principally owing to the gallantry of col. Backus and the regular troops under his command. Now I beg leave to offer to you the events of that day more in detail.

On the 25th ultimo, I received a letter from gen. Dearborn, requesting me to repair to this post for the purpose of taking command. Knowing that lieut. col. Backus, an officer of the first regiment of dragoons, and of experience, was here, I hesitated, as I would do no act which might wound his feelings. In the night of the 27th I received a note from this officer, by major Swan, deputy quarter master general, joining in the request already made by major

Accordingly arrived at this post early in the morning of the 28th. These circumstances will explain how I came to be in command upon this occasion. Knowing well the ground, my arrangements for defence, in the event of an attack, were soon made.

In the course of the morning of the 28th, Lieut. Chauncey, of the navy, came in from the lake, firing guns of alarm. Those of the same character, intended to bring in the militia, were fired from the posts. The enemy's fleet soon after appeared accompanied by a large number of boats. Believing that he would land on the peninsula, commonly called Horse Island, I determined to meet him at the water's edge with such militia as I could collect and the Albany volunteers, under the command of Lieut. col. Mills; Lieut. col. Backus, with the regulars, formed a second line; the care of Fort Tompkins was committed to the regular artillerymen and some volunteers, and that of Navy Point to Lieut. Chauncey of the navy. If driven from my position, Lieut. col. Backus was ordered to advance and meet the head of the enemy's column, while rallying my corps. I was to fall on its flanks. If unable here to resist the enemy's attack, Lieut. Chauncey was in that case to destroy the stores, &c. and retire to the south shore of the bay, east of Fort Volunteer, while I proceeded to occupy that fort as our dernier resort.

In the course of the 27th and during the nights of the 28th and 29th ultimo, a considerable militia force came in, and were ordered to the water side near Horse Island, on which was Lieut. col. Mills and his volunteers. Our strength at this point was now 500 men—all anxious for battle, as far as profession would go. The moment it was light enough to discover the approach of the enemy, we found his ships in line between Horse Island and Stony Point, and in a few minutes afterwards 33 large boats filled with troops, came off to the Larger Indian or Garden Island, under cover of the fire of his gun boats. My orders were, that the troops should lie close and reserve their fire till the enemy had approached so near that every shot might hit its object. It is, however, impossible to execute such orders with raw troops unaccustomed to subordination. My orders were in this case disobeyed. The whole line fired, and not without effect—but in the moment while I was contemplating this, to my utter astonishment, they rose from their cover and fled. Col. Mills fell gallantly in brave but in vain endeavors to stop his men. I was personally more fortunate. Gathering together about 100 militia, under the immediate command of Capt. McNitt of that corps, we threw ourselves on the rear of the enemy's left flank, and I trust, did some execution. It was during this last movement that the regulars under Col. Backus first engaged the enemy—nor was it long before they defeated him.

Hurrying to this point of action, I found the battle still raging, but with obvious advantage on our side. The result of the action, so glorious for the officers and soldiers of the regular army, has already been communicated in my letter of the 29th. Had not Gen. Prevost retreated most rapidly under the guns of his vessels, he would never have returned to Kingston.

One thing in this business is to be seriously regretted. In the midst of the conflict, fire was ordered to be set to the navy barracks and stores. This was owing to the infamous conduct of those who brought information to Lieut. Chauncey, that the battle was lost, and that to prevent the stores from falling into the enemy's hands, they must be destroyed.

The enemy's force consisted of 1000 picked men,

led by Sir George Prevost in person. Their fleet consisted of the new ship Wolfe, the Royal George, the Prince Regent, Earl of Moira, two armed schooners, and their gun and other boats.

Of the officers who distinguished themselves, I cannot but repeat the name of Lt. col. Backus, who, praised be God! yet lives. Capt. McNitt's conduct was noble; he well deserves to be placed in the regular army. Maj. Swann of the army, served as my adj. gen. and was highly useful. Lt. Chauncey is a brave and honorable man. To him no blame can attach for what happened at Navy Point. He was deceived. Lt. col. Tuttle was in march for this post, but with every exertion was unable to reach it in time to take part in the action. This is felt by the colonel and every officer of his detachment, as a misfortune.

At the moment I am closing this communication, Gen. Chauncey has arrived with his squadron. This renders my longer stay here unnecessary. I shall therefore immediately return to my home.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, &c.

JACOB BROWN,

Brigadier-gen. of the N. York Militia.

Gen. John Armstrong,

Secretary at War, Washington.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing in the action of the 29th May, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor.

Killed—20 privates, regulars, and 1 volunteer.

Wounded—1 Lieut. col. 3 second lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician and 68 privates, regulars, and 1 musician and 2 privates volunteers.

Missing—2 non-commissioned officers, 7 privates, regulars; 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 musician and 15 privates, volunteers.

Aggregate loss—110 regulars and 21 volunteers. Number not known, but not to exceed 25 militia—Total 156.

WM. SWANN,

Major 2d regt. Infantry and act'g adj. gen.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, June 1, 1813.

N. B. About 400 of the regular troops sustained the heat of the action; these consisted chiefly of the 1st regt. light dragoons, some of the 9th, 21st and a few of the 23d infantry, 3d and light artillery. Report of the enemy's loss in the action of the 29th May, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor.

Adjutant-general Gray, col. Moody, major Edwards, 1 captain and 25 rank and file found dead in the field.

2 captains and 20 rank and file found wounded in the field.

2 captains, 1 ensign and 32 rank and file made prisoners.

In addition to the above many were killed and wounded in their boats by the militia and Albany volunteers while effecting a landing; a number were likewise carried off the field by the enemy, previous to the commencement of his retreat.

WM. SWANN,

Major 2d Infantry and act'g adj. gen.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, June 1, 1813.

[By comparing the following with the plain and ingenuous statement of Gen. Brown, the reader may, once for all, form an opinion of the credit due to British accounts in general. Sir George Prevost claims a victory, but left his wounded to the mercy of a defeated foe! It is thus, by plain downright living that John Bull is kept going. From the Kingston Gazette Extra—Sunday, P. M. May 30, 1812.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, KINGSTON,

Adjutant-General's Office, 30th May, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS—His excellency, the commander of the forces, considers it an act of justice due to the detachment placed under the command of col.

Baynes, to express his entire approbation of their conduct in the recent attack made upon Sackett's Harbor, at day break on the morning of the 29th inst. the regularity and patient firmness exhibited by the troops under circumstances of peculiar privation and fatigue, have been exceeded only by their intrepid gallantry in action, forcing a passage at the point of the bayonet, through a thickly wooded country, affording strong positions to the enemy, but not affording a single spot of cleared ground favorable for the operations of the troops. The woods were filled with infantry, supported by field pieces, and an incessant, heavy and destructive fire from a numerous and almost invisible foe, did not arrest the determined advance of the troops; who, after taking three field pieces, six pounders, from the enemy, drove him by a spirited charge to seek shelter within the block houses of his enclosed forts, and it being found impracticable without their assistance and the co-operation of the ships, to carry their post by assault; the troops were reluctantly ordered to leave a beaten enemy, whom they had driven before them for upwards of three hours, and who did not venture to offer the slightest opposition to the re-embarkation of the troops, which was effected with perfect order.

The grenadier company of the 100th regiment, commanded by capt. Burke, to which was attached a subaltern's detachment of the royal Scots, led the column with undiminished gallantry, supported by a detachment of the king's, under major Evans, which nobly upheld the high established character of that distinguished corps, the detachment of the 104th regiment under major Moodie, behaved with the utmost gallantry and spirit, and their example was followed by capt. McPherson's company of the Glengary light infantry. The detachment of Canadian voltigeurs, under major Harriot, behaved with a degree of spirit and steadiness so as to justify expectations of their becoming a highly useful and valuable corps.

The two divisions of the detachment were most ably commanded by col. Young of the king's, and major Drummond of the 104th regiment.

Commodore sir James Yeo, conducted the brigades of boats to the attack, and accompanying the troops on their advance directed the co-operation of the gun boats. The enemy had a few days before received strong reinforcements of troops, by the report of the prisoners, and a corps of 500 men arrived the night preceding the attack; and from every source of information his force must have been quadruple in numbers to the detachments taken from the garrison of Kingston.

Capt. Gray, acting deputy quarter master general, was killed close to the enemy's block-house. In him the army have lost an active and intelligent officer. Returns of killed and wounded have not yet been received from the corps.

By his excellency's command,

EDWARD BAYNES,

Adjutant-general.

☞ The fleet have returned this morning, and landed the troops, with four American officers, and about 150 soldiers, prisoners of war.

By letters which we have seen, we learn that no more than 750 men of British troops were engaged

in the attack, of whom 150 were killed or wounded. Capt. Gray of the quarter master general's department, capt. Blackmore and ensign Gregg, of the king's, were killed. Major Evans, capt. Tyeth and lieut. Nuttall of the same regiment, majors Drummond and Moodie, and capt. Moore and Leonard, of the 104th regiment, and capt. McPherson of the Glengary light infantry, are among the wounded.

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

Head-quarters, Fort George, June 6, 1815.

SIR—I have received an express from the head of the lake this evening, with intelligence that our troops, commanded by brigadier-general Chandler, were attacked at two o'clock this morning, by the whole of the British and Indian forces, and by some strange fatality, though our loss was small (not exceeding thirty) and the enemy completely routed and driven from the field, both brigadier-generals Chandler and Winder were taken prisoners. They had advanced to ascertain the situation of a company of artillery when the attack commenced. Gen. Vincent is reported to be among the number of killed of the enemy; col. Clarke was mortally wounded and fell into our hands, with sixty prisoners of the 49th British regiment. The whole loss of the enemy is 250. They sent in a flag with a request to bury their dead. Gen. Lewis, accompanied by brigadier-general Boyd, goes on to take the command of the advanced troops.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

P. S. June 8.—The enemy's fleet has passed this place—two ships and four schooners.

Extract from a private letter, dated Fort George, 8th June, to the secretary of war.

"The enemy, considering himself pursued, took post at the road of the lake, waiting the arrival of Proctor (who has left Malden) and taking the chance of other succors from below.

"Winder was detached on the 1st inst. to dislodge him. He carried with him his own brigade and one regiment from Boyd's brigade. On Thursday Chandler (for whom the command was intended) followed with the remainder of Boyd's brigade. The British general Vincent anticipated the blow, and attacked our troops at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 6th. Chandler and Winder, and the deputy quartermaster-general Vandeventer, were made prisoners early in the action. The command devolved on col. Burn of the dragoons. The enemy were beaten and routed, leaving two hundred and fifty behind—but according to our northern tactics, we desisted to press a beaten enemy. We gave him time to collect and fight once more. Lewis and Boyd are under marching orders for the command of the advance. Our loss does not exceed thirty."

FURTHER PARTICULARS, from the private correspondence of the Editors of the *Baltimore "Whig"*.—On the 1st inst. gen. Winder with his brigade went in pursuit of the enemy, who took a position about 48 miles from Fort George. Several bodies from Chandler's and Boyd's brigades were sent to reinforce him, under general Chandler, who had the command.

"From the forty-mile creek (say these letters) we learn that the affair at Stony Creek was very serious. The confusion was great. Some spy or deserter having procured the countersign at our encampment, went to the British camp, and in 3 minutes after he entered general Vincent's tent, the English army was in motion. Our camp was entered without opposition, by means of the abovementioned treache-

the light artillery near the front, was seized and turned upon our men; when, Winder, &c. riding up to prevent what they thought a mistake in firing against themselves, found themselves seized and carried off by the enemy! Captain *Townson* (an ornament to Maryland) soon opened a fire from his light artillery (which was more towards the rear) and threw the enemy into disorder. The advanced corps, the 5th and 20th, and a squadron of colonel *Burn's* light horse, bore the brunt of the action.—The enemy retreated, but renewed the assault, it is said, three several times; when, about day-light, our horse, &c. pursued and cut down immense numbers. For two miles the road and woods are strewn with dead, or British (desperately) wounded. Our loss in killed is comparatively very trifling. General *Vincent* was *missing* on the part of the British, but was not taken by us. So his fate remains unascertained at present. They lost colonel *Clark*, a zealous and loyal partisan killed. Gen. *Winder* and *Chandler*, captain *Steele* (a brave officer) have been captured. Next day it was deemed proper to fall back to a strong and convenient place. Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, it is supposed, general *Boyd* arrived, and our army shouted with exultation at the news of his approach.

"Very heavy cannonading was heard all this morning—it must either proceed from the army, or the enemy's squadron. May the result retrieve what we lost on the 27th ult. *when*, we ought to have slain or taken the very troops that have since given us so much trouble.

"Of *Proctor* we have heard no recent intelligence worthy of belief. It is supposed, he shall find it a hard task to retreat—his Indians may turn upon him if he offers to fly; *Harrison* will capture him if he remain in the upper country. Such is the opinion of some shrewd men, whom I saw to-day from the mouth of the Grand River."

June 9, 1813.—"I walked down to the beach yesterday morning, to see some English prisoners, bro't in boats the night before, from a place called *Forty-mile creek*. They are very clean, smart looking fellows.

"Gen. *Chandler* had taken the command before our army was surprised by gen. *Vincent*. Our camp, they say, was badly and loosely laid out. The British advanced silently, with fixed bayonets; not a musket was allowed to be loaded, for fear of blowing their design. Some officers and men advanced at some distance ahead of them, who halted, amused, and stabbed some of our sentinels; pretending to give the countersign. The advanced guard were first alarmed by hearing the dying groan of a sentry who had been run through. Five pieces of light artillery were seized and fired against our troops; and they say, that general *Winder* was made prisoner in making a desperate attack on the British to retake them.

"The regiments in the centre and rear never got to the assistance of the front. The 16th regiment, when formed, was broken through by our cavalry, that had cut their way through the 49th (British) regiment, and could not stop. Owing to that and the darkness, some of its companies unfortunately engaged their own men. Col. *Pearce*, a very good man, was left sick at this place, and colonel *Dennis* had cleared out for Philadelphia, after being only two or three days on the lines. Captain *Steele* had the command; he was wounded and taken prisoner—but in the end our army killed three or four to one, and made the red coats scamper. Colonel *Burn* and colonel *Milton*, are said to have saved the army."

NAVAL.

The *Plantagenet*, 74, is to cruise on our coast disguised as a frigate. A handsome compliment to our seamen.

Several British privateers are fitting out at *Halifax*.

The ship sir *George Prevost*, to carry 30 guns, was launched at Kingston the 2d or 3d of May. Our frigate, the *General Pike*, was launched about the 10th of the month.

British "*magnanimity*."—The *Deeatur* privateer, capt. *Nichols*, of Newburyport, was taken by the British frigate *Surprise*. Before the war, his vessel, the *Alert*, had been captured by the *Vestal* frigate, he re-took her and brought her safe into port. At *Barbadoes*, he was recognized by the "*humane*" commander of the *Vestal*, taken into custody, and for thirty-four days confined in a place five feet wide and seven feet long, and otherwise abused and treated in the most cruel manner; the rage of the "*religious*" English being greatly increased by the splendid successes of his late cruises against them. He was sent a prisoner to *England*.

When an English officer is brought into the United States, he is permitted to go at large, and lives on the fat of the land, finding plenty of persons "*so well inclined*" towards him that he wants for nothing. The barbarism of the enemy must be corrected by the *lex talionis*. It is a pity that the creatures who are always telling us of British "*magnanimity*" have not opportunity to feel it.

The U. S. brig *Syren* has arrived at Boston from New-Orleans.

The *Chesapeake* frigate.—All we have heard of the *Chesapeake* frigate since our last, is this—on the 4th of June, a cartel from Halifax for Boston, was spoken by a man of war brig in company with the *Sceptre* 74, and a frigate, and informed that the day before they had parted with the *Shannon*, with the *Chesapeake* her prize, steering for *Halifax*, "which she had taken after an engagement of two hours, and gave her a d—drubbing."

By another vessel that left *Halifax* on the 6th, we learn that they saw two large ships going in, and shortly after heard a salute fired. They had not been informed of the battle.

That the *Chesapeake* is captured, we cannot doubt; but the circumstances attending the affray are enveloped in mystery.

Detatur's squadron remains at *New-London*, as mentioned in our last. The British have made no attempt upon the town; and an opinion prevails that they will not. The defences are powerful and the enterprise would be hazardous. The enemy remains near the mouth of the harbor, where some think they will take up their "summer quarters." They employ themselves in burning all the small craft they can catch, and such like petty depredations.—It is intimated they have a regular communication with the shore.

It is distinctly stated that the *Eseer* frigate and three American privateers are blockaded in *St. Salvador*, Brazil, by a much superior force, a 74 and 2 frigates. She had been very successful.

PLATTSBURG, June 4.

Loss of the *Growler* and *Eagle*.—In consequence of the British gun-boats having been over the lines and fired upon some of our small craft, two of our armed sloops, the *Growler* and *Eagle*, started from this place on the morning of the 2d inst. under the command of *Lieut. Smith*, for the purpose of attacking them, should they again make their appearance. They arrived within a mile of the lines about dark the same day and cast anchor. Yesterday morning about day-break they discovered three British gun-

boats and gave them chase; but the wind being south they unfortunately ran so far into the narrow channel, that they found it difficult to return, and the Eagle not being sufficiently strong for her weight of metal, became unmanageable, and at last went down: the Growler, unwilling to abandon her, continued fighting by her side, until after she went down, and was compelled to yield to superior force. The action lasted from 5 till about half past 9 in the morning, with little or no intermission. The enemy had by some means got information of the sailing of our sloops and brought their forces up from the Isle aux Noix, and placed them on both sides of the channel, which was so narrow that musket shot could reach our sloops from the shore. We have not yet learned the number of killed and wounded on either side, but from the length of the action, the narrowness of the channel and the signs of carnage which were discovered after the action, we presume it must have been very considerable; but we fear our loss has been the greatest from the disadvantages under which our men fought.—We had 112 men on board, including captain Her-ric and 33 volunteers from his company, stationed at Champlain. We understand the enemy had five gun boats in the action—they carried 32 pounders; the largest of our guns were 18's.

Since the above was in type an express has arrived from Champlain, which states on the authority of information derived from the enemy, that only one of our men was killed, but a considerable number wounded—the enemy had two killed; the Eagle sunk in shoal water, and the crew were saved.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

Nothing important since our last. The frigates remaining in the bay are said to be waiting orders from *Berresford*, expected from Bermuda.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

All quiet, except a report prevails that some of the barges went up *Tow* river, and succeeded in capturing the Virginia Revenue Cutter. The crews are reported very sickly; and it is said 30 or 40 die daily. They have on board two pilots; natives of the Eastern Shore, whose fathers "so aided and comforted the enemy" last war.

American Prizes.

WRECKED LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 198.

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

446. Brig *David*, from Waterford for Halifax, laden with provisions, sent into Portsmouth by the Governor Plumer privateer.

447. Brig *Ajax*, 2 guns, captured by the Governor *Tompkins*. The prize has not arrived; but a handsome quantity of dry goods that were on board of her, being transferred to the privateer, are at New-York.

448. Brig *Hartley*, 2 guns, from Gibraltar for St. Salvador, taken by the Gov. *Tompkins* and burnt.

449. Transport ship from Lisbon for England, captured by the letter of marque *Bellona* of Philadelphia, on her passage from France. The prisoners were paroled for exchange, and the vessel redeemed.

450. Brig General *Prevost* from Halifax for Demarara, captured by the *Rolla* of Baltimore, and sent into New-Orleans.

451. *Schr. Brown*, of London, captured by the letter of marque schooner *Bellona*, of Philadelphia, and tampered.

452. Brig *Thames*, — guns, 312 tons, with 180

tons of cotton, from St. Salvador for London, sent into Portland by the *Yaukee* of Bristol. This vessel is reported to have had on board a large quantity of specie.

453. The noted Schooner *Liverpool Packett*, — guns, carried into Portsmouth by the *Thomas*, of that port.

454. Brig —, from South America, for London, with a valuable cargo of hides, tallow, &c. sent into Providence by the York town of New-York.

455. The brig *Kingston Packett*, from Kingston for St. Johns, laden with rum, sugar, &c.

The packet captured by the *Anaconda* (no. 423) was the *Express*, of 12 guns and 38 men. She fought the privateer for 18 minutes, and was much torn to pieces.

THE CHRONICLE.

New-Hampshire. The votes given at the late election for governor have been officially canvassed.—The whole number was 35,629—of which Mr. *Gilman*, (fe.) had 18,157; Mr. *Plumer* (rep) 17,865; and 212 scattering. There is a "federal" majority in both branches of the legislature. Mr. *Jeremiah Mason*, (fe.) succeeds Mr. *Cutts* as United States senator. Mr. *Goddard* was appointed, but declined serving.

We have been a long time without news of importance from Spain or Portugal. By a late arrival we learn that *Wellington's* head-quarters were at *Penndra*, April 21.

France and Russia. Contrary to the multitude of reports received from England, it appears that the emperor of Austria has joined to the forces of France, 80,000 men, 50,000 of whom are cavalry.

The following are the particulars of the cargo of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, arrived at Portsmouth, (Eng.) She was convoyed to the line by the *Montague* 74.

51,875 doubloons; 18,199 pieces; 101 bars of gold; 19 ingots of ditto; 1663 ounces of ditto; 30 1-2 lbs gold dust; 1469 04 dollars; 614 marks; 3788 ounces of silver; 2 boxes of silver; 57 pieces of precious stones, and sundries valued at £ 30,000 sterling. Total value, £ 461,520 sterling.

St. Louis, May 8.

Arrived here a few days ago from the mouth of Columbia river, Mr. Robert Stuart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company accompanied by Messrs. R. Crooks, Joseph Miller, and Robert McClellan, with three hunters. We learn that Mr. Stuart is bound to New-York with despatches.—Next week we shall present our readers with an account of their journey from the Pacific ocean to this place, which will evince to the world that a journey to the Western sea will not be considered (within a few years) of much greater importance than a trip to New-York.

Philadelphia, June 15.—A letter has been received by a gentleman of this city, which states that the British frigates *Andromache* and *Briton* have captured, after a severe action of 3 hours, to windward of Barbadoes, the French frigates *La Nereide* and *L'Etoile* of 44 and 36 guns.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 17.—The house was chiefly occupied by a petition from *Pomeroy*, the innkeeper at *Buffalo*, praying compensation for damage done his property by a parcel of soldiers, &c. It was moved to refer it to a select committee!—It went the usual course to the committee of claims.

The house then proceeded to consider Mr. Webster's resolutions; but came to no decision.