

# THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 18 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 96.]

*Hee olim meminisse juvabit.*—VIRGIL.

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

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The time fitting the purpose, we embrace this occasion to present our readers with the Declaration of Independence, placing by its side the original draft of Mr. Jefferson, about which much curiosity and speculation has existed. The paper from which we have our copy, was found among the literary reliques of the late venerable George Wythe, of Virginia, in the hand writing of Mr. J. and delivered to the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer* by the executor of Mr. Wythe's estate, major Duval. The passages stricken out of the original, by the committee, are inserted in *italics*.

As prefatory to these instruments we have been particularly requested to record the following letter of Mr. Adams :

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1776.

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America ; and greater, perhaps never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed with out one dissenting colony. "THAT THESE UNITED STATES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."

"The day is passed.—The 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great Anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated as the DAY OF DELIVERANCE, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations—FROM ONE END OF THE CONTINENT TO THE OTHER, from this time forward forever ! You will think me transported with enthusiasm ; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure that it will cost to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states ; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory—I can see that the end is worth more than all the means ; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not. I am, &c. JOHN ADAMS."

*A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, July 4, 1776.*

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with one another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station, to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident,—that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights ; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their

*A declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in general Congress assembled.*

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We hold these truths to be self evident,—that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and unalienable rights ; that among these are, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness ; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, begun at a distinguished period, and pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design

right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained: and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

*He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.*

*He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.*

*He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.*

*He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly and continually, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.*

*He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.*

*He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the condition of new appropriations of lands.*

*He has obstructed the administration of justice totally to cease in some of these states, refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.*

*He has made our judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.*

*He has created a multitude of new offices, by a self-assumed power, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat their substance.*

*He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, and ships of war, without the consent of our legislatures.*

*He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.*

*He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:*

*For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:*

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*For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:*

*For imposing taxes on us without our consent:*

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For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these states.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves vested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatever:

He has abdicated government here, *withdrawing his governors*, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection:

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained *others* taken captives on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to be the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence.

*He has incited treasonable insurrections of our fellow-citizens, with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation of our property.*

*He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the approbrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the christian king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce: and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms against us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.*

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a people who mean to be free. Future ages will scarce believe that the hardness of one man adventured within the short compass of twelve years only, to build a foundation so broad and undigested, for tyranny over a people fostered and fixed in principles of freedom.

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Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend a jurisdiction over these our states. We have remind-

reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

ed them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here, *no one of which could warrant a strange pretension: that these were effected at the expense of our own blood and treasure, unassisted by the wealth or the strength of G. Britain: that in constituting indeed our several forms of government, we had adopted one common king, thereby laying a foundation for perpetual league and unity with them: but that submission to their parliament was no part of our constitution, nor ever in idea, if history may be credited; and we appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, as well as to the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which were likely to interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity; and when occasions have been given them by the regular course of their laws, of removing from their councils, the disturbers of our harmony, they have by their free election re-established them in power. At this very time too they are permitting their chief magistrate to send over not only soldiers of our common blood, but [Scotch and] foreign mercenaries to invade and destroy us. These facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection; and manly spirit bids to renounce for ever these unfeeling brethren. We must endeavor to forget our former love for them and to hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends. We might have been a free and a great people together; but a communication of grandeur and of freedom it seems, is below their dignity. Be it so, since they will have it: the road to happiness and to glory is open to us too: we will climb it apart from them, and acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our eternal separation.*

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, Do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and, of right, ought to be, free and independent states;—that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection, between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things, which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress,  
JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*  
Attest,  
CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

*The declaration as adopted was also signed*

*New-Hampshire.*  
Josiah Bartlett,  
William Whipple,  
Matthew Thornton.  
*Massachusetts-Bay.*  
Samuel Adams,  
John Adams,  
Robert Treat Paine,  
Elbridge Gerry.  
*Rhode-Island, &c.*  
Stephen Hopkins,  
William Ellery.  
*Connecticut.*  
Roger Sherman,  
Samuel Huntington,  
William Williams,  
Oliver Wolcott.

*New-York.*  
William Floyd,  
Philip Livingston,  
Francis Lewis,  
Lewis Morris.  
*New-Jersey.*  
Richard Stockton,  
John Witherspoon,  
Francis Hopkinson,  
John Hart,  
Abraham Clark.  
*Pennsylvania.*  
Robert Morris,  
Benjamin Rush,  
Benjamin Franklin,  
John Moreton,  
George Clymer,

James Smith,  
George Taylor,  
James Wilson,  
George Ross.  
*Delaware.*  
Cesar Rodney,  
George Read.  
*Maryland.*  
Samuel Chase,  
William Paca,  
Thomas Stone,  
Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton.  
*Virginia.*  
George Wythe,  
Richard Henry Lee,  
Thomas Jefferson,  
Benjamin Harrison,

Thomas Nelson, jun.  
Francis Lightfoot Lee,  
Carter Braxton.  
*North-Carolina.*  
William Hooper,  
Joseph Hewes,  
John Peen.  
*South-Carolina.*  
Edward Rutledge,  
Thomas Heyward, jun.  
Thomas Lynch, jun.  
Arthur Middleton.  
*Georgia.*  
Button Gwinnett,  
Lyman Hall,  
George Walton.



## Legislature of Massachusetts.

*In the House of Representatives, June 4.*

*Ordered*, That Messrs. Thatcher, Warren; Lloyd, Boston; Hall, Williamstown; Bates, Northampton; with such as the honorable senate may join, be a committee to consider so much of his excellency's speech as relates to "an extension of our territorial limits," and forming new states without the territorial limits of the United States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY BIGLOW, Speaker.

IS SENATE, June 4, 1813.—Read, and concurred, and the honorable Messrs. Quincy, Ashman and Fuller, are joined.

JOHN PHILLIPS, President.

The committee appointed to consider "so much of his excellency's speech as relates to an extension of the territorial limits and forming new states without the territorial limits of the United States" *Respectfully Report*,

That they have considered the subject committed to their investigation, with the attention and solicitude which its nature demand. On the one side, they have been careful to give full weight to all the obligations which are due from the people of Massachusetts to the people of the United States, as resulting from the federal compact. On the other, it has been their study not to forget the duties, which a powerful and independent state owes to itself and posterity; on occasions, when great constitutional principles are, deliberately violated. On occasions of this kind, in the opinion of your committee the duty of a people is as plain, as it is imperious. The beginnings of manifest usurpations are never to be neglected; since silence, on the part of the people is, always, taken as an acquiescence by the advocates of usurpation. What power seizes, without right, to-day, it holds to-morrow by precedent; and the day after, by prescription. A wise people, therefore, will always canvass every new pretension of power at the threshold; being assured that the liberties of a people have nothing to fear from vigilance, and every thing from apathy. Nor, in the opinion of your committee will a wise people refrain from such examination because the nature of the usurpation or the circumstances of the period, may, in the judgment of some, render farther measures untimely. Much is gained to liberty, by a distinct assertion of the constitutional principles, on which it rests. And a people may lose by being ignorant of their rights, but never by understanding them.

In entering upon this investigation, your committee have not omitted to consider the reasons for present acquiescence, in violations of the constitution, drawn from the particular embarrassments resulting from the war, and the encouragements which the enemy may receive from any evidence of discontent, at the present moment among the states, or among the people. They have given this suggestion all the attention it appeared to merit. But, in their opinion, this objection has the less weight, inasmuch as the particular subject of animadversion is independent altogether of the principle of the war, so far as this principle is known. Besides, it would be little else than a bounty on foreign war, if domestic usurpation should find in it a shield or a sanction. Your committee have given this consideration the less importance, from the conviction they entertain, that the American people may have peace whenever the administration of the general government shall seek it with a sincere disposition for its attainment.

As your committee have deemed it their duty not to be restrained by such temporary considerations,

from a deliberate and public examination of the subject submitted to their inquiry, so, also, they have not been disposed to connect this great constitutional question with the transient calamities of the day, from which it is, in their opinion, very apparently distinguished, both in its cause and its consequences. In the view, therefore, they are about to present of this great constitutional question, they have confined themselves strictly to topics and arguments drawn from the terms of the constitution, and the history of the period at which it was adopted; and with a reference to fulfil their duty to their country and posterity, by a distinct avowal of their opinions, and the grounds of them, with the hope of limiting the farther progress of the evil, rather than any expectation of immediate relief, during the continuance of the existing influences in the national administration.

The question, touching the admission into the union, of states, created in territories, lying without the ancient limits of the United States, has been considered by your committee, in relation to constitutional principles and political consequences. By an act of the congress of the United States, passed the 8th day of April, 1812, entitled "an act for the admission of the state of Louisiana into the union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said state," the said state of Louisiana was admitted into the union on an equal footing with the other states. This act was, in the opinion of your committee, a manifest usurpation by the congress of the United States of a power not granted to that body by the federal constitution. The state of Louisiana was formed, in countries situated beyond the limits of the old United States, according as those limits were established by the treaty of Paris, commonly called the treaty of peace, in the year 1783, and as they existed at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal constitution. And the position which your committee undertake to maintain is this, that the constitution of the United States did not invest congress with the power to admit into the union, states created in territories not included within the limits of the United States, as they existed at the peace of 1783, and at the formation and adoption of the constitution. Your committee are thus particular, in stating with precision, the constitutional ground which they maintain, because the doctrine here asserted, has been confounded, sometimes artfully, sometimes negligently, with the questions which have arisen concerning the admission of Kentucky, Vermont, Ohio; or which may arise, on the admission of new states, to be created in the Michigan, Indiana or Illinois territories. With none of which has the question, now under consideration any affinity. These last mentioned states and territories all lie within the old limits of the United States, as settled by the treaty of peace, and as existing at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal constitution. Now the state of Louisiana lies without those limits; and on this distinction the whole question of constitutional right depends. The power assumed by congress, in passing this act for the admission of Louisiana, if acquiesced in, is plainly a power to admit new states into this union at their discretion, without limit of place or country. Not only new states may be carved at will, out of the boundless regions of Louisiana; but the whole extent of South America, indeed of the globe, is a sphere within which it may operate without check or controul, and with no other limit than such as congress may choose to impose on its own discretion.

Your committee have in vain looked for any clause in the constitution of the United States, granting

such a power. In the first place, the parties associating are declared to be "*the people of the United States*," and the objects of the association are stated to be, "*to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.*" Your committee deem themselves authorised to assert, without fear of contradiction, that by the terms "*the people of the United States*"—"ourselves and our posterity," were intended the people inhabiting, and who should inhabit the states and territories lying within the limits of the United States, as they were established by the treaty of 1783; and as they existed at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal constitution; and that none of the terms of the constitution indicate the idea that foreign states or kingdoms, or new states, created in their territories could be admitted into a participation of its privileges.

Indeed, it is not pretended, as your committee understand, by the advocates of this usurpation, that it has any colour of justification, in the terms of the constitution, unless it be in the third section of its fourth article. The tenor of which is as follows;

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; or any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or part of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

"The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state."

Upon this section, your committee observe, that without reference to the known condition of the United States, and the history of the times when the constitution was adopted, if the terms of this section be, alone, considered and examined by those rigid and approved rules of construction, recognized on similar occasions and relative to other instruments, the terms do not authorise the power, which has been assumed, but, on the contrary, do strongly and almost, necessarily, imply that no power was granted to a hitherto states, created in territories, without the limits of the old United States.

The section contains the grant of an authority and expresses certain limitations to that grant. The first clause of the section "new states may be admitted by the congress into the union" is, indeed, very broad and comprehensive; and had there been no objects, within the old boundaries of the United States, sufficient to exhaust the whole force of the terms, some doubt might result upon the subject. Yet even, in such case, it would seem incredible that an association of states, forming a constitution for purposes, exclusively, their own, should transfer the power to congress of admitting, at will, into a participation of their rights and privileges, any state, or kingdom, in any part of the globe, without expressing any limitation to the exercise of a power, in its nature, so great and critical.

Happily, however, we are not reduced to the necessity of supposing such an absurdity. The fact is notorious and undeniable, that the terms relative to the admission of new states had objects within the limits of the old United States, sufficient to exhaust the full force of those terms, so that there is no necessity to resort to the creation of states without the ancient limits, in order to give efficacy to them. On

the contrary, every limitation of this power, contained in this section shews, that no other operation of it was contemplated, except within the old limits of the United States. These limitations are relative to states formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state—to states formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states—to the disposal and regulation of the territory or property of the United States—to a reservation in favor of any claims of the United States, or any particular state.

Now is it to be believed, that a power to create and admit states, beyond the ancient boundaries of the United States was granted to congress, absolutely, without any limits, while the comparatively unimportant power of creating states, within the ancient boundaries is guarded by so many strict limitations? Had the admission of new states, to be formed in countries, then the parts of foreign and distant kingdoms, been contemplated, would not some terms have indicated the conditions, the principles, or occasions, on which such annexation of a mass of foreigners with their territories should take place? In the opinion of your committee the entire absence of any such restriction is of itself conclusive evidence that such admission of foreign countries, far from being contemplated, was not so much as, even, considered possible, by the framers of the constitution, or by the people, at the time of its adoption.

The situation of the United States and the history of the times when the constitution was adopted, strongly corroborates this idea; indeed, in the opinion of your committee render it so absolutely demonstrable as to amount, in their minds, to certainty.

Such was the situation of the United States, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, that the admission of new states, in countries beyond the old limits of the United States, does not appear to have been contemplated as an event probable or even possible. On the contrary, the writings of that period, and the debates of the various meetings and conventions assembled for the purpose of considering the constitution, show, that the extent of the United States, even within its ancient limits was one of the principal objections to the practicability of the proposed constitution, within those limits.—Your committee have in vain sought in the history of the discussions of that period, for the expression of any opinion, either by way of reason in favor or against the constitution, that by any possibility it might be susceptible of that construction of late given to it, and to which they object. The idea does not seem to have entered into the mind of any one that it was possible that such a construction could be given, and for the reason above suggested, that the extent of the country, as at that time existing, was urged, and admitted on all sides to be one of the most forcible objections to the practicability of the experiment.

It is well known that to secure the union of the thirteen primitive states, and the advantages thence resulting were the main objects of the federal constitution. To this was added the design of admitting such other states as might arise in their own bosoms, or in territories included within the general limits of the old United States. By the proceedings of the old congress, subsequent to the peace of 1783, it appears that it was in contemplation to create and admit states within the limits of the old United States, and not included within the particular boundaries of any state. But it appears no where that, subsequent to the peace of 1783, the admission of states beyond the limits then established was ever either proposed or publicly contemplated.

Now it is very apparent to your committee, that the power to admit states, created in territories beyond the limits of the old United States, is one of the most critical and important, whether we consider its nature or its consequences. It is in truth nothing less than the power to create in foreign countries, new political sovereignties, and to divest the old United States of a proportion of their political sovereignty, in favor of such foreigner. It is a power, which, in the opinion of your committee, no wise people ever would have delegated, and which they are persuaded the people of the United States, and certainly the people of Massachusetts never did delegate. The proportion of the political weight of each foreign state composing this union, depends upon the number of the states which have a voice in the compact. This number, the constitution permits congress to multiply at pleasure within the limits of the original states, observing only, the expressed limitations in the constitution. To pass these limitations and admit states beyond the ancient boundaries, is, in the opinion of your committee, an usurpation as dangerous as it is manifest; inasmuch as these exterior states after being admitted on an equal footing with the original states may, and as they multiply certainly will, become in fact, the arbiters of the destinies of the nation; by availing themselves of the contrariety of interests and views, which in such a confederacy of states, necessarily arise, they hold the balance among the respective parties, and govern the states, constitutionally composing the union, by throwing their weight into whatever scale is most conformable to the ambition or projects of such foreign states.

Your committee cannot, therefore, but look with extreme regret and reprobation upon the admission of the territory of Louisiana to an equal footing with the original and constitutionally admitted states: and they cannot but consider the principle, avowed by this admission as an usurpation of power, portending the most serious consequences to the perpetuation of this union, and the liberties of the American people.

Although the character of this usurpation and its ultimate consequences ought naturally, to excite an extreme degree of alarm in this quarter of the country, as it indicates that new and unconstitutional arbiters, remote from our interests and ignorant of them, are admitted into the union, yet the nature of the remedy is, in the opinion of your committee, a subject of much more difficulty than the certainty of the mischief. On the one hand, it is the duty of a free and wise people to meet encroachments upon the principles of their constitution in their first beginnings, and to give no sanction to the continuance, or repetition of such violations, by tameness or acquiescence. On the other hand, they are sensible that the people of Massachusetts, oppressed by the burden of an unjust and unnecessary war, are at this moment naturally more solicitous about instant relief from existing sufferings, than about the distant consequences of political usurpation. Nevertheless, in the opinion of your committee, the legislature of Massachusetts owe it to themselves, to the people of this state, and to future generations, to make an open and distinct avowal of their sentiments upon this topic, to the end that no sanction may appear to be derived from their silence; and also that other states may be led to consider this intrusion of a foreign state into our confederacy, under this usurped authority, in a constitutional point of view, as well as in its consequences; and that, thereby, a concurrence of sentiment and a coincidence of councils may result; whence alone can be hoped a termina-

tion of this usurpation; and of the evils which are, apparently, about to flow from it.

Your committee, therefore, propose for the adoption of the legislature, the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, as the sense of this legislature, That the admission into the union, of states, created in countries, not comprehended within the original limits of the United States, is not authorized by the letter, or the spirit, of the federal constitution.

*Resolved*, That it is the interest and duty of the people of Massachusetts to oppose the admission of such states into the union; as a measure tending to the dissolution of the confederacy.

*Resolved*, That the act passed the eighth day of April, 1812, entitled, "an act for the admission of the state of Louisiana into the union and to extend the laws of the U. States to the said state," is a violation of the constitution of the United States; and that the senators of this state in congress be instructed, and the representatives thereof requested, to use their utmost endeavors to obtain a repeal of the same.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of this commonwealth be directed to transmit a copy of the resolutions to each of the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in the congress of the United States.

By order, JOSIAH QUINCY.

IN THE SENATE, JUNE 15, 1813.

The following preamble and resolution were proposed and laid upon the table by the hon. Mr Quincy, and adopted by the Senate:

WHEREAS, a proposition has been made to this senate for the adoption of sundry resolutions, expressive of their sense of the gallantry and good conduct exhibited by capt. James Lawrence, commander of the United States ship of war Hornet, and the officers and crew of that ship, in the destruction of his Britannic majesty's ship of war Peacock: And, whereas, it has been found that former resolutions of this kind, passed on similar occasions relative to other officers, engaged in a like service, have given great discontent to many of the good people of this commonwealth, it being considered by them as an encouragement and excitement to the continuance of the present unjust, unnecessary and iniquitous war; and, on that account, the senate of Massachusetts have deemed it their duty to refrain from acting on the said proposition: And also, whereas this determination of the senate may, without explanation be misconstrued into an intentional slight of capt. L. and denial of his particular merits; the senate, therefore, deem it their duty to declare that they have a high sense of the naval skill and military and civil virtues of capt. James Lawrence; and that they have been withheld from acting on said proposition solely from considerations relative to the nature and principle of the present war. And to the end that all misrepresentations on this subject may be obviated,

*Resolved*, as the sense of the senate of Massachusetts, that, in a war like the present, waged without justifiable cause, and prosecuted in a manner which indicates that conquest and ambition are its real motives, it is not becoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation of military or naval exploits, which are not immediately connected with the defence of our sea coast and soil.

*The Falls of Ohio.*—This great obstruction, in one of the most extensive river navigations in the world, is a serious difficulty, to the citizens of the western section of the union, in transmitting the produce of a large and fertile country to a market, which might be removed with comparatively trifling expense. A variety of circumstances serve to make it the duty and interest of the U. States, to make the expenditure. It is said, that one third of the annual receipts of the government, for one year, arising from the sale of land, would be amply sufficient to employ a canal, of the requisite magnitude.

[*See page 11.*]

## Events of the War.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SPANISH NEUTRALITY AND "PATRIOTISM."**—The Spaniards have lately committed many acts like the following, and if the war with England continues, the ally must also be involved in the contest—

A passenger (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of the 25th ult.) in the schr. San Jose, which arrived here yesterday, in 12 days from Havana, informs us, that some time in the month of February last, the privateer Saratoga, of this port, captured on the coast of Caraccas, a British brig, bound from England for a port in South America, laden with dry goods; put a prize-master on board, and ordered her for the U. States. Having but a small quantity of water on board, the prize-master put into Santa Martha, to the leeward of Lagaira, for a supply. The vessel and cargo were there seized by the Spaniards, and sold on account of the government; the prize-master and crew put in irons, and sent to Havana, where they have been confined at hard labor in the arsenal ever since, under the most rigid masters. They are barefoot, and almost naked. One of them had been severely flogged for refusing to enter a Spanish man of war. Some Americans were attempting to raise a subscription for their relief on the day our informant left Havana.

**PETER BAILY**, a private, who was lately executed at Burlington, for desertion, the third offence, has left a dying declaration that he was seduced from the allegiance he had solemnly sworn to (by men whose names he gave) by the offer of means to take him to Canada, and a promise of support for his family. This has he had to pay the forfeiture of their crimes. He manifested contrition, and earnestly exhorted his fellow-soldiers to refrain from the like.

The following are the inscriptions on the flags, captured at the taking of York:

"The standard of the notorious plundering, burning, murdering, scalping corps of Rangers, commanded by col. Butler, in the service of England, in the revolutionary war, whose savage barbarities will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Mohawk and Susquehanna rivers—taken at Fort George, Upper Canada, May 27, 1813." [This flag was held in great veneration by the Savages.]

"Taken by a drummer (Daniel Campbell) in capt. Maber's Albany Volunteers."

A junk bottle was lately picked up on the coast near New-London, containing a letter from a person signing himself *John Banks*, and dated on board the *Ramifies*, which says that the writer belongs to Hampton, Virginia, and was impressed 5 or 6 years ago; and asks interference for his release. *Poor fellow!*—his is the lot of thousands.

A capt. *Berrien*, whose vessel was captured by the British sloop on off New-London, on remonstrating with capt. Hardy on the small value of his vessel, was told that his [Hardy's] orders were to distress the enemy; "and that he was determined to punish the coasters, and learn them TO VOTE differently, and turn out the present administration," &c. *This is warm electioneering.* They, however, permitted capt. B. to ransom his vessel for \$500.—While on board the *Ramifies* a "Swedish" vessel came along side the ship direct from New-London, whose officers and crew it certainly appeared belonged to the man of war.—A little while after a small boat came off and furnished capt. H. with a quantity of bread and newspapers. It is high time a stop should be put to these doings. Let congress, among other things, prohibit the export of provisions, under pro-

per regulations, with the penalty of death for violating, or attempting to violate, the law. As to the *Swedes* and *Spanish* flags they belong almost exclusively to the *English* or *English-American*.

The circuit court of the United States sitting at New-York, (R. I.) has adjudged the British property found on board the *Enphrates*, sent in by the priv'r Rossie, of Baltimore, and the *Francis*, sent in by the Yankee, of Bristol, as good prizes to the captors, against the claims of the Consignees and of the U. States. These are American vessels, and were sent in for violating the non-importation law. Appeals have been taken, and the supreme court will decide. The property contended for is worth \$400,000.

In a Portsmouth (N. H.) we have a statement of the examination of Samuel York jr, the pilot of the British privateer *Liverpool Packet*, on a charge of treason. He was committed to answer for that high offence. He said "it was not Englishmen, but his own countrymen had brought him to this"—and stated that that privateer as well as the *Sir John Sherbrooke* belonged in—"the head-quarters of good principles"—and that "several boats were employed in going back and forward from Boston to Liverpool and Halifax, to give information."

We learn that the *licensed* ships that lately went down the Chesapeake, laden with flour, have been sent to Halifax, as good prizes, for attempting to violate "his majesty's most gracious" blockade of the bay. If there is no juggle in this business we shall sincerely rejoice; but apprehend there must have been some understanding between the owners of these vessels and our enemy previous to their leaving the port.

The British continue to send in their threats against *Baltimore*. It appears as if they could not be a moment in the presence of an American without swearing *vengeance* against this "devoted city." The people should ask, "Wax?"—and think of it.

**Smuggling**—57 ships, brigs and schooners arrived at Quebec between the 4th and 8th of June—11 transports with some troops and stores—but many of them have full cargoes for—the market of the United States. As we have before observed, the Treasury Department must be put upon the war establishment—the "whinnings of the dealers have been so much attended to, that smuggling and treason have almost passed for virtues.

In the ravages and burnings of the barbarian British on the shores of the lakes, we have fresh evidence of their—"religion and humanity." But, like their prime mover and minister, we trust, they are only "let loose for a season" in that quarter—at least *Chauncey* may celebrate the fourth of July in retreating their hellish deeds on themselves—not on the "innocent Canadians."

**Quaker-generals**—We had (says the *Trenton True American*) a Green quaker-general in the revolutionary war, and have a Brown one in this—both true-blues.

### MILITARY.

It is stated that prior to the taking of Fort George three Americans were shot by order of col. Clark, for refusing to bear arms. The wretch met his desert soon after; being killed at Forty mile creek.

The little town of Hartland, Vermont, has furnished the United States with 150 regulars since the war, and a company of exempts 100 strong, has been organized who have volunteered their services to the president. The ladies of the town employed their leisure hours last winter in knitting stockings and mittens to be presented to the soldiery; and

the whole population exhibits an ardent patriotism that well deserves this record.

**ADDITIONAL DEFENCE OF NEW-YORK.**—Some heavy cannon have lately been stationed at Hurl Gate for the defence of that important pass.

The militia of the southern district of the state of New York have been put into requisition by gov. Tompkins, to repel the enemy.

Letters received at New-York state that generals Chandler and Winder had arrived at Montreal on their way to Quebec.

Brig. gen. Miller, commanding the detached militia at Baltimore, has directed his officers to wear crapes on their swords for ten days, as a tribute of respect to captain Lawrence and his officers and crew, killed in the battle between the Chesapeake and Shannon.

**The northern war.** We have in truth, a chaos of matter in private letters, accounts and statements from the army at Fort George, and never, we think, undertook the task of gathering facts with so little prospect of giving "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." From the contradictory statements, we shall not attempt an account of the affair at Forty Mile Creek until the documents are published, alluded to in maj. gen. Lewis' official letter inserted in our last. The following appear correct.

Our army is concentrated at Fort George. Gen. Lewis has gone to Sackett's Harbor, to act in concert with commodore Chauncey, who expected to sail on the 4th of July. Our force is in good health and spirits. Maj. gen. Hampton must have arrived at Fort George some days ago, and will have the command. It is again stated that Proctor has joined his forces from Malden, with the British army at Forty Mile Creek.

There is reason to apprehend that other depredations like that at Sodus have been committed, of which we may have the details hereafter.

**Attack on Oswego.**—In consequence of com. Chauncey's remaining at Sackett's Harbor until the new frigate was fitted out, the enemy have landed it over Ontario. The whole fleet appeared off Oswego, June 20, and made several attempts to land, but each time returned on seeing our troops ready to meet them on the shore. We had about 800 militia there with some regular troops, and Lieut. B. Wesley of the Oneida, with other fine naval officers and seamen. Another account indistinctly states that they had finally succeeded in burning the public buildings and farm houses there. The stores had all been removed to Sackett's Harbor in anticipation of such an event.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Geneva to his friend in this Albany, dated June 22, 1813.

"The enemy was seen off Sodus on Wednesday, where a quantity of provisions were deposited. Gen. Burnet ordered out a regiment of militia to defend the place; they arrived there on Thursday, but found no enemy. The provisions however were removed (at least the principal that belonged to the contractors) from the warehouses on the water's edge, to a small distance in the edge of the woods, and on Saturday there being no appearance of the enemy, the militia were discharged, leaving a small guard of neighbors to protect the place. Before evening of the same day the enemy were in sight—the alarm was immediately given—express sent, who overtook the discharged militia before they reached home, who returned, together with a large reinforcement, but not in time to prevent the destruction of the principal part of the village. The cowardly foe, finding that the greater part of the provisions were removed, although but a short distance, say not

more than 200 yards, dared not approach them, but SET FIRE TO ALL THE VALUABLE BUILDINGS IN THE PLACE, which were destroyed with their contents. I consider this the most wanton act these barbarians have been guilty of this war, being made upon a peaceable, unoffending village, not containing a single soldier, or an ounce of public military property.

"After burning the principal part of the village, and Mr. Nicholas' warehouse on the opposite side of the bay, they sent a flag demanding the flour and pork which lay in their sight, and one of their men who had deserted, upon which condition they would cease to destroy any more buildings, otherwise they would continue to burn, and at all events take the provisions. Fortunately for them they did not attempt to put their threat into execution, but returned to their shipping, and on Sunday night removed up the lake. I left Sodus yesterday about noon;—teams were then employed in removing the provisions back about three miles from the lake.

"An express arrived in town this afternoon, stating that the enemy had just hove in sight again.—Should they attempt to land, they will be severely punished for their temerity.

"The enemy's force consisted of their new ship, the Royal George, Earl Moira, Prince Regent, Sincoc scho'r. with small boats and tenders to run into the harbors on the lake."

Gen. Wilkinson is daily expected at Washington City on his way to the North.

Between 5 and 600 men under col. Bassett, arrived at Windsor, Vt. on the 19th ult. The remainder of the regiment, 1000 strong, were expected in a few days. Several other bodies are moving through Vermont to the frontiers. A detachment of artillery has arrived at Burlington, with two 24 pounders.

**From the North West.**—Major gen. Harrison was at Franklinton, June 16. Col. Anderson with a regiment of regulars, 800 strong, had arrived there from Tennessee, where they were recruited. We may look for offensive operations in a few days. The governor of Ohio has invited his fellow-citizens to join gen. Harrison in a short tour of duty in the territory of Michigan and district of Malden, against their British enemies and their ferocious allies, that peace may rest on their borders. They are to be mounted.

A regiment of 12 months men, raised in Kentucky, and commanded by col. Owings, were to march to join gen. Harrison about the 25th of June.

The death of gen. Green Clay, of Kentucky, at Fort Meigs, has been announced. We are happy to say the report is not true. He had been ill, but was convalescent.

**BRITISH DELICACY!** *Burlington, Vt. June 10.*—By letters received from some of our unfortunate, but brave men, now prisoners of war, dated at St. John's on the 4th inst.—It was ascertained that they were to be exhibited in the streets of Montreal; thence in Quebec and Halifax; and when exchanged to be sent in a cartel to Boston or New-York.

The wounded are paroled, and gone to Plattsburg Hospital, New-York.

#### NAVAL.

Two lieutenants, 3 midshipmen and 100 gallant seamen, left the navy yard at Charlestown, (Mass.) for the lakes.

Capt. Perry has arrived at Erie, with his vessels from Black Rock. The enemy had been off that place looking for him. His whole force is now 11 vessels, two of which will carry 20 guns each.

Com. Chauncey remained at Sackett's Harbor with his fleet in fine order, waiting the equipment of the *General Pike*, and will probably sail to-morrow

(July 4.) to dispute the sovereignty of the lake with the water-knight, sir James L. Yoe. It appears, that in a council of war on the subject of attacking the British vessels, it had been agreed that we might compete with them without the new frigate—but when the importance of the matter was considered it was thought best to postpone the attempt until that frigate was ready.

By a letter lately received at New York it appears that the Essex is still blockaded in St. Salvador. It is stated she has on board property to the value of two millions, chiefly in cash. We shall greet her arrival with singular pleasure.

We hear nothing of com. Rodgers since our last.

On the 20th of May, the privateer Paul Jones boarded the ship Packet, from New York to Lisbon. She had made several prizes; and informed that three American privateers had captured and destroyed seventeen sail of merchantmen, bound from England to Lisbon, under convoy of a frigate; and that the privateer Yorktown of this port, had captured eleven sail of merchantmen.

A 74 gun ship, with a sloop of war in company, occasionally appears off Newport, R. I. The blockade of New York has been resumed, a Spanish vessel being turned back. It had been raised by the gathering of the enemy off New London.

A sloop with passengers from Savannah for New-England was overhauled by the privateer Brilliant, capt. Smith, of Nassau, N. P. and discharged in the most polite and handsome manner, with the addition of a present of a fine green turtle.

*Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor to the Secretary of the Navy.*

"On the 16th lieutenant Chauncey fell in with and captured the sch. Lady Murray, from Kingston bound to York, with an ensign (Geo. Chas. Merce) and 15 non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the 41st and 104th regiments, loaded with provisions, powder, shot and fixed ammunition. Lieut. Chauncey arrived this morning with his prize."

*Copy of a letter from Lieut. Chauncey to com. Chauncey, Sackett's Harbor, 18th June, 1813.*

Sir—According to your orders of the 14th inst. I proceeded off Presque Isle in the sch'r "Lady of the Lake." On the morning of the 16th fell in with and captured the English sch. Lady Murray, from Kingston bound to York, loaded with provisions and ammunition.

Enclosed is a list of one ensign, 15 non-commissioned officers and privates found on board, with 6 men attached to the vessel.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WOLCOTT CHAUNCEY.

The Chesapeake. In addition to the facts communicated by Lieut. Budd in his letter to the secretary of the navy, we have the names of the killed and wounded, with some particulars from other sources—48 of the crew were killed, and 98 wounded, 12 of whom are since dead. Among the brave deceased are capt. Lawrence, Lt. Ludlow, acting Lt. Ballard, sailing master White, Lt. of marines Broom, with midshipmen Hopewell, Evans and Livingston; the boatswain Adams, and many petty officers—all young and full of spirit, lately panting to wipe off the stain inflicted on the unfortunate frigate many years ago—now tenants of the tomb! To this wonderful destruction of officers may be chiefly attributed the success of the enemy in the bold step he took, for which, it appears he was abundantly provided. Capt. Lawrence and Lt. Ludlow were buried with distinguished honors. The severe wound that captain Brooke himself received acquits him from the censure to which he might have been liable for

not landing the wounded, as it was intimated in page 270 he ought to have done. The responsibility of that procedure was too great for the junior officer on whom devolved the charge of the two vessels, in a disordered state and filled with dead and wounded.

The Shannon appears to have been severely dealt with, and will require much repair. She had 2 officers and 28 men killed, and 58 men wounded, 20 of whom are since dead. The Chesapeake was but little injured.

A gentleman who has been on board the Shannon says that she carries in all sixty guns, many of which are heavy brass pieces.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Budd to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Halifax, June 15, 1813.

Sir—The unfortunate death of capt. James Lawrence and Lieut. Augustus C. Ludlow, has rendered it my duty to inform you of the capture of the late U. States frigate Chesapeake.

On Tuesday, June 1, at 8 a. m. we unmoored ship and at meridian got under way from President's Roads, with a light wind from the southward and westward, and proceeded on a cruise. A ship was then in sight in the offing which had the appearance of a ship of war, and which, from information received from pilot boats and craft, we believed to be the British frigate Shannon. We made sail in chase and cleared ship for action. At half past four p. m. she bore to, with her head to the southward and eastward. At 5 p. m. took in the royals and top-gallant sails and at half past five hauled the courses up. About 15 minutes before 6 p. m. the action commenced within pistol shot. The first broadside did great execution on both sides, damaged our rigging, killed among others Mr. White the sailing master, and wounded capt. Lawrence. In about 12 minutes after the commencement of the action, we fell on board of the enemy and immediately after one of our arm chests on the quarter-deck was blown up by a hand grenade thrown from the enemy's ship.

In a few minutes one of the captain's aids came on the gun deck to inform me that the boarders were called. I immediately called the boarders away and proceeded to the spar deck, where I found that the enemy had succeeded in boarding us and had gained possession of our quarter deck. I immediately gave orders to haul on board the fore tack, for the purpose of shooting the ship clear of the other, and then made an attempt to regain the quarter deck, but was wounded and thrown down on the gun deck. I again made an effort to collect the boarders, but in the mean time the enemy had gained complete possession of the ship. On my being carried down to the cock-pit, I there found capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow both mortally wounded; the former had been carried below previously to the ship's being boarded; the latter was wounded in attempting to repel the boarders. Among those who fell early in the action was Mr. Edward J. Ballard the 4th lieutenant and Lieut. James Broom of marines.

I herein enclose to you a return of the killed and wounded, by which you will perceive that every officer, upon whom the charge of the ship would devolve, was either killed or wounded previously to her capture. The enemy report the loss of Mr. Watt, their first lieutenant; the purser; the captain's clerk, and 23 seamen killed; and capt. Brooke, a midshipman, and 56 seamen wounded.

The Shannon had, in addition to her full complement, an officer and 16 men belonging to the Belle Foule, and a part of the crew belonging to the Tenedos.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect,  
&c. GEORGE BUDD.

The hon. WILLIAM JONES,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Head-quarters, Patuxent Camp, June 20.

GEN. MILLER presents his respectful compliments to the citizens of Baltimore, and requests, if any gentleman shall receive an account of the movement of the enemy in the waters of the Chesapeake, he will communicate the same to him, as it may tend to prevent unnecessary alarm, as well as too much indulgence in security.

A Spanish brig went from Baltimore, but was turned back by the squadron, as it is said, on account of her having cleared out for two ports. The whole enemy force in the bay is reported to be 9 ships of the line, 7 frigates, 5 sloops of war, and several schooners and transports, in all 35 to 40 hostile vessels.

In our last we briefly noticed (as the intelligence was received as the paper was nearly ready for press) an attack upon Craney island by the British, in which they were defeated with great loss. Since then we have received much matter relative to the operations of the enemy, &c. the substance of which is detailed as the facts appear.

The attack by the gun boats on the frigate is described in com. Cassin's official letter of June 21, inserted below. We learn that the Junon received 15 shots between wind and water, in that affray—that the captain was so badly wounded as not to be expected to recover, with about 150 of the crew killed and wounded, and the vessel dreadfully mangled. It is said she would have sunk but for the assistance of the other frigates. The account of the attack upon Craney island is given in the commodore's letter of the 23d, and we collect from other sources the following particulars:

The number of the enemy engaged, exclusive of seamen, was estimated at from 2500 to 3000 men; the squadron having on board a whole brigade of marines, (extra) and the 102d regiment, with several companies of French. They came forward with full confidence of effecting their purpose; and the French prisoners say that Cockburn, to insure their fidelity and zeal, told them they could easily get possession of the island, after which they would have nothing to do but to go on to Norfolk, and take the town; which he promised to give up to three days' pillage, and besides to reward them with 25£ sterling each, if they exerted themselves. He also spoke of the great beauty of the ladies of Norfolk, and pledged himself they should have the disposal of them!

The galling fire the enemy received is well described by com. Cassin, and the whole of our force was firm, courageous, and zealous. The Winchester riflemen waded a great distance in the water to get within striking distance of the enemy, but could not reach him with their winged deaths. They threw a number of rockets, which done no harm. We had only one man slightly injured, by a gun-carriage giving way. When they drew off their forces from the place about 3 miles above Craney island, where they had landed, they kept out of reach of our guns; foiled and defeated in every thing, by the cannon on the island alone; for our infantry and riflemen were not engaged. The discomfiture is attributed to their great loss of officers; among whom there was some reason to hope was Cockburn himself. In killed, drowned, and deserters, the enemy must have reduced his force 400 men. This estimate is sustained in several ways, and appears nearly correct.

On the 23th they attacked Hampton, by land and water, with great force, which they succeeded in getting possession of, after a gallant defence by the few militia we had there (about 450) who kept them at bay one hour and forty-five minutes. Shortly after landing, the British had a troop of about thirty horsemen; but they were much galled by the riflemen, and their pillage confined to the town and its immediate neighborhood. About 25 of our men are missing; but the enemy lost at least 200, and several deserters, among whom is a French lieutenant. They had at least 2500 men engaged in the attack, of whom 400 were riflemen. Our handful of heroes were commanded by major Crutchfield, and retreated in good order to York after the battle, at which place a great force is concentrating to dispossess the British and regain Hampton, where, it is said, they are fortifying themselves; though they had carried on board the whole of their plunder, which appears to be every thing that was in the town worth taking away!

As Hampton was not burnt we infer that Cockburn is dead; though savage acts are not wanting to sustain the British character. One letter states that a Mr. Kirby, who lived near Hampton, was dying in the arms of his wife, when the barbarians entered his house. A wretch, seeing his situation, deliberately drew his pistol and shot the expiring man—the ball lodged in the hip of his wife!—This appears to have been done in the presence of an officer.

Major Corbin, of the York county militia, was badly wounded, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Capt. Pryor, with his artillery, met the enemy on the beach, and did great execution; but finding they had landed at another place, and were likely to surround him, effected his retreat after spiking his guns. Virginia is alive with exertion, and the barbarians will be driven out—in which case, we suppose, Hampton will be burnt by them. What is told us in romance of the great bandit Rinaldo and his horde of robbers, is not a type of the doings, of this band of thieves in the Chesapeake.

Hampton contained about 60 houses, chiefly small buildings. It is 18 miles from Norfolk, separated by the Roads.

Copy of a letter from commodore JOHN CASSIN, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Navy-Yard, Gosport, June 21, 1813.

SIR—On Saturday, at 11, p. m. capt. Tarbell, moved with the flotilla under his command, consisting of 15 gun boats, in two divisions, lieutenant John M. Gardner, 1st division, and lieutenant Robert Henly, the 2d, manned from the frigate, and 50 musketeers; general Taylor ordered from Craney Island, and proceeded down the river; but adverse winds and squalls prevented his approaching the enemy until Sunday morning at 4, p. m. when the flotilla commenced a heavy galling fire on a frigate, at about three quarters of a mile distance, laying well up the roads, two other frigates lying in sight. At half past 4, a breeze sprung up from S.W. which enabled the two frigates to get under way, one a raze or very heavy ship, and the other a frigate, to come nearer into action. The boats, in consequence of their approach, hauled off, though keeping up a well directed fire on the raze and the other ship, which gave us several broadsides. The frigate first engaged, supposed to be the Junon, was certainly severely handled—had the calm continued, one half hour, that frigate must have fallen into our hands or been destroyed. She must have slipped her mooring so as to drop nearer the raze, who had all sails set coming up to her with the other frigate. The action continued

one hour and a half with the three ships. Shortly after the action, the razees got along side of the ship, and had her upon a deep careen in a little time, with a number of boats and stages round her. I am satisfied considerable damage was done to her, for she was silenced some time, until the razees opened her fire, when she commenced again. Our loss is very trifling. Mr. Allison, master's mate, on board 139, was killed early in the action, by an 18 pound ball, which passed through him and lodged in the mast. No. 154 had a shot between wind and water. No. 67 had her Franklin shot away, and several of them had some of their sweeps and their stuncheons shot away—but two men slightly injured by the splinters from the sweeps. On the flood tide several ships of the line and frigates came into the Roads, and we did expect an attack last night. There are now in the Roads thirteen ships of the line and frigates, one brig and several tenders.

I cannot say too much for the officers and crews on this occasion; for every man appeared to go into action with so much cheerfulness, apparently to do their duty, resolved to conquer. I had a better opportunity of discovering their actions than any one else, being in my boat the whole of the action.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN CASSIN.

The honorable WILLIAM JONES,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from commodore JOHN CASSIN, to the Secretary of the Navy.

*Navy-Yard, Gosport, June 23, 1813.*

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 20th the enemy got under way, in all thirteen sail, and dropped up to the mouth of James river, one ship bearing a flag at the Mizzen.—At 5, P. M. were discovered making great preparation with troops for landing, having a number of boats for the purpose. Finding Crany-Island rather weak manned, captain Tarbell, directed lieuts. Neale, Shubrick and Sanders, with one hundred seamen on shore, at 11, P. M. to a small battery on the N. W. side of the Island.

Tuesday 22d, at the dawn, the enemy were discovered landing round the point of Nansemond River, said to be four thousand troops; and at 8, A. M. the barges attempted to land in front of the Island, out of reach of the shot from the Gun-boats, when lieuts. Neale, Shubrick and Sanders with the sailors, and lieut. Breckenridge with the marines of the Constellation, 150 in number, opened the fire, which was so well directed that the enemy were glad to get off, after sinking three of their largest boats. One of them, called the Centipede, admiral Warren's boat, fifty feet in length, carried seventy-five men, the greater part of whom were lost by her sinking. Twenty soldiers and sailors were saved, and the boat hauled up. From the boats that were sunk, I presume there were forty prisoners.

The troops that were landed fell back in the rear of the island, and commenced throwing rockets from Mr. Wise's house; when gun-boat 67 threw a few shot over that way, they dispersed and went back.

We have had all day deserters from the enemy coming in; I have myself taken in 25, and prisoners belonging to the Centipede.

The officers of the Constellation fired their eighteen pounder more like riflemen than artilleryists. I never saw such shooting, and seriously believe they saved the Island. In the evening their boats came round the point of Nansemond, and at sun set were seen returning to their ships full of men. At dusk they strewed the shore along with fires in order to runaway by the light,

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

JOHN CASSIN.

The hon. Wm. JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—Captain Tarbell has this moment come up, and informs me that the enemy has withdrawn his troops from Crany-Island, and landed at Newport-News, and is firing Congreve Rockets.

J. C.

*Richmond, June 28, 1813.*

Detail of the attack on Hampton, on the morning of the 25th inst. as communicated by maj. Crutchfield, in a letter of that date to the Executive.

"At a little after 5 o'clock, they commenced a fire of round and rocket shots from their tenders and barges in the river and creek opposite to Hampton, and very shortly afterwards by 900 troops in our rear.—Their attack from the water direction, which was kept up incessantly, was repelled by our batteries, under the command of capt. B. W. Pryor, in a manner worthy of veteran troops. Upon the attack from the land side, I proceeded with the infantry companies to the road, in order most effectually to counter act the designs of the enemy in that quarter, but had not gained the desired point of destination before the muskets of the foe assailed our troops from a skirt of woods, near where the riflemen, under capt. R. Servant, had been placed, and who for some considerable time, with much coolness, and no doubt, excellent effect, kept them in check. From our line of march in column through a field where we were attacked, I immediately formed a line and advanced by quick time towards the woods, where the invaders had formed. We had not proceeded far in this line before the enemy opened a heavy and constant fire of grape and other shot upon us. The view of the enemy's troops which I now took, rendered it necessary on our part to form again in column, and endeavor to gain the wood, now within one or two hundred yards. In endeavoring to obtain such a position, our troops were necessarily, for a short time, exposed to the fire of the enemy." Major Crutchfield then mentions in very high terms, the conduct of capt. Shields and his company; and concludes by observing, that the enemy, pursuing the rest of our troops with rapidity and success, a retreat took place. This despatch was written at the Half-Way-House, from whence our army proceeded to York. Maj. Corbin was wounded in the arm and leg, at the head of his column. Captain Pryor, for whose safety major Crutchfield expressed great apprehension, after handling the enemy most severely, at the batteries, spiked their own cannon, swam across the creek, and retreating, in the rear of the enemy, arrived in our camp with the most of his brave men.

*Monday, 28th June, 1813.*

An official despatch, received this morning by the Executive, from major Crutchfield, states the force of the enemy, who attacked Hampton on the 25th to have been upwards of 2500, of whom 400 were riflemen. Our loss did not exceed 200, while that of the enemy, was at least 200. The British force now at Hampton, is between 4 and 5000. This account of the loss of the enemy, and of his force, which was at first communicated by three French deserters (one of whom is an intelligent lieutenant) was confirmed by three British deserters who arrived at camp, just as major Crutchfield was about to close his letter. The enemy is pillaging in all directions, and determined to mount all the horses he can collect, with riflemen, and pursue our little army.

In addition to capt. Pryor, of the artillery, capt. Servant, of the riflemen, and capt. Shields of the infantry, of whom major Crutchfield made honorable mention in his despatch of the 25th, he speaks in high terms of the services rendered by capt. Cooper,



of the cavalry, and capt. Brown, of the infantry; and the cool and intrepid conduct of the officers and privates of all the above companies.

On a letter from general Taylor states the arrival of another ship of the line, in our waters.

In addition to the official account of the attack upon Hampton, and the capture of that post, which concludes at far as it goes, the useful information brought by the stage of Saturday night last, we lay before our readers many other interesting particulars, with which we have been furnished, not embraced in the official letters, but derived from a source entitled to the highest credit.

On Friday about day-break, intelligence was received from the videts stationed on the shore, fronting Hampton Roads, that the enemy were landing from their barges in considerable force some five miles distance above Black-Bernd's point. Captain Cooper with his troop was immediately dispatched to that quarter to reconnoitre and bring intelligence. He had proceeded about a mile in full speed, when abruptly turning a corner into a road leading through the woods, forming nearly a right angle with the main road which he had left, the enemy presented themselves in full view, advancing with a quick step almost within pistol shot; he hastened back with this information, and our troops immediately prepared for action, as stated in the official account. In a few moments the enemy approached and the battle commenced. About the same time upwards of forty barges and some tenders including the Revenue Cutter recently captured from us, which had been lying off to the mouth of Hampton creek, began to move. A small boat first entered apparently with some degree of caution. An officer rose up, and after looking around him, waved his hat; shortly after another boat entered, and the same signal was repeated from her, when the whole fleet filled up and approached the town. Eleven lively of the artillery, stationed with two field pieces, at a point on the right hand side of the creek near its mouth, opened a fire upon them. . . . they advanced, captain Pryor, who, with two pieces more was stationed at another point on the same side of the creek, and very near the town, commenced a fire upon them likewise, which was kept up, by him and lieutenant Lively, with great gallantry for some time, when finding further resistance on their part would be useless, they spiked their guns, and made good their retreat across an arm of Hampton creek, in the rear of the enemy, who were advancing by land—most of their little party, soon arrived at captain Armistead's, about three miles from Hampton on the main stage road, where they found many of our party, and were soon after joined by others who had fortunately escaped after the battle in the field and woods near the town. A portion of our troops also retreated across the bridge thrown over Back river, a few miles below capt. Armstrong's, and proceeded by the Back river road to the half-way house, where our whole force shortly assembled and pushed on to York-Town.

"It is understood that Captain Corbin was wounded in the first discharge from the enemy. While forming his men. His horse at the same time had a part of his nose shot off, and an eye put out, and received also a wound in the body—On the first appearance of the squadron off Hampton, almost all the female inhabitants left the town and carried with them nearly every movable of value, so that the enemy did not find much plunder there. Soon after they took possession they stationed about 200 men at the Back river bridge, and shot the same number at a cross road near the town, so as to guard the chief passes to it.

"It is said and believed that a party of them went to Pembroke, a country seat between the bridge and cross road, where they found the gentlemen of the house, a Mr. Kirby, in a dying state, supported in the bed by his wife; they instantly shot him through the body and dangerously wounded his wife. They also shot down two negroes in the yard. A great number of Rockets were discharged from the barges in the creek, most of which flew over the town and fell in the field adjoining; little or no damage was done by them; only 2 houses caught fire which was soon extinguished by capt. Pryor and his men. A considerable body of Frenchmen landed with the enemy, and were placed in front during the action. They manifested every mark of unwillingness to fight—deceiving their runs as ligas to do no injury, and raising their hands as if imploring mercy whereas our troops could level their pieces. Our ridiness are supposed to have done great execution. Several British officers were seen to fall, one of whom capt. Servant thinks had a golden epaulette on each shoulder. The French officer at York it is said, was not in the action. He deserted soon after landing, and surrendered his sword to a gentleman he met on the road. He went on to York with our troops, and expressed a great wish to be taken into service."

(Richmond Engr.)

Petersburg, June 29, 1813.

About 200 recruits (twelve months men) enlisted in the counties adjacent to this place, marched from here on Sunday evening last, for Norfolk—under the command of capt. Baits and Hardeaway. More will shortly follow.

ROCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

The enemy force is inactive. A vessel with passengers from Savannah was permitted to proceed to Philadelphia, with much politeness and good treatment from the boarding officers.

ROCKADE OF NEW-LODON.

Nothing material has occurred in New London except as noticed below. The place is strongly garrisoned and its defences much increased and powerful.

New-York, June 27.  
The schooner Eagle, which sailed from this port on the 15th, was taken by the enemy's barges at New-London, on Friday, at half past two o'clock; but owing to adverse winds the enemy were unable to tow the schooner alongside the squadron. The cargo was attempting to be got out into lighters; in doing which an explosion took place, which killed upwards of 100 of the enemy. Not a vestige of the vessel, boats or men was to be seen. There was one 74 at anchor at the time, about 7 miles from New-London; and one frigate hove in sight about sun-set. The boats were from the Ramilies 74.

It is stated that com. Hardy has sent a flag to New London to ascertain whether the blowing up of the E. gle was done with the sanction of government—declaring, if it was, he will destroy every thing that floats. *Torpædes*, as well as *gun-boats*, appear to be gaining a character. It was expected the schooner would have been taken alongside the Ramilies, to discharge her cargo, as the custom was—but the swell of the sea prevented it, and saved that ship. Some other experiments may teach his majesty's vessels to keep a more respectful distance from our shores.

Capt. Hardy informed the master of a fishing smack, that he had lost nine men by the explosion, and was determined to destroy all the craft that comes in his way, until the cause was explained.

### Funeral of Captain Lawrence at Halifax.

The following order was issued the day previous to the funeral:

HALIFAX, 7th JUNE, 1813.

Garrison Order.—A funeral party will be furnished to-morrow by the 66th regiment, consisting of 300 rank and file, with a proper proportion of officers, and to be supplied with three rounds of blank cartridges each man; to inter the remains of capt. Lawrence, late of the American frigate Chesapeake, from the king's warrant, at half past 1, P. M.

The band of that corps will attend, and the party will be commanded by lieut. col. sir J. Warrlow.

The officers of the garrison will be pleased to attend the equiment there, at a quarter before two, to march in procession, wearing a piece of black cravat round their left arm. (Signed) R. T. THOMAS, Major of Brigades.

Navy Order.—The body of the commander of the late U. S. frigate Chesapeake, will be interred to-morrow at two o'clock. The captains and commanders, with a portion of lieutenants and midshipmen, agreeable to the following order of procession, will attend the funeral, and will assemble precisely at one o'clock, along side the Chesapeake, for that purpose.

THOMAS P. CAPEL, Captain, and senior officer at Halifax.

### Order of Procession from the Ship.

Paul Bearer	Paul Bearer
Absent of the Corps.	Absent of the Corps.
Captain Baker,	Captain Head,
Captain Pearce,	Captain Perchell,
Captain Collier.	Captain Blyth,

Boats, two and two, with Midshipmen, Lieutenants, Commanders, or Lieutenants Commanding vessels. Commander. Post Captains.

### Order of Procession on Shore, Funeral Firing Party.

Paul Bearer.	THE BODY.	Paul Bearer.
Officers of Privates.		
American Naval Officers.		
British Naval Officers.		
Midshipmen.		
Lieutenants.		

Officers of the Garrison, according to Rank. Post Captains. Staff Officers. General, and Senior Officers.

## —This leads to Independence

As the finger post directs the way-worn traveller to his place of rest, so would we point to domestic manufactures as the only sure road to independence and safety. There is daily evidence that we are in the path that leads us to results so happy; and it is delightful to observe the steady progress made to consummate them. Then shall the home market still the rage for foreign export; and an interest in our own productions supersede the anti-patriotic feelings that arise from dealing in the commodities of others. Then shall we unitedly regard all nations, as "ENEMIES IN WAR, IN PEACE FRIENDS."

We notice the erection of many new manufactories; of all their various descriptions, in all parts of the United States. In Baltimore, though nearly 10,000 spindles\* are daily running in our neighborhood, the demand for cotton yarn is hardly supplied, and the call for it is instantly increasing. The article is now as commonly enquired for by the country merchants as cloths and calicoes—which shows the extent of our household manufactures, that silently, but certainly, push forward to the state desired. Three years since it was not so. Thus encouraged, the "Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland" are erecting their second mill to hold 7,000 spindles; and calculate on erecting the third the ensuing year. Their seat on the Patuxent will hold thirteen mills in two ranges; and their capital (\$1,000,000) is on the same magnificent plan. The Potomac Company have 3 or 4,000 spindles at work; and the Washington Association is busy in spinning and weaving. Other establishments are as steadily employed or equally progressing. A house is now building in the precincts of the city to hold 3,000 spindles to be moved by steam—and, in every direction, we observe improvements of the kind. It has been estimated that Baltimore has invested, or is now investing, from 2 to 3 millions of dollars in the several departments of manufactures within these 4 or 5 years past; all which were hitherto received from abroad. We have native workmen equal to any others in the world, and want nothing but a little time to rival, if not surpass, Great Britain in many of her most profitable articles of cotton, wool and mixed. The cotton business is established. The woolen branches are going on with a rapidity of improvement unprecedented. The culture and working of flax is rising; and an increasing attention is paid to flaxen manufactures. There has lately been introduced at Washington City one of those famous labor-saving machines for weaving stockings that caused the late dreadful riots at Nottingham (Eng.) and home-made hosiery will keep pace with the rest, and rise to its consumption in due time. Experience has destroyed prejudice; and the fact is resolved that the moaned man cannot invest his capital to better advantage than in the manufacturing establishments—and the laborious artisan has no reason to fear the introduction of machinery that makes his work more productive, for there is enough of employment, with liberal wages, for all.

\* 10,000 spindles—six of those spindles will, on the average, spin as much yarn as will make four yards of cloth per day, worth 40 or 45 cents per yard, say 40—in all equal to six thousand six hundred yards daily, amounting to about \$2666.40 per day: in the year, allowing 300 days, creating a value of seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars per annum. In twelve months the number of spindles will be nearly doubled. All this has happened within three or four years, in the cotton business only.

The Merino sheep, now a grand object with the farmer, seems to improve; and certainly does not degenerate.† The United States, in 10 years, will raise more wool than any country in Europe. It will be an article for export. A sheep, 16 months old, was lately sheared at Hampton, near Baltimore, belonging to general Ridgely, that yielded fourteen and a half pounds of wool. The very lowest price of such wool in England was 5s. per lb.; but generally worth more than its present value in the United States, which is 150 cents. Count the profits and then ask, Who will not raise Merino sheep? Let Congress keep "steady" for five years, and we shall not want fine cloths from abroad. Of the coarser wools we may be longer without a supply, but will have it; much attention being paid to the coarse woolled breed.

Iron works abound and improve. We observe a notice of a forge in Shannandoah county (Va.) that in March last, with one hammer, and four hammermen, prepared for the Winchester market, 12 tons, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 4 lb. of bar iron, assorted. Glass-works are multiplying; but as yet we want workmen—the jealousy of foreigners employed preventing the desired increase of hands. This will wear off; for it is a narrowness that does not belong to the character of this country. At Boston is made the best window glass in the world. Powder, shot, bullets and, in general, all manufactures of which lead is the principal material, are made equal to the demand; and no where is the manufacture of arms and cannon better understood, or more rapidly getting forward. The works of copper and brass are proceeding to a supply of the consumption. Most of the heavy articles of Ironmongery are made, with saws, edge-tools, &c. and many of the minor particulars. We have tons of nails, cut or drawn, with spikes, brads, sprigs and tacks. The whole range of the printing business, in paper making, printing and binding books, is domestic, save the article of brass wire for the paper moulds, and antimony for the types. The former will be supplied; for many wire manufactories are established or establishing, and there is good reason to believe we have plenty of antimony. In card making we have no rival. English hats, shoes, boots, saddles and fifty et ceteras, are only worn or used by a few fops or fools, of no consequence. The importation of straw bonnets for women, hitherto a valuable article of foreign commerce, is done—the ingenuity and industry of the New-England women has put that at rest. Domestic liquors are superceding foreign spirits; and Louisiana and Georgia will raise us all the sugar we want. It is possible, also, that coffee will succeed; and we are told the experiment will be fairly made. But we might fill many pages with a bare recapitulation of the things that have been done since the date of the British orders in council—that would have made us the tributaries, but will really work out the independence of the country. What will lord Sheffield think of a

† At a late meeting of a society for "the encouragement of domestic manufactures and the breed of sheep" held near Winchester, Va. handsome premiums were awarded for pieces of cloth, linen, &c. and these facts appeared—that a half-blooded merino ram had afforded, last year 12 lbs. of wool, and 14 lbs. the present shearing—that one of the same breed weighed, after shearing, 183 lbs.—that Mr. R. K. Meade's flock of 105 sheep yielded 933 lbs. of wool, besides offal wool, some of them producing 14 lbs. they are of the mixed breed—that a beautiful piece of silk goods was exhibited, the worms that spun which were raised in the neighborhood; and several like stoppings-up the ladder of independence.

brewer in Cincinnati advertising and wishing to contract for 20,000 bushels of barley? or of a manufacturer in Kentucky talking about 100,000 lbs. of merino wool? Does it not look as if there were some trade in that country, though his lordship predicted it could not have "commerce?" That unprincipled enemy of the United States has lived long enough to hear of such changes as must have fretted him exceedingly—if his life is spared a few years longer his gall will burst on finding this despised people competing with the "noble English" in many of the most important departments of the arts in the great market of the world, in a way that his "philosophy ne'er dreamt of."

These running remarks occurred on reading the following.

#### ATHENIAN SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE.

##### THE PREMIUM COMMITTEE

For the promotion of useful arts and domestic manufactures on the 15th instant awarded the following premiums, viz.

To James Hall, of Baltimore, for manufacturing ten pieces of 1800 cambric muslin, Nos. 69 a 84. A piece of plate or its value, fifty dollars.

To Frederick Ailenstine, of Baltimore, for manufacturing six dozen pair of cotton hose, far superior to any other exhibited—A piece of plate or its value 25 dollars.

To James Cummings, Cecil county, Md. for manufacturing four dozen of flax hose, a premium of a piece of plate or its value 25 dollars.

To the same for having the greatest number of stocking looms in operation in the state Maryland, a premium of a piece of plate or its value, 50 dollars.

To Mrs. (James H.) McCulloch, for manufacturing hearth-rugs, of a beautiful pattern and superior quality—a piece of plate, value 25 dollars.

The following premiums are continued for exhibits to the second Monday in October when the committee will meet at the Athenian ware-house, No. 80, Baltimore street to award the same.

1st. For the best 4-4 flax linen, bleached and finished; not less than six pieces, of at least twenty yards each; and not coarser than 1290—a premium of a piece of plate, or its value, forty dollars.

2d. For the best 9-8 sheeting of flax, bleached and finished; not less than five pieces, of at least 22 yards each; and not coarser than 800, a premium of a piece of plate, or its value, fifty dollars.

3d. For the best and handsomest 6-4, 7-4 or 8-4 diaper, for table cloths, made of cotton or flax; not less than five pieces, of at least 20 yards each—a premium of a piece of plate or its value, forty dollars.

4th. For the best and handsomest fancy vesting, of cotton, not less than ten pieces, of six yards each, and each piece of a different pattern—a premium of a piece of plate or its value, forty dollars.

5th. For the best specification of the ingredients and process of dying a fixed and permanent blue, at the least expence, with one quart of the liquid, and a sample of the colors on cotton cloth, at least ten yards—a premium of a gold medal, or its value one hundred dollars.

6th. For the best and handsomest fancy vesting, made of wool, or wool and cotton, not less than ten pieces, of six yards each, and each piece of a different pattern—a premium of a piece of plate, or its value, thirty dollars.

7th. For the best and finest white flannel, (all wool) 7-8 wide; not less than one hundred yards—a premium of a piece of plate, or its value, fifty dollars.

8th. For the best and finest yellow or red flannel, (all wool) 7-8 wide, not less than one hundred yards

—a premium of a piece of plate, or its value, fifty dollars.

9th. For the best rose blankets 10-4 11-4 or 12-4, (all wool) not less than 5 pair, a premium of a piece of plate or its value, thirty dollars.

10th. For the best piece of 4-4 carpeting (all wool) not less than fifty yards—a premium of a piece of plate or its value, thirty dollars.

JAMES MOSHER, Chairman.

JOHN D. CRAIG, Secretary.

Baltimore, June 15, 1813.

## Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE—THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

The following report, made on the petition of Stephen Girard and others, was taken up and agreed to.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Stephen Girard and others, report:

That the memorialists respectively were owners of the ships Good Friends, the United States and the Amazon, with their respective cargoes.

That in the fall of the year 1811, the memorialists being apprehensive that a war would break out between the United States and Great Britain, sent the ships and cargoes to Amelia island as a place of safety, with an intention, eventually, to bring it on to the United States if the non-interposition law should be repealed, or the sanction of government should be obtained, so as to render the importation lawful.

That while the ships and cargoes lay in the port of Ferdinandina, general Matthews, acting in the name and on behalf of the United States, took possession of Amelia island, and establish a local government there.

That the agents of the memorialists represented to general Matthews the increased danger to which the ships and cargoes were exposed in consequence of the revolution at Amelia island: and general Matthews, impressed with the justice of the representation, as well as with an apprehension that the continuance of so much valuable property there would invite hostilities, granted a licence to proceed with the ships and cargoes to the port of Philadelphia, under bonds to place them in the custody of the collector of the port, subject to the orders of the government.

That the ships and cargoes on their way to Philadelphia, under the authority of the licence, were intercepted and seized in the district of Delaware, in April, 1812, and labelled on the ground of a violation of the non-interposition law.

That soon after the seizure, the ships and cargoes were restored to their respective owners, upon bonds for the appraised value, to abide the final adjudication of the prosecution which had been instituted. And the cargoes were sold in the months of April and May, 1812.

That the memorialists, upon receiving the cargoes, made the regular entries at the custom house, and secured, by bonds, the payment of the duties which were payable according to law, at the time of the entry.

That upon examination, it appears, that in some cases, the secretary of the treasury under the act of March, 1797, and congress by special acts, have remitted forfeitures, upon condition, that the respective owners should pay the rate of duties imposed by the act of the 1st of July, 1812, although the importations were made prior to that day. But it is understood, that in all such cases the cargoes remained unsold until the act of the 1st of July commenced its operation; and of course the double duties were charged in the price of the purchasers.

Upon this view of the circumstances of the case, the committee submit the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the relief of Stephen Girard and others, the owners respectively, of the ships called the Good Friends, the United States, and the Amazon, and their cargoes, upon condition that they respectively pay to the collector of the port of Philadelphia, for the use of the United States in addition to the duties by them heretofore respectively secured and paid upon the said cargoes, a sum which shall be sufficient to make the whole amount paid, equal to the amount of the duties that would have been chargeable if the cargoes had been imported and entered subsequent to the 1st of July, 1812.

News: Gore, Smith and Taylor were appointed a committee in pursuance of the above report.

On Friday, the house took up the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Joshua Barney, in behalf of himself and the owners, officers, and crews of sundry private armed vessels, report, that the object of the petitioner is to obtain, in favor of himself and others, the relinquishment of the claims of the United States to certain descriptions of enemy's property, captured and brought into the ports of the U. States by certain private armed vessels. That the claims of the United States and the petitioner depend, upon the provisions of existing laws, and present fair questions for judicial consideration; these questions are in fact now depending before the proper judicial tribunals, with whose proceedings and decisions the committee deems it inexpedient at this time to interfere, and therefore recommends, that the further consideration of the petition be postponed till the first Monday in December next.

The question of concurrence in this report was decided in the negative, thus:

For the report, Messrs. Bollock, Campbell, Daggett, German Gilman, Calhoun, Gove, Horry, Hunter, King, Lambart, Loth, Mason, Wells—14.

Against the report, Messrs. Anderson, Blewett, Brown, Chase, Caudett, Fossenden, Gifford, Giles, Havell, Larned, Morrow, Robinson, Sumner, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Vanuise—17.  
On motion of Mr. Taylor, the report was recommitted. Messrs. Gillet, Taylor, and Vanuise are the committee.

Monday, June 22.—Mr. Crawford, from the committee of foreign relations, reported the following bill, which was read and passed to the second reading:

*A bill to prohibit the citizens and inhabitants of the United States from carrying on any trade or traffic with the dominions or dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Be it enacted, &c.* That any citizen or inhabitant of the United States or the territories thereof, who shall during the war in which the said United States are at present engaged, either directly or indirectly carry on any trade, commerce or traffic, in any articles or wares, with any of the dominions, colonies, or dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or with any person or persons residing within the same; and any citizen or inhabitant as aforesaid, who shall directly or indirectly by private, commerce or aiding or abetting in carrying on any such trade, commerce or traffic, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction for every such offence be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, nor less than six months, and be fined a sum not exceeding five thousand, nor less than five hundred dollars; and any ship, vessel, or carriage of what kind soever, employed or used in any trade, commerce or traffic as above described, and any cargo which shall be found on board of such ship or vessel, and any articles which shall be found in such carriage, when detected or taken in such unlawful trade, commerce, or traffic, or at the return of the same to the United States, shall be forfeited, one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to any person or persons who shall give information thereof, and may be seized wherever found, and condemned before any court of the United States or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to repeal, impair or affect any law now in force providing for the punishment of treason or of any other offence against the United States.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday June 25. The speaker laid before the house the petition of Daniel Pettibone, praying the adoption in the public armories of a new mode which he has discovered of manufacturing implements of war. Referred to the secretary of war.

The speaker also presented the petition of the same person, praying that the house may direct that its chamber shall be warmed by said Pettibone's rarifying air-stove. Ordered to lie on the table.

Saturday, June 26. Among other preparatory business, the committee on naval affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a dock-yard on the upper lakes.

The committee of the whole having gone through the bill for assessing a direct tax, reported it to the house.

Monday, June 28. Mr. Crawford presented a petition of James Lloyd, setting forth that he has discovered "a combustible liquid substance applicable to the purposes of national defence or offence, whether naval or military," and praying the aid and patronage of the government in carrying his discovery into full effect.

After some time the house took up the bill for laying a direct tax, which was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday.—A motion to strike out one of the sections was negatived, 60 to 101.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to prepare and report to this house a bill for imposing and collecting a duty not exceeding cents per gallon on spirits distilled within the United States.

This resolution was referred to a committee of the whole, which had the matter in consideration, but rose without a decision.

The bill from the senate "to authorize the raising a corps of sea fencibles" was twice read and referred to the military committee, as also was the bill "to amend the act in addition to the act entitled An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes."

Tuesday, June 29.—Mr. Pickering presented a remonstrance from the legislature of Massachusetts

against the war—which after some debate was directed "for the present" to lie on the table.

Mr. Richardson then presented the protest of the minority of the said legislature against that remonstrance, which was laid on the table.

The remonstrance and protest shall be recited in our next.

The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole on the tax bills. Mr. Fisk's resolution for a duty on spirits was considered, and several amendments proposed by Mr. Ingersoll.

Wednesday, June 30.—Mr. Wheaton presented the remonstrance of certain members of the society of Friends, in New-England, against the war, and expressing a hope that measures might be taken for a restoration of peace.

Several reports and private petitions being read, the house went into committee of the whole on Mr. Fisk's resolution—but the consideration thereof was postponed for four weeks—ayes 63 nays 61. The committee then took up the bill for laying a tax on licenses for distilling, and some discussion had, and amendments proposed of no importance to detail.

Thursday, July 1.—An engrossed bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties, was read the third time and passed—ayes 95, nays 65.

## American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 264.

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

British Naval Register.

455. Ship Susan, of Liverpool, from Gibraltar for that port, captured by an American letter of marque, and carried into Marennes, France.

456. Ship Seaton—captured by the Paul Jones, and afterwards burnt by the Globe of Baltimore, at the request of the prize-master, she not being seaworthy.

457. Schr. Elizabeth, from Lisbon for London, captured by the Globe and burnt.

458. Ship Pelham, from Lisbon for Figaro, laden with rum, captured by ditto, and ditto. The Globe captured and ordered into port several valuable vessels.

459. Brig Margaret, 220 tons, 10 guns, laden with 1000 hhds. salt, from Cadix for Newfoundland, captured by the America of Salem, and sent into that port.

460. Schr. Lady Murray, commanded by a lieutenant of the navy, with 21 men, laden with military stores worth \$20,000, captured by the Lady of the Lake, and carried into Sackett's Harbor, Ontario.

461. Brig Morton, 12 guns, from London for Madeira, captured by the Yorktown and divested of her dry goods worth 7000£ sterling.

462, 463, 464. Three schooners captured by the Young Teazer, and sent into Portland, one laden with salt, the other two with 146 punchons of Jamaica rum, and some mahogany.

## THE CHRONICLE.

The capture of the two French frigates by the British, (see page 284) is contradicted.

The French armies are advancing in Germany, they have been successful in some little affairs.—Bonaparte passed through Weimar on the 30th day of April.

The President of the United States has been quite ill with a bilious fever, but not considered dangerous. He is now said to be convalescent.