

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 101.]

Mec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Expose of the French Empire.

LEGISLATIVE BODY,—*Sitting of the 25th Feb.*

THE MARINE.—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 187.

Holland contains a population, which has at all times been greatly distinguished in the sea service; but the ships of Dutch construction are not suitable for action. Celerity of movement is one of the first elementary principles of maritime warfare, and the Dutch ships are fitter for merchantmen than for evolutions and engagements in battle. This industrious people, had indeed performed miracles to overcome local obstacles in appearance insurmountable; but they did thoroughly overcome them. The administration perceived that there was but a single port in all Holland, but one navy yard, and as the only remedy for these local inconveniences, it transferred the marine force of Holland to the New Diëpp, where, although the project was conceived but ten years ago, we now possess all the anticipated advantages, and we have thus a new and important post at the extremity of the North Sea.

The engineers of the army have carried on these works with the greatest and most laudable activity. The Heider, Flushing, Amers and Cherbourg, are in such a situation that our squadrons are protected from all insult, and can give our armies, either from Poland or Italy, time to come to their relief if hard pressed: all that art could add to the national advantages of Brest and Toulon, was done by the former administration. The same cannot be said with regard to the mouth of the Charente. The harbor of the isle of Aix was unfit to contain a large number of vessels: The administration perceived the necessity for a more secure harbor in the sea of Gascony. The harbor of Samonard has been examined and fortified.—The road-steds of the Gironde have also been attended to, and an inland navigation for the largest vessels has been completed, so that it may be said that the road-steds of the isle of Aix, of Samonard, of Talamont, and of the Gironde, form but one port. Next to Toulon, Spezzia is the finest port in the Mediterranean. Fortifications on the land and on the sea-coast became necessary for the protection of our squadrons: those fortifications could already make considerable resistance.

Thus, in less than six years after a permanent system for maritime war had been laid down, the ports of the Texel, of the Scheldt, Cherbourg, Brest, Toulon and Spezzia, have been made secure, and in a military as well as a naval point of view, have every appropriate character.

At the same time that ports have been constructing and fortifying, navy yards were also forming for the building of ships. Under the old dynasty, the number of navy yards was reduced below 25. Brest could, at the utmost, merely afford materials for refitting: The formation of a navy, therefore, must have been altogether abandoned, or a navy yard formed upon the Scheldt, where twenty ships of the third rate, from 80 to 74 guns, could be built at once. That navy yard is constantly and cheaply supplied with materials from the Rhine, the Meuse, and by all the other outlets from France and Ger-

many. It was found practicable to build in the navy yards of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, frigates and vessels of 74 guns, upon our model, presuming that the navy yard and other auxiliary establishments would be found at the New-Diëpp. In the navy yard at Cherbourg, vessels, three deckers, of 80 and 74 guns, are building. Ships are also building at Venice and Genoa, thus profiting by all the resources of Albania, Istria, Friuli, the Julian Alps and the Apennines. The navy yards of L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon, continue in as much activity as they are capable of, and employ all the materials which are furnished from the basins and rivers destined to supply them. In a very few years we shall be able to have 150 ships of the line, 12 of them three deckers, and a vast number of frigates. In the most prosperous state of the French navy, there were never before more than five three deckers. We can now easily build and equip from 15 to 20 ships of the line every year.

Thus the administration had done all that could be done with regard to the building and equipment of ships, but the most difficult point was still to be gained. Persons skilled in the arts connected with naval architecture, after reflecting upon the great extent and resources of the empire, concluded that the government, having at its command, by means of the rivers feeding our ports, almost all the wood of Europe, and immense iron and hemp, could form a marine as numerous as it pleased, or as its pecuniary means would permit. But it was asked where were the seamen to man the fleets? Camps and exercises can in a few years form a land army, but where are substitutes for camps and exercises to be found for a marine force? The institutions of Colbert, and the principles which he had laid down for recruiting the navy, became almost null; our commerce was excessively reduced: this maxim was received as an axiom—no commerce, no navy—this, however, was false reasoning, for it might with as much justice have been said—no navy, no commerce.

The administration then conceived the project of providing for the sea, in the same manner as for the land service, by having recourse to the conscription, without abandoning the resources which the inscription would furnish. The maritime departments were in part exempted from the conscription for the land service, and all their young men were called to the maritime conscription. Experienced seamen wished to include in this conscription, boys from 10 to 12 years old, on the ground that it would be impossible to make a seaman of a person already grown. But how could the difficulty of enticing on board ships, 60 or 80,000 children, be surmounted? The cost of instructing them for ten years, but above all the cost of their maintenance, were terrifying thoughts. A middle course was pursued: young men from 16 to 17, were called to the maritime conscription; and it was hoped, that, after a service of 4 or 5 years, when these young men should arrive at the age of 21 or 22, they would be well-bred seamen. But how can such a number of persons be made seamen, when we are almost totally driven from the seas? Flotillas were built; 5 or 600 vessels, brigs, gun-boats, and schooners, navigated the

Zuyder-Zee, the Scheldt, and the foid-steds of Boulogne, of Brest and Toulon, and protected and increased our coasting trade. At the same time our squadrons in the ports of Toulon, Charente, the Scheldt, and the Zuyder-Zee, were armed. The crews constantly on board, and manœuvring in the presence of the enemy, answered the expectations entertained respecting them. Those young men of 18 years, after having served five years, have attained their 23d or 24th year, and perform the most difficult manœuvres with an agility that is remarkable; in short, our squadrons perform their evolutions with as much precision and promptitude as at any period of our naval history. During the five years since this system has been in operation 80,000 young men taken by conscription, have been added to our maritime population. Much firmness was requisite in order to resolve upon making the sacrifices which such a system would require.

During the first years, in which this system was in operation, several damages were sustained, every sortie cost us as much as an action; but these effects of inexperience have gradually ceased, and now our squadrons suffer no more than ships engaged in ordinary trade. The officers are daily improving in their knowledge and practice of nautical objects and evolutions. At almost every sortie they get in sight of the enemy; and we ought to recollect, that the crews, thus passing several years without quitting their ships, as if they were in the open sea, deserve the warmest praise: it is thus alone, no doubt, that they can be made good seamen, but the fatigues are not the less painful. Two ships, the *Tourville* and the *Duquesne*, are stationed in the harbors of Brest and Toulon, where young men intended for officers of the marine, are theoretically and practically instructed.

In short, of our 100 sail of the line, we have at present 65 fully armed, equipped, and provisioned for 6 months, constantly ready to sail, and every day so manœuvred that none on board, except the proper officers, know whether, on weighing anchor, it is for mere evolutions or for a foreign voyage.

The maritime conscription annually furnishes 20 thousand young men. The enrollment of the fishermen also furnishes important resources. And whenever a continental peace shall place the whole conscription of the empire at our disposal, we may increase the maritime conscription to any extent.

The marines of our vessels were taken from the ranks of the army. A part of the gunners were taken from the imperial corps of the cannoniers of the marine. The administration of the marine has been desirous that one or other of these corps should be attached to the land army, and that the service should be performed by seamen accustomed to act aloft as well as below, who could ascend the masts and perform the duties of gunners or marines also. The advantage of such an arrangement was apparent; it has enabled us to double our seamen, and at the same time by detaching garrison soldiers with a few artilleryists to double our crews. The circumstances in which we have been placed, having to sustain two continental wars, have given us an adequate idea of the value of 40,000 veterans, fit for land or sea service.

It is the change in their destination which has rendered the calling out the maritime conscription of 1814, necessary.

England may have as many vessels and troops as she pleases; she may give to her trade such a direction as she may think best; but we also lay our claim to the same rights. If she pretends to impose upon us a secret condition that we must destroy our fleet, or that we must reduce its number to thin-

ty vessels, or that we must sign commercial treaties at variance with our interests, a peace upon such conditions never will be signed by the emperor or coveted by a single Frenchman. We desire peace, but if we cannot obtain it except upon such conditions, it will be better to prolong the war, and every year of war will increase our naval means, without the possibility of interruption from the enemy.

Our land army is composed of the imperial guard, which comprehends 30 regiments of infantry and 44 squadrons; of 151 regiments of the line, and 37 regiments of light infantry, making 189 regiments of infantry or 945 French battalions; of 15 regiments of artillery; of 30 battalions of light artillery; of 90 regiments of cavalry, 8 companies each; independently of four regiments of Swiss, of six foreign regiments and several colonial battalions.

I will not, gentlemen, speak of military or political events, I cannot add any thing to that which you already know, or to that which the emperor has told you in a few but emphatic words. It appeared to me that a plain exposition of our interior situation founded upon statistical facts and calculations, and a review of our military and maritime condition, would afford sufficient means for comprehending the immensity of our resources; the solidity of our system, and the thanks which we owe to a vigilant government, the labors of which are constantly devoted to the execution of whatever is great and glorious for the empire.

The accounts which will be shortly laid before you by the administration of the finances, will explain their prosperous situation; what I could say upon the subject would be imperfect and insufficient.

The fixed determination of our sovereign to protect equally every part of his empire, and to pursue steadily, the same system of an economical, enlightened and liberal administration, cannot but increase, if such is possible, the confidence and love which is felt by all his subjects.

[We are now able to supply the deficient parts of the Exposé—and the whole shall be inserted, as an important statistical paper, useful for reference.

Eu. Rts.]

Treasury Reports.

Letter from the acting secretary of the treasury, to the chairman of the naval committee, upon the subject of a reduction of the duties on prizes and prize goods.

Treasury Department, July 21.

SIR—The enquiry which forms the basis of your letter of the 20th, can only be answered by the conflict of opinion between the secretary of the treasury in his letter of the 6th of December last, to the honorable chairman of the committee of ways and means, and the person now acting in that capacity; a task of no ordinary kind, and which I undertake with great deference.

The data for ascertaining the amount of duties on prize goods captured by private armed vessels since the declaration of war is as imperfect as was then stated, the amount of duties on prize goods captured by public as well as private armed vessels having been blended together.

There is, however, satisfactory ground to infer that the amount of duties on prize goods captured by private armed vessels, has rapidly declined and is certainly at this time very inconsiderable.

The causes which have produced this decline may also be a subject of controversy, in which, though I feel that I have the better cause, I apprehend the weaker argument.

The position assumed by the secretary, is that "no part of the duties on prize goods, ultimately falls on the captors. The duties on importations are paid by the consumers, whether the merchandise be captured by privateers, or regularly imported by merchants." To this I may answer, that the maxim derives more weight from the felicity of argument and commanding character of the great author of the "Wealth of Nations," than from the universality of the principle.

It is undoubtedly true in the abstract, but, my experience as a merchant has taught me to know the practical value of a maxim derived from an author of a light cast:

"What is the worth of any thing,
But as much money as it will bring."

If an article from whatever cause will not sell for the amount of duties added to the cost and other charges, whether the importation be made regularly by a merchant in the usual way or in the cost of equipping and maintaining a privateer, the difference or

foes will not fall upon the consumer, but upon the importer. This is an assumption, indeed, instances are frequent in which imported articles sell for less than the prime cost and charges, exclusive of the duties. Who pays the duties in this case? The consumer? No! It is paid by the unfortunate importer. Were it otherwise, there would be no bankruptcies, your merchants would have but one side to the profit and loss account. "These are the accidental exceptions arising from such a superabundance of a particular article as will sink it below the prime cost and charges," and this has actually been the case with many prize importations. Indeed, it is said, and with truth, that in some of the southern ports, the duties and the charges of sale have absorbed nearly the whole, if not the whole proceeds.

"The price for exportation in which case no duty is paid," forms but a very partial exception in this case, for when you have little or no export of foreign products, the benefit of drawback is lost.

"The secretary has said, that 'a reduction of duties will be of no use to the privaters, unless the merchandise continues to be sold at the same price as if the duties had not been reduced.'" This is not strictly the fact. It is well known in the actual market that coffee, for instance, subject to ten cents per pound duty, and entitled to drawback, seldom sells for more than five cents over the price for consumption, and this must continue until the excess is very great or the exportation free, which is not likely to be the case during the war. The equality of price approximates as the obstacles to exportation increase; and if exportation was prohibited, or completely obstructed, the equality of price between the same kind of merchandise, entitled to drawback or sold for consumption, would be absolute.

The lower the price of the article the greater the consumption. The American people, judging the means, indulge their taste for variety, and habituate themselves to every kind of luxury. This produces an accommodation of taste which changes with great facility from the use of coffee to tea, from brandy to rum, &c. &c. as abundance or scarcity and price shall indicate.

The question is not now simply whether it is necessary and proper to pay from the treasury to the privaters, a bounty equal to the amount of the reduction of duties on prize goods; for there is literally now a very trifling amount of duties collected on prize goods, and therefore, any encouragement of this nature given by government to private armed vessels, will, if any prizes arrive, bring money into instead of extracting it from the treasury; and therefore, so far from the payment of a bounty for the purpose of encouraging privaters, the government will receive an amount of duties on prize goods, which otherwise would not be brought into our ports.

The secretary observes, that "if the article be not worth sending into port after capture, it must be altogether impossible for the importing merchant to pay its prime cost, freight and insurance, and with those charges to sell such an article without considerable loss." An article may not be worth sending in after capture, as a consequence of the heavy charges and great risk, perhaps equal to a premium of 50 to 75 per cent. whilst the importing merchant may in port the same article, in neutral bottoms, at a premium of ten per cent. and receive his reward at a little more than the ordinary charges previous to the dedication of war. He, moreover, has the advantage of selling at such time and on such terms as his interest may dictate, and to regular customers. Whereas prize goods are necessarily brought to the hammer and sold in large parcels to speculators, unencumbered by the prudent management of mercantile superintendence, frequently from 20 to 30 per cent. less than those of the regular importer; thus, causes exposure as a bounty in favor of the regular importer and against the captors. The owner of the privater receives but a moiety of the captured property; the cost of that moiety to him is the cost of equipment, maintenance, insurance, wear and tear, and depreciation of his privater, (all which is very extravagant) and the insurance duties and other heavy charges on his price.

The cause of the present enquiry proves the error of the secretary's prediction, "that a greater number of privaters will without bounty continue to be employed, than is necessary for the greatest possible annoyance of the enemy's trade."

The fact is, that from causes that occupy the present discussion, privatering is nearly at an end, and from the best observation I have been enabled to form, it is more than the efficiency of remuneration in the net proceeds of their prizes, than from the vigilance and success of the enemy in recapturing.

One-fourth part of the year at least the elements will raise the blockade of our ports, and it is at that season that the harvest and the rapers are most abundant and successful in privatering.

There is sometimes wisdom in taking counsel from the enemy and his friend; our privaters may be collected from the marked hostility and severity of treatment which the crews of privaters are subjected to when captured, and the industrious efforts to excite prejudices against them. The analogy between privatering and lotteries, does not appear to me to be so strict as the secretary seems to consider it. The nature of a privater is of the nature of a commercial project or speculation, conducted by commercial men upon principles of mercantile calculation and profit. The vessel and her equipment is an object of great expense, which is expected to be remunerated by the probable chances of profit, after calculating the outfit, insurance, &c. as in a regular mercantile voyage; as much so as the voyage of a letter of marque with a cargo, running all the chances of hostility, and incurring the consequent heavy charges of war.

I do not think that a "reduction of duties by increasing the profit would operate as an insurance on the risk of collusive or peaceable exportation of prohibited merchandise," so such an extent as to warrant the withholding any proper encouragement to this most potent weapon of annoyance to the enemy which we possess. Fraud no doubt may be committed, but in the existing absolute prohibition of all British merchandise, from whatever quarter, there is much stronger inducement to collect than can be

found in the reduction of one half the duties in favor of prizes, no doubt frauds are committed; yet these circumstances are so deemed of sufficient importance to induce a repeal or relaxation of the system.

The number of accessories to the fraud, the risk of capture by the vessels of the enemy, who do not participate in the profits or the collusion, the vigilance of our own cruisers, officers, and prize courts, appear to afford a very reasonable security against the practice to any very injurious extent, and the humane, generous, and gallant conduct of our citizens, employed in private armed vessels, proves a moral sense which merits more confidence and liberality of the government than is now awarded to them.

I will not undertake to say that the reduction of the duties in favor of prizes captured by private armed vessels is the policy or only encouragement to be provided. I repeat the fact, that as a source of revenue the nation has every thing to gain and nothing to lose. One of the most effectual means of deterring the commercial and military marine of the enemy is the capture and sending his ships as so provide for the exchange and to retain hostages ensure the proper treatment of our own. Whatever encouragement may be derived from the destruction of the ships of the enemy on the ocean, and bringing into port his captured seamen, will in the deepest possible wound upon his commerce and marine, in the vitals of his resources and power.

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

WM. JONES,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. Hugh Nelson, chairman of the Naval Committee of the U. S. Senate.

Treasury Department, July 19, 1815.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst., enquiring what further provision is deemed necessary to be made during the present session of congress, for meeting the public engagements and defraying the public expenditures.

In the report made from this department to congress, on the 2d of June last, the means already provided for the service of this department, was stated to be sufficient exclusive of any additional expenditures, and calls of militia in various parts of the U. States, which have already taken place, which will probably be repeated hereafter the close of the present year, may require a million of dollars more. An additional sum of about two millions may therefore be considered necessary to secure the public service during the remainder of the year, from delay and contingencies.

As the loan for the service of the year 1814, cannot with convenience be made sufficiently early in that year to meet the demands which may be sustained by the public service, it is recommended that in addition to the sum of two millions authorized for the present year, a loan should now be authorized sufficient, with the sums receivable from the revenue to defray the expenditures of the three first months of the year 1815.

The demands upon the treasury for those three months, are estimated as follows, viz:

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses	Doll. 400,000
For public debt, exclusive of treasury notes and interest thereon, falling due in the months of January and February, 1815, which will be provided for out of the surpluses of the sinking fund for the year 1812	1,000,000
From the war and navy departments	6,000,000
	Dollars 7,400,000

The amount receivable from the custom-house duties, during that period, may be estimated at 1,500,000 From sales of public lands, and from the internal duties which will go into operation on the 1st of January, 1815 250,000 |

The balance which will remain in the treasury on the 31st of December next, is estimated to amount to about 600,000 of dollars.—As this amount is somewhat larger than may be necessary to be retained in the treasury, there may be applied from it towards the demands during the first quarter of the year 1815, the sum of

Making together	2,000,000
And will leave to be furnished by the loan	5,400,000
	Dollars 7,400,000

The whole sum therefore, for which it is conceived eligible that an authority should now be given to the President to obtain on loan, before the close of the present year, about five hundred thousand dollars; of which it is estimated that two millions may be wanted for the service of the present year, and the residue to be applied for the service of the year 1815.

If this loan shall be authorized, a sufficient amount of the proceeds may probably be brought into the treasury in the course of the present year, to take the place of two millions of dollars of the treasury notes already authorized to be issued and taken into the fiscal authority to make a loan for this purpose suggested as proper to be granted by congress, in the report to that body of the 2d of June last; and the necessity for it arising from the operation, that if five millions of dollars, being the whole amount of those notes authorized to be issued for the service of this year, should be actually issued before its close, there would be at that time in circulation, the sum of seven millions of dollars; a sum greater, consider-

ing the limited state of our commerce, and the small amount of currency in circulation which will then remain outstanding, and to the payment of which they are applicable, thus might perhaps be maintained in circulation, without some difficulty or depreciation. In the months of January and Feb. 1814, nearly two millions of dollars of treasury notes issued under the act of June 30, 1812, will be paid off; and if the issuing of that amount of those notes authorized by the act of February 25, 1813, can be postponed till that time, as it may be, if the loan now proposed should be authorized, they will merely take the place of the coins, and the amount in circulation not exceed what a steady and effective demand requires.

It is not perceived that any provisions are necessary in the law for authorizing the loan at the present time, different from those contained in the act of Feb. 25, 1813, authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. JONES,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

John Wm. W. Billa, acting chairman
of the Committee of Ways and Means.

[The bill for a loan of 7,500,000 dollars, that passed in consequence of the preceding communication, provides "that the terms of the contract for this loan shall not be more disadvantageous to the U. States, than those of the last loan. The President is authorized to continue certificates of stock, which are not to be sold at less than eighty-eight per cent, eighty-eight dollars in money for one hundred dollars in stock. Agents are to be appointed to whom a commission not exceeding one quarter of one per cent, is to be allowed for procuring subscriptions and selling stock. The surplus of the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, is pledged for the payment of the principal and interest of the present loan. And the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient revenue for making up any deficiency which may take place"]

Distribution of Arms.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 24th DECEMBER, 1812.

The committee of military affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the house of the 15th of June, instructing them to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the act, entitled "an act, making provision for arming and equipping the militia, by the act of the U. States," and particularly whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary as to the time when the arms provided by virtue of said act, shall be distributed to each state and territory—REPORT:

That the committee, by the act of the 23d of April, 1808, for arming the militia, presented, on the 23d day of April last, to one million of fowling; that of this sum, 94,728 dollars have been actually expended, and that the whole number of arms procured up to this date, amount to 24,777 stands, all derived under contract or supply; that of them the following disposition has been made, viz:

BEFORE THE 24TH DECEMBER, 1812.	
New-Hampshire	1,600
Vermont	2,500
Rhode-Island	1,200
New-Jersey	1,000
Delaware	500
North-Carolina	2,180
South-Carolina	2,000
Georgia	1,000
Ohio	1,500
Kentucky	1,500
Tennessee	1,500
Mississippi territory	1,200
Indian territory	250
Wisconsin	250

SINCE THE 24TH DECEMBER, 1812.	
Connecticut	2,600
New-York	2,000
Maryland	1,000
Louisiana	1,000
Ohio	1,500
District of Columbia	2,200

Making an aggregate of 26,000 stands delivered, and leaving a balance of 8,777 stands subject to future distribution.

That the several distributions have been made in virtue of the authority conferred by the third section of the act of April, 1808, which is as follows: "that all the arms procured in virtue of this act shall be transmitted to the several states composing this union and territories thereof: by each state and territory respectively, in proportion to the number of effective militia in each state and territory, and by each state and territory to be distributed to the militia in each state and territory under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed by the legislature of each state and territory."

The language of this section is clear, and admits of but one construction. The proportion to which each state is entitled, is secured by it; each state having contributed its just proportion of money to the purchase, each state is entitled to receive its just proportion of arms: "shall be transmitted to each state and territory respectively, in proportion to the number of effective militia in each state and territory." "Transmitted," when? At such time as the executive may deem proper. This is the only construction, in the opinion of your committee, of which the language of the section is susceptible. If the intention of the legislature had been to

bind the executive to a simultaneous or periodical transmission, the language of the section would have been different: "shall be transmitted at the same time," or "shall be transmitted annually, or biennially, or triennially," would have been the language of the legislature. The time of transmission not being specified, it, therefore, not left, as your committee conclude, to a sound executive discretion, the question is, whether any alteration in the act of April, 1808, be in this respect expedient.

In legislation it is extremely difficult and frequently impossible to forecast all the exigencies which may arise under a particular act; and, consequently, extremely difficult, and frequently impossible, to make ad hoc provision for them. In some cases even the legislature foresees a possible exigency, and it would be unwise to let it become the legislature of the union, for instance, to anticipate the rebellion of a state against the authority of the U. States, and to enact that "in case of actual rebellion against the U. States, shall be entitled to receive its proportion of arms." Your committee presume not a legislation of this character, would, to say nothing of the violence it would offer to the enlightened sensibility of the national legislature, be the means, when frequently indulged, of bringing about that very state of things which cannot be thought of without horror, and which ought not to be spoken of at all. In every act of legislation, therefore, something must be left to implication; something must be left to discretion. But there are other considerations, which, in the opinion of your committee, justify the discretion as to the time of transmission.

A war actually existing, and a particular section is exposed to the assaults of the enemy; that section destitute of arms; the enemy is suffered to advance, to fight with fire and sword, because the President is bound by the letter of the law so to distribute the arms as that each state shall, at the same time, receive a proportion exactly equal to the number of its effective militia? No, would be the exclamation from one end of the union to the other: let the safety of a part be converted, though the whole suffer. Yet were such the letter of the law, the letter, the executive would, under any circumstances, be bound to respect it. The act of the 23d of April, 1808, was passed in a season of profound peace; contemplating future wars, it looked to no particular war; but, when the present war broke out, the war found the militia badly armed; it found particular portions of them worse armed and more exposed than others. Would it have been wise under these circumstances to distribute 30,000 stands of arms equally among 300,000 militia, or would it have been wiser to consider the various and unequal portions of militia.

But suppose it were expedient, in the opinion of your committee, to deviate, with previous notice of transmission, what period ought to be selected? If a yearly or biennial, or triennial, or quadrennial, or semi-annual, or might happen by casualty or accident, so that the period limited no arms were received, or so few that the expense and trouble of distribution would exceed the expense of manufacture, and what would the distribution of such arms avail the militia? It would be lost in the transmission, or suffered by the state to be neglected and forgotten. In the distribution by the states themselves among their own militia, it is more than probable they would be governed by the same principle as that which the present act enforces. Would a state having 1000 companies of militia, so scrupulously exact the principle of equality in the distribution of 1000 stands of arms, as to give one musket and a bayonet to each company? It may be presumed not. The militia, the frontier position and actual exposure of certain parts of the state would be much more likely to regulate the distribution. Those of the militia, to be sent from whom, for the moment, they are withheld, might complain of a departure from the principle of exact equality; but with what concern would the legislative body of each state regard such complaint?

For these, and various other reasons which might be adduced, but with which your committee forbear to trouble the house, they are of opinion that, for the present at least, the act of April, 1808, requires no alterations. They are more confirmed in this opinion because they have reason to believe that there has been no misconstruction of the law; that the seeming irregularity which has taken place has grown out of the exigency of the service; that a disposition exists to correct such irregularity as soon as circumstances would admit; that the correction is, in fact, at this moment proceeding; that in due time all the states must and will receive their respective proportions of arms; and, in fine, that the immediate representatives of the people in congress, inspecting as they do with never ceasing vigilance the execution of this as well as every other law, stand ready to supply the remedy whenever right, or justice, or expediency shall seem to them to demand it.

Copy of a letter to the Secretary of War respecting the distribution of arms.

Committee Room, June 30.

SIR—I am directed by the committee on military affairs, to whom has been referred a resolution instructing them to enquire what alterations are necessary in the act of the 23d of April, 1808, for arming the militia, by the act of the U. States, to inform you on the following points, viz:

1st. What number of arms have been received by the U. States since the 24th day of December, 1812, under contracts or purchases for carrying into effect the aforesaid act of the 23d of April, 1808.

2d. Whether, since the 24th day of December, 1812, any further disposition has been made of the arms required under the act of the 23d of April, 1808, and, if any further disposition, to what amount; to what states and territories, and the number to each respectively.

3d. By what authority a document of 100 stands of arms have been, as appears by a report from your department, made to the house of representatives the 24th December, 1812, loaned to several states

and territories, and whether the arms so loaned were arms acquired under the authority of the aforesaid act of the 23d of April, 1808; or any other information in possession of your department, touching the distribution of arms acquired under the act of 1808, and which will enable the committee to comply with the instruction of the house.

War Department, 4th July.

SIR—In reply to the note you did me the honor to write to me on the 26th ult. I beg leave to state, that two thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven stands of arms have been received into the public stores since December, 1812, under contracts made pursuant to law; and that delivery of arms since that period, to the amount of seven thousand stands have been made as follows, viz. 2,500 to the state of Connecticut, 2,600 to the state of New-York, 1,500 to the state of Maryland, and 1,500 to the state of Louisiana.

The arms stated in the report of December last, to have been issued, were in part acquired under the act of the 28th of April, 1808, viz.

1,500 delivered to major-general Wadsworth of Ohio, and 2,500 to the district of Columbia, and are considered as furnished under its law. In the former of these cases, the exigency growing out of the surrender of Gen. Hull did not leave to this department time for the employment of the customary form of getting the receipt of the governor. The balance of loaned arms (2000) was not acquired under the said act.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my very high respect.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. Mr. Tramp.

List of Acts

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 13TH CONGRESS.

An act for the remission of certain duties to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

An act concerning suits and costs in courts of the U. States.

An act to authorize the raising a corps of sea fencibles.

An act to provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the U. States.

An act making an appropriation for finishing the senate chamber, and repairing the roof of the north wing of the capitol.

An act for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the U. States.

An act to relinquish the claim of the U. States to certain goods, wares and merchandise captured by private armed vessels.

An act further extending the time for issuing and leaving military land warrants.

An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries.

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

An act authorizing the President of the U. States to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.

An act for the relief of the owners of the ships called the Good Friends, Amazon, and the United States, and their cargoes.

An act making compensation for wages and tenes captured by the enemy at Detroit.

An act to prohibit the use of licenses or passes granted by the authority of the government of the United Kingdom at Great Britain and Ireland.

An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed upon the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.

An act to establish the town of Nashville as a port of entry.

An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels.

An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of congress.

An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

An act laying duties on sugar refined within the U. States.

An act to establish the office of commissioner of the revenue.

An act to continue in force for a limited time certain acts authorizing corps of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the U. States, and making appropriations for the same.

An act to regulate the allowance of forage to officers in the army of the U. States.

An act to reward the officers and crew of the ship of war Hornet, and Lieutenant Elliot and his officers and companions.

An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States.

An act authorizing a loan for a sum not exceeding seven millions five hundred thousand dollars.

An act laying duties on liquors to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise.

An act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain and for militia disabled in the service of the U. States.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An act laying duties on notes of banks, banks and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors.

An act to authorize the appointment by the President of certain officers during the recess of Congress.

An act for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels.

An act for the relief of the officers and crew of the late United States brig Vixen.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the ordinance."

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the late district of Arkansas, in the territory of Missouri, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the sale of sundry lots, the property of the U. States, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

An explanatory of an act, entitled "An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers."

An act to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States.

(Private and local acts omitted.)

Torpedoes and Diving-Boats.

The much ridiculed torpedo is obtaining a high reputation. It seems reduced to a certainty that they may be used with wonderful effect. Those who laughed at them, *elegantly* and constantly vociferating "RIZZ TORPEDO FUDGIE!" now, "sweet gentle souls," preach to us about the *moral* of using them. The morality of these folks is like the religion of a certain celebrated city, where, it was said, they *manufactured* vast quantities for *exportation* and *for* *tax* service—but had *none* for *home* use.—The enemy fights in the air with his rockets—he fights *under the earth* with his mines, and yet he is hugely "religious." May it not then become "a moral and religious people," like we are, to fight *under the water*, with torpedoes and diving-boats?

Experience in the construction and use of torpedoes is only wanting. Their principles and properties are ascertained with great precision, and we have enough of brave spirits to apply them. In a little while, we hope to hear of a *Torpedo Corps*, as of *Sappers and Miners*. The thing will be reduced to a complete science—such, at least, are present prospects. If so, farewell to the colossal power of the enemy at sea—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The following is from the *Norfolk Herald* of the 27th ult.

When we have a savage enemy at our threshold, who is waging a most bloody and brutal war, not only upon those who are arrayed in arms against him, but upon the aged and infirm, upon innocence and virtue,—it behoves us to adopt measures for measure, and retaliate upon him his own cruelties. This sentiment we cannot suppress, notwithstanding our horrors of multiplying the evils and calamities of war. And we exult that it is within the scope of our ingenuity, if not within the power of our arms, to deal a more deadly blow upon the enemy than he can possibly inflict on us.—The discovery of submarine explosion, as adapted to the destruction of shipping, has been long treated with ridicule and contempt by many. Possibly a wish to discountenance any effort to discover means of rendering the naval power of England less formidable and less difficult to encounter with success, may have influenced the decisions of many people respecting *torpedoes*: however this may be, yet certain it is, that congress did attract an unusual quantum of censure, abuse and ridicule, because it voted a sum of money towards ascertaining the efficacy or impracticability of using them against a naval armament.

The certainty that torpedoes are competent to effect all that their inventor has promised, begins to be established by experiment—by *practice*. That they may be rendered a most formidable engine

against the enemy's shipping, the subsequent facts will shew; and we make no doubt, that with proper encouragement from government, enterprizes of the same kind will multiply while our waters are infested with a single British man of war. *Revenge* for the barbarous and fiend-like conduct of the enemy at *Hampton*, and along our shores, will impel many adventurers to the attempt, even if interest did not hold out a sufficient excitement.

Mr. E. Mix of the navy, a gentleman of ingenuity and enterprize, has been for several weeks past preparing torpedoes to attempt the explosion of some of the enemy's shipping in Lynhaven bay. The British 74 gun ship *Plantaganet*, that has for a month past been lying abreast of Cape Henry light house, and has rarely had the company of any other vessel, appeared to Mr. Mix as the most favorable object for trying his experiment on.

Accordingly on the night of the 18th of July, accompanied by capt. Bowman of Salem and midshipman McGowan, of the U. S. navy, who volunteered their assistance during the whole of the enterprize, he left his place of rendezvous and proceeded down to the *Plantaganet*, 74, in a large open boat which he calls the "*CHESAPEAKE'S REVENGE*," and from previous observations found no difficulty in ascertaining the position of the ship. When he had got to within 40 fathom of her, he dropped the torpedo over, in the very instant of doing which he was hailed by one of the enemy's guard boats. The machine was speedily taken into the boat again, and he made his way off in safety. On the night of the 19th he made another attempt, and was again discovered ere he could accomplish his purpose. On the night of the 20th he succeeded in getting within 15 yards of the ship's bow, and directly under her jib-boom. There he continued making his preparations for 15 minutes, when a centinel from the fore-castle hailed "boat ahoy!" and he had to decamp. The centinel, not being answered, fired his musket, which was followed by a rapid discharge of small arms—Blue lights were made to find out the boat, but failed; they then threw rockets in different directions which illumined the water for a considerable width as far as they were thrown, and succeeded in discovering the position of the nocturnal visitor, when the ship commenced a rapid fire of heavy guns, shipped her cables, and made some sail, while her boats were despatched in pursuit. The daring intruders, however, escaped unhurt. The visits were repeated on the nights of the 21st, 22nd and 23d, without success, as the ship having taken the alarm, changed her position every night. On the night of the 24th, however, Mr. M. succeeded in finding her out, and having taken his position within 100 yards distance, in a direction with her larboard bow, he dropped the fatal machine in the water just as the centinel was crying "all's well." It was swept along with the tide, and would have completely effected its errand but for a cause not proper to be named here, but which may be easily guarded against in future experiments, it exploded a few seconds too soon.

The scene was awfully sublime! It was like the concussion of an earthquake, attended with a sound louder and more terrific than the heaviest peal of thunder. A pyramid of water 50 feet in circumference, was thrown up 30 or 40 feet, its appearance was a vivid red tingled at the sides with a beautiful purple. On ascending to its greatest height, it burst at the top with a tremendous explosion and fell in torrents on the deck of the ship, which rolled into the yawning chasm below and nearly upset.—Impetuous darkness again prevailed. The light occasioned by the explosion, though fleeting, ena-

bled Mr. M. and his companions to discover that the forechannel of the ship was blown off, and a boat which lay alongside with several men in her was thrown up in the dreadful convulsion of the waters.—Terrible, indeed, must have been the panic of the ship's crew, from the noise and confusion which appeared to our adventurers to prevail on board; and they are certain that nearly the whole of the ship's crew hastily betook themselves to the boats.

Though he did not succeed on this occasion in destroying one of the enemy's ships, Mr. Mix is rather encouraged than disheartened. He is resolved to make another attempt as soon as time and circumstances will admit, and he appears confident from the experience that practice has given him, that he will be able to make further trials with a certainty of success.

Since the explosion, the *Plantaganet* has been guarded by a 74 and two frigates, which, with two or three tenders, comprise all the shipping at the present in Lynhaven.

We are happy to inform the public (says a writer in the *N. York Evening Post*) that a torpedo has been invented by a gentleman of New-York, simple in its mechanism and powerful in its effect, and which upon trial has been found to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the inventor. The experiment was made by placing the torpedo in the river, and by letting a raft float over it covered with stones of various magnitude. The instant the raft came in contact with the torpedo, a most dreadful explosion took place, throwing the raft and stones in various directions, and some of the stones at a very great distance. As a harbor defence nothing can be more efficient or useful. The expense of constructing a thousand would be but trifling, and with a tenth part of that number the city of New-York might be effectually secured from any attack of an invading fleet—government will doubtless take the subject into consideration, and individuals are already preparing to expel a cruel and ferocious enemy from our coasts.

OF THE DIVING BOAT

we observe the subsequent satisfactory notice, addressed to the editor of the *New-York Columbian*:

Mr. Holt—As many of our countrymen doubt that diving boats can be effectual in annoying an enemy's squadron that may enter our ports, I have transcribed for their information from the *European Magazine* for April 1812, page 245, an account of Diving-Boat invented in France, by Mr. Fulton, our worthy and intelligent countryman, who for inventive genius in mechanism, has not been equalled in the old or new world, and which has secured him celebrity, wealth and honor. AMERICANUS.

Account of a Diving-Boat.

Citizen St. Auben, a man of letters at Paris, and member of the tribunate, has given the following account of the *bateau plongeur*, a diving boat lately discovered by Mr. Fulton, an American.

I have, says he, just been to inspect the plan and section of a nautilus or diving-boat, invented by Mr. Fulton, similar to that in which he lately made his curious and interesting experiments at Havre and Brest.

The diving-boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain eight men, and provisions enough for twenty days, and of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge one hundred feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a reservoir for air, which will enable eight men to remain under water for

eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat; when she is to dive, the masts and sails are struck.

In making his experiments at Havre, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but held his boat parallel to the horizon at any given depth. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that while under water the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

It is not twenty years since all Europe was astonished with the first ascension of men in balloons; perhaps in a few years they will not be less surprised to see a flotilla of diving-boats, which on a given signal shall, to avoid the pursuit of an enemy, plunge under water, and rise again several leagues from where they descended. The invention of balloons has hitherto been no advantage, because no means have been found to direct their course: but if such means could be discovered, what would become of camps, cannon, fortresses, and the whole art of war!

But if we have not yet succeeded in steering the balloon, and even were it impossible to attain that object, the case is different with the diving-boat, which can be conducted under water with the same manner as upon the surface. It has the advantage of sailing like a common boat, and also of diving when it is pursued. With these qualities it is fit for carrying secret orders; to succor a blockaded post, and examine the force and position of an enemy in their own harbors. These are sure and evident benefits which the diving-boat at present promises. But who can see all the consequences of this discovery, or the improvements of which it is susceptible? Mr. Fulton has already added to his boat a machine, by means of which he blew up a large boat in the port of Brest; and if, by future experiments, the same effect could be produced on frigates or ships of the line, what will become of maritime wars, and where will sailors be found to man ships of war: when it is a physical certainty that they may be blown every moment into the air by means of a diving-boat, against which no human foresight can guard them?

"Legitimate Princes."

SWEDISH TREATY.

Substance of the engagement between the courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, signed at St. Petersburg on the 24th March, 1812, so far as the same are referred to in the treaty between His [Britannic] Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Stockholm on the 3d of March, 1813.

The object of the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden, in forming an alliance is stated to be for the purpose of securing reciprocally their states and possession against the common enemy.

The French government having by the occupation of Swedish Pomerania, committed an act of hostility against the Swedish government, and by the movement of its armies having menaced the tranquility of the empire of Russia, the contracting parties engage to make a diversion against France and her allies, with a combined force of 25 or 30,000 Swedes, and 15 or 20,000 Russians upon such point of the coast of Germany as may be judged most convenient for that purpose.

As the king of Sweden cannot make this diversion in favour of the common cause consistently with the security of his dominions, so long as he can regard the kingdom of Norway as an enemy, His majesty the emperor of Russia engages, either by negotiation or military co-operation, to unite the king-

dom of Norway to Sweden. He engages moreover to guarantee the peaceable possession of it to his Swedish majesty.

The two contracting parties engage to consider the acquisition of Norway by Sweden as a preliminary military operation to the diversion on the coast of Germany, and the emperor of Russia promises to place for this object at the disposal and under the immediate orders of the prince royal of Sweden, the corps of Russian troops above stipulated.

The two contracting parties being unwilling, if it can be avoided, to make an enemy of the king of Denmark, will propose to that sovereign to accede to this alliance, and will offer to his Danish majesty to procure for him a complete indemnity for Norway, by a territory more contiguous to his German dominions, provided his Danish majesty will cede for ever his right to the kingdom of Norway to the king of Sweden.

In case his Danish majesty shall refuse this offer, and shall have decided to remain in alliance with France, the two contracting parties engage to consider Denmark as their enemy.

As it has been expressly stipulated that the engagement of his Swedish majesty to operate with his troops in Germany in favor of the common cause shall not take effect until after Norway shall have been acquired by Sweden, either by the cession of the king of Denmark, or in consequence of military operations, His majesty the king of Sweden engages to transport his army into Germany, according to a plan of campaign to be agreed upon, as soon as the above object shall have been attained.

His Britannic majesty to be invited by both powers to accede to and to guarantee the stipulations contained in the said treaty.

By a subsequent convention signed at Abo the 30th of August 1812, the Russian auxiliary force was to be carried to 35,000 men.

The logic of this treaty is wonderfully "patriotic."—To protect their own possessions from the "common enemy" (France) Russia and Sweden agree to despoil Denmark of Norway.—But they are laboring for the "deliverance of Europe!"

Let those who wail and hypocritically cant about the poor tool Ferdinand and Spain, reconcile those "legitimate" doings, if they can.

The treaty between England and Sweden, contains eight articles, and seven separate sections.—by the first article, Sweden engages to send immediately 30,000 men to operate in Germany against France, under Bernadotte.—By the 2nd, England assents to the annexation of Norway to Sweden, and recognizes the rights of the crown prince.—By the 3d, England agrees to pay Sweden one million sterling, in advance and in monthly payments.—By the 4th and 5th, and separate sections, England cedes Guadeloupe to Sweden, on condition that the Swedes grant to the English the right of deposit of merchandise at Gottenburgh, Carlsham, and Stralsund; and that they fulfill all the engagements of the British in favor of the inhabitants of Guadeloupe,—exclude from the island all cruizers inimicable to the British,—prohibit the importation of slaves therein, and agree not to alienate said island without the consent of the English.—By the 6th, Sweden grants for 20 years the right of deposit of goods in the ports of Gottenburgh, Carlsham and Stralsund.—By the 7th, the parties agree not to make a separate treaty with France; and the 8th provides for the ratification of the treaty. Signed Alex. Hope and Edward Thornton; and by count D'Engerstrom, and baron De Wittenstedt, at Stockholm, the 3d March, 1813.

This treaty was sustained by a stout majority

of the ministerial "patriots" in both houses of parliament though opposed on principle, by some distinguished members. It appears that the subsidies already paid to Sweden amounted to £324,992.

MORE "LEGITIMATE" DOINGS.

The king of Sicily, in his own kingdom, is actually a prisoner of lord William Bentinck, the English ambassador!—His country house was surrounded by 3000 English troops.—The fact is, that the government of the country is entirely "usurped" by the British "landlits" who are so firmly established, that the Sicilian "patriots" are forced into "mournful obedience."

Proceedings of Congress.

THE SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

The following were the yeas and nays in the House of Representatives, on the report of the committee of foreign relations, recommending an embargo [see president's message page 339.]

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Ashton, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bibb, Bowen, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Chapell, Clark, Clifton, Condit, Coward, Crawford, Crockett, Davidson, Deha, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of Va, Forcey, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Goolwyn, Goudine, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harve, Hubbard, Humphreys, Hynesman, Lee, Leach, Lewis, Kerr, Kershaw, Lefferts, Lyle, McCoy, McKim, McLane, Moore, Murren, Rea of Penn. Rhea of Tenn. Rich, Rogers, Roberts, Robinson, Sage, Sevier, Sharp, Smith of Penn. Smith of Va, Strong, Tamm, Telfair, Ward of N. J. Whitell, Wilson of Penn. Wright, Yancy—72.

NAYS.—Messrs. Davis of Va, Benson, Bigelow, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Callahan, Chapman, Cheves, Gilkey, Comstock, Culpeper, Davenport, Davell, Ely, Gaudinger, Goldborough, Gravener, Hays, Hays, Hunter, Humphord, Jackson of R. L. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. King of Mass. Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, M'Kee, Mosley, Oakley, Pearson, Pickin, J. Reed, Richardson, Ruggles, Saybert, Shreveport, Stanford, Sturge, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Vose, Wheaton, White, Wilson of Mass. Winter—21.

The report was then referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Grundy, Wright, Robertson, Bibb and Fisk, with instruction to report a bill in conformity thereto.

Thursday, July 22.—Mr. Grundy from the select committee appointed yesterday, reported a bill laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States; which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole house for this day.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the said bill, Mr. Venable in the chair, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments; which were concurred in by the house.

After several unsuccessful motions to amend, the question was taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

For engrossing 78 Against 56
Mr. Pitkin moved to postpone the bill indefinitely—negatived.

The question was then stated "Shall the bill pass?" and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ashton, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bibb, Bowen, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Chapell, Clark, Clifton, Condit, Coward, Crawford, Crockett, Davidson, Davis of Va, Forcey, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Goudine, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harve, Hopkins of Ky, Hubbard, Humphreys, Hynesman, Ingersoll, Ligon, Lewis, Kerr, Kershaw, King, Murren, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Perkins, Pickens, Piper, Placatus, Rea of Penn. Rhea of Tenn. Rich, Rogers, Roberts, Robinson, N. J. Wilson of Penn. Wright, Yancy—80.

NAYS.—Messrs. Davis of Va, Benson, Bigelow, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Callahan, Chapman, Cheves, Gilkey, Comstock, Culpeper, Davenport, Ely, Gaudinger, Goldborough, Gravener, Jackson of R. L. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. King of Mass. Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Mosley, Oakley, Pearson, Pickin, J. Reed, Richardson, Ruggles, Saybert, Shreveport, Stanford, Sturge, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Vose, Wheaton, White, Wilson of Mass. Winter—20.

The bill was ordered to be sent to the senate for concurrence, and the secret sitting closed.

IN SENATE.—FRIDAY, JULY 23.

The bill entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States," was received from the house of representatives by Mr. Grundy and Mr. Robertson; and the same was twice read and referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Saturday, July 24.—Mr. Campbell from the committee of foreign relations, reported the bill laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, amended; which was made the order of the day for Monday.

Monday, July 26.—The senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill laying an embargo, together with the amendments reported by the committee of foreign relations.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to; and several other attempts made without effect to amend; when

Mr. Bibb moved to postpone the bill to the first Monday in December next. This motion was disagreed to by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bibb, Brown, Dana, Fremont, German, Gilman, Goldborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Stone, Varnum, Wells—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Blodoe, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Leach, Leitch, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—19.

After several other unsuccessful attempts to amend the bill, it was, on motion of Mr. Smith, postponed to to-morrow.

Tuesday, July 27.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill laying an embargo; when

The question was stated, "shall the bill be read the third time and passed?" and decided in the negative, as follows:

For the passage of the bill—Messrs. Blodoe, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Gaillard, Howell, Leach, Leitch, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—16.

Against it—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brown, Dana, Fremont, German, Gilman, Goldborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Stone, Varnum, Wells—18.

Which decision amounting to a rejection of the bill, Messrs. Campbell and Varnum were appointed a committee to inform the house of representatives that the senate do not concur in the said bill.

IN THE SENATE.

On the passage of the bill laying a duty on bank notes, &c.

For the passage of the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Blodoe, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Fremont, Gaillard, Gilman, Howell, Leach, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—19.

Against it—Messrs. Brown, Dana, German, Gilman, Goldborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leach, Mason, Stone, Wells—14.

Mr. Worthington, from the committee to whom were referred the memorials of Ichabod B. Crane and Roger Jones, captains in the army of the United States, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the department of war be directed to lay before the senate, at its next session, a roster of all the commissioned officers in the army of the United States, in such form as will enable the senate to judge upon all questions of regular promotions.

On the passage of the bill for reducing the duties on prize goods—

For the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Blodoe, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Fremont, Howell, Leach, Morrow, Tait—11.

Against the bill—Messrs. Dana, German, Gilman, Goldborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Turner, Wells—11.

The senate being equally divided, the president determined the question in the affirmative.

The bill to allow a bounty to the owners, officers, &c. of private armed vessels passed to a third reading by the following vote.

For the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Blodoe, Brown, Bullock, Condit, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Leach, Morrow, Robinson, Stoe, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—16.

Against the bill—Messrs. Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Kisselburgh, W. Howe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 29.—Mr. Grundy, from the committee of foreign relations, reported the bill from the senate to prohibit the use of licences or passes granted by the government of G. Britain, without amendment; and the bill was made the order for this day.

The engrossed bill making appropriation for the expenses of the mission to Russia; and the engrossed bill allowing a bounty of 25 dollars to the owners, officers and crews of privateers for each prisoner brought into the U. States by them, were severally read the third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill from the senate, making compensation for waggons captured or destroyed by the enemy at Detroit. Before the committee had gone through the bill, it was announced that a communication from the senate of a confidential nature was in waiting; on which the committee rose, reported progress, and the doors were closed for a few minutes, when they were again opened.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hopkins in the chair, on the bill to prohibit the use of licences or passes issued by the government of G. Britain.

After several ineffectual attempts to amend the bill, the committee rose and reported it without amendment.

Mr. Oakley moved to amend the bill so as to extend the prohibition to the use of licences granted by the government of France, as well as those of Great Britain. This motion was negatived by yeas and nays.

For the amendment
Against it

28
70

Mr. Pickin moved to tax privateers with damages when they shall seize and detain a vessel for a breach of this law, if upon trial it shall appear that the seizure was without probable cause. Negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Pickering then moved to strike out the words "Great Britain," and insert "all nations," so as to prohibit the use of licences issued by any nation.—This motion was likewise negatived by a large majority.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Band, Barret, Beall, Bible, Bowen, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chapin, Clayton, Comstock, Condit, Conrad, Crawford, Culpepper, Davis, Fox, Dawson, D. Shea, Duval, Earle, Eyles, Farrow, Finckley, Fenton, Fessenden, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Goodrich, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harbison, Hays, Hendricks, Henshaw, H. H. Hildreth, Humphreys, Huntington, Irwin, Kneels, Kerr, King of N. C., L. A. K. Lee, Lytle, Mason, McCoy, McKim, McLean, Montgomery, Moore, Nelson, Norton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasant, Ren of Pen, Rhin of Ten, Rich, Ringgold, Rogers, Roberts, Robinson, Sevier, S. West, Sharp, Smith of Pen, Stanford, Strong, Tammill, Taylor, Telford, Wilson of Pen, Wright, Yancy—73.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benson, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Champion, Cheves, Cill-y, Cooper, Davenport, Ely, Gibbs, Jackson, Kent of N. Y., King of Mass, Lewis, Lovett, Mowley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Potter, Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Ruggles, Shepley, Sherwood, Sturges, Thompson, Vose, White, Wilson of Mass, Winter—33.

Friday, July 30.—Mr. Troup from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to authorise the appointment by the President of certain officers during the recess of the senate.

This bill provides that the President shall have the power to appoint officers for the five regiments of Sea Fencibles.

It was read twice and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day. It was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Mr. Weston after some introductory observations, offered the following: *Resolved*, that the committee

of foreign relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of provisions and naval stores in foreign bottoms, and that they have leave to report by bill otherwise.

The question on considering the resolution was decided by yeas and nays as follow: Yeas 64, Nays 33.

Mr. Grundy, moved to amend the resolution by striking out "Committee of Foreign Relations," and inserting "Committee of Commerce and Manufactures."—Adopted.

Mr. Wright opposed the resolution.

Mr. Bigelow made some observations in relation to the propriety and expediency of bringing forward the measure at this late period of the session and of its total inefficiency in producing the effect contemplated, if adopted; and concluded by moving that it be postponed till the first Monday in the next session of congress.

The question on this motion was decided by yeas and nays, as follow: Yeas 56, Nays 53.

Mr. Fish from the committee of elections made a report on the petition of Burwell Bassett, contesting the election of Thomas M. Bayley, which on motion of Mr. Benson, after a desultory debate was postponed to the next session of congress.

Mr. Eppes from the committee of ways and means submitted some resolutions which had for their object an enquiry into the expenditure of public money by the government, as it relates to the departments of state, treasury, war and navy, since its commencement. They were adopted.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of business of minor importance.

Saturday, July 31.—Mr. Mason, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to the spirit and manner in which the war has been waged by the enemy, made a report, including a voluminous mass of testimony on the subject, which, together with such of the evidence as may be most important, we shall publish at an early day. The report concludes with the following resolution, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to present the same to the President.

Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to have collected and presented to the house, during the continuance of the present war, evidence of every departure by the enemy from the ordinary modes of conducting war among civilized nations."

On motion of Mr. Grundy, ordered that five thousand copies of said report be printed for the use of the members.

Previous to adjournment—

The amendments of the senate to six or eight bills sent up from the house were read and concurred in.

Monday, August 2. No legislative business was done this day, except the enrolling and signing bills. The congress adjourned at 2 o'clock to meet again in December next.

¶ We have the proceedings of the senate regarding the nomination of Mr. Gallatin, which shall be recorded. They have but little present interest but may be useful for reference.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The master of the cartel schooner Hope, arrived at Boston from Plymouth, E. reports, that American prisoners are not allowed to write to their friends out of England at all, and to those in England only through the transport board.

The cartel ship *Perseverance* has arrived at Providence from Barbadoes, with 368 American prisoners.

"Many of these prisoners, (says the *Providence Phoenix*) we learn, had been impressed, and some of them had been detained during eight long years; on being received on board the prison ships, after having refused to do duty in his majesty's floating hells, their bodies were found to be scarred with wounds, and their backs lacerated by the stripes inflicted upon them for their obstinacy in refusing to fight against their native country!"

It is worthy of note that the secret business that lately occupied Congress [respecting an embargo] was first publicly known and positively stated beyond the *Hudson*.

"We have seen a letter from a gentleman who assisted in driving the British from Black Rock, (says the *Albany Argus*) that mentions some incidents worth recording. Part of the militia ran away, but those who staid fought bravely; they emerged from a wood 70 yards from an enemy double their number, formed and drove him to his boats. The Indians conducted themselves with bravery and humanity; and did not commit a single act of cruelty upon the defenceless wounded or prisoners—a demonstration that they can be restrained. So strong were capt. Saunders' apprehensions that they would be permitted to inflict merited retaliation for the Anglo-savage cruelties committed on American prisoners, that the first words he uttered on recovering his senses, of which he had been deprived by his wounds, were 'for God's sake protect me from the Indians!' Maj. King, who has been a participant in almost every action on that frontier, waded through a swamp for miles to have a share in this, and arrived just in time to assist in the attack on the enemy."

A person would have supposed, from the usual massacre of our people by the savages, in the presence of the British officers, that they had lost all feeling in respect to such things—and we are happy to observe that one of them had a little sensibility on the subject of being scalped alive.—What right had that man to claim a protection from the Indians? We rejoice that he was protected. Let the scalping knife, used in civilized warfare, be the companion of the sceptre of the "Defender of the Faith," or be hung up in the legislative hall of the "innocent Canadians," alongside the mace, where it rightfully belongs.

It is stated that three of ensign *Eldridge's* party, taken a short time since in the vicinity of Fort *George*, by the allied forces, were burnt!

Extract of a letter from an American prisoner in England, dated on board his majesty's prison ship *Sampson*, Chatham, June 8, 1813.—"I have been now six weeks a prisoner, during which time I have been on board eleven of their floating hells. In this ship, besides Americans, are 500 Frenchmen, some of whom have been prisoners ten years. Lice, hunger and nakedness are no strangers here. There are 1200 Americans, and 5000 French prisoners in this harbor. Of the Americans about 700 have been heretofore impressed, and have been sent here from on board English men of war. Would to God I were at home again, for this is a most miserable place, and a most distressed country. We can't get potatoes under 11 pence currency the gallon."

A letter from Halifax, dated June 18, says "thirteen hundred barrels of flour arrived this day from the United States, and large quantities are coming in daily. There has been sent from this port to Quebec, last fall and this spring, upwards of 20,000 barrels; and now they are sending all they can to

Quebec, and other places in *Canada*, besides pork, beef, peas, beans, and in fact, every kind of produce raised in the U. States. Some of the highest of the officers have been heard to say, that if the American government had prevented their obtaining supplies from their friends in *Boston* and other places, the British provinces long before this time would have been in a state of starvation, and that they would have been compelled to surrender at discretion, or sue for peace."

We are assured that two gentlemen have offered to take all the loan of seven millions and a half. This is probable enough; for the stock of the former loan commands a handsome advance. But the proposals, we presume, will be published, and the subscriptions received, as usual. It is a curious fact that the British capitalists are very anxious to hold our stocks. But the above are two native merchants; one of them, who wants five millions, is said to be a *quaker*.

Naval General Order.

The palpable and criminal intercourse held with the enemy's forces, blockading and invading the waters and shores of the U. States, is, in a military view, an offence of so deep a die as to call for the vigilant interposition of all the naval officers of the United States.

This intercourse is not only carried on by foreigners, under the specious garb of friendly flags, who convey provisions, water and succors of all kinds, (ostensibly destined for friendly ports, in the face, too, of a declared and rigorous blockade) direct to the fleets and stations of the enemy, with constant intelligence of our naval and military forces and preparation, and the means of continuing and conducting the invasion to the greatest possible annoyance of the country; but the same traffic, intercourse, and intelligence, is carried on with great assiduity and treachery by profligate citizens, who, in vessels ostensibly navigating our own waters, from port to port, under cover of night, or other circumstance favorable to their turpitude, find means to convey succors or intelligence to the enemy, and shade the penalty of the law. This lawless traffic and intercourse is carried on to a great extent, in craft, whose capacity exempts them from the regulations of the revenue laws, and from the vigilance which vessels of greater capacity attract.

I am, therefore, commanded by the President of the U. States to equip and direct all naval commanding officers to exercise the strictest vigilance, and to stop and detain all vessels or craft, whatsoever, proceeding, or apparently intend to proceed towards the enemy's vessels within the waters, or hovering about the harbors of the U. States; or towards any station occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the U. States, from which vessels or craft the enemy might derive succors or intelligence.

W. JONES,

Naval Department, July 29, 1813.

To the naval commanding officers of stations, or vessels of the navy of the U. States.

MILITARY.

We have nothing important from *Fort George* or *Sackett's Harbor*. Com. Chauncey was on the lake, and the enemy remained at *Kingston*, at our latest accounts.

It is confidently believed, that in the late attack upon *Black Rock*, the British lost 100 men—among them col. Bishop. Our loss, 3 killed and 8 wounded.

Gen. *Wilkinson* arrived at the seat of government on Saturday last, on his way to the army in the north. Col. *Corington*, of Maryland, has been appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the United States. He is one of *Wayne's* pupils.

Major *Chapin*, who lately returned from the British, (see page 352) persuaded the captain of the Prince Regent to accompany him, with several other Englishmen—prisoners.

We learn from *St. Francisville* that 500 troops had left *Baton Rouge* for *Mobile*.

Col. *Christie* has died at fort *George*, and lieut. col. Tuttle at *Sackett's Harbor*.

Two fellows have been taken up in Vermont on suspicion of purchasing horses for the enemy.

North Western frontier.—Letters from col. Bartlett, quarter-master-general of the North Western Army, dated at Upper Sandusky, announce the reception of a verbal message to gen. *Harrison* from brig. gen. *Green Clay*, stating that Fort *Meigs* was again besieged. Gen. *Harrison* was himself at Lower Sandusky, with 500 regulars and some militia, and 600

regulars more were within 22 miles of him. Brigadier-gen. Cass had marched with all the troops he could collect, and col. Owens, with his regiment of Kentucky regulars, had got to Franklinton.

A little while ago, we learnt that Harrison had boats prepared at Cleveland, &c. for the purpose of crossing the lake; we had many reasons to believe he was about to go forward, and were, therefore, much surprised that his own strong hold was attacked. But there was a sort of confusion in the accounts that we could not unravel, though, on the whole, we concluded it must be a false alarm. While in this state of mind, we received the following from our intelligent friend at Chillicothe—and, from a view of the whole ground, so far as it is presented, entirely agree with his suppositions:

Extract to the editor of the Weekly Register, dated

Chillicothe, July 27, 1813.

"The tug of war" comes again, harder than ever. A number of expresses have arrived at this place within the last three days, the enemy have "again" besieged Fort Meigs! and bringing repeated orders for the militia to march with all possible despatch. The force of the enemy is variously stated at 2 to 8000, Indians and allies. Major gen. Harrison is at Lower Sandusky with a considerable force, waiting for the reinforcements from this state. In consequence of these requisitions, gen. McArthur, (still acting major-general of the militia) has called out his whole division, consisting of at least 10,000 men! The neighboring divisions are also said to be called out. The brigade which includes this place marches to-morrow morning to rendezvous at Franklinton on Monday next, the 2nd of Aug. Nothing is seen or heard but the busy note of preparation. All is hurry and bustle.

"It is no doubt matter of astonishment to many, to hear of another attack upon Fort Meigs; and so it is, if it really be so. But I confess I am too incredulous to believe that the repelling an invasion is the only object in view in the present call. Something greater than this is, I conceive, to be effected. This is the time to which we have looked for the consummation of all our hopes from the N. W. army. The plans of the commanding general, just as I suppose them to be, are worthy of him. Considering as I do, and many others do, that the attack upon Fort Meigs is a concerted thing, in order to blind the enemy, and those here "well inclined to his interest," as to the real design, it will be easy to conceive the intention of Harrison is to garrison the posts with the militia, and embark all the troops there on board the fleet, which it is supposed has sailed, and make a rapid descent upon the enemy, and so prevent his escape from the vengeance of our arms."

My friend further says, that he himself is going as one of the brigade—"hoping in a few days to see the blood-stained flag of Malden replaced by the stripes and stars." If so happy, may the commanding general direct that the "damned spot" shall be "washed" from the map—May its very foundations be rooted up, and a monument only declare where the BRITISH MARKET-PLACE FOR SCALPS once stood! &c.

Our Indians. "We have received authentic information, (says the Ontario Messenger) which enables us to assure our readers that the Indians who lately assisted in defending Black Rock from the attack of the British, conducted themselves in such a way as to reflect great honor upon themselves and to put to shame the enemy's boast of their superior humanity. The Indians brought in a number of prisoners without injuring a hair of their heads. Not a single instance of tomahawking or scalping occurred, although frequent opportunities for both

were afforded. A British officer, captain Sanders, was shot down by an Indian, who advanced towards him, and the captain was in momentary expectation of being tomahawked. Instead of which the Indian commiserated his sufferings and passed on. The grateful captain is determined to reward the tawny native by a suitable present. Christians! Men! Americans! Compare this conduct of the untutored savage with that of the civilized, humane, magnanimous British on board the Chesapeake and at Hampton, and draw your own conclusions!"

Extract of a letter, dated Newark, N. C. July 15, 1813.

"I wrote you in answer to your's, dated —, in which I gave you a sketch of the affair at Sion Creek. About ten days since, one of our pickets was attacked by a large body of British and Indians, lieut. Eldridge of the 13th regiment, a promising young officer, was detached with 30 men to reinforce said picket. On his arrival there, he saw at a distance, several straggling Indians, and he rather imprudently advanced a considerable distance from the picket, when he was attacked on every side. He bravely maintained his ground against a much superior force for some time. Information was immediately sent to the general, when the 13th regiment was despatched to his assistance; but ere their arrival at the theatre of action, poor Eldridge and his party (except five who made good their retreat) were either killed or taken, and the enemy had fled, leaving the mangled remains of the poor soldiers lying on the ground. I saw several of our poor fellows after they were brought in, and which to me was the most dreadful sight I ever beheld: the skin was completely taken off their heads, their bodies cut open and their hearts taken out, together with other wounds. It so completely disfigured them, that their messmates could not recognise their features. One poor fellow (brought in alive) said he found he was completely surrounded and having no hope of escape, demanded quarter, but was inhumanly scalped and stabbed several times with a knife, and this done in the presence of British officers.—He died the next day after he was brought in. A doctor who came from the enemy this morning, observed, that only nine prisoners were taken, three of which were burnt."

RETIREMENT OF MAJ. GEN. DEARBORN.

On the morning of the 15th July (says a correspondent of the Albany Argus) there was considerable agitation in camp in consequence of a report that gen. Dearborn had received orders to retire from the command of the army at fort George. This report, on enquiry was found to be well grounded, and gen. Boyd and all the field officers immediately assembled and addressed to the senior general the following warm and earnest solicitations for him to remain in command; to which he made the subjoined reply.

Fort George, July 15, 1813.

To Maj. Gen. Dearborn, commanding, &c.

SIR—We the undersigned general and field officers of the army, who have served under your orders in the present campaign, having heard with regret, that it is your intention to retire from the present command, beg leave respectively to address you upon the subject.—We are far from presuming, sir, to interfere with arrangements made by authority, when announced; but humbly conceive the present circumstances of this army are such, as will, when taken into serious consideration, convince you that your longer continuance with us is of the first importance, at this moment, if not absolutely indispensable to the good of the service.

We are now in a hostile country, and in the immediate neighborhood of a powerful though beaten enemy—an enemy whose strength is daily recruited

by the arrival of reinforcements. In our own numbers too we have strength and confidence; our position has been well chosen for defence, and the moment for advancing upon the enemy may soon be expected to come. But to operate with success it is necessary we should have our complement of officers. But two generals now remain when our numbers give full employment for three; if you too unfortunately should be taken from us, at such a period as the present, the deficiency cannot be soon supplied; and in the mean time the enemy, and the period for the renewal of the operations are at hand. Sir, we are far from distrusting our own ability to execute the commissions with which we have respectively been honored by our government; and have no design of converting this address into one of mere personal adulation. We know your averseness to flattery, and as soldiers we are unaccustomed to flatter. But the circumstances under which we address you, obliges us to say that the knowledge we possess of your numerous services and merits in the ardent struggles of our glorious revolution—not to speak of more recent events in which we might be supposed to feel too warm a participation, has given us an *infinite higher confidence in your ability to command with energy and effect than we can possibly feel individually in ourselves, or generally in those who will be placed in stations of increased responsibility, by your withdrawal from the army.* As soldiers we trust we shall be found equal to our duties in any event; but as soldiers and lovers of our country, we wish to perform those duties under the most favorable auspices. Therefore we do most earnestly entreat you to postpone the resolution we understand you have taken, and to continue in the exercise of that command which you have already holden with honor to yourself and country, and with what is of less consequence, the approbation of those who now address you. If, however, contrary to our ardent wishes, and contrary to what appears the exigencies of this army, you should still feel yourself bound from any cause whatever to withdraw from this frontier, in such event we have to beg you will please to bear with you whithersoever you may go, the recollection of our great veneration for your revolutionary services, our respect for your political constancy and virtue, and the high sense we unanimously entertain of the benefits your country has already received at your hands since the commencement of the present war.

With these sentiments, and with the best wishes for a speedy and perfect restoration of your health, we have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servants,

JOHN P. BOYD, brigadier-general.
M. PORTER, col. light artillery.
JAMES BURN, col. 2d regt. dragoons.
H. BRADY, col. 22d regt. infantry.
CROMWELL PEARCE, col. 16th regt. inf.
JAMES MILLER, col. 6th regt. infantry.
WINFIELD SCOTT, col. 2d regt. artillery.
JOHN CHRISTIE, col. 23d regt. infantry.
H. V. MILTON, lt. col. 3th regt. inf.
JAMES P. PRESTON, lt. col. 12th regt. inf.
J. L. SMITH, lt. col. 24th regt. inf.
G. E. MITCHELL, lt. col. 3d artillery.
ABRAHAM EUSTIS, maj. light artillery.
THORNTON POSEY, major 5th regt. inf.
J. V. H. HUYCK, maj. 13th regt. infantry.
N. PINKNEY, maj. 5th regt. infantry.
R. LUCAS, maj. 22d regt. infantry.
F. WOODFORD, maj. 2d light dragoons.
J. JOHNSON, maj. 21st regt. inf.
W. CUMMING, maj. 8th regt. infantry.
J. E. WOOL, maj. 20th regt. inf.

W. M. MORGAN, maj. 21st regt. inf.
BENJ. FORSYTH, maj. rifle corps.
MAJOR CAMPBELL, 6th inf.
MAJOR NICHOLAS, 12th regt. infantry.
C. M. MALCOM, maj. 13th infantry.
E. BEEBE, maj. and assist. adjt.
GENERAL DEARBORN'S REPLY.

Gentlemen—It is with sentiments of grateful feeling and liveliest satisfaction that I have observed your expressions of personal friendship, and confidence. I regret that my ability to serve my country is not commensurate with the devotion and zeal I have ever felt for the cause in which it is now so honourably engaged: A cause in which the national character and the dearest rights of individuals are staked.—By referring to the general order of the date you will perceive the necessity of my retiring from the command of the army on this frontier. Be assured, gentlemen, that a recollection of the intitution and soldier-like deportment of yourselves, and of the officers and men under your command in scenes of privation and sufferings; your regularity and discipline in camp; your cool intrepidity in the hour of threatening danger; and order and bravery in action, will be among my most pleasing remembrances through life; and I look forward with confidence to the future glory of the soldiers who conquered at York, and at Fort George.

Blessed, gentlemen, to accept my warmest wishes for your health and happiness; and may your arduous services be duly appreciated by your government and a grateful country. Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my esteem and respectful consideration.

H. DEARBORN.

To Brig. Gen. Boyd, and the Field Officers of the army at Fort George.

At one o'clock, the officers repaired to headquarters, to take leave of their chief, who had directed their successful efforts in retrieving the honor of the American arms, and who had been present with them in scenes of privation and danger.

There was no general ever gave a firmer countenance to the army in the hour of danger than Gen. Dearborn. Disdaining to court popularity, he had acquired the confidence of every officer, as fully appears by their unsolicited expressions of it. The band had assembled on the parapet of Fort George, and as the general withdrew to the barge, a salute was fired from Brock's bastion. On waving the final adieu, a recollection of the many interesting scenes which had occurred during the present campaign, and the peculiar circumstances under which the general had retired from the command, depicted a deep sensibility on every countenance. Cpts. Harris and Holland, with a squadron of cavalry, escorted the general to Cambridge.

From the *Buffalo Gazette* of July 20.

BATTLE OF BEAVER DAM.—On Wednesday night last, major Chapin arrived in this village, having (together with his company) escaped from the enemy on Monday preceding. The major has given us the following narration of the action at the Beaver Dam, &c. which we now lay before the public.

On the 23d of June last, a party of the regular

† The general order alluded to contains the following paragraph.

"The major-general commanding having received orders from the secretary of war, to retire from the command of this army until his health shall be re-established, and until further orders, the command devolves on brig. gen. Boyd."—Were the major-general permitted to consult his own feelings, no consideration could induce him to leave the army at this important crisis; but the first duty of a soldier is to obey his superiors."

troops (consisting of 500 infantry and 20 light dragoons) under the command of lieutenant-col. C. G. Berstler, together with 44 mounted riflemen, composed of militia from the country, under major Chapin, were detached from the American encampment at Fort George, for the purpose of cutting off the supplies of the enemy, and breaking up the small elements they were forming through the country. On the 24th, about 9 miles west of Queenston, they were attacked by a body of above 500 Indians and nearly a hundred regulars, who lay concealed in the woods near the road they were passing. The attack commenced on the dragoons, who were placed in the rear. The infantry was soon brought into a position to return the enemy's fire to advantage and succeeded in driving them some distance into the woods. In a short time the Indians having taken a circuitous route, appeared in front and opened a fire upon the mounted riflemen, who were stationed there. Here they met with so warm a reception, that they were compelled a second time to retreat in much haste. After this every exertion was made to draw the Indians from the woods, to the open ground, but without much effect. The few who were bold enough to venture, were handled so roughly that they soon returned to their lurking places. In the mean while the enemy were receiving considerable reinforcements, which at length gave them a superiority. A retreat for a short distance was ordered, and effected with very little loss. The Indians soon made their appearance upon our right and left and the regulars and some militia in front, our troops were formed into close columns for the purpose of opening themselves a way through the enemy with their bayonets. At this juncture a British officer rose up and demanded the surrender of the American party. The demand was made, he said, to avert the effusion of blood. *He asserted upon his honor, and declared in the most solemn manner,* that the British regular force was double that of the American, and that the Indians were 700 in number. Lieutenant-col. Berstler under a belief of these facts, and thinking it impracticable to get off the wounded, whom he was unwilling to abandon to the mercy of the savages, and deeming it extremely uncertain whether a retreat could be effected, thought proper to agree to terms of capitulation, which were at length signed by himself on the one part and lieutenant-col. Bishop on the other.

By these it was stipulated that the wounded should be taken good care of, the officers permitted to retain their side arms, private property to be respected, and militia parolled and be permitted to return home immediately. The articles of capitulation were no sooner gained than they were violated. The Indians immediately commenced their depredations and plundered the officers of their side arms. The soldiers too were stripped of every article of clothing, to which the Indians took a fancy, such as hats, coats, shoes, &c. It is impossible to give any correct account of the killed and wounded, as the enemy did not furnish a list. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be much greater than ours. Between 30 and 40 Indians were counted that lay dead on the field. From their known practice of carrying off their killed and wounded, it is believed they must have suffered severely.

The regular troops were in a few days sent to Kingston, from whence it is probable they have proceeded to Quebec.

Major Chapin and his corps were detained under guard at the head of Lake Ontario, and no attention paid to that article which provided for their being parolled. On the 12th inst. they were ordered down the Lake to Kingston; for which place they were

embarked in two boats accompanied by a guard of men under the command of a lieutenant. Thirteen of the men with the lieutenant were stationed in the forward boat with major Chapin, and the other officers, while the remaining two (a sergeant and one man) took the direction of the other boat, which contained the soldiers. An agreement had been entered into previous to their departure, of seizing the first opportunity that offered, to regain their liberty, which they determined to effect or die in the attempt. When they were within about 12 miles of York, the boat which was filled with the prisoners, was rowed by them along side the other under the pretence of taking something to drink. The signal being given, they sprang upon the guard, who little expected such a manoeuvre and in a short time disarmed them, and gained possession of the boats. They immediately altered their course from Kingston to Fort Niagara, and after rowing hard for most of the night, and escaping with difficulty, from one of the enemy's schooners which gave them chase, arrived in safety, with their prisoners.

When the major and his company arrived in this village they were welcomed with several demonstrations of the public feeling.

Gen. Vincent remains at Burlington height with not more than 150 troops,—the enemy have a small garrison at that place, near the lake, mounted with a few pieces of cannon.

The main British army lies within three miles of Queenston, at a small village on four mile creek.

At the ten mile creek, gen. Rittenburg, lately from Montreal, lies encamped with a body of men.

The Indians about 800 in number, are lurking about the woods in the neighborhood of Fort George, and about the village of Queenston.

The above comes from very respectable authority. *Additional information.*—The British appear to have been perfectly informed of the state of North Carolina. They had almost every newspaper published there, and could detail all the facts connected with the interior of the country! The governor has gone to Ocracoke with a view of having a fort erected for the defence of the Inlet. A large number of troops will be stationed in its vicinity. Five gun boats are at Wilmington; where also are many companies of artillery, infantry, cavalry and riflemen collected. We hope a better account of the enemy in future.

Head-quarters, Kingston, July 6, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.—Detachments of Indian warriors being about to return to their homes, his excellency the commander of the forces, cannot suffer these brave men to depart, without expressing the high sense he entertains of their good conduct, in the zeal and promptness with which they have obeyed his summons, to repair to the divisions of the army in active service—the skill and intrepidity displayed by them in battle, by which the defeat and surrender of a very superior body of the enemy's regular troops was principally achieved; and his excellency has particularly to applaud the exemplary instance of discipline and forbearance evinced upon that occasion, by their instantly refraining from all further hostility the moment they were informed that the enemy had surrendered. The officers attached to the Indian warriors have distinguished themselves by their gallantry and good conduct. His excellency directs that these warriors may receive on their return a liberal donation of the usual presents, and that the wounded, and the families of such as have fallen, may receive a double proportion.

The superintendent general of Indian affairs, will cause this part of the order to be carried into effect without delay.

B. BAILEY, Adj. Gen.

NAVAL.

The letter of marque schooner *Orders in Council*, (late a privateer) has been captured on her voyage from Bordeaux to the United States, after a close chase of five days by three privateers at length driving her under the guns of a frigate. She completely disabled the cutter *Wellington*, of 12 long 9 pounders and 57 men, after an action within musket shot, of one hour and 22 minutes. American force 6 carriage guns, and a crew reduced by sickness and fatigue to 15 effective men.

Capt. *Capet* of the *La Mogue*, 74, lying off the Eastern coast, is unanimously represented as a *drunken brute*; vulgarly abusive, and cruelly severe—a disgrace even to the British flag.

The *General Pike* is a strong, stout and well built vessel. Length on deck 140 feet, beam 37 feet, burthen about 990 tons—has 14 ports on a side, and carries on the main deck long 24's—has also long 24's on the foremast and poop, (one each), moving on a circle, and four guns on her top gallant forecastle; in all 34 guns.

Capt. *Ensworth*, of the *Nymph* frigate, on burning a fishing vessel observed, that he had orders to destroy every thing that would carry two men.

The *Young Teazer*, when blown up, as mentioned in our last, happily had on board only 37 persons, 29 of whom were destroyed.

The *Essex*—by another account from *St. Salvador*, it appears that the *Essex* certainly had been in the *South Sea*. Capt. *Porter* sometime since sent a prize into Rio Janeiro, but the Prince Regent ordered her out, and he burnt her off the harbor.

The *Lion*, by the boarding of which the *Matilda* privateer was taken, had been built for a frigate to be presented to the Turks. She was completely fitted out for war, and carried 28 guns and 100 men.

The privateer *Rattlesnake*, of *Philadelphia*, has sailed from *Bordeaux*, on a cruise.

It is announced in the *Philadelphia Aurora*, that midshipmen *Seaver*, *Nichols* and *Berry*, late of the *Chesapeake*, have arrived in *Philadelphia*. It is stated that Mr. *Berry*, while "descending from the mizen-top of the *Chesapeake*, was there met by some of the savage crew of the *Shannon*, and thrown to the quarter-deck: and while lying perfectly senseless, was cut over the head and otherwise beaten."

Several vessels, under the *Spanish* flag, have been lately condemned at *Nassau*, N. P.

The British have on our coast eighty vessels of war, and on the passage, besides their force in the West Indies. With all of which, and 5 or 6000 land troops, and many smaller vessels, they have burnt *Harve de Grace*, *Freightown*, *Georgetown* and *Fredericktown*, and *STORMED Hampton*.

The captain of the *Nymph* frigate informed a coaster, than an *Algerine* corvette of 200 men, was spoken off cape *Sables* bound to *Italy*, to refit. If this be true, the triple alliance, *British*, *Algerines* and *Savages* is perfected against us.

BRITISH NAVY.—The present grand total consists of 1017 ships, of which 258 are of the line, 30 from 50 to 44 guns, 240 frigates, 64 sloops of war, 13 bombs and fire ships, 191 brigs, 42 cutters, and 65 schooners and huggers.

We learn, from a *London* paper, that the United States are building twelve ships of 74 guns!

Two frigates have been launched in England, built for the express purpose of matching our "non-descripts." Several razees have also been fitted out to cruise for—last honor.

The privateer *Yorktown*, of New York, with two prizes in co. has been caught by the British and sent to *Halifax*.

Com. *Chauncy's* squadron arrived at the head of

lake *Ontario* about the 22nd ult. He brought up 170 seamen for com. *Perry's* flotilla at *Erie*.

The *Erie flotilla*. The British vessels appeared off *Erie* on the 20th, 21st and 22d ult, indicating a design to attack the place. On the last day, two of the gun boats went out and threw a few shot towards them, but the distance was too great to touch them. The force at *Erie* was supposed sufficient to have repelled them, had an attack been made. We expect the greater part of the seamen required arrived there about the 25th ult.

PRIVATEERING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE!

"A few days since, two private armed boats, each carrying a 6 or 8 pounder and 50 men, sailed from Sackett's Harbor to cruise in the *St. Lawrence*! On Monday the 19th, they fell in with a gun-boat, carrying a six pound carronade, conveying 15 of the enemy's bateaux, captured them without the loss of a man, and brought them into Cranberry creek, about 40 miles above Ogdensburg. The bateaux had on board 230 bbls. pork, 300 bags pilot bread, ammunition, &c. board from Montreal to Kingston. On Tuesday morning 3 of the enemy's gun-boats, with 250 soldiers from Prescott, arrived off the creek and landed their men. The privateersmen had hardly time to construct a breast-work of their bags of pilot bread, before they were attacked by 200 of the enemy; and, strange to tell, after an obstinate engagement, in which from 40 to 60 of the enemy were killed, his force retreated precipitately to their boats, except 15, who took to the woods and were pursued. Our loss is trifling, though it is not specified. 67 British prisoners, captured in the bateaux and gun-boat, arrived at Watertown on Tuesday evening." [Albany Argus.]

CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.

Extract of letter from an officer in the navy to an officer in the army.

"I believe from what you say, that you are disposed to think that captain *Lawrence* intended to board the *Shannon*, the fact was stated to me otherwise, and captain *Lawrence* has frequently told me, that our superiority in gunnery was so manifest that he would never board until his masts were disabled.

The second broadside, capt. *Lawrence*, (with every other officer on the upper deck who was not killed) was mortally wounded and fell exclaiming "fire away my lads." By the time the *Chesapeake* had ranged a little ahead of the *Shannon*, her jib sheet was cut and the slings of the fore-top sail yard, which brought it on the cap, her spanker brails being cut, and no doubt her bow-lines and braces, her spanker flew out and luffed her into the wind, when she took aback, got stern way and fell with her quarter foul of the *Shannon's* starboard anchor.—Capt. *L.* all this time lying on the deck calling the boarders, lieut. *Coxe* being one, came on deck and assisted in carrying capt. *L.* below!! in the mean time com. *Brooke* boarded at the head of 20 men; he was shot in the neck by the Chaplain (*Livermore*) who at the same time he (*Brooke*) cut down with his sabre.

"*Livermore* has since arrived at Boston and says if there had been an officer with 20 men on the quarter deck, the fate of the action would have been different, for it was three or four minutes before other boarders joined the first.

"After the enemy had undoubted possession of the ship, they still continued in a most ferocious and barbarous manner to shoot and cut our brave tars, and their first lieutenant was shot by an American from the main top, while mangling the dying and the wounded on the quarter deck!!

"Our midshipmen were plundered of their clothes, and when they complained to the com-

manding officer, he told them "by G—d if I hear any more of your complaints I will put you down in the hold with the men." For the truth of this, sir, I will answer with my life, and I hope you will not suffer the contrary to be advanced in your presence.

"It was with difficulty the Shannon was kept afloat the night after the action, the Chesapeake on the contrary received scarcely any damage from the shot of her opponent. The English officers did not hesitate to say, they could not have withstood the fire of the Chesapeake ten minutes longer."

BLOCKADE OF NEW-LONDON.

Certain fellows have lately been seized at New-London, on charge of holding communication with the enemy.—The fore-yard of the United States to them, if guilty.

The students of Yale College, (Conn.) have offered to form a company of infantry, provided the state will furnish them with arms. The plan we understand has the approbation of the college authority.

A letter from New-London to the editor of the *Columbian*, dated July 26, says—"Redeeming or ransoming vessels has become quite common. Instances frequently occur of owners or captains coming on shore to obtain specie for the purpose. I wish a stop might be put to this business, by our vessels keeping snug in our harbors; as commodore Hardy, or his government, is receiving more money in this way (in addition to information) than is paid to the revenue in the district of Connecticut.

"The commodore has declared, that he is determined to retain on board of his ships, every prisoner taken belonging to New-London—so that in case he should be blown up by a torpedo, they should go with him."

A New-York paper says—"We also learn that four boats which had been sent out by commodore Decatur, to reconnoitre, had returned with two lieutenants, a midshipman and five seamen, belonging to the British squadron, whom they had surprised on shore."

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

Washington, August 4.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Angus, commanding the U. States' Delaware Flotilla, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Flotilla, Cape May, July 29th, 1813.

Sir—Lying off Dennis's Creek this morning, I discovered that an enemy's sloop of war had chased a small vessel, and taken her near the Overfall's. I immediately got under weigh, and stood down the bay. The sloop of war stood so near the Overfall's, that she grounded slightly on the outer ridge of Crow's shoals. I thought proper to endeavor to bring him to action. I succeeded and got within three quarters of a mile and anchored the boats (consisting of 8 gun-boats and 2 block sloops) in a line ahead. A heavy frigate had by this time anchored about a half mile further out. After a cannonade of 1 hour and 45 minutes, in which the ships kept up a constant and heavy fire, leaving their shot from a half to three quarters of a mile over us, they doing us but little damage, their shot seldom striking us, the sloop of war and frigate, finding our shot to tell on their hulls, manned their boats ten in number (2 launches the rest large barges and cutters) with from 30 to 40 men in each, and dispatched them after gun-boat No. 121, sailing master Shead, which had unfortunately fell a mile and a half out of the line, although it had been my positive and express orders to anchor at half cable length apart and not farther. From the strong ebb tide, they succeeded in capturing her, after a gallant resistance, (for three times did No. 121, discharge her long gun, apparently full of canister, among the whole line of boats when at a very

short distance, which must have done execution, and not till after he was boarded did the colors come down) before any assistance could be given her; however, we got near enough to destroy three or four of their boats, and must have killed a vast number of men. It being a calm, they succeeded in getting her away, by sending all their boats ahead and towing her, but have paid dearly for their temerity; they must at least have had one third of their men killed and wounded. They put one shot through the foot of the Buffaloe's jib, and one through the under part of the bowsprit, and cut gun-boat No. 125, sailing master L. Moliere's rigging in several places, and an 18lb. shot struck her long gun and indented it several inches; but happy am I to say, that not a man was wounded in any of the boats, except the one captured, and have not yet learnt their fate. I feel much indebted to lieut. Mitchell, and officers commanding gun boats for their spirited conduct in carrying into execution my orders; and if I may judge from the gallant resistance made by sailing master Shead in engaging when surrounded by the boats of the enemy, that every officer and man of the flotilla will do his duty in all situations.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SAMUEL ANGUS,

Commanding U. S. Del. Flotilla.

P. S. The action commenced at 7 minutes before 1 P. M. and ended 37 minutes after 2 P. M.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Progress of the enemy.—The British evacuated Point Look-Out on the 27th ult. Their depredations there were of the usual character—they plundered every thing and any thing, robbing even the women and children of their clothes, and destroying such articles as it did not suit them to carry away. They lost several men by desertion, and seized some citizens as prisoners; but permitted the return of all but two, who, it was expected, would also be given up. On the 30th the whole fleet stood up the bay. Aug. 1, 2 frigates, 2 brigs and a schooner were off *Plumb Point*, 15 miles below *Annapolis*. On the 2nd, the enemy had hardly changed his position.—This day there arrived in the vicinity of *Annapolis*, 800 regulars from *Washington*, under col. *Carberry*. Aug. 4—at 12 o'clock a brig was discovered from the *Baltimore* observatory, and the usual flag hoisted—other heavy vessels were a short distance below.—Our flotilla, under capt. *Gordon*, of the U. S. navy, consisting of 3 or 4 schooners, a gun-boat and some well-manned barges, lay at the mouth of the *Patuxent*, like "grey hounds in the slips" for an opportunity to "do something," if the chance presented.—The steam boat that left *Baltimore* this day, filled with passengers, among whom were many members of congress, was turned back by capt. *Gordon*, in consequence of the nearness of the enemy, whose progress has been so slow that he has made very few prizes, such as *wood-rats* and the like. In the evening the brig retired towards the squadron. Aug. 5, the wind a-head, none of the enemy in sight from the observatory. Our flotilla as yesterday. August 6, nothing new.

Whether the enemy really design to attack *Baltimore*, is very uncertain; but the means of defence go on as though they were confidently expected. The fort is now in capital condition, and with the natural and artificial obstructions to the navigation of the river, thought capable of repelling any force that can act against it by water. The western side of the *Patuxent*, (on which the fort may be considered as standing) presents great difficulties to the

*The fort is, properly speaking, on the north and eastern side of the *Patuxent* river, but on the south

landing and marching of any considerable body of troops, by its marshes, swamps, creeks, woods and under-bush. The eastern side partakes of these disadvantages, and will be a great theatre for the riflemen, but a force, if landed, will probably come that way. To guard against this, 700 men of the county brigade are ordered to a narrow pass of high land, 7 or 8 miles from the city, towards North Point, which they may also, in some degree, defend. On the elevated grounds east of and adjacent to Baltimore, there are collected a fine park of artillery, say from 33 to 40 pieces, 19's, 12's, 6's and 4's—all on flying or field carriages; and the number may be greatly increased in a few minutes notice. If *Cutberrys* regiment comes on (and so we suppose it will), we shall have upwards of 1300 regulars, with a fine body of sailors for the batteries or batteries, as necessity requires. The local militia, volunteer and other companies, as well as the regiment of artillery and the marine corps, have several times been noticed; and so great is the confidence of our citizens in their various means of defence, that even the women and children are as generally tranquil this day (Aug. 6) as though the enemy were not within 200 miles of us.

Extract of a letter from col. M'Donnell, commandant, to the governor of Virginia, dated

"Camp at Mattox Church, July 26.

"Last night col. Parker informed me that the fleet, except one 74, three frigates and five smaller vessels, had gone out of the river, and that they were supposed to have gone up the bay. In my next I will communicate the particulars relative to a flag that I sent to admiral Warren on the subject of some negroes that were taken by his men on board the fleet. I neither demanded the property nor complained of its seizure, nor did I commit myself in any way in regard to the matter. I merely by the flag afforded the individuals who had lost their slaves an opportunity of reclaiming them, and of ascertaining with certainty the extent of their loss. Captain Stephenson accompanied captain Tucker with the flag, and I will send you this. He can and will give you any details you wish to hear."

"We understand that the gentlemen who went with the flag of truce, saw admiral Warren in the *San Domingo* and Cockburn in the *Marborough*; that after considerable opposition on the part of Warren, he at length informed them they might see the negroes in the morning and carry them off if they consented to go—when lo! in the morning on sending Mr. Payne (who was to identify the slaves) alongside the *Barossa* (a troop ship where they were said to be) Mr. Payne was informed that two or three days before they had been sent to Bermuda! (no doubt to be treated as West India slaves!) Warren is represented as a venerable looking man of 65;

and western side of the great basin round the head of which Baltimore stands, distant two miles from the city. It is on a point of land formed by this basin and the Patuxent, and commands both. An enemy landing on the western side of the Patuxent, must, therefore, cross that river, which is from one to two miles wide, to get to the fort; and unless, indeed, he can pass up the river, by the fort, with his vessels, (which appears impracticable) but little danger can be apprehended from that quarter—which also is guarded against by a fine battery a little way above the fort making a cross-fire, and many travelling pieces of cannon. This is called the *"Sailors' battery,"* it being designed they shall handle the guns, and well they know how to manage them.—This battery is not to be confounded with the *"Marine" battery* of the fort.

and Cockburn as about 36, with a visage and lowering brow worthy of the hero of Hampton. In the course of the conversation, it was evident that they were in the habit of reading the American papers. One of the officers sagely enquired, if the president had not lost a majority in congress?—They appeared on to be busy at carpenters' work, particularly on a species of frame, which was supposed to be part of the machinery for firing the Congreve rockets.—Something must be on the tapis.

Eng.
CERTIFICATES.—The enemy robbed the pulpit and communion table in the Episcopal church of all the trappings, &c. together with all the plate, although inscribed with the name of the Donor, and of the parish to which they belonged. They committed rape in several instances—and murdered a sick man in his bed, who had been struggling for life upwards of five weeks, with two doctors attending him, and who had at the same time, three or four blisters running—and shot a ball through his wife's thigh—they wantonly destroyed every species of property that they themselves had no use for.—And, in fact, were guilty of every inhuman and savage act, except scalping, that could be perpetrated by human beings.—They even stripped the shirt off the back of George Hope, sen'r, about 70 years old, and took the shoes from his feet, after pricking him with the bayonet. JOHN WESTWOOD, Hampton.

THE CHRONICLE.

The bary city of Montevideo was closely besieged by the whigs of Buenos Ayres, at our last accounts, and its immediate surrender was expected.

A priest in the high church of Seville, on the day of St. Ferdinand the Catholic, made a long and vehement discourse against the courts, as heretics and free masons, for abolishing the Holy inquisition.—The probability is, that the fanatic will lose his life for his audacity, being taken into custody by order of the government.

It is stated that the emperor of Morocco has declared war against the day of Algiers.

Price of stocks this day at one o'clock—3 per cent. cons.; 3 per cent. red. 55, 1-2 58; 4 per cent. 70 1-2 58; 5 per cent. short; omnium 32 7-8 3-4 pm.; consols for auct. 55 3-4 7-8.

We have London dates to the 17th of June. The papers are much occupied by lieutenant Stewart's accounts of the late battles in Germany, the substance of which was noticed in our last. The French for the punishment of Hamburg, have demanded a contribution of 14 millions of francs (upwards of \$2,500,000) to be paid in four weeks, one half in cash, the rest in bills on Paris. "Those who were most liberal in their subscriptions for the liberty of Germany, says the British paper "are to pay the greater part of it." The amount is probably exaggerated.

The British government borrows the present year fifty-two millions of pounds (\$230,880,000) 27 millions of which is raised by loan, the balance by exchequer bills. An article from Stockholm mentions that Murat, King of Naples, had offered 40 thousand men to Austria for the purpose of recovering her former dominions in Italy, provided that Austria, Britain, Russia and Prussia will guarantee to him his own kingdom!—and letters from Sicily say that a cessation of hostilities "seems agreed upon between Sicily and Naples. The English paper says—"It will be an additional wonder of the age, if another French marshal, raised to a throne, is to be adopted among our friends and allies."

John Smith (late senator) has been appointed marshal of New York, vice Peter C. W. m.

Samuel Harrison Smith is appointed commissioner of the revenue.