

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 97.]

Illec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Legislature of Massachusetts.

House of Representatives, June 12, 1813.

The committee of both houses appointed "to consider what measures it is expedient for this legislature to adopt, in relation to the unhappy war in which we are engaged, the means to induce a speedy restoration of peace, and to restore this commonwealth to the blessings of a free and unmolested commerce, and to that influence in the councils of the nation, to which she is so justly entitled," have attended the service assigned them, and ask leave to report a remonstrance to the congress of the U. States, which is hereto annexed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. H. PERKINS, *Per Order.*

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE WAR.

To the honorable the Senate, and the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The legislature of Massachusetts deeply impressed with the sufferings of their constituents, and excited by the apprehension of still greater evils in prospect, feel impelled, by a solemn sense of duty, to lay before the national government, their view of the public interests, and to express with the plainness of freemen, the sentiments of the people of this ancient and extensive commonwealth.

Although the precise limits of the powers reserved to the several state sovereignties have not been defined by the constitution, yet we fully coincide in the correctness of the opinions advanced by our venerable chief magistrate, that "our constitutions ensure to us the freedom of speech, and that, at this momentous period, it is our right and duty to enquire into the grounds and origin of the present war, to reflect on the state of public affairs, and to express our sentiments concerning them, with decency and frankness, and to endeavor, as far as our limited influence extends, to promote, by temperate and constitutional means, an honorable reconciliation."

If then, such are the rights and duties of the people, surely those, who, at this solemn crisis, are selected by them, and who are specially honored with their confidence, may venture respectfully, but frankly, to express the sentiments and feelings of those whom they have the honor to represent.

The states, as well as the individuals composing them, are parties to the national compact, and it is their peculiar duty, especial in times of peril, to watch over the rights, and guard the privileges solemnly guaranteed by that instrument. Certainly then this expression, from the legislature of the free and independent commonwealth of Massachusetts, will not be disregarded by the present congress of the United States. For although the numerous petitions and remonstrances of the people of this state, in relation to such measures as they deemed dangerous to their rights and ruinous to their interests, have heretofore been received, in a manner little calculated to produce that harmony, and to cement that union which ought to be the permanent aim of the general government, yet we cannot but indulge the hope, that new councils and a more conciliatory spirit will distinguish the several branches of the

present national legislature—that they will endeavor, by the exercise of justice and impartiality, to allay the apprehensions and restore the confidence of the eastern and commercial states—to remove their actual sufferings, and to replace them in the happy and prosperous condition from which they have been driven, by succession of measures, hostile to the right of commerce, and destructive to the peace of the union.

It is not to be expected that a hardy and industrious people, instructed in the nature of their rights, and tenacious of their exercise, whose enterprise was a source of individual wealth and national prosperity, should find themselves obliged to abandon their accustomed employments, and relinquish the means of subsistence without complaint; or that a moral and christian people should contribute their aid, in the prosecution of an offensive war, without the fullest evidence of its justice and necessity.

The United States, from the form of their government, from the principles of their institutions, from the sacred professions, which in all periods of their history, they have made, from the maxims transmitted to them by patriots and sages whose loss they can never sufficiently deplore, as well as from a regard to their best and dearest interests, ought to be the last nation to engage in a war of ambition or conquest.

The recent establishment of their institutions, the pacific, moral and industrious character of their citizens, the certainty that time and prudent application of their resources would bring a seasonable remedy for any transient wrongs, would have induced a wise and provident, an impartial and temperate administration, to overlook, if it had been necessary, any temporary evil, which either the ambition, the interest, the cupidity, or the injustice of foreign powers might occasionally, and without any deep and lasting injury, have inflicted.

With these maxims and these views, we cannot discern any thing, in the policy of foreign nations towards us, which in point of expediency, required the sacrifice of so many and so certain blessings, as might have been our portion, for such dreadful and inevitable evils, as all wars, and especially in a republic, entail upon the people.

But, when we review the alleged causes of the war against Great Britain, and more particularly, the pretences for its continuance, after the principal one was removed, we are constrained to say, that it fills the minds of the good people of this commonwealth, with infinite anxiety and alarm. We cannot but recollect, whatever the pretences of the emperor of France may have been, pretences which have uniformly preceded and accompanied the most violent acts of injustice; that he was the sole authority of a system, calculated and intended to break down neutral commerce, with a view to destroy the opulence, and cripple the power of a rival, whose best interest and whose real policy were to uphold that commerce, so essential to her own prosperity.

It is not for us to decide, whether the enemy of France did, or did not, adopt the most natural and efficacious means of repelling her injustice. It is sufficient, that we are provoked; the United States

might, by a firm and dignified, yet pacific resistance to the French decrees, have prevented the recurrence of any retaliatory measures not intended to injure us, but to operate on the author of this unjust and iniquitous system. And however honorable men may differ, as to the justice of the British retaliatory orders in council, we do not hesitate to say, that France merited from our government, a much higher tone of remonstrance, and a more decided opposition.

In viewing the avowed causes of the present war, we would, if it were possible, pass over a series of transactions, imperfectly explained, and calculated to excite our alarm and regret, at the hasty manner, in which it was declared. But the history of the pretended repeal of the French decrees, which, if our government was sincere, we are bound to believe was the immediate cause of the war, is so well attended, and has been so often discussed, and is, besides, so important in this inquiry, that mere motives of delicacy cannot induce us to pass it over without notice.

If war could be justified against Great Britain exclusively, it must have been on the ground assumed by our government, that the French decrees were actually repealed on the first of November, 1810. The indiscriminate plunder and destruction of our commerce—the capture of our ships by the cruisers of France, and their condemnation, by her courts, and by the emperor in person—his repeated and solemn declaration that those decrees were still in force and constituted the fundamental laws of his empire, at a period long subsequent to the pretended repeal, seemed to furnish an answer, sufficiently conclusive, to this question; and we cannot but lament, that evidence, so satisfactory to the rest of the nation, should have had so little weight, with that congress, whose term of service has lately expired.

But this important question is now definitely answered; and the American people have learned with astonishment the depth of their degradation. The French emperor, as if, for the perfect and absolute humiliation of our government, and for the annihilation to the world, that he held us in utter contempt, reserved till May 1812, the official declaration of the fact, that these decrees were not repealed until April 1811; and then, not in consequence of his sense of their injustice, but because we had complied with the condition he had prescribed, in the letter of the duke of Cadore, in causing "our rights to be respected," by a resistance to the British orders; and he has since added, that this decree of repeal was communicated to our minister at Paris, as well as to his own at Washington, to be made known to our cabinet. As the previous pledge of Great Britain gave the fullest assurance, that she would repeal her orders, as soon as the decrees, on which they were founded, should cease to exist; and as her subsequent conduct leaves no doubt, that she would have been faithful to her promise, we can never too much deplore the neglect to make known this repeal, whether it be attributable to the French government, or our own.

If to the former belongs the guilt of this duplicity and falsehood, every motive of interest, and every incitement of duty call loudly upon our administration, to proclaim this disgraceful imposition, to the American people; not only as it would serve to develop the true character and policy of France, but to acquit our own officers of a suppression, too serious to be overlooked, or forgiven.

But whatever may be the true state of this mysterious transaction, the promptness, with which Great Britain hastened to repeal her orders, before the declaration of war, by the United States, was known

to her, and the restoration of an immense amount of property, then within her power, can leave but little doubt, that the war on our part, was premature, and still less, that the perseverance in it after that repeal was known, was *improper, impolitic, and unjust.*

It was *improper*; because it manifested in this instance, a distrust in the good faith and disposition to peace, of a nation, from which we had just received a signal proof of both.

It was *impolitic*; because it gave countenance to the charge of a subserviency to the views of France, and of an ulterior design of co-operating with her, in the profligate and enormous project of subjugating the rest of Europe.

It was *impolitic*; as it tended to unite all descriptions of people, in England, in favor of the present war; and to convince them however erroneously, that moderation and fairness, on her part, only laid the foundation of new claims, and higher pretensions on ours.

It was *unjust*; because the evidence afforded by the prompt repeal of the orders in council, ought to have satisfied us, that Great Britain was sincerely disposed to maintain and preserve pacific relations with the United States; and all wars are unjust, the objects of which can be attained by negotiation.

It was *unjust*; because the whole history of our diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain shows that we never induced her to believe, that we considered the impressment of her own seamen on board our merchant ships, as a reasonable ground of war; and we had never offered her the alternative of war, or a relinquishment of this practice.

It was *unjust*; because the pretensions and claims on one side and the other, although attended with difficulties, were not irreconcilable. Great Britain did not claim the right to impress our native seamen. She disavowed the practice in all cases when the fact was made known to her—she restored on legal evidence—she had recently offered to return all who were of that description, of whom a list should be furnished by our government; and she had many years before, made such offers of fair and amicable arrangement of this whole subject, as to two distinguished members of our cabinet, appeared "both honorable and advantageous."

It was *unjust*; because we had not previously taken all the reasonable steps on our part, to remove her complaints of the seduction and employment of her seamen. This is made manifest, by the conduct of the same congress which declared the war, they having admitted the propriety of obviating those complaints by an act passed subsequent to the commencement of hostilities.

No state in the union can have a greater interest or feel a stronger desire to protect commerce, and maintain the legitimate rights of seamen, than this commonwealth. Owners of one third of all the navigation, and probably, furnishing nearly one half of all the native seamen of the United States, we are better enabled to appreciate the extent of their sufferings, and must also be presumed to sympathize with them, more sincerely than the citizens of states destitute of commerce, and whose sons are not engaged in its prosecution; unless it be admitted, that the sufferers, their parents, relatives and friends, are less interested in their welfare and protection, than those who are united to them only by the feeble ties of political connexion.

With all the means of information, furnished by every motive of duty, and every inducement of interest, we are constrained to say that this evil impressment has been grossly exaggerated; that we have reason to believe, an honest and fair proposal, as honestly and fairly executed, to exclude subjects

of Great Britain from our service, would have much more effectually relieved our own seamen, and more essentially advanced their interest, than a resort to war; that the true interests of the United States coincide with the policy adopted by all other countries, and that we should be more independent, our seamen would be better protected, and our country eventually more prosperous, by renouncing altogether the pretension of screening and employing British seamen.

The doctrine of natural allegiance is too well founded, has been too long established, and is too consonant with the permanent interest, the peace and independence of all nations, to be disturbed, for the purpose of substituting in its place, certain visionary notions, to which the French revolution gave birth, and which, though long since exploded there, seem still to have an unhappy influence in our country.

Having thus found the avowed causes of the war, and especially the motives for a perseverance in it, so wholly inadequate to justify the adoption of that policy, we have been obliged to resort to other, and more concealed motives. We cannot, however, without the most conclusive evidence believe, although the measures and language of some high public functionaries indicate the fact, that ambition, and not justice, a lust of conquest, and not a defence of endangered rights, are among the real causes of perseverance in our present hostilities.

Must we then add another example to the catalogue of republics, which have been ruined by a spirit of foreign conquests? Have we no regard to the solemn professions we have so often repeated, none to the example, none to the precepts of Washington? Is it possible, either to acquire or to maintain extensive foreign conquests, without powerful standing armies! And did such armies ever long permit the people who were so imprudent as to raise and maintain them, to enjoy their liberties?

Instances of military oppression have already occurred among us; and a watchful people, jealous of their rights, must have observed some attempts to control their elections, and to prostrate the civil before the military authority. If the language of some men high in office—if the establishment of a chain of military posts, in the interior of the country—if the extensive preparations which are made in quarters where invasion cannot be feared, and the total abandonment and neglect of that part of our country, where alone it can be apprehended, have excited our anxiety and alarm, as to the real projects of our rulers, these emotions have not yet diminished, by the recent invasion, seizure and occupation of the territory of a peaceable and unoffending neighbor.

If war must have been the portion of these United States—if they were destined by providence, to march the downward road to slavery, through foreign conquests and military usurpation, your remonstrants regret that such a moment, and such an occasion should have been chosen, for the experiment—that while the oppressed nations of Europe are making a magnanimous and glorious effort, against the common enemy of free states, we alone—the descendants of the pilgrims—sworn foes to civil and religious slavery, should voluntarily, co-operate with the oppressor, to bind other nations in his chains; that while diverting the forces of one of his enemies, from the mighty conflict, we should endanger the defenceless territories of another, in whose north the flag of our independence was first permitted to wave, now struggling for existence beneath its iron grasp.

Permit the legislature of this commonwealth, those citizens have ever been zealous in the cause

of freedom, and who contributed their utmost efforts, for the adoption of that constitution: under which, in former times, we enjoyed so much prosperity, most respectfully, but earnestly, to entreat and conjure the constituted authorities of the nation, by the regard due to our liberties, to our union, to our civil compact, already infringed—to pause before it be too late. Let the sober, considerate, and honorable representatives of our sister states, in which different councils prevail, ask themselves—

Were not the territories of the United States sufficiently extensive, before the annexation of Louisiana, the projected reduction of Canada, and seizure of West Florida?

Had we not millions upon millions of acres of uncultivated wilderness, scarcely explored by civilized man?

Could these acquisitions be held as conquered provinces, without powerful standing armies? and would they not, like other infant colonies, serve as perpetual drains, of the blood and treasure of these United States? Or is it seriously intended to adopt the dangerous project of forming them into new states, and admitting them into the union, without the express consent of every member of the original confederacy! Would not such a measure have a direct tendency to destroy the obligations of that compact, by which alone our union is maintained?

Already have we witnessed the formation and admission of one state, beyond the territorial limits of the United States, and this too, in opposition to the wishes and efforts, as well as in violation of the rights and interests of some of the parties to that compact—and the determination to continue that practice, and thereby to extend our republic, to regions hitherto unexplored, or peopled by inhabitants, whose habits, language, religion and laws are repugnant to the genius of our government, is openly avowed.

Against a practice so hostile to the rights, the interests, the safety of this state, and so destructive to her political power; so subversive of the spirit of the constitution, and the very principles upon which it is founded; your remonstrants, in the name and behalf of the commonwealth of Massachusetts feel it their duty to enter their most deliberate and solemn protest.

If an extensive confederated republic is to be maintained, and we most fervently pray that it may, it can only be by a free communication of the grievances felt, and the evils apprehended, by any of its members; and by a prompt and liberal remedy. The same spirit of concession which dictated the formation and adoption of the constitution, should be kept in permanent and perpetual exercise.

The blessings of government, its vigilance, its protection, its rewards should be equally and impartially distributed, and its burdens as equally and fairly imposed. No portion of the union ought to be sacrificed to the local interest, passions, or aggrandizement of others. It cannot, however be denied, that causes have occurred to disturb the balance which, when adjusted, was intended to form the principal security of our present compact. But the remedy is in the power of congress, and we look to their wisdom for its efficacious and speedy application.

The chief motive which influenced the eastern states to abolish the old confederation, and to surrender a greater share of their own sovereign power, as appears by the recent history of those times, was the expectation that their commerce would be better protected by the national government.

The hardy people of the north stood in no need of the aid of the south to protect them in their liber-

ties. For this, they could safely rely, as they always had done, on their own valor. But it was an important object with them, that every aid, facility and encouragement should be given to that commerce, upon which their property almost exclusively depended.

To ensure this great object, a very unequal proportion of political power was conceded to the southern states. The representation of slaves, was the price paid by the southern states, for the stipulated protection and encouragement of their trade, and for an agreement to the southern members of the union, that the public burdens should be apportioned according to representation. Experience, however, has proved, that although the contract, on our part has been faithfully fulfilled, both these considerations have utterly failed.

Indications of a spirit hostile to our commerce were early visible among some of those who now control the destinies of our republic. But the father of his country then presided in our councils, and this spirit was vanquished. Under the influence of the wise, liberal, and magnanimous system adopted and pursued by his administration, commerce was indeed cherished, extended and protected; and the stipulations of the constitution were fulfilled in sincerity and good faith.

Since that period however, the same spirit has arisen, and has exhibited an unrelenting severity in the exercise of its sway—until, at length, by a series of restrictions, utterly destructive of the calculations of the merchant—by prohibitions and double duties—by embargoes and non-intercourse—and lastly, by war, the poor remains of that commerce which once covered the ocean with its sails, have been nearly annihilated.

Not less is the other part of the consideration been better fulfilled—taxation has never, except in a single instance, and that to one hundredth part of the revenue raised under the constitution, been apportioned according to representation; and with what reluctance it was then submitted to by the southern states, and with what readiness it was even partially collected, public records will determine.

Of the two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars derived by the U. States, under the operation of the federal government, Massachusetts has paid upwards of forty millions—an amount beyond all proportion to her political weight in the union.

If therefore, the revenues derived from this commonwealth, and paid into the national treasury, had been preserved in her own, she would have been fully competent to her own defence, and would not have been obliged to solicit, nor experience the injustice of a refusal of the arms, for which they had long since paid, and which were due from the general government.—What good cause can be assigned for this refusal, your remonstrants are wholly unable to determine. No discretion is, by law, vested in any officer of the government, in relation to this subject. Its provisions are simple, plain, and peremptory. Your remonstrants therefore, cannot but express their astonishment, that the state of Massachusetts, possessing a sea coast more extensive and populous than any other state in the union, and a defenceless frontier by land, should not only be entirely abandoned by the government whose duty it is to protect her, but should also be refused the arms for her own defence, to which she is by law entitled. They cannot however permit themselves to doubt, that congress will forthwith adopt such measures as will render to this commonwealth, that justice which the executive department has refused.

If the war in which we have been rashly plunged, was undertaken to oppose the resentment or secure

the favor of France, deep and humiliating must be our disappointment. For although the emperor is lavish in his professions of "love for the American people," applauds our ready self-devotion, and declares "that our commerce and prosperity are within the scope of his policy," yet no reparation has been made, or offered, for the many outrages, indignities and insults he has inflicted on our government, nor for the unnumbered millions, of which he has plundered our citizens. And when we consider, the course of policy pursued by our rulers in their external relations and commercial restrictions, from the prohibition of our trade to St. Domingo, to the declaration of war with Great Britain—that this course often received his open approbation, and was not unfrequently conformable to the system which he himself had adopted—when we consider also the mysterious secrecy which has veiled the correspondence of the two governments from our view—and above all when we consider, that in many instances, the most important measures of our government have been anticipated in Paris, long before they were known to the American people, we cannot conceal our anxiety and alarm for the honor and independence of our country—and we most fervently pray, that the sacrifices we have already made, like the early concessions of Spain and Portugal, of Prussia and Sweden, may not be the preludes to new demands and new connexions; and that we may be preserved from all political connexion with the common enemy of civil liberty.

To the constituted authorities of our country, we have now stated our opinions, and made known our complaints. Opinions, the result of deliberate reflection, and complaints "springing from" by the features of that cruel policy, which has brought the good people of this commonwealth to the verge of ruin. A policy which has annihilated that commerce so essential to their prosperity—increased their burdens, while it has diminished their means of support—provided for the establishment of an immense standing army, dangerous to their liberties, and irreconcilable with the genius of their constitution—destroyed their just and constitutional weight, in the general government—and by involving them in a disastrous war, has placed in the power of the enemy, the control of the fisheries; a treasure of more value to the country, than all the territories for which we are contending, and which furnish the only means of subsistence to thousands of our citizens—the great nursery of our seamen—and the right to which can never be abandoned by New-England.

Under such circumstances, silence towards the government, would be treachery to the people. In making this solemn representation of our sufferings, and our dangers, we have been influenced only by the duty which we owe to our constituents and our country, to our consciences and the memory of our fathers. And to the Searcher of all hearts we appeal for the purity of our motives, and the sincerity of our declarations.

Far from wishing to embarrass the administration in any of their negotiations for peace, we cannot but express our regret that they should not have evinced a sincere desire for this great object, by accepting some of the repeated overtures made by the enemy for the suspension of hostilities.—And permit us, in conclusion, most earnestly to request that measures may immediately be adopted to stay the sword of the destroyer, and to prevent the further effusion of human blood; that our invading armies may be forthwith recalled, within our own territories; and that every effort of our rulers may be speedily directed to the attainment of a just and honorable peace; that mutual confidence and com-

mercial prosperity may be again restored to our distracted and suffering country; and that by an upright and faithful administration of our government, in the true spirit of the constitution, its blessings may be equally diffused to every portion of the union.

In the house of representatives, June 14, 1813.—Read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker*.

In senate, June 15, 1813.—Read and concurred.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President*.

PROTEST OF THE MINORITY

Of the legislature of Massachusetts to the remonstrance of the legislature thereof against the war and other measures of the general government.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—

The undersigned committee, chosen by the minority of the senators and representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, beg leave to represent, that they have perceived with extreme regret that the legislature of this state, in their present session, have presented a remonstrance to congress, denouncing the administration of the general government, reproaching the war as *improper, impolitic and unjust*, impeaching the motives of the congress which declared it, excusing and justifying all the aggressions and outrages of Great Britain, and charging a majority of the representatives of the people with wantonness, ambition, oppression and cruelty—While the executive of the United States is steadily pursuing that course of policy which alone can secure a safe, equitable, honorable and permanent peace, and are actually negotiating to effect it, it is impossible to conceive what good motive could induce the legislature of this state to vote a remonstrance so treasonable in its origin, reprehensible in its language, erroneous in its facts and principles, and pernicious in its effect.

Who that is American, can but feel indignant to hear it stated by the legislature of a state that we ought to have resisted the French decrees, agreeably to the demand of the British government? That we have seduced her seamen from their allegiance, and that we have invaded the territory of a peaceable and unoffending neighbor? Where is the man, who values his reputation, who would not indignantly frown at the insinuation, that war was waged from motives of ambition or lust of conquest? that we are leagued with France to oppress the European nations, and that our government have established a chain of military posts "to prostrate the civil to the military authority?" And what man, not altogether exclusively British, can, without the deepest mortification, read a remonstrance which, in time of war and pending negotiation, should take the enemy's ground, support their claims, and justify their aggressions? We assure the congress and people of the U. States, that we utterly protest against the statements and principles contained in that humiliating remonstrance. It appears to us too much like the attempt of a disappointed and malignant faction, who, to obtain power, would trample on the rights and liberties of their country. We do not, however, apprehend that any faction in this country have either the power or the nerve to effect a purpose of this sort. We trust and sincerely believe that the people would resist and effectually suppress, every attempt to sever or weaken our bond of union. We are aware that it is in times of calamity and war that ambitious and designing men, will be tempted to stir up the people to opposition and rebellion. But we are assured that a large majority of the people of this state would, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, re-

sist all opposition to the laws and government of their country. We believe the war to be just and necessary; that the government have invariably maintained strict justice and impartiality towards the belligerents of Europe; that they have submitted to an accumulation of wrongs which no other nation would have endured; they have negotiated until negotiation was vain; that it is their intention, as it is their duty, to protect the rights of commerce and of sailors, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must;" that since the pretended repeal of the orders in council, every pacific advance has been made both by the executive and by congress which was consistent with the rights and honor of the nation; and that we are willing to endure all the evils and privations of this war, and to expend our property and our blood in its prosecution. We hope the legislature of Massachusetts have better evidence of their consistency, prudence, patriotism and love of peace, than is contained in their extraordinary remonstrance.

We wish for peace, but we fear that this remonstrance, if it has any effect, will tend to prevent rather than accomplish it. We hope that the very proper course adopted by the administration to effect a peace, will meet with the success to which it is entitled. But should Great Britain, regardless of the numerous wrongs that she has inflicted on us, and calculating on her power, or encouraged by her friends in America, persist in her hostile pretensions, we have no doubt but the people of this state will cordially, actively, and zealously come forward and lend their aid in the prosecution of the war—until our rights are established on a permanent basis.

Signed, on behalf of the minority, by

JOHN HOLMES,
WM. MOODY,
SOLOMON AIKEN,
JOSHUA PRENTISS, JR.
JOHN HART,
AMERSE HALL.

Boston, June 16, 1813.

Canada.

Average of its trade for three years ending 1805—since when it has increased at least one half—From GRAY'S Letters, published in London, 1810.

Ships, &c. engaged in the trade direct with England 200
Seamen 1,400

	FELTRES EXPORTED.	
Martin	23,170	4,634 0 0
Beaver	99,076	92,470 18 8
Otter	17,469	33,091 17 6
Minks	11,687	1,460 17 6
Fishers	5,637	2,404 4 6
Foxes	8,636	5,181 12 0
Bear & cub	20,074	40,148 0 0
Deer	223,290	53,823 10 0
Racoon	151,710	15,171 0 0
Musk-wash	79,530	4,646 5 0
Cit	12,221	4,382 7 6
Wolf	6,425	2,570 0 0
Elk	1,032	516 0 0
Woolvercen	1,250	312 10 0
Hare		
Squirrel	3,062	76 11 0
Ermine		

Sterling £263,088 13 8

DOLLARS, 1,168,113 74 CENTS.

CANADA EXPORTS, BESIDES

To Newfoundland—Flour, bread, &c.

West-Indies—Lumber, staves, hoops, horses, fish, &c.

England—Wheat, masts, yards, oak, and various ship timber, equal to the whole demand of the dock yards.

Canada imports from England immense quantities of woollens of various descriptions—Muskets, powder, ball, trinkets, hardware, &c. &c.

Bernadotte and Sweden.

The following was in type and intended for insertion last week. Since then *English* news is received which states that the "second Swedish expedition had sailed from Carlslam," with 10,000 troops—and some *American* papers declare that *Madame Moreau* is now on her way from France to the United States, which weakens the idea that the General's voyage relates to domestic concerns—yet, and notwithstanding, we still retain our original ideas as expressed below, for the reasons therein given.

For several years the British have been amused with the hope of the great things that *Bernadotte* and Sweden would do for the "deliverance of Europe." The papers have lately teemed with accounts of the preparations that that "magnanimous prince" and "gallant nation" are making to act against *Bonaparte*; and a recent paragraph gravely tells us that the crown prince had arrived at Stockholm (the place of his residence) on his way to the theatre of war in Germany, &c. We have heard of such things over and over again; and shall, probably, hear a great deal more of them, if *John Bull* will yet permit himself to be duped—for our decided opinion always has been, and is, that no two men in Europe ever "understood one another" better than *Bonaparte* and *Bernadotte*.

Who is *Bernadotte*? What is the situation and political importance of Sweden?—We shall answer those questions, because much speculation exists on the late embarkation of *gen. Moreau*, at New-York, for Cottenburg. Some say, he has gone to proceed to Russia to organize the French prisoners against *Bonaparte*—others, that he is to attempt a counter revolution in France, in conjunction with *Bernadotte*—and some take upon themselves to assert, that he is on his way to the land of his nativity, for purposes purely domestic.

Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden, was one of the earliest and most able friends of *Napoleon*. With *Berthier*, he shared the confidence of that wonderful man more than all others. When the emperor was providing for his faithful adherents, *Bernadotte* obtained his earliest attention, and he was one of the two first princes created, *Berthier* only being his equal in favor. He lived on the most intimate footing with *Bonaparte*, and was always at his right hand. He had an influence and power second to that of the throne itself; and he never abused the high trusts reposed in him. When in the course of the strange events that belong to the history of these times, it came to pass that *Napoleon* was requested to name the future king of Sweden, we recollect to have heard that he halted sometime between his two great friends and favorite chiefs. *Berthier*, however, remained at Paris, and *Bernadotte* went to Stockholm—being the first person for whom he provided a kingdom. We may all recollect the vile epithets that were heaped upon him by the British on that occasion; such as "cut-throat general," "Corsican fool," and a volume of the like pretty words, that are always on the tip of a true British tongue to be

hurled at a Frenchman. But *Bernadotte* was fixed in the succession; and valued the clamors of the hirelings about as much then as he does their praises now.

Sweden is the thinnest settled country of the old world; yet the soil is so poor, and the people have been so much exhausted by war, that they cannot produce food enough for their own subsistence.—The whole population is about two millions and a quarter. The chief wealth of the kingdom is in the mines and the forests; and the revenue is only 6,500,000*§*. The public debt is very great for the country. The commerce is inconsiderable. In the best years of her trade the exports have not much exceeded six millions, and the whole tonnage was only 63,000 tons; a little more than one-half of what has belonged to the port of Baltimore. Her people are scattered over a great extent of country, which greatly diminishes their physical force; and much industry, with the most rigid economy, is required of all to make out a livelihood. All these things considered, Sweden was, perhaps, the weakest independent power in Europe, Portugal excepted; for Russia had lately seized and yet holds Finland, the best of her ancient provinces.

With such a country, population and resources, what had *Bernadotte* to do with the mighty contests of nations? He could not resist Russia nor repel France; the great continental rivals. His business was to keep his country neutral. This was well known to *Bonaparte* from the beginning, and he sanctioned the plan; as the only possible means of establishing the power of the man he loved—who might, in time, raise up a kingdom in the north that should be the vanguard of his empire. *Bonaparte* was too well acquainted with human nature to suppose that *Bernadotte* could fasten himself on the affections of strangers by involving them in war; and was perfectly contented that Sweden should not be against him.

When the grand French army in Russia appeared annihilated by the severity of the season and the attacks of the Cossacks, &c. and Russia assumed a high ground—*Bernadotte* came out with a manifesto against France. It is dated in January last, at the moment when Russia might have annihilated the kingdom of Sweden in a few weeks. Let it be observed that *Bonaparte* has never noticed that manifesto, or paid any attention to the indignities his minister is said to have suffered at Stockholm.—It is not his custom to believe thus. He knew that the liberty-loving kings of Europe had bullied the weaker powers into the crusade against republican France, to partition her territory; and was well assured that Russia might over-run Sweden and destroy all his schemes in the north, so far as they regarded that country, before he could aid the crown prince. Sweden, as well as Denmark, was threatened. *Bernadotte* saved his kingdom by a few hard words, and waits for events. Denmark is negotiating, and probably will negotiate until the danger is past; and then adroitly turn the matter as suits her. If France beats Russia, both Sweden and Denmark will say, their weight in the scale cannot effect anything.—If Russia beats France, their services will not be wanted; or they may then act the part necessity requires.

Further—*Bonaparte* has made *Bernadotte* what he is, and can alone sustain him in his power, and give him influence among nations. Without him, Sweden, from her vicinity to Russia, must become the underling of that power, and most probably the subject. For though the Russian sceptre sways a

*See present vol. page 153.

greater extent of country than all Europe, reaching from the Baltic to the extremity of Asia, yet the lust for territory is as active and restless as it was under Catherine II. the infamous despoiler of Poland. If evidence of this is wanted, we need only refer to the late war with the Turks and seizure of Finland. France is as ambitious as Russia; but is very remote from Sweden, and has none of those inducements that Russia might pretend to possess the country. Besides, it will be for the glory of France that one of her princes shall controul the north, and give the law to ancient Scandinavia.

Under these plain propositions and simple conclusions, we shall not believe that Bernadotte is hostile to Napoleon until he has really fought a battle with him; and even then, may, possibly, apprehend the whole is a *finesse*, urged by the imperious circumstances of the times, to subserve his own interests, and promote the gigantic views of his friend. He may continue to receive British subsidies and supplies, and amuse Russia with talking about his military skill—and if he out-generals all the parties (each of them vile and intolérant) he will deserve the applause of the rest of the world, and erect a throne in the hearts of his people, not easily prostrated. He has nothing to gain by the fall of Bonaparte, but has every thing to fear; nor can Sweden possibly benefit by the expected war.

For many interesting statistical articles relative to Sweden, see WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. I. page.

Captain James Lawrence.

Hardly had the eye lost its moisture for Pike, "the soul of the soldiery," killed at the moment of victory, before our griefs were renewed by the capture of the *Chesapeake* and death of Lawrence; a pride of the navy—though "all so good that each may boast that he has no superior." *New-Jersey* has the singular honor to have given birth to both these admirable men. Young Lawrence received a liberal education in his native state, and commenced the study of the law; but at the age of 18 years abandoned its pursuit, and entered the navy as a midshipman. In the *Mediterranean*, the school where victory was taught, his courage and good conduct prepared those that knew him to hear of deeds of glory, when opportunity was afforded him to perform them. Nor were those anticipations disappointed. His meeting with the *Peacock* consummated the hope of his friends, and established for himself an imperishable reputation of valor, combined with skill, and the most happy organization of that portion of his country's force committed to his charge, to defend "free trade and sailors' rights" against the usurpations of the self-assumed mistress of the sea; injured to battle and versed in all the business of war.

In 1808 he married the accomplished daughter of a respectable merchant of *New-York*, by whom he had two children. He left her for his last cruise in a very delicate state. Since his death she has had twins, but was yet unconscious of the fate of their gallant father, the catastrophe of the *Chesapeake* being kept from her knowledge. The mournful truth must come—may the sympathies of the nation assuage the widow's grief, when she hears the melancholy story!

It is foreign from our purpose to say much on the battle between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon*.—But without rendering ourselves liable to that reprehension the enemy so justly deserved for his pitiful whinnings and shocking misrepresentations, we may observe that the *Chesapeake* was greatly the inferior of her enemy in every respect, save in the

valor of her officers and crew. Lawrence himself was young, he had not completed his 32d year when he died—the first lieutenant (*Ludlow*) was but 21 years old, and the other lieutenants were even more youthful. Lieut. *Page* (who should have been the second in command) was so ill that he was left at *London*, where he died a few days after. Besides, the officers and crew were strangers to one another; and time was not afforded to arrive at that high state of discipline and subordination for which the *Hornet* was distinguished.—The *Shannon* had a veteran crew, strengthened by picked men from other vessels, and prepared for the fight with all possible care and attention. The number of guns and weight of metal, were, also, greatly in her favor, and she is a much stronger vessel than the *Chesapeake*. Still the latter, we believe, would not have been taken, but for the unheard-of destruction of her officers, almost at the instant the battle began.—Among those were they who had charge of sailing the ship; and to these singular calamities were superadded the important damage the rigging had received; by all which the enemy was enabled to pursue his own plans almost uninterrupted. He promptly made use of the advantages he had gained; and gallantly followed them to victory.

The body of Lawrence was prostrate; but his spirit remained erect. He saw and felt the fortune of war was against him—yet cried out, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP," though the enemy was carrying every thing before him. As with *Pike*, his ruling passion ended only with his life. The latter, it is true, had the satisfaction to die with the flag of the enemy under his head for a pillow, where he himself requested it might be placed; but that was the only laurel he had gathered in fight:—yet the former had the consolation to believe that his character was established—that he had done nothing to forfeit his well-earned reputation; and was assured that his country would tenderly lament a disaster to which the greatest and best men must be subservient.

Among the toasts drank by the *Marine Artillery* of *Baltimore*, on the anniversary of Independence, was the following—

Captain LAWRENCE—

"A foreign land has been thy grave;

"Even foreign tears have wept the brave."

May the expiring words of the illustrious LAWRENCE, "don't give up the ship," be the eternal motto of every American.

Since the preceding was prepared for press we have seen the following. It is an interesting addenda to our remarks:

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 27.

"Mr. Chew, purser of the *Chesapeake*, states, that Lieut. Wallace, second lieutenant of the *Shannon*, informed him that their ship had received eight shot between wind and water, one of which was ten feet below the water, and that they could not have continued the action and kept their ship afloat more than five minutes longer. After the surrender of the *Chesapeake* several volleys of musketry were fired down the hatchway, and into the cockpit—a midshipman descending from the mizen-top after all resistance had ceased—was fired at by a British marine, who exclaimed at the same time, "you are a damned bloody reefer, aint you?" and after getting on deck he was treated with savage brutality. Thirteen of the petty officers were confined in a room, nine feet by six, for two days and an half. When these officers went on board the *Shannon*, they were ordered to leave their baggage on deck, to be searched, and go below, and it should be sent after them. As considerable time elapsed without hearing any

thing further from them, one of the officers got permission to go on deck to see after it—he found it had all been carried off by the seamen, and on remonstrating with an officer on the impropriety and injustice of such conduct, he was ordered to say no more on the subject, or he should be put down on the main deck with the men.*

The Shannon had a crew of 376 picked men by her watch-bill—those taken from the Sir John Sherbrooke were not mentioned in that bill. The first lieutenant of the Chesapeake (Ludlow) was but twenty-one years of age, and the 3d and 4th were midshipmen, acting as lieutenants—about 100 men on board the Chesapeake had never been to sea before.

It was certainly imprudent in captain Lawrence to engage, with an undisciplined crew, and 5 or 6 hours out of port, in one of the worst frigates in our navy, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, with a crew superior to any frigate the British had afloat. Yet it is a fact highly honorable to our naval renown, that the Chesapeake had the advantage until there was not an officer left on deck to lead the boarders, to repel those of the enemy; had the brave Lawrence been able to keep on deck a few minutes longer, the Shannon would have been ours.

"Com. Bainbridge says, 'that this action furnishes one of the best evidences of the superiority of our frigates over the British, and demonstrates that we shall always conquer them whenever we have any thing like an equal chance—'that an American 35 gun frigate, five hours out of port, with an undisciplined crew, and the captain and crew strangers to each other, should have put a British frigate, rating 38 guns (and the best of her rate in the navy) in a sinking state in fifteen minutes, and killed and wounded eighty-five of her men—is surely an evidence of our decided superiority. It will be said that they killed and wounded 145 of our men in the same time—but it must be recollected that this was done by boarding, and that the Chesapeake had no officer on deck unhurt, to head our men to repel those boarders, which is certainly to be placed to the account of good fortune on their side. The Chesapeake was very little injured in her hull or spars. Com. Broke is a man of estimable character—the outrages abovementioned were committed after he fell. Watt, his first lieutenant, was another Cockburn—while he was cutting and stabbing the wounded men on deck, a musket ball passed through his head, and sent him to his account, 'with all his imperfections on his head.'"

General Pike.

The following is so clearly descriptive of the character of the deceased hero, that it demands a record in this work—

Extract of a letter from the late general Pike, to his father near Cincinnati, written at Brownsville near Sackett's harbour, the day before the expedition set out from the latter place, in which this valuable officer lost his life.

"I embark to-morrow in the fleet at Sackett's harbour at the head of a column of 1500 choice troops, on a secret expedition—If success attends my steps honor and glory await my name—if defeat, still shall it be said we died like brave men; and conferred honor, even in death, on the AMERICAN NAME.

"Should I be the happy mortal destined to turn the scale of war—will you not rejoice, O my Father? May Heaven be propitious and smile on the

*The brave, the generous Lawrence, clothed them when they were in distress—ah! that his noble tars have met with such fiendlike ingratitude.

cause of my country—But, if we are destined to fall, may my fall be like Wolfe's—to sleep in the arms of victory."

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two thousand stand of United States arms have been delivered to the governor of Connecticut, for the use of the militia of that state.

David Humphreys, general commandant in chief of the Connecticut Volunteers, has the following paragraph in a late circular to the colonels of the four regiments—"While hostile vessels infest the Sound, while the character of the war seems changing, and while our towns are daily liable to be burned for furnishing security to our ships, is there a man of any political description, who will not stand forth for the protection of his neighbors?"

A letter is said to have been received at New-York from gen. Mason, commissary general for the exchange of prisoners, which states that the government had determined to grant no more pass-ports to alien enemies, for the present.

A Bermuda paper states that all the troops that can be spared from the West-Indies are rendezvousing at Barbadoes, for a grand expedition against America.

We have several times proudly contrasted the conduct of the officers of the United States with that of the enemy, in regard to the employment of Indians. There are many warriors within our limits, some of whom have suffered, as well as ourselves, by the war of the allies; and it has been no easy matter to prevent them from raising the tomahawk. Numerous bodies of them have offered their services to us; but, instead of accepting their aid, they have been entreated and persuaded to keep themselves quiet. A letter from Fort George says that gen. Baul (commanding there in the indisposition of gen. Dearborn) has consented to use some of them, at the earnest entreaty of certain Canadians, to combat those of the enemy. Sometimes, when the blood boils by reflecting on the barbarities of the British, who have prostrated all the rules and regulations of civilized war, and brought things back to the days of the Goths and Vandals, we feel disposed to retaliate on the enemy, kind for kind, and let loose this people on the women and children of Canada, as the best possible means of teaching humanity to the foe. But when sober reason comes, we rejoice that such hellish deeds belong exclusively to the "religious" English, and hope and beseech the same policy may be pursued to the end. This, however, would be just—let every white wretch, found fighting by the side of a savage, be killed.

The British consul at New-London has been ordered into the interior, where he ought to have been long ago. In consequence, commodore Hardy sent in a flag, pledging his honor that no communications had passed between him and the consul, but in the most open manner; and requesting that he might be sent on board the squadron. Who will doubt the honor of these gentlemen, seeing that the flag arrived in exactly 24 hours after the consul was ordered from the place, from which the squadron is five or six miles?

Com. H. is said to be abominably afraid of torpedoes!

MILITARY.

We are glad to see the pupils of Wayne and Wilkinson put into requisition for the "tog of war."—Our army in the North has suffered excessively for

the want of practical men, though we have in it a few invaluable officers. A policy is now pursued, that will remedy the defect, as far as is possible; among those proceeding to the North, we notice the gallant colonel Covington, of the cavalry, who so greatly distinguished himself under the former commander. General Parker, late a colonel of one of the old regiments, has gone on to the North.

Gen. Winchester, of the U. S. army, colonel Lewis and major Madison, of the Kentucky militia, capt. Conkey and lieutenant Goddard, of the New-York militia, lieutenant Beard of the U. S. rifle corps, ensign Polk, 12th reg. and J. G. Clark, of the 5th reg. were on parole in the parish of Beaufort, near Quebec, June 5.

It is stated that Maj. gen. Dearborn is about to withdraw to Albany, until his health is re-established, "there to await further orders."

It was lawful, nay, praiseworthy, to blow up the magazines at York, but is an "infernal thing" to attack "his majesty's" ships with torpedoes, &c.—in the estimation of some consistent and honorable gentlemen.

The militia of Connecticut have had several skirmishes with the enemy, in which they have killed and wounded a good many Englishmen, without any loss on their part.

Brigadier-general Burbeck has the command at New-London.

A considerable force is collected at Burlington, (Vt.) where major-general Hampton has also arrived.

About 400 men for the Northern frontier, passed through Washington city, a few days ago. Brigadier gen. D. R. Williams has arrived there.

In addition to the particulars mentioned in the "British official" account of the capture of Chandler and Winder, &c.—the Kingston papers say, that general Vincent's force was only 710 men of the 8th and 49th—and that they lost in killed, wounded and missing, 150. No mention is made of the allies or militia.

General de Rottenburg left Montreal about the 15th ult. to take upon him the government of Upper Canada.

From his private correspondence the editor of the Register had received a general statement of the facts detailed in the following letter from Gen. Clay. He has also received a very neat and extremely interesting topography of the country adjacent to Fort Meigs, accompanied by a small map, which he designs to publish in the next number of this work.

To an excellent friend, the editor is also indebted for a plot of the country at Frenchtown, where Winchester was defeated, which may also be published.

Extract of a letter from gen. Green Clay to gen. Harrison, (enclosed to governor Meigs) dated Camp Meigs, June 20, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Two men, one a Frenchman and the other a private in the late col. Dudley's regiment, have just arrived from Detroit, and from whom we have the important intelligence that the enemy contemplate another attack upon this garrison.

The Frenchman states, that the Indians had for some time been urging gen. Proctor to renew the attack. A council of war was held a few days since in which it was determined to renew the attack on Fort Meigs, and the combined forces were to set out on this day or to-morrow at farthest, with that view. From every information the Indians would be about 4000 strong, with the expectation of additional reinforcements of perhaps as many more.

The British regulars from fort George and Erie, had been sent for, and were expected at Malden, about 1000 strong.

The Canadian militia had been paraded on the 4th

of June, (the king's birth day) and after a speech by the general, had been ordered to yield up their arms being deemed unworthy his majesty's service.

Tecumseh was encamped at the river Rouge, near its mouth.

The officers of the garrison have been generally consulted (on this and other intelligence) and they give the fullest confidence to the belief that the enemy contemplate another attack on this fort, nor do I hesitate to join in the belief.

The importance of this communication to you needs no comment from me. We shall be prepared to give our enemy a warm reception, come when he will.

I have every confidence in your exertion and feel that it is through you this army looks for triumph over our enemies.

I have sent expresses on different routs and to different posts to meet you, and enclosed copies of this communication to governors Meigs and Shelby, and have taken the liberty to order col. Johnson's regiment of mounted men from fort Winchester to this place immediately.

By different detachments sent from this place we have received from fort Winchester about 1200 barrels of flour, including that escorted from Amanda, by ensign Gray. I am with high consideration, &c.

GREEN CLAY.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison to Governor Meigs, dated Head-Quarters, Franklinton, June 23d, 1813.

DEAR SIR—An express has just arrived from camp Meigs, bringing information that an army of British and Indians were about to make another attack upon that place. I think it probable that fort Meigs is not the object, but that the attack will be upon Lower Sandusky, Cleveland or Erie. I shall set out early in the morning for Sandusky, and will keep you constantly apprised of the events passing in that direction. I am your friend,

WM. H. HARRISON.

His excellency Gov. Meigs.

Head quarters, Franklinton, June 18, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—All the officers within the 8th military district, will immediately report themselves to the superintendants of the recruiting divisions of the district—and said superintendants are directed forthwith, to order to head-quarters, all that are not usefully employed in the recruiting service.

ROBERT BUTLER,
Assist. Adj. General.

Col. Johnson's mounted regiment was at St. Mary's, June 5—and troops are moving in all directions for the frontier. If the division of the forces is not the cause of disaster for a few days, we feel gratified with a belief that the co-operation of com. Perry with the flotilla on Erie, may relieve us from apprehension. He must have been ready to sail, we think, before this period.

Copy of a letter from major-general Dearborn to the secretary at war, dated Head-quarters, Fort George, June 25th, 1813.

SIR—I have the mortification of informing you of an unfortunate and unaccountable event which occurred yesterday. On the 23d, at evening, lieutenant Col. Berstler, with 570 men, infantry, artillery, cavalry and riflemen, in due proportion, was ordered to march by way of Queenstown, to a place called the Beaver Dams, on the high ground, about 8 or 9 miles from Queenstown, to attack and disperse a body of the enemy, collected there for the purpose of procuring provisions and harassing those inhabitants who are considered friendly to the United States. Their force was from the most direct infor-

nation, composed of one company of the 104th reg. above 80 strong; from 130 to 200 militia, and from 50 to 60 Indians. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when within about two miles of the Beaver Dams, our detachment was attacked from an ambuscade; but soon drove the enemy some distance into the woods, and then retired to a clear field, and sent an express for a reinforcement, saying he would maintain his position until reinforced; a reinforcement of 300 men marched immediately, under the command of colonel Chrystie; but on arriving at Queens-town, colonel Chrystie received authentic information that lieut. col. Baerster, with his command, had surrendered to the enemy, and the reinforcement returned to camp. A man who belonged to a small corps of mounted volunteer riflemen, came in this morning, who states that the enemy surrounded our detachment in the woods, and towards 12 o'clock, commenced a general attack; that our troops fought more than two hours, until the artillery had expended the whole of its ammunition and then surrendered; and at the time of the surrender the informant made his escape. Why it should have been deemed proper to remain several hours in a position surrounded with woods without either risking a decisive action, or effecting a retreat, remains to be accounted for, as well as the project of waiting for a reinforcement from a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles.

No information has been received of the killed or wounded. The enemy's fleet has again arrived in our neighborhood.

With respect and esteem,

I am, sir, yours, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong,

secretary at war.

Extract from a letter received at Washington, dated Fort George, 25th June.

"The 15th reg. and detachments from other corps to the amount of 300, were yesterday ordered to reinforce Baerster, who had been sent off with near 600 picked troops to beat in or skirmish with the enemy's advanced posts at the distance of 15 miles, and who had fallen into an ambuscade, extricated himself from it, and retired to a position which he thought a strong one, where he determined to remain until he could be supported. Chrystie commanded our detachment, and we proceeded as far Queens-town, when, he received information that the enemy, collecting his whole force, fell upon Baerster's position about 12 o'clock, and after a most obstinate conflict of one hour and fifty minutes, compelled his brave but ill-fated band to surrender.—Not a man out of the whole number escaped, but one, to tell the story.

Baerster ought to have retreated. His stand was gallant, but injudicious; the fault was that of a brave but uninstructed or ill-advised officer. How much less blameable, however, than detaching at all without sustaining the detachment?

When shall we learn the first principles of the art? When obey the first dictates of common sense? Shall we perish in detail, in the face of a beaten and inferior foe, the dupes and victims of the little artifices of the *petite guerre*? Our detachment was made in the same folly—900 men were to fight an army that keeps camped up at Fort George a division of 4000 effectives!—I long—ish for the sight of a man who, understanding his business, will do justice to the army and the country. Under such a man there is both honor and renown—under any other, confusion, disaster and disgrace. Adieu—we hope for better times."

"BRITISH OFFICIAL."

By his excellency lieutenant-general sir George Prevost, baronet, governor-general and commander in chief in and over his majesty's North American provinces, and commander of the forces in the said provinces, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

His excellency the commander of the forces having seen a public declaration made by lieut. col. P. Preston, of the 12th regiment of the United States infantry, dated at Fort Erie, the 30th of May last, in which he professes to hold out the protection of the United States to all those who shall come forward and voluntarily enroll their names with him, and threatening with rigorous and disastrous consequences those who shall have the spirit and loyalty to pursue a different course of conduct, his excellency deems it necessary to caution his majesty's subjects in this province against listening to this insidious offer of the enemy, or trusting to their assurances of protection, which subsequent events have clearly proved they are so little able to afford to themselves. With the bare possession of a narrow strip of our frontier territory, not obtained by them without a severe contest and corresponding loss, with an unconquered and unbroken army in their front, at an inconsiderable distance from them, and ready to dispute every inch of ground over which they should attempt to advance into the country, it was hardly to be expected that the enemy's presumption would have led them to consider themselves as in the possession of this province, or to have induced them, contrary to the established usages of civilized warfare, to treat its peaceable inhabitants as conquered people.

The brilliant result of the action of the 6th inst. the route and complete dispersion of a large division of the enemy's forces on that day, attended with the capture of their artillery, and of their ablest generals, their subsequent retreat and flight, with the loss of the whole of their baggage, provisions and tent equipage, before the victorious army of brig. gen. Vincent, daily increasing in strength from the powerful reinforcements reaching it, and assisted by the squadron under sir James Yeo, now in undisturbed possession of the Lake; all these events, which followed in rapid succession within a very few days after lieut. col. Preston's declaration, shew more strongly than language can possibly describe, the futility of the offers held out by it, and produce the strongest incentive to his majesty's subjects to hold fast that allegiance from which the enemy would so insidiously withdraw them.

His excellency therefore confidently calls upon all the loyal and well disposed in this province, who are not under the immediate control or within the power of the enemy, to use every possible effort in repelling the foe, and driving him from our soil, assuring them that they will be powerfully aided by the reinforcements daily arriving at this post, and pressing on to their support. To those of his majesty's subjects who are unfortunately situated within that inconsiderable portion of the territory occupied by the enemy, his excellency recommends a quiet and peaceable conduct, such as shall neither afford a just cause to the enemy for treating them with the severity and rigor they have threatened, or incompatible with their allegiance to the best of sovereigns. His excellency at the same time declares, that he shall be compelled, however reluctantly, instantly to retaliate upon the American prisoners, in his possession, every violation of the persons or property of any of his majesty's subjects so peaceably demeaning themselves, and hereby publicly protests against such treatment, as equally unsanctioned by

the usages of war, or by the example afforded by his majesty's forces with regard to any of the American prisoners in their possession.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Kingston, this 14th day of June, 1813.

GEORGE PREVOST,
Commander of the forces.

By his excellency's command,
E. B. BRENTON.

HEAD-QUARTERS, KINGSTON,
Adjutant General's Office, 11th June, 1813.

GENERAL-ORDER.—His excellency the commander of the forces has the highest gratification in publishing to the forces a District General Order, issued by brigadier-general Vincent. His excellency avails himself of the words of the brigadier—he is at a loss for language to do justice to the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the troops engaged.

A royal salute to be fired in celebration of this splendid achievement.

By his excellency's command,
EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Head-Quarters, 7th June, 1813.

D. G. O.—Brigadier general Vincent congratulates the troops on the success which crowned the attack made by the king's and 49th regiments on the enemy's position and camp at Gages yesterday morning, when his force, consisting of not less than 3500 men, advantageously posted and protected by a considerable number of guns, was completely routed and driven off the field: four pieces of cannon with their tumbrils, horses, &c. two brigadier generals, five field officers and captains, and upwards of 100 prisoners were the trophies of this brilliant enterprise. Immediately after our troops had retired towards their cantonments, the enemy abandoned the position to which he had fled, and after burning and destroying a quantity of baggage and provisions, carriages, blankets, arms, &c. commenced a precipitate retreat, and did not halt until he reached the forty mile creek, 12 miles (through the worst possible roads) from the scene of action; here he effected a junction with a reinforcement which was on its march to join him.

Brigadier-general Vincent is at loss for language to do justice to the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the troops engaged.

To lieutenant colonel Harvey, deputy adjutant general, who planned the enterprise and conducted the columns to the attack, every degree of praise is due, and his distinguished services are duly appreciated. The 8th (king's) and 49th regiments he was rejoiced to observe, vied with each other in acts of intrepidity and gallantry, though at the unavoidable expense of many of their valuable officers and men.

To major Ogilvie, and the officers and men of the king's, and to major Plenderleath, and the officers and men of the 49th regiment, the brigadier-general offers his grateful thanks.

To the officers of the staff as well as to captain Chambers and to his excellency's aids-de-camp, capt. McDonald and Mines, brig. gen. Vincent feels great obligations.

To the royal and provincial artillery, under major Holcroft—to the 41st reg. and detachments of the Glengary and New Brunswick militia, under lieutenant col. Bishop, was confided during the absence of the other troops, the important trust of the defence of this extensive position, menaced on the right by the enemy's riflemen, and on the left by a numerous brigade of boats filled with troops.

Had the threatened attack been made, the brigadier-general feels the utmost confidence that those troops would have gallantly discharged their duty.

(Signed)
J. VINCENT,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

A true copy,
J. B. GLEGE, lieutenant colonel, B. M.

A captain of a New-York militia company issued the following orders, for which he was properly arrested.—

142 Regiment—3d Brigade of Infantry.—COMPANY ORDERS.
New-York, June 10th, 1813.

Sir—The United States being involved in war, whether just and necessary, we as citizens have a right to judge and to express that judgment without fear or retaliation. But while we enjoy these rights, we are bound to render obedience to the laws of our country, and to support the government, at the same time that we condemn the administration for their weakness and folly in plunging us unprepared into this Quixotic war. From the support hitherto afforded the general government by its citizens, we have a right to claim of them, and they are bound to give us protection. In consequence of the impotence of our arms, this protection has not been afforded us, and we are now called to protect ourselves, as painful as the duty may be, I hope and trust that every citizen, under my command, will sacrifice with me on the altar of patriotism, every feeling inconsistent with a full co-operation with the rest of our fellow citizens; and when the enemy shall approach, we will round the standard of our country, and in defence of our liberties, our homes, and our fire sides, be ready and willing to lay down our lives at the threshold of our country.

You are therefore, in pursuance of regimental orders, directed to provide yourself without delay with good musket or fowling piece, a sufficient bayonet and ball, two spare flints, a knapsack, a pouch, with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of the musket or fowling piece, and to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball, and that you appear so armed, accoutred and provided at the next parade. And in case of invasion or alarm to assemble thus armed and equipped at the regimental rendezvous in East River's street, opposite the church.

By order of

WILLIAM HAWLEY, Captain.
William McVeagh, Sergeant.

N. B. The fines for deficiencies will be rigidly enforced.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Generals Chandler and Winder.—As many injurious reports are in circulation, respecting the capture of our two unfortunate generals, Chandler and Winder, I transmit you for publication the following extract of a letter from the assistant adjutant general, to a gentleman high in office, on this interesting subject. Yours, &c.

Camp, Forty Mile Creek, June 7, 1813.

It is with extreme regret that I announce to you the loss of our brave and worthy friend, general Chandler, who was made prisoner yesterday morning in the action with the enemy near Stony-Creek. Unfortunately general Winder was also taken, both about the time victory was ours. The morning was extremely dark, so much so, that we could not distinguish a red coat from a blue one, at the distance of three paces. This induces me to believe that they were lost by entering the enemy's line supposing it to be their own. They both behaved throughout the action with the utmost coolness and bravery, and it is with great satisfaction I can assure you that they were not taken by surprise or alarm. They anticipated an attack and had made their arrangements accordingly. Our troops slept on their arms in line of battle, formed to the best advantage the ground would admit of.

The generals spent the previous evening together until 12 o'clock, in general Chandler's tent, making arrangements for the victory they anticipated the next day.

After the departure of general Winder and our guides, general Chandler and myself lay down but did not sleep. About 20 minutes past 2 o'clock in the morning, our out-posts and guards were fired on by the head or advance of the enemy's column. They immediately after advised us of their approach by a tremendous savage yell. General Chandler and myself were mounted instantly; and the line formed and waiting for the enemy by the time they were within musket shot. Gen Chandler immediately took post in the rear of the left flank of the right

wing were he issued his orders with the utmost coolness, and occupied his leisure moments by encouraging his troops to perform acts of valor. I carried his orders frequently to general Winder, who commanded the left wing, where I found him busily employed and with great energy encouraging his men and giving orders.

In carrying these orders I lost sight of general Chandler, and did not know that he was taken until daylight. His horse was shot under him in the height of the action.

The officers and troops behaved like veterans, and if we had not lost our generals, we should have been covered with glory. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. JOHNSON,

Asst. Adj. Gen.

NAVAL.

Since the explosion off *New-London*, com. Hardy has notified the people of the coast, that "no boat of any description shall be suffered to pass or approach his Britannic majesty's squadron."

Com. Hardy's statement to the contrary notwithstanding, the fact is well sustained that he must have lost nearly or about 100 men, by the explosion. One large first approached to capture the *Eagle*, but she was beat off.—Three others came, and the schooner was abandoned by her crew!—The cask that contained the powder, had also a lock to which was a string that fastened to some of the articles of spoil the enemy moved; it went off, and, as before stated, the schooner, the barges, and all of them, instantly disappeared.

The flags at the navy yard, Washington, were displayed half mast, on the 30th ult. by the express order of the secretary of the navy, as a ceremony due the worth and valor of capt. Lawrence, and his officers and crew—18 minute guns were also fired at sun-rise, at meridian, and sun-set.

The crew of the ship *John Adams*, lying at New-York, have gone to the lakes.

A gentleman from *Bermuda* reports that about 12 American prisoners, among whom is the late boat-woman of the *Wasp*, were on their way to *England*—for trial.

Erie *fortilla*. The following are the vessels brought to *Erie* from *Black Rock*, by capt. Perr.—Brig *Caladonia*, carrying two 24's; schrs. *Catharine* two 16's; *Ohio*, one 24 and one 12; *Amelia*, one 24; sloop *Contractor*, one 24 and one 12. Besides these heavy pieces they carry a number of small guns and swivels. The two brigs lately launched at *Erie* will carry 20 guns each, and there are some smaller vessels; in the whole 11 to 13 sail.

The British have refitted the vessels they took from us on *lake Champlain*—A *Montreal* paper announcing the fact, says "They will annoy the Americans to some extent on *lake Champlain*, and will teach them in future the danger of insulting our sacred borders. Those federal and democratic bloody back-bounds may always rest assured of meeting a suitable reception, until they yield to our mercy, when they may expect clemency to an extent far beyond their merits."

The ship *Frederick* has arrived at Boston, from *Halifax*, with several of the late officers of the *Chesapeake*, and 72 seamen.

"*Jumbee*" courage, skill and fun.—Capt. Dobson, of the *Young Teazer*, of New-York, is famous in our prize lists for his numerous exploits—see the prize lists, "sent in by the *Teazer*." Dobson left the vessel and she was taken and sent into *Halifax*. He has since fitted out another schooner, and already made some valuable prizes. His genius may be estimated from the facts as stated by the late officers of the *Chesapeake*, who say "that the privateer Y.

Teazer, capt. Dobson, of New-York, had declared all *Halifax* in a state of blockade: and that capt. Dobson had sent in a challenge to capt. Chapel of the *La Hogue* 74. Two days before, the *Young Teazer* was chased into *Halifax* by the *Sir John Sherbrooke*. When inside the light house, she hoisted English colors over American, and was chased nearly up to the forts, when the *Sir John Sherbrooke* supposing her to be a prize, hove about and stood to sea again on her cruise—immediately after her being out of sight, the *Young Teazer* down English and up American colors, stood out again and went to sea."

The *Wasp* of Salem, has been dashing among the coasts of Nova Scotia, to the great terror and destruction of the coasts and vessels.

Very few of the wounded officers and crew of the *Chesapeake* had died. It is expected the whole of them will soon return to their country.

The ship *Magnet* has arrived at New-York from *Bermuda*, with 187 passengers, including all the American prisoners there when she sailed.

New-York July 6.

A coupe de main.—Yesterday forenoon a fishing smack was sent out from Musquito Cove, by com. Lewis, who has the command of a flotilla of gunboats, stationed off the Hook, for the purpose of taking by stratagem the sloop *Eagle*, tender to the British 74 *Poictiers*, cruising off and on Sandy Hook light house which succeeded to a charm. The smack, named the *Yankee*, was borrowed of some fisherman at Fly market, and a calf, a sheep, and a goose purchased and secured on deck. Between 30 and 40 men, well armed with muskets, were secreted in the cabin and fore peak of the smack. Thus prepared, she stood out to sea, as if going on a fishing trip to the banks, three men only being on deck, dressed in fishermen's apparel with buff caps on.—The *Eagle*, on perceiving the smack, immediately gave chase, and after coming up with her, and finding she had live stock on deck, ordered her to go down to the commodore, then about five miles distant. The helmsman of the smack answered aye, sir, and apparently put up the helm for that purpose, which brought him along side the *Eagle*, not more than three yards distant. The watch word, *Lawrence*, was then given, when the armed men rushed on deck from their hiding places, and poured a volley of musketry, which struck her crew, with dismay, and drove them all down so precipitately into the hold of the vessel, that they had not time to strike their colors. Seeing the deck was cleared of the enemy, sailing master Percival, who commanded the expedition, ordered his men to cease firing. Upon which one of the enemy came out of the hold and struck the colors of the *Eagle*. She had on board a thirty-two pound brass howitzer, loaded with cannister shot; but so sudden was the surprise they had not time to discharge it. The crew of the *Eagle* consisted of H. Morris, master's mate of the *Poictiers*, W. Price, midshipman, and 11 marines. Mr. Morris, was killed, and Mr. Price mortally wounded, one marine killed and one severely wounded. The *Eagle* with the prisoners, was brought up to town yesterday afternoon, and landed at Whitehall, amidst the shouts and plaudits of thousands of spectators, assembled on the battery celebrating the 4th of July.

By the right honorable sir JOHN BORLASE WARENT, Bart. K. B. admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels, employed and to be employed on the American and West India station, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, his royal highness the Prince Regent hath caused his pleasure to be signified to the right

honorable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, to direct, that I should institute a strict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbors of *New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah*, and of the *River Mississippi*, in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and maintain and enforce the same, according to the usages of war in similar cases: And likewise that the ministers of neutral powers should be duly notified that all measures authorised by the law of nations will be adopted, and exercised with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade:

I do, therefore, hereby require and direct you to pay the utmost regard and attention to his royal highness the Prince Regent's commands as before mentioned, and by every means in your power to maintain and enforce the most strict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbors of *New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah*, and of the *River Mississippi*, in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, accordingly.

Given under my hand, on board his majesty's ship *San Domingo*, at Bermuda the 25th of May, 1813. JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Admiral of the blue and commander in chief, &c.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Miscellaneous particulars—The marines and other troops of the enemy in the bay, are estimated to amount to at least 4000 men. The whole force may be about 5000. The *Virginians* have reduced this number a little; and are quite disposed to make it yet smaller. A pilot who was detained in admiral Warren's ship during the attack upon *Hampton*, says, that seven boats loaded with the wounded were returned to that vessel alone. The barbarities of the enemy at that place were nobly avenged. Sixteen of the deserters from the enemy at *Hampton* immediately entered the service of the United States. The *British*, as their custom is, made a living breast-work of their *Frenchmen*, and about 60 of them are reported to have been killed. All deserted that could get away; and state that to relieve themselves from *British* jails, they had agreed to fight the *American Indians*. They have been set at liberty. The prisoners report that col. *Williams*, commandant of the brigade of marines, was killed. This is confirmed by the report of one of our riflemen who says he tried his skill on an officer with two epaulets, and he instantly fell. *Richmond* was alarmed on the 1st instant by the approaches of the enemy, within 40 miles, and the militia turned out with honorable alacrity. 5000 men were soon ready for the foe. —The works at *Cruney Island* now mount about 36 heavy cannon, and "three days plunder at *Norfolk*, with the choice of the women" will be dearly purchased by the *Winnebagoes*, if they attempt the place. *Hampton* was abandoned on the 27th ultimo, since when the enemy have made important movements only in storming the *smoke houses*, robbing the *bee roasts*, and stealing the *sheep*, of the people adjacent; well sustaining the "honor of the *British* name." They have also most wantonly destroyed the property they did not please to take away.

York County, Half-way House, June 28, 1813.

SIR—Although I have given you, by two communications, a partial account of the engagement with the enemy at *Hampton*, on the 25th inst. I will now, having it more in my power, beg leave to communicate to your excellency a detail of the occurrences of the day.

At an early period of the morning, on the 25th inst. our *Mill creek* patrol gave information, that from 30 to 40 *British* barges, filled with men, were approaching the mouth of *Hampton creek*, by the

minor channel, from the direction of *Newport's* Noose. Our troops were immediately formed on their encampment, on *Little England* plantation, south west of and divided from *Hampton* by a narrow creek, over which a slight foot bridge had been erected. In a very short time after, our *Celey's* road patrol reported the landing and approach of a number of the enemy's troops in our rear. A little after 5 o'clock, several barges were seen approaching *Blackbeard's* point, the headmost of which commenced a firing of round shot, which was immediately returned from our battery of 4 long 12 pounders. The enemy, intimidated by the quick and direct fire of our cannon, drew back and sheltered himself behind the point; and from thence continued to throw his round 12 and 18 pound shots, accompanied by a great number of rockets, charged with combustible matter, which, with very few exceptions, and those without injurious effect upon our detachment or encampment, either fell short of, or overreached their object. For the space of three quarters of an hour or more, during which time an exchange of discharges took place without the enemy's doing any damage; our infantry troops were posted under cover of a high ditch, immediately in front of our camp. During this period, many rockets and large shots fell within our encampment. At this time our rifle company, which, upon the earliest information of the enemy's approach by land, had been dispatched to conceal themselves in the woods, near the road, by which it was supposed the enemy was approaching, commenced a well directed and destructive fire on the head of the invading columns. Being now well satisfied as to the point of attack on us from the land side, and discovering, from the timidity of the enemy in his barges, that no landing was intended to be made on our water position, and knowing that our rifle corps, from its great inferiority to the enemy, was in a very critical situation, I marched with the infantry under my command, to the point of attack, in order to support it, as well as to annoy the enemy in his approach, and prevent his making an attack on our rear, advantageous to his views, and in aid of his intention, to surround and cut us off from retreat.

We advanced in columns of platoons through a lane and an open cornfield, which led from our encampment to the enemy, and to the *Main and Celey's* roads—and when in the field within 200 yards of the gate opening into the *Celey* road and a thicket of pines, we were fired upon by the enemy's musketry, from a thick wood at the upper end of a field immediately bordering on the road. Upon this discharge, orders were given to wheel to the left into line, and march upon the enemy. In this position we had marched not more than 50 yards, when the enemy opened upon us two 6 pound field pieces loaded with grape and canister shot, and his machines filled with rockets of a small size. Upon this sudden, and to our whole detachment, unexpected attack with ordnance, I deemed it necessary to wheel again into column, and gain, if possible, a passage through the gate defile, with a position in the woods immediately behind the ground occupied by the rifle corps, which kept the enemy in check in that quarter, by its deadly discharges under the direction of captain *Servant*, who with his brave officers and soldiers, acted in a manner worthy of veterans. At this time *Capt. Cooper*, a most skilful, brave and vigilant officer, with his brave troop, although much worn down with the fatigue of patrolling and other duties, were closely engaged in annoying the enemy's left flank, and would have been cut off but for his superior judgment. The column was formed with all the celerity that the nature of the ground, (a soft

and newly ploughed field)—the advantageous situation of the enemy, aided by his sheltered position—and the partly-disciplined experience of our troops, would admit. During the time occupied by the change of position in our detachment, and its march through the defile, a continued fire on us was kept up by the enemy. On our reaching and passing the road, into the wood, the grape shot from a third field piece commenced its fire on us, which together with that from the two former, threw the platoons of our column into confusion and retreat. A few of our leading platoons, headed by major Corbin and myself, wheeled promptly into the wood, and formed on the flanks of our riflemen, under a heavy and continued discharge of the enemy's cannon, musketry and rockets. The action was now for a short time, kept up with warmth and spirit, both on the part of the enemy and our riflemen and leading infantry platoons, commanded by captains Shield and Herndon; with their subalterns in the first division of the battalion. Captains Ashby, Brown, Miller and Carey, with capt. Goodall of the U. S. regiment of artillery, who volunteered on this occasion, commanded the remaining divisions of the detachment, and acted with great courage and coolness.

In this sharp and trying contest, major Corbin received in his left arm and leg two severe wounds, with a musket ball in the neck of his horse. My efforts, aided by the brave adjutant Robert Anderson and lieutenant John P. Arnistead, (both of whom, notwithstanding their exposed situation in exerting themselves to rally the troops, escaped beyond expectation; and who for their skill and undaunted firmness, deserve much of their country) were directed to rallying the rear and retreating platoons of the detachment, which were dispersing in every direction, while a large body of the enemy made an effort to outflank, and cut off our retreat. It now became indispensably necessary for all our troops to retire, which they did under a continued but ill directed fire from the enemy, who pursued two miles with little loss on our part, while our men, occasionally stopping at a fence or ditch, at every fire bro't down one of the pursuing foe.

Captain Pryor, with his lieuts. Lively and Jones, and his brave, active matrosses, after slaughtering many of the enemy with his field pieces, remained on the ground till surrounded, and when the enemy was within sixty or seventy yards of the fort, they spiked their guns, broke through the enemy's rear, and by swimming a creek, made good their retreat without losing a man, taking with them their carbines and hiding them in the woods. Too much praise cannot be given to this band of heroes.

From accounts which can be relied upon, the enemy landed and had drawn up in battle array, at least two thousand five hundred men. Their loss cannot be less than two hundred, and is believed to be half as many more. Our little force was three hundred and forty nine infantry and riflemen, sixty two artillery, and twenty five cavalry. The loss on our part is seven killed, twelve wounded, one prisoner, and eleven missing, who are believed to be in the neighborhood with their families.

To give you, sir, an idea of the savage-like disposition of the enemy on their getting possession of the neighborhood, would be a vain attempt. Although sir Sydney Beckwith assured me that no unbusiness need be felt in relation to the unfortunate Americans: the fact is that on yesterday there were several dead bodies lying unburied, and the wounded not even assisted into town, although observed to be crawling through the fields towards a cold and inhospitable protection.

The unfortunate females of Hampton who could

not leave the town were suffered to be abused in the most shameful manner, not only by the venal savage foe, but by the unfortunate and infatuated blacks who were encouraged in their excesses. They pillaged, and encouraged every act of rapine and murder, killing a poor man by the name of Kirby, who had been lying on his bed at the point of death for more than six weeks, shooting his wife in the hip at the same time, and killing his faithful dog lying under his feet. The murdered Kirby was lying last night weltering in his bed.

I shall return to Hampton this evening or in the morning with the troops under my command and such reinforcements, as may reach me, where we will endeavor to make another stand. The enemy evacuated the town at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

I am respectfully, &c.

STA. CRUTCHFIELD.

His Excellency Governor Barbour.

Extract of a letter from captain Cooper to Charles K. Mullery, Esq. lieutenant-governor of Virginia.

"I will give you a circumstantial account—if it tire, you will excuse me. At 4 o'clock on Friday morning, one of my Videts came in with information that the British were landing near Wm. King's on the James river shore.* We were all turned out immediately, and the cavalry under my command, 27 in number, were ordered to reconnoitre the enemy, and give intelligence of their approach—which was promptly attended to. I proceeded on the Celey's road to the intersection leading to the Methodist camp, when and where I found they were approaching in columns, and in number 1800.

"I withdrew my company, leaving Videts, and returned to Thompson's gate, in the Celey's road—where I formed, went to the camp and informed the major of their approach. Our handful of men were yet in camp, concealed in a ditch—Pryor at the fort playing on the barges at the mouth of Hampton creek. I rode to the battery to view the enemy's barges, and there saw those *pretty things*, the invention of Mr. Congreve; returned to my troop, saw the enemy advancing, returned to the major, and informed him of the circumstance. Our troops still in concealment.

"I joined my men again, at which time the advanced guard of the British, consisting of 300 French riflemen, were moving round the road leading to our encampment—when our rifles in ambush gave them a destructive fire; 30 of those French troops fell dead. This threw the head of the columns in perfect confusion, and it was some time before they rallied—they then gave the most incessant fire that I ever heard in my life. It was like the long roll of twenty drums at least, and pursued captain Servant's men through the woods. From my knowledge of the ground, I saw that there was a great likelihood of our being cut off—and retreated across the little thicket, when I came in view of the enemy's van. I then filed off to the right, through a shower of musket balls, and formed near the cross-roads.

"I was with my little band constantly hovering on their flanks, watching an opportunity to share the honor or misfortune of the day; but, that not occurring, I was exposed to their fire without drawing British blood. You may rest assured that the Hamptonians (so called for our county) and capt. Shields with his men behaved nobly. The troops actually engaged were Pryor's artillery, that *mowed* them, Servant's riflemen, and Shield's company, with

* The shore fronting Hampton Roads is commonly called the James River shore.

a small party of Upland troops under his command. Lieut. Jones, of the artillery, behaved gallantly; in fact, all those engaged behaved well.

"They took possession of Hampton with upwards of 2000 men against those above mentioned; with the immense loss of upwards of 200 killed and wounded on their part. We had about 5 killed, 10 wounded, and 4 prisoners—the balance are accounted for.

"I was yesterday in Hampton with my troop; that place having been evacuated in the morning by the British. *My blood ran cold at what I saw and heard.* The few distressed inhabitants running up in every direction to congratulate us; tears were shedding in every corner—the infamous scoundrels, monsters, *destroyed every thing* but the houses, and (my pen is almost unwilling to describe it) the *Women were ravished by the abandoned ruffians.* Great God! my dear friend, can you figure to yourself our Hampton females, seized and treated with violence by those monsters, and not a solitary American arm present to avenge their wrongs!—But enough—I can no more of this.

"They have received a reinforcement of 2000—in all 6000 men; and Norfolk or Richmond is their immediate aim.—Protect yourselves from such scenes as we have witnessed. They retired in great confusion, leaving behind 3000 wt. beef; muskets, ammunition, canteens, &c. &c. and some of their men, whom we took. It is supposed that they apprehended an immediate attack from 6000 of our men, which caused them to retreat so precipitately. My friend, rest assured of one thing: that they cannot conquer Americans—they cannot stand them—if we had had 1300 men, we should have killed or taken the greater part of them."

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

Nothing important but the capture of a shallop laden with corn, by the boats of the Statira.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 296.

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

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1813.

[Mr. H. Niles,

Sir—Herewith you will receive a list of 27 vessels which I believe you have omitted in your valuable paper. Yours, &c. A FRIEND.

The editor was sensible that some such omissions must and would occur, for the reasons that have been heretofore stated—we have examined our lists, and it appears that from No. 465 to 486 have not been entered—and we gratefully comply with the wishes of our "friend" in giving them a place.]

465. Brig Sally, Bulford, of London, from Plymouth to Pictou, in ballast, with some cordage and crockery—mounting 4 4 pounders, by the Benjamin Franklin.

466. Brig —, from Jamaica, sent into New York, prize to the Teazer.

467. Brig Hero, from St. Andrews, sent into Custine, by the Teazer.

468. Brig Resolution, with flour arrived at Portland, prize to the Nancy, capt. Smart.

469. Brig Hero, from Guernsey, in ballast, taken by the Essex and burnt.

470. Brig James and Sarah, captured by the Essex and ransomed.

471. Brig —, from Madeira for Jamaica, laden with wine, arrived at New London, Oct. 9, a prize to the Marengo.

472. Brig —, from the Leeward Islands to Guernsey, mounting 6 guns, with a full cargo of West India produce—arrived at Martha's Vineyard, prize to the General Armstrong.

473. Brig —, with sail, cut out of Turk's Island by the Orders in Council, arrived at N. York, Dec. 17.

474. Brig —, (a new light vessel) from Gibraltar to Halifax, a prize to the John, arrived at Boston, Aug. 6.

475. Brig Ann, prize to the Teazer, arrived at an eastern port.

476. Brig Thomas, from Aberdeen for the St. Lawrence, mounting 2 guns, in ballast, captured by the Decatur and sent as a cartel to Halifax.

477. Brig Tulip, British property under American colors, sent into Philadelphia, by the Atlas, capt. Molit.

478. Brig —, 14 guns at New-York, March 11, sent in by the Holkar.

479. Barque —, captured and burnt by the Dolphin, capt. Endicott, on her second cruise.

480. Ship —, in ballast with specie, sent into Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 29, by the Revenge.

481. Ship Eliza Ann, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston, prize to the Yankee.

482. Schooner Success, from Newfoundland for New Brunswick, with 250 barrels salmon, prize to the Benjamin Franklin.

483. Sch'r. Lady Clark, arrived at New York, Aug. 31, prize to the Bunker Hill.

484. Sch'r. Sally, from Sidney, N. S. arrived at Boston, Aug. 5, prize to the Wiley Reynard.

485. Sch'r. Bloude, from Dominico for St. Johns, N. F. prize to the John.

486. Sch'r. —, from Jamaica, with 160 puncheons of rum, arrived at Salem, Aug. 15, prize to the John.

487. Armed schooner Dorcas, taken by the Liberty of Baltimore, divested of her dry goods, &c. and released.

488. Sloop Eagle, a tender to the Poictiers off New York, captured by a fishing smack fitted out for the purpose. See the account page 308.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.—MONDAY, JUNE 28.

A bill was introduced as petitioned for by Joshua Barney and others, relinquishing the claims of the United States to certain merchandize (as noticed in page 295) and passed to a third reading—

For the third reading, Messrs. Anderson, Biss, Bledsoe, Chase, Candia, Fremont, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Morrow, Robinson, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—17.

Against it, Messrs. Butler, Daggett, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Huxey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leila, Maceo, Wells—15.

After which the bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 1.—The engrossed bill for the assessment and collection of a direct tax, and internal duties, was read a third time; and on the question, "shall the bill pass?" it was decided as follows, without debate.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Archer, Bard, Barnett, Bledsoe, Brown, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chapin, Cheves, Clark, Clouton, Condit, Conrad, Crawford, Creighton, Davis of Pennsylvania, Deane, Duval, Earle, Evans, Farlow, Fendley, Fish of New York, Forsyth, Forsyth, Franklin, Gholson, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Harrison, Hays, Hopkins of Ky, Hubbard, Humphreys, Huger, Ingersoll, Ingham, Jackson of Virg., Kent of Md., Keen, Kershaw, Kilbuck, King of N. C., Ledbetter, Lowndes, Lytle, Maceo, McCoy, McKee, McLane, Montgomery, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Oranby, Parker, Pileaux, Piper, Rice of Penn. Rhos of Tenn. Rich, Richardson, Ringgold, Roane, Roberts, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Serber, Sharp, Smith of Penn. Smith of Virg., Tammelin, Taylor, Telfair, Trapp, Whitehill, Wilcox of Penn. Wood, Wright, Yancy—94.

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies, of Mass. Benson, Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckinridge, Brigham, Butler, Caperton, Chapman, Calkins, Cooper, Calhoun, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Dewey, Ely, Geddes, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hanson, Howell, Jackson of R. I. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. Lewis, Lovett, Miller, Moffitt, Moseley, Murrell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Post, Potter, J. Reed, Ridgely, Salomon, Sheffield, Silberman, Shepley, Skinner, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Stuart, Stockton, Strang, Stuart, Sturges, Tuggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vase, Ward of Mass. Webster, Wheaton, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter—63.

So the bill was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

[Absent on this vote, 24 members, viz. W. Reed, *Rugles* (Mass.) Law (Conn.) *Jeary*, Bowers, Hopkins (N. Y.) *Coudiet*, Cox, *Huffy*, Ward, (N. J.) *Anderson*, Glominger, *Irvine* (Pa.) *McKim* (M. L.) Bayly, *Darzon*, *Pipes*, *Johnson*, *Pleasant*, White (Va.) *Gaston* (N. C.) *Gourdon*, (S. C.) *Johnson*, (Ky.) *Edwards*, (O.) The Speaker, Mr. Clay, (Ky.) did not vote. Of those gentlemen, it is presumed, 14 would have voted for the bill and 11 against it—the vote, had all voted, might have stood,

For the bill
Against it

108

74

182

All the "federalists" voted against the bill, as did Messrs. *Butler*, *Skinner* and *Strong* (Ver.) and *Kennedy* and *Stanford* (N. C.) It is "presumed" Mr. *Ruggles* (Mass.) would also have done so. This proves the accuracy of the table, &c. page 268. It is understood that the *Federalist* members were not opposed to the objects or principles of the bill, its details only appearing objectionable.—*En. Reg.*

Friday, July 2.—On motion of Mr. *Fisk*, the resolution directing an enquiry into the legality of the election of Mr. *Bowers*, was postponed to the first Wednesday in the next session of congress.

A bill, from the senate, passed the house almost unanimously, for building a number of barges or row-galleys for the defence of the shores and waters of the United States. They are to carry heavy guns.

The house then went into the discussion of some amendments to the act in addition to the act for raising an additional military force, the leading object of which was to retain in service 15,000 for the defence of the maritime frontier—this was objected to on the impropriety of enlisting men for any particular service.

Saturday, July 3.—The bill to impose a duty on licenses to distillers of spirits was taken up, Mr. *Taylor* moved to amend the bill so as to impose specific duties by the gallon, instead of upon the capacity of the still, on which the house divided, 82 to 82—the speaker gave his casting vote against the proposition, and so it was lost. A clause limiting the duration of the act to the end of the war was added, 85 to 43. Many other amendments were proposed, but rejected.

Monday, July 5.—The bill to impose a duty on licenses to distillers being before the house, several motions to amend it were negatived. It was ordered to be engrossed 99 to 51. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill laying a direct tax, and made some progress in the details.

Tuesday, July 6.—Mr. Troup, from the military committee, reported the bill from the senate for establishing an invalid corps, without amendment; and it was referred to a committee of the whole.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The engrossed bill to lay a duty on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, was read a third time.

[The bill proposes a duty on licenses as follows: For the employment of a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, for two weeks, nine cents for each gallon of the capacity thereof, including the head; for one month, eight-

teen cents; for two months, thirty-two cents; for three months, forty-two cents; for four months, fifty-two cents; for six months, seventy cents; for one year, one hundred and eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid. For a license for the employment of a still or stills in the distillation of spirits from foreign materials; for one month, 25 cents for each gallon of its capacity; for three months, sixty cents; for six months, one hundred and five cents; for one year, one hundred and thirty-five cents for each gallon of its capacity. And for every boiler, however constructed, employed in distilleries by steam, double the amount on each gallon of its capacity, which would be payable for said license if granted for same terms and to employ the same materials for a still.]

The bill was passed without debate by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alton, Anderson, Archer, Aver, Barrett, Beall, Bibb, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chapin, Cheves, Clapton, Condit, Conrad, Crawford, Crighton, Davis, of Penn. Donoyles, Duvall, Earle, Evans, Farrow, Fink, Fisk, of New-York, Forsyth, (Franklin) Glavin, Glasgow, Gooden, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Hopkins, of Ky. Hubbard, Humphreys, Hutton, Ingles, Irwin, Jackson, of Virg. Kennedy, Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kendall, King, of N. C. Leffers, Lyle, Mason, McCoy, McKee, McKim, McLane, Moore, Murphy, Newton, Pickens, Piper, Pleasant, Rose of Tenn. Rice, Roman, Roberts, Robertson, S. vier, Skinner, Smith of Penn. Smith of Vir. Strong, Tammelin, Taylor, Telfair, Trigg, Ward of N. J. Whitehill, Wilson of Penn. Wood, Wright, Yates—85.

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies of Mass. Benson, Bowers, Bradbury, Breckinridge, Brigham, Chapman, Calkins, Cooper, Davenport, Davis, Deha, Ely, Gadsden, Geddes, Howell, Jackson of R. I. Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. Lovett, Moffitt, Moseley, Murrell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Post, Potter, J. Reed, W. Reed, Rugles, Salomon, Sheffield, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Stuart, Stockton, Sturges, Tuggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vase, Ward of Mass. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilson, Winter—63.

Tuesday, July 6.—The engrossed bill for laying a duty on licenses to distillers, was read a third time and passed, 84 to 42.

The bill for laying a direct tax was afterwards taken up and further considered.

Wednesday, July 7.—After some minor business, the house resumed the consideration of the bill for laying a direct tax. Various propositions being made to amend it, Mr. Cheves called for the previous question—it failed. After some time, Mr. *Clason* made a similar call and it prevailed, 85 to 78.—Then a dispute about order occurred, but the chair was supported 98 to 68—and the main question put "shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" and determined in the affirmative, 96 to 73.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill establishing the office of commissioner of the revenue.

The bill was gone through, and the bill laying a duty on refined sugar, was read through and amended; as also was the bill for taxing sales at auction, &c.—And the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bills they had gone through, and their progress in the remainder, and had leave to sit again.

Thursday, July 8.—The remonstrance from the legislature of Massachusetts was laid over for the next session. The engrossed bill to lay and collect a direct tax, was read the third time, and finally passed—ayes 97, nays 70.

THE CHRONICLE.

A war between Sweden and Denmark is expected—we are not informed of the cause of the quarrel.

The Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, was celebrated on Monday last with uncommon spirit, in all parts of the union.

It is stated that the pope has interfered to prevent the abolition of the inquisition through his nuncios *Crispi*, but that the president of the cortes has issued his authority and recommended that his holiness should confine his cares to the church only, and not meddle with the affairs of the Spanish nation. This is well. Would that the priests of all countries were taught imperatively that their concern was not with the things of this world.