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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 102.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Executive Proceedings.

IN SENATE—SATURDAY, JULY 31.

On motion of Mr. Leib,

Ordered, That there be furnished to any member applying for the same, an extract from the executive record, comprehending the messages of the President of the United States in relation to the nominations of Albert Gallatin, John Q. Adams, and James A. Bayard, as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and a treaty of commerce with Russia, with the proceedings of the senate thereon. On motion of Mr. Dana.

Ordered, That the secretary of the senate cause the extract which may be furnished from the executive record, as before mentioned, to be printed for the use of the members who may request the same.

EXTRACT.

Monday, May 31st, 1813.—The following is an extract of a message this day received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Graham:

To the Senate of the United States.

Commissions having been granted during the recess of the Senate to the following persons, I now nominate them to the same offices respectively annexed to their names: Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams, and James A. Bayard, to be jointly and severally envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia; to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Great Britain; and the said John Q. Adams, Albert Gallatin, and James A. Bayard, to be jointly and severally envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Russia.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 29, 1813.

The message was read.

Ordered, That it lie for consideration.

NOTE—A few other nominations of minor importance were contained in the message.

Wednesday, June 2.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the message of the President of the United States of the 31st May, nominating Albert Gallatin and other officers; and

Mr. King submitted the following motions for consideration, which were read:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of the communications from the emperor of Russia, offering his mediation to bring about a peace between the United States and Great Britain, together with copies of the answers to such communications, and noticing the dates at which the same were respectively received and answered.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of the commissions granted to Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams, and James A. Bayard, to negotiate treaties of peace and commerce with Great Britain, and a treaty of commerce with Russia.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be

requested to inform the Senate whether Albert Gallatin, commissioned as one of the envoys to treat of peace and commerce with Great Britain and of commerce with Russia, retains the office of Secretary of the Department of the Treasury; and in case of his so retaining the same, to inform the Senate under what authority and by whom the powers and duties of the head of the treasury department are discharged during the absence of Albert Gallatin from the United States.

Thursday, June 3.—The Senate proceeded to consider the first resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. King, and

On the question, "Will the senate agree thereto?" It was determined in the negative—yeas 14, nays 18.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Dargatz, Dana, G. Mason, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gove, Horsey, Hunter, King, Linn, et. Linn, S. Smith. *NAYS*—Messrs. Blodgett, Brent, Brown, Hilditch, Cassin, Chase, Condit, Cuth, Gaillard, Loring, Marrow, Robinson, Sturges, Taft, Taylor, Turner, Vaux, Worthington.

The senate proceeded to consider the second resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. King; and

On the question, to agree thereto?

It was determined in the negative.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the third resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. King:

On the question, "Will the senate agree thereto?" It was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the secretary by the said resolution before the President of the U. States.

Monday, June 7.—The following written message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Graham:

To the Senate of the United States.

In compliance with their resolution of the 3d inst. the senate are informed, that the office of secretary of the treasury is not vacated, and that in the absence of Albert Gallatin, commissioned as one of the envoys to treat with Great Britain and Russia, the duties of that office are discharged by Wm. Jones, secretary of the navy, authorised therefor according to the provision of the act of congress, entitled "An act making alterations in the treasury and war departments," passed May 8th, 1792.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, June 3, 1813.

The message was read for consideration.

The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin; and

On motion by Mr. Gilman,

It was agreed to take the question (to advise and consent) by yeas and nays.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the nomination be postponed until to-morrow.

Tuesday, June 8.—The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin; and

On motion by Mr. Blodgett,

That the further consideration of the nomination be postponed until to-morrow, and

It was agreed that the senate adjourn.

Wednesday, June 9.—The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin.

A motion was made by Mr. Anderson,

To refer the said nomination to the consideration of a select committee; together with the message of the 7th June; and the senate adjourned.

Thursday, June 10.—The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin, together with the motion to refer the consideration thereof to a select committee, as also the message of the President of the United States, received the 7th June, to enquire and report thereon.

On the question to agree to the motion for reference;

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 14.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Smith, Stone, Wells—20.
NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Cutts, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.

Resolved, That the nomination of Albert Gallatin, together with the message of the President of the United States received the 7th inst. relative to the said nomination, be referred to Messrs. Anderson, King, Giles, Brown, and Bledsoe, to enquire and report thereon.

Monday, June 14.—Mr. Anderson, from the committee appointed the 10th inst. on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, reported:

"That in obedience to the resolution authorising the committee to enquire and report thereon, he had addressed a letter to the President of the U. States, enclosing a copy of the resolution under which the committee were appointed; that he afterwards called on the President of the United States, who informed him, that he did not consider the authority given to the committee, by the resolution, such as to authorise them to call on him in their official character; but, that, if they were especially instructed to call upon him, he would freely receive them, and appoint a time for that purpose."

Mr. Anderson submitted the following resolutions for consideration, which were read:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the senate the powers and duties of the secretary of the department of the treasury, and those of an envoy extraordinary to a foreign power, are so incompatible, that they ought not to be, and remain, united in the same person.

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin, (secretary of the department of the treasury) as an envoy extraordinary to treat of peace and commerce with Great Britain, and of commerce with Russia, be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, and respectfully to confer with him upon the matter thereof.

Tuesday, June 15.—The senate proceeded to consider the first resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. Anderson, and

On motion, by Mr. Robinson, it was agreed that the question be taken thereon, by yeas and nays; and after debate adjourned.

Wednesday, June 16.—The senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Anderson, on the 14th inst. and

On the question to agree to the first resolution, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 14: as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Smith, Stone, Wells.
NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, How-ell, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the senate, the powers and duties of the secretary of the department of the treasury, and those of an envoy extraordinary to a foreign power, are so incompatible, that they ought not to be, and remain united in the same person.

On the question to agree to the second resolution,

it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 14, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Smith, Stone, Wells—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, How-ell, Lacock, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin, secretary of the department of the treasury, as an envoy extraordinary to treat of peace and commerce with Great Britain, and of commerce with Russia, be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, and respectfully to confer with him upon the matter thereof.

Monday, July 19.—On motion, by Mr. Anderson.

It was agreed by unanimous consent to amend the record of the verbal report made by him in behalf of the committee, on the 14th June last, as follows:

In the fourth line of the report of the committee on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, after the word "states," insert "a copy of which accompanies this report." Line twelve, after "him" insert "and the specified object should be designated." Line fifteen, after the word "consideration," insert "as chairman of the committee;" so that the record of the report will stand amended as follows:

Mr. Anderson, from the committee appointed the 10th inst. on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, reported:

"That in obedience to the resolution authorising the committee to enquire and report thereon, he had addressed a letter to the President of the U. States, enclosing a copy of which accompanies this report, enclosing a copy of the resolution under which the committee were appointed; that he afterwards called on the President of the United States, who informed him that he did not consider the authority given to the committee by the resolution such as to authorise them to call on him in their official character, but, that, if they were especially instructed to call upon him, and the specified object should be designated, he would freely receive them, and appoint a time for that purpose."

Copy of a letter from the chairman of the committee on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, to the President of the United States.

CAPITOL HILL, 11th JUNE, 1813.

Sir—I take leave to enclose you a copy of a resolution of the senate. The committee appointed by that resolution, have directed me to inform you that they will wait on you at such time as you may please to appoint, in order to commune with you upon the matter referred to them.

Accept assurances of my high respect.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson then made this further report, to wit:

"The committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin, to be one of the envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia, to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, and to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Russia, together with the message of the President of the United States, of the 7th June, report:

"That according to the instructions of the senate of the 16th June, the committee, through its chairman, addressed a note to the President of the U. States, on the 12th inst. a copy of which accompanies this report, and in reply thereto, the president addressed a note to the chairman on the 14th inst. which note also accompanies this report, appointing

Friday the 16th inst. to receive the committee, to communicate the aforesaid resolution of the senate, and apprising the committee of his late message to the senate, containing the grounds on which he should be obliged to decline the proposed conference with the committee; upon due consideration of this reply, the committee deemed it an incumbent duty to wait on the President according to his appointment, and to present to him both the resolutions of the senate in relation to the nomination referred to the committee, and did accordingly wait on him and present them. When the President was pleased to observe to the committee in substance, that he was sorry the senate had not taken the same view of the subject which he had done, and that he regretted that the measure had been taken under circumstances which deprived him of the aid or advice of the senate. After the committee had remained a reasonable time for the President to make any other observations if he thought proper to do so, and observing no disposition manifested by him to enter into further remarks, the committee retired without making any observations on the matter of the resolutions, or in reply to those made by the President.

Copy of a letter from the chairman of the committee, on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, to the President of the U. States.

JULY 12th, 1813.

SIR—The committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin, to be one of the envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia, to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, and to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Russia, together with the message of the President of the 7th of June, have directed me to enclose to you a copy of two resolutions passed by the senate, and to request that you will be pleased to appoint such time to receive the committee as may entirely comport with your own convenience.

The committee sincerely lament, that your indisposition for some time past, has been such as would have rendered it improper to have addressed you upon this subject at an earlier period; and are now much gratified to learn that you are again so far restored to your health as to be enabled to attend to your official duties.

Accept my best wishes for a perfect restoration of your health, and assurances of my high respect.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,

Chairman of the Committee.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

James Madison presents his respects to Mr. Anderson, and informs him that he will, on Friday next, at 11 o'clock, receive the committee of the senate instructed to communicate to the President their resolution of the 16th ult. The committee are apprised, by his late message to the senate, of the grounds on which he will be obliged to decline the proposed conference with the committee upon the matter of that resolution.

Wednesday, July 14, 1813.

Whereupon the nominations of Albert Gallatin, John Q. Adams, and James A. Bayard, agreeably to the message of the President of the United States of the 31st May last, were resumed.

On the question, will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of Albert Gallatin?

It was determined in the negative—yeas 17, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Blewett, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Howell, Lacey, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leigh, Mason, Smith, Stone—18.

On motion by Mr. Worthington, to postpone the nomination of John Q. Adams, and James A. Bayard, until to-morrow:

It was determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Bullock, that the nomination of John Q. Adams and James A. Bayard, be postponed until to-morrow:

It was determined in the negative—yeas 16, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Gaillard, Howell, Lacey, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Blewett, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leigh, Mason, Smith, Stone—19.

On the question will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of John Q. Adams?

It was decided in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 4, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Blewett, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Chase, Condit, Dagget, Fromentin, Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leigh, Mason, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Dana, German, Lacey, Varnum—4.

On the question, will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of James A. Bayard?

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 27, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Blewett, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Chase, Dagget, Fromentin, Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leigh, Mason, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Dana, German, Lacey, Morrow, Robinson, Varnum—6.

Resolved, That the senate do advise and consent to the appointment of John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard, agreeably to their nominations respectively; and that they do not advise and consent to the appointment of Albert Gallatin.

Ordered, That the secretary lay the foregoing resolution before the President of the U. States.

¶ The proceedings respecting the proposed mission to Sweden, in our next.

Barbarities of the Enemy.

A committee having been raised on this subject in the house of representatives of the United States early in the session, Mr. Macon, the chairman, at the close of the session, made the following report:

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," REPORT:

That they have collected and arranged all the testimony on this subject which could at this time be procured. This testimony is submitted to the consideration of the house, arranged under the following heads:

- 1st. Bad treatment of American prisoners;
- 2d. Detention of American prisoners as British subjects, on the plea of nativity in the dominions of Britain, or of naturalization;
- 3d. Detention of marines as prisoners of war, who were in England when the war was declared;
- 4th. Compulsory service of impressed American seamen on board of British ships of war;
- 5th. Violation of flags of truce;
- 6th. Ransom of American prisoners from Indians in the British service;
- 7th. Pillage and destruction of private property on the Chesapeake bay, and in the neighboring country;
- 8th. Massacre and burning of American prisoners surrendered to officers of Great Britain, by Indians in the British service. Abandonment of the remains.

of Americans killed in battle or murdered after the surrender to the British. The pillage and shooting of American citizens, and the burning of their houses after surrender to the British under the guarantee of protection;

9th. Outrages at Hampton, in Virginia.

The evidence under the first head demonstrates that the British government has adopted a rigor of regulation unfriendly to the comfort and apparently unnecessary for the safe keeping of American prisoners generally. It shews also instances of a departure from the customary rules of war by the selection and confinement in close prisons of particular persons, and the transportation of them for undefined causes from the ports of the British colonies to the island of Great Britain.

The evidence under the second head establishes the fact, that however the practice of detaining American citizens as British subjects may be regarded as to the principle it involves, that such detentions continue to occur, through the agency of the naval and other commanders of that government. It proves too, that however unwilling to allow other nations to naturalize her subjects, Great Britain is disposed to enforce the obligation entered into by their citizens when naturalized under her own laws. This practice, even supposing the release of every person thus detained, obviously subjects our captured citizens, upon mere suspicion, to hardship and perils from which they ought to be exempt according to the established rules in relation to prisoners of war.

The evidence under the third head shews, that while all other American citizens were permitted to depart within a reasonable time after the declaration of war, all mariners who were in the dominions of Great Britain, whether they resorted to her ports in time of peace for lawful purposes, or were forced into them under pretence of illegal commerce, are considered prisoners of war. The injustice of this exception is not more apparent than the jealousy it discloses towards that useful class of our fellow citizens. But the committee can but remark, that if the practice of hiring American seamen to navigate British vessels is generally adopted and authorised, and that it is suffered appears from the advertisement of George Maude, the British agent at Port Royal, which is to be found with the testimony collected under the first head, that the naval strength of that empire will be increased in proportion to the number of our seamen in bondage. The present war having changed the relation of the two countries, the pretended right of impressment can no longer be exercised, but the same end may be accomplished by the substitution of this mode. Every seaman thus employed (the terms of whose engagement have not been ascertained) increases the naval strength of the enemy, not only by depriving the United States of his active services, but by enabling Great Britain to carry on and even extend her commerce without diminishing the number of sailors employed in her vessels of war.

The testimony collected under the fourth head proves, that it is the ordinary practice of the officers of the British armed vessels to force impressed Americans to serve against their country by threats, by corporal punishment, and even by the fear of immediate execution—an instructing commentary upon the professions of the government, of its readiness to release impressed American seamen found on board their ships of war.

On the evidence collected under the fifth head, it is only necessary to observe, that in one case, the case of Doctor McKeachan, the enormity is increased by the circumstance of the flag being divested of

every thing of a hostile character, having solely for its object the relief of the wounded and suffering prisoners who were taken at the river Raisin on the 22d January, 1813. The treatment of Dr. McKeachan, not by the allies of Britain, but by the officers of her army, can only be rationally accounted for by the supposition, that it was considered good policy to deter American surgeons from the relief of their countrymen, as the Indian surgeons had a more speedy and effectual mode of relieving their sufferings.

The evidence respecting the ransom of American prisoners from Indians, collected under the sixth head, deserve attention, principally from the policy it indicates, and as it is connected with Indian cruelties. Considering the savages as an auxiliary military force in the pay of Great Britain, the amount of ransom may be regarded as part of their stipulated compensation for military service; and as ransoms would be increased and their value enhanced by the terror inspired by the most shocking barbarities, it may be fairly concluded, whatever may be the intention of the British government, that the practice of redeeming captives by pecuniary means will be occasionally quickened by the butchery of our fellow citizens, and by indignities offered to their remains; as long as the Indians are employed by the enemy. The justice of this conclusion is confirmed by the testimony of those witnesses who were retained after ransom as prisoners of war.

The testimony collected under the seventh head shews, that the private property of unarmed citizens has been pillaged by the officers and crews of the British vessels of war on our coast; their houses burnt, and places of public worship mutilated and defiled. It appears that the officers, animated by the presence of admiral Cockburn, particularly distinguished themselves in these exploits. This evidence proves, that they were governed by the combined motives of avarice and revenge; not satisfied with bearing off, for their own convenience, the valuable articles found, the others which furnished no allurements to their cupidity, were wantonly defaced and destroyed. It has been alleged in palliation of these acts of wanton cruelty, that a flag sent on shore by the admiral was fired upon by the American militia. The evidence proves this not to have been the fact. This pretence has been resorted to only to excuse conduct which no circumstances can justify.

The committee forbear to make any observations upon the testimony collected under the eighth head, from a perfect conviction that no person of this or any other nation can read the simple narrative of the different witnesses of the grossest violations of honor, justice and humanity, without the strongest emotions of indignation and horror. That these outrages were perpetrated by Indians, is neither palliation nor excuse. Every civilized nation is answerable for the conduct of the allies under their command, and while they partake of the advantages of their successes, they are equally partakers of the odium of their crimes. The British forces concerned in the affair of the 22d, at the river Raisin, are more deeply implicated in the infamy of these transactions, than by this mode of reasoning, however correct. The massacre of the 23d January, after the capitulation, was perpetrated without any exertion on their part to prevent it; indeed, it is apparent, from all the circumstances, that if the British officers did not connive at their destruction, they were criminally indifferent about the fate of the wounded prisoners: But what marks more strongly the degradation of the character of the British soldiers, is the refusal of the last offices of humanity to the bodies

of the dead. The bodies of our countrymen were exposed to every indignity and became food for brutes in the sight of men who affected a sacred regard to the dictates of honor and religion. Low indeed is the character of that army which is reduced to the confession, that their savage auxiliaries will not permit them to perform the rites of sepulture to the slain. The committee have not been able to discover even the expression of that detestation with which such conduct must inspire from the military or civil authority on the Canadian frontier, unless such detestation is to be presumed from the choice of an Indian trophy as an ornament for the legislative hall of Upper Canada.

The committee have considered it their duty to submit the evidence collected under the ninth head of the atrocities committed at Hampton, although these enormities have been committed since their appointment. These barbarities may be rationally considered as the consequence of the example set by the officers of the naval force on our coast. Human turpitude is always progressive, and soldiers are prepared for the perpetration of the most dreadful crimes by the commission of minor offences with impunity. That troops who had been instigated by the example of their officers, to plunder the property and burn the houses of unarmed citizens, should not proceed to rape and murder, need not excite surprise, however it may inspire horror. For every detestable violation of humanity an excuse is fabricated or found. The wounded prisoners on the northern frontier were massacred by Indians; the sick murdered and women violated at Hampton by the foreign troops in the pay of Great Britain. These pretexts, admitting them to be true, are as disgraceful as the conduct which made a resort to them necessary. Honor and magnanimity not only forbid the soldier to perpetrate crimes, but require every exertion on his part to prevent them. If, in defiance of discipline, acts of violence are committed upon any individual entitled to protection, the exemplary punishment of the offender can alone vindicate the reputation of the nation by whom he is employed. Whether such exertions were made by the British soldiers, or the character of the British nation thus indicated, the evidence will show.

The shrieks of the innocent victims of infernal lust at Hampton were heard by the American prisoners, but were too weak to reach the ears or disturb the repose of the British officers, whose duty, as men, required them to protect every female whom the fortune of war had thrown into their power. The committee will not dwell on this hateful subject. Human language affords no terms strong enough to express the emotions which the examination of this evidence has awakened; they rejoice that these acts have appeared so incredible to the American people. And for the honor of human nature they deeply regret that the evidence so clearly establishes their truth. In the correspondence between the commander of the American and British forces will be found what is equivalent to an admission of the facts by the British commander. The committee have yet to learn that the punishment of the offenders has followed the conviction of their guilt. The power of retaliation being vested by law in the executive, no measure is considered necessary to be proposed, but the resolution annexed to this report.

As such enormities, instead of inspiring terror as was probably intended, are, in the opinion of the committee, calculated to produce a contrary effect, they submit for the consideration of the house the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to have collected and presented to this

house, during the continuance of the war, evidence of every departure by the enemy from the ordinary mode of conducting war among civilized nations.

Expose of the French Empire.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.—*Sitting of the 25th Feb*
OF AGRICULTURE.—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 362.

France, from the extent of her territory, and the fertility of her soil, ought to be considered as absolutely an agricultural state. Yet we were for a long time obliged to procure from our neighbors the principal articles of necessity—from that dependence we are now almost entirely released.

The average product of the annual crop in France is 270 millions of quintals, from which as to be deducted 40 millions for seed. The crop of 1811, which was one of the worst years known, was taken into consideration, in calculating this average product. The 230 millions of quintals, remaining for consumption, at actual prices, would amount to five milliards of francs; but at the average price for the last 15 years, its value would not exceed two milliards three hundred millions of francs.

The population of the empire amounts to 42 millions of persons; of course, the average crop would give to each person 329 lbs. of grain, and this according to calculations made at various times exceeds the quantity required.

After a long enquiry made by order of the old government, it was computed that each person required 470 lbs. and that France merely produced a quantity adequate to that consumption. Our products in grain, therefore, have evidently increased a tenth.

In 1789, France imported grain from other countries to the amount of 79,666,000 of francs, but in 1812, a year in which a scarcity was more sensibly felt, the crop of 1811 having been incomparably worse than that of 1788, we have imported grain only to the amount of 18 millions of francs. And yet although the price has been high, the actual necessity has not been so sensibly felt as in 1789.

The government did every thing to prevent or remedy the disagreeable consequences of the bad crop of 1811.

The principal object of its anxiety was to facilitate the transportation of grain from those places where there was an excess to those in which there was a scarcity. The result of its cares was—to increase to more than two millions of quintals of wheat the quantity existing in the departments, which supplied Paris, Normandy, Lyons and Marseilles—to open to trade new channels, which it has successfully followed—to keep the prices of bread in Paris at so moderate a price and in such quantities, that its tranquillity has been as great as in the most productive years; to add new and economical means of sustenance to those already in use—and in short to render almost nugatory the consequences of a scarcity greater than any of those which succeeded 1789.

The expenses of these proceedings has not exceeded 40 millions of francs, and of this the hall has been employed in giving relief to the poorest class of the people.

Next to grain, wine is the principal production of our soil. 3,800,000 hectolitres are converted into brandy, and produce 650,000 hectolitres of brandy, which at 80 francs yield an annual revenue of 50 millions of francs. The remaining 36,200,000 hectolitres are equal in value to 749,300,000 francs, even counting 17 millions of hectolitres at the moderate value of five francs.

The produce of the vine, therefore, is an object

equal to 800 millions of francs (about 150 millions of dollars.)

We may easily ascertain the progress made in this species of cultivation, by comparing the average annual exportation prior to the revolution, and the average annual exportation during the last ten years, and the average internal consumption at those two periods.

The value of the exports of wine prior to the revolution was 31 millions, it is at present 47 millions. The exports of brandy amounted to 13 millions, they now amount to 30 millions. In 1791, the wine consumed in all the territories of France did not exceed 16,500,000 hectolitres, it has more than doubled since, although the population of the empire has not with the encrease of the territory advanced above a third.

Eight millions of *hectares* in wood-land and forests, besides scattered woods, insure to France a supply for fire and building. Recent enquiries prove that we have of wood suitable for ship building, a sufficient quantity to construct several millions of ships of war—1,800,000 of this wood-land belong to private persons, the residue belongs to the state at large, or to the communes. The annual income from the forests amounts to 100 millions. Order is established in this important branch of agriculture; the forests are reviving and will be preserved; new roads and canals render access easy to those which could not hitherto be improved; the numerous civil, military and marine works and buildings, are abundantly supplied, and we do not make use of more than five millions of wood per year; before 1789, above eleven millions were consumed.

Flax and hemp, as independent articles merely, yield an annual product of 80 millions; of this product 1,200,000 quintals of hemp yield 48 millions; 500,000 quintals of flax furnish the residue. These quantities would be more than adequate to all our interior wants, but we are even enabled to manufacture for exportation; and now, as formerly, we barely import from 10 to 12 millions of raw flax and hemp per annum.

The annual value of our vegetable oils, is about 250 millions of francs, 25 years ago we imported to the amount of 20 millions; at present we not only do not import any, but shall be able to export to the value of 5 or 6 millions. This is owing to the introduction of the culture upon a large scale of various oleaginous plants, particularly *colza*, and also to the acquisition of many provinces rich in olive grounds.

Formerly it was not permitted to cultivate tobacco except in particular places in a few provinces. We were then compelled to import that article, which is so generally used. Our annual importation amounted to eight or ten millions, but this amount has been reduced by the re-exportation of the article in a manufactured state. At this time 30,000 acres of land are specially appropriated to the cultivation of tobacco, and produce 30 millions of pounds. The average value of the raw material is 12 millions, and we now merely import such small quantities as are necessary to give variety to the manufacture of our own production.

We are now richer than formerly in the various articles of forage, hay, straw, &c. as is proved by the encrease of our meadows, the reduction of the quantity of our fallow land, and by the multiplication of our cattle. But I do not attempt to fix the value of these articles, since they form an important part of the produce of our soil and of the labors of our husbandmen, and because being in some degree comprehended in the computed value of our cattle, would seem to be enumerating the same thing twice.

After having thus mentioned our most important vegetable productions, *silk* at once claims our attention. This precious material is to France or Italy, an article both of produce and manufacture: France and Italy alone, in Europe, possess it in any quantity of consequence, and in quality those silks are preferable to any others known.

Of the raw material the annual product of both states is 70 millions, 30 of which are the product of France. Our average produce of silk collected from the cocoons is 22 millions of pounds; that of Italy is 30 millions of pounds. Formerly we imported 25 millions of spun silk: the average importation for four years has been ten millions, and nevertheless we now export double the quantity of silks which we formerly exported. This great improvement is the effect of the re-union of Piedmont and transalpine departments to France; these yield a part of the total product of our silks; but it is also owing to the improvement in the propagation and management of the silk worms. The average produce of new silk in ancient France did not formerly exceed two millions.

Thirty-five millions of sheep yield 120 millions of pounds of wool, nine millions of which are of the fine and improved kinds. The whole amount of uncleaned wool is 129 millions of pounds. The fine wool is the effect of the improvement of 1,500,000 sheep, an improvement which daily advances, and of which until recently we were not aware. The system of giving aid to every industrious individual, who cannot act with effect with his own means, is strictly pursued.

During the present year 54,000 sheep of the improved breed, have been produced in the 28 depots of merino rams, established by government. The stock of the finest breed is preserved in numerous establishments formed by wealthy proprietors, and in the ten sheep-walks formed by the state. We still import wool; we annually procure about 31 millions of the fine wools: from a consideration of the great improvement which we have already made, it is evident that we should very soon be released from this necessity. Sheep furnish one of the most important articles of consumption, particularly in the south. The annual product of these useful animals may be stated at 56 millions.

France has 3,500,000 horses. The annual increase of them amounts to 280,000; 250,000 reach the age of four years, and yield an annual product of 75,000. The breeding of horses was greatly neglected at the epoch of our internal disorders; the administration is successfully employed in introducing the most useful breeds. Choice stallions will annually furnish from 60,000 mares an improving race: the depots of the government alone at this time contain 1400 stallions. Thus we shall very soon dispense with the importation of unsuitable horses, to the amount of 3 millions of francs. France formerly bred 1,700,000 horses of the most useful ages; these, with colts, increased the number to 2,300,000, and since the accession of territory the proportions will be nearly the same.

Horned cattle are not merely valuable as instruments for agriculture, they furnish us with an useful article for subsistence, and yield through our tanneries and other branches of industry many materials of the first utility. Their number is 12 millions. We annually consume 1,250,000 bullocks and cows, and 2,500,000 calves, the value of which is at least 161 millions of francs. The number of our horned cattle is considerably encreased, the care that should be taken of them is now better understood; and the average length of their existence is longer than formerly. For about twenty years the

us to make use of those materials in our manufactures, industry diminishes that inconvenience by giving us at least all the increase in value produced by the workmanship—this inconvenience is also in some measure diminished by our rendering the manufacture so perfect as to compel not only those who have the raw materials, but those who have not, to purchase from us to a great amount.

Our cottonades have in the market an advantage, from their pliancy, the softness of their tissue, their price and their fineness and relative durability, when compared with stuffs of the same description.

Cotton gives the manufacturer superior facilities to those which he obtains from other materials. Ingenious machinery have carried the manufacture of cotton to the highest degree of fineness. Government has professed a reward of a million of francs to the inventor of any machine, which shall render the manufacture of flax as fine as that of cotton, and which shall, at the same time, reduce the price of the workmanship of the raw materials. Already great advances have been made, we are, I trust, on the point of making that great discovery.

But even heretofore cottonades have maintained advantages, which it would have been dangerous for us, not to be sensible of. Government has been busily employed in devising measures for diminishing the importation of the raw material, and for securing it to France. It had been often said that we could not execute an important part of the workmanship, the weaving, and that even the spinning could be more perfectly executed abroad. Government at once repressed all foreign webs; alarms were excited as to the effects of this prohibition; but very soon our own looms, in great numbers, furnished cotton cloths at least as perfect as any manufactured abroad. Nevertheless, we still continued to weave with cotton spun abroad; and when the government announced its intention to suppress the importation of spun cotton, new fears were excited; but a happy experiment has dissipated them; and the result of a second experiment will be still more favorable—the prohibition has now become fixed; and thus we are released from all dependence upon others for cotton goods, and instead of importing, we now export cotton goods to the amount of 17,000,000 of francs.

Prior to 1790, cotton was imported into France to the amount of 24,000,000, either spun or in its raw state, that is equal to 12,000,000 of pounds of cotton; we also imported to the amount of 13,000,000 in manufactured articles, and the smuggling of cotton cloths was very considerable—70,000 workmen were at that time employed in divers manufactories of cotton in France. Since our troubles, or from the 10th year to 1806, cottons were imported into France to the amount of 48,000,000 annually; and then besides received cotton woven to the amount of 45,000,000. From 1807 to 1811, the annual import of spun cotton was raised to 72,000,000, but the average import has not been more than 55,000,000. This sum, according to valuations made at the custom houses, was equal to 20,000,000 of pounds of cotton. The importation of cotton cloths or yarn, was at once reduced to the amount of a million, and during the last two years the importation has ceased altogether—on the other hand, we have annually exported on average to the amount of 17,000,000. At this time, 233,000 workmen are employed in manufacturing cotton.

The cottonades manufactured in France amount to 230 millions of francs. If from this sum we deduct the price of the raw material, it follows that a value is added to it in workmanship equal to 233 millions.

Twenty millions of pounds of cotton, at the ac-

tual market price, cost the manufacturer 134 millions of francs; this is about double the prime cost, whereas if the raw material cost but 55 millions, which is really its intrinsic value, that sum added to the actual cost of workmanship 150 millions, making altogether 211 millions, it would follow that the price of the raw material would be but one-fourth the value of the goods manufactured with it.

And after the wearing out of the various kinds of linen and cotton cloths, distinct or mixed, their value is not lost; they supply our paper mills, and in this way produce to the amount of 36 millions of francs.

The trade in books, printed upon the paper thus made, amounts to 12 millions.

The soap manufactures amount to 34 millions.

The soil of France annually produces tobacco to the amount of 12 millions, that is in its raw state, when manufactured its value is six times that amount, equal altogether to 60 millions of francs.

13,730 breweries produce 8,500,000 hectolitres of beer, the value of which is 40 millions.

In 33 departments there are annually made 10 millions of hectolitres of cider, which at 5 francs the hectolitre, its average price, makes 50 millions of francs.

Cabinet making yields an annual sum of 19 millions.

Coach and chair making, 11 millions.

The products of our iron mines, which amount to 50 millions, are more than doubled in value, in workmanship, in our forges, furnaces, steel factories and nail factories—these make the amount about 70 millions.

The mode of employing turf and charcoal in forges and furnaces, is fully ascertained and followed.

The other mines, those of copper, the products in allum and gypsum and our marble quarries, yield 12 millions.

The manufactures, whose principal materials are metals, such as hardware, cutlery, military arms, works in bronze and in gilding, amount to 67 millions; these manufactures are in a state of great prosperity.

Silver, smithery and jewellery occupy 8000 workmen, and amount to 96 millions, comprehending one-third in workmanship.

Clock and watch making occupies the same number of hands; and amounts to 30 millions, the raw materials are equal to one-third of that sum.

Looking-glasses, glass in general, china ware, and the different manufactures of mineral substances, occupy 43,000 workmen; their value is 82 millions; they never were in so flourishing a state as at present.

Taking distinctly, each of these manufactures is an object of much importance for annual exportation; but altogether, they form an aggregate, which prior to 1790, furnished 38 millions for exportation, and they now yield 43 millions.

I have not noticed dying or dyed goods, &c. in the value of which the foreign raw material forms a considerable part; nevertheless, this branch of industry amounts to 15 millions in workmanship only.

The public and private works, habitations and monuments, the opening of roads, the formation of new canals and new ports, and the draining of marshes; the liberal arts, the productions of which give so much for the wants of civilized man, and which daily acquire additional importance—none of these have I calculated, although they add so much to the public wealth and to private prosperity. I have merely enumerated the articles which are objects of daily consumption.

These objects only, in bare industry, yield us riches to the amount of thirteen hundred millions of francs.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

See the report on the "Barbarities of the enemy,"—page 379.

LAW CASE.—On Wednesday last, before Judge *Hland*, there was brought by *habeas corpus*, two apprentices of certain citizens of *Baltimore*, alleged to have been unlawfully carried away and detained, by a captain of the 27th reg. M. M. now on duty at the fort. It appeared, that in consequence of orders from the maj. gen. this regiment was ordered out to defend the state [which is actually invaded] that those persons, above the age of 18 years, were so notified, they refused or neglected to attend, and were taken to the camp by force. The learned judge on the following day decided, that in the case existing the law Maryland rendered those persons subject to the "rules and articles of war." He returned them to their officer to perform the tour of duty as originally required. We expect to publish a regular report of the case in our next number.

A number of impressed American seamen on board the British fleet off *Toulon*, hearing of the war, refused to combat any longer on the side of the enemy of their country. Instead of receiving a discharge they were thrown into prison at *Malta*, perhaps to be tried for mutiny!—An American gentleman at *Malta* endeavored to procure a list of their names, &c. but was obliged to desist as soon as his object was known. These are the "magnanimous" English!—Where is the *virtutis in America* that he refused his prisoner the kind offices of a friend? The most obdurate turn-key in the United States, would not dare a thing like this. With us there is no crime that a man can commit, that forbids the access of his friends, at seasonable hours. The extent of the evil, with the cruelty of impressment, has never been duly considered by the people of the United States—but they will see it, by and bye, in its true colors. The following interesting statement is extracted from the *New York Herald*—it narrates the case of a young man who was impressed after being *paroled*.—But "his majesty wants men and must have them."

"A young man by the name of *Thomas King*, a native of *Charleston, S. C.* and formerly a seaman on board the U. States' brig *Vixen*, having been paroled at *Jamaica*, was returning home in the cartel *Rebecca Sims*, when he was pressed on board the British 74, *Poictiers*, as she was entering the *Delaware*, under the pretext of his being an Englishman. The *Poictiers* soon after was ordered for *Bermuda*, where having arrived, young *King* was transferred to the *Itaby* guard ship of 64 guns. Having determined to attempt his escape the first opportunity that offered, he purchased of one of his messmates a small pocket compass, which he always carried about him, and occasionally kept his eye on a fine large sailing boat belonging to the ship, which was commonly kept alongside. On Sunday the 25th July, some of the officers had taken this boat out a sailing, and returned alongside in the dusk of the evening, where she remained some time with her masts, sails, rudder, &c. all standing; when this youthful adventurer, having secured two loaves of bread and some water, got into the boat, cast off the fast, and drifted along with the tide 'till he had got some distance off, when he hoisted sail and took a very unceremonious

leave of *Bermuda* and the *Ruby*. Thus, in an open boat, with scarce provision enough to last him two days, he committed himself to the winds and waves, to traverse an expanse of 6 or 700 miles!—When inclined to sleep, he lashed the tiller to his arm, so that if the boat wore round, it would cause a sudden jerk of the tiller, which would awake him again. He experienced no debility or sickness from the scantiness of his meals, and with fine weather and a fair wind, nearly the whole way, he made a landing about 10 miles to the southward of *Cape Henry*, on Tuesday the 3d inst. being a passage of 9 days! The boat is 7 tons burthen, and, if he could be got round here, would probably sell for 150 dollars."

A letter from *Cadiz* says that several *Nigerine* vessels are fitting out cruises for Americans, bound to *Cadiz* and *Lisbon*. But the British consul at *Algiers*, very humanely, endeavored immediately to effect an arrangement to prevent the capture of the licensed vessels. It is not known how he succeeded. But we trust the business of licenses is done: the late law of congress, with the instructions of the secretaries of war and of the navy, we trust, will stop this vile traffic with the enemy. The public vigilance and scorn must aid the legal authorities; and so it will, in the grain-growing states; for those who are to be benefited by licenses, if benefit can arise from them, are decidedly opposed to the trade—and we rejoice that measures have been taken to destroy it. Henceforth, while the coast is lined with enemy ships, and *New York, the Delaware* and *Chesapeake* blockaded, no sort of mercantile ingenuity will pass the various naval and military posts that defend the great depots of provisions. We exult in this. The true spirit of the licenses, is thus laid down by Judge *Crooke*, at *Hallifax*, in the case of the *Orion*, an American licensed vessel, sent into that port for a breach of blockade. The ship was cleared, on the plea that her license was dated anterior to the notification of the blockade; by which kind of management the trade might have continued for years.—The judge's opinion is worthy of remark on several accounts—

"Adopting from British and neutral cases the principle that the effect of licenses is to be deduced from the intentions of the British government, as far as it can be ascertained from circumstances, let us endeavor to discover what must have been its intention with respect to these licenses. I have just observed, that the object of them was for the benefit of the BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE. THE ADMIRALTY, EMPLOYED IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY, WAS SHUTTING IN SPAIN. Most of the ports of America were shut against British vessels. It was necessary, however, to procure to the United States, as far as their necessities continued, which these licenses were intended to procure, it must be supposed to be the intention of government that the supply should be continued. The existence of these licenses themselves, unexpired, and unrevoked, is *prima facie* presumptive evidence that these articles are still wanted, till that presumption is overruled by a declaration to the contrary. In the next place, though the license is general and extends to any port in America, yet in fact the blockaded ports of the *Chesapeake*, and the other southern ports of America, are the only ports from which flour and corn can be expected. The northern countries of the U. States do not grow enough for their own consumption, and are supplied from the southern ports. If government therefore wishes to be supplied at all, it is only from the blockaded ports that it can receive the supply."

There has been a battle in *Boston* bay—a great deal of fire and smoke, but, fortunately without the loss of life or limb. The facts appear as follows—

The brig *Despatch*, a licensed vessel, belonging to Boston, was captured on the coast by the privateer *Castigator*, regularly commissioned, of Salem. News of the incident having reached the owners, they fitted out two boats, and filled them with about 50 armed men, for the avowed purpose of retaking the brig, then in the bay—which being apprehended, arms and ammunition were sent from the privateer to the prize master and his crew, to repel an assault. The boats approached—they were ordered to keep off—they persevered—a fire commenced from the brig—it was returned by the boats and a smart skirmish ensued—but, finally, the brig was re-captured by boarding, and the prize-master and his crew confined in the hold. On proceeding towards Boston, she was stopped by a shot from the fort, taken possession of by the garrison, and delivered over to the custom-house officers, in whose custody she was libelled by the owners of the privateer. The principals in the re-capture were arrested, and an examination of the facts had before Judge Davis, of the U. S. district court. Their counsel endeavored—first, to soften the affair into a riot—and, secondly, to shew that as the alleged offence was committed within the county of Suffolk, that the United States' courts had no jurisdiction on the case!—Without attending much to the first, as being of little consequence at that time, the judges, of course, repelled the latter plea, and held the parties to bail. "After the defendants had been recognized," (says the *Boston Chronicle*) enquiry being made for the witnesses who had testified on behalf of the United States, that they might be recognized as usual, information was given that some of them had, during the trial, been arrested by the state authority, to answer for their conduct before the state courts. The honorable judge expressed a strong disapprobation of such a hasty procedure, and observed, that it was by no means the mode of ascertaining and deciding the right of the parties, in that stage of the investigation." The privateer's men were held under recognizance, by the state court.

Thus stands the affair, which has excited great animation in Boston; and a question not of small moment is at issue.—By a good Providence, no lives were lost.—We hope the disgraceful proceeding may teach the "Boston folks" a little charity for those unfortunate ebullitions of individuals that have sometimes prostrated the law in other places, and to which the best governed community is liable.—The "republican" papers are very caustic on the occasion, and sarcastically observe, that all the persons engaged in the battle (the owners of the privateer and the owners of the brig) are "*friends of peace*." The proceedings and result shall be noticed hereafter. The brig was from Cadiz.

Forty-one Spanish merchants of Havana have issued a very warm "*Declaration against the British Pirates and court of Admiralty at Nassau*," in consequence of the condemnation of many Spanish vessels there, bound to and from the ports of the United States, on various pretences. A determination to retaliate is stated to have existed; in consequence of which many British vessels are said to "*cut and run*." There is some prospect that these "*good allies*" will soon be at loggerheads, to which we are perfectly agreed. The Spaniards are loud in their complaints of the insolence of the British naval officers, and narrate several cases of impudence—one of them states that the commander of a British vessel, lying in the harbor and under the guns of the *Moro* castle, on being questioned as to removing some flour from an American vessel then near him, without a manifest being presented, said "that the government of his B. majesty extended to wherever

he placed his buoys!"—Of the depredations of the pirates, they give the following character: "Napoleon, the infamous the execrable Napoleon, has not ruined as many honest and industrious men in America, as the English court of admiralty at Providence." On the right of the trade they say—"We shudder at the hateful course that subjects the Spanish flag to legal examination; for, at last, this is the claim established on the high seas, BY FORCE." They complain that public and private letters have been violated, and demand protection at arms.

We are happy to believe that the British vice-admiralty courts, by condemning several vessels under the Swedish flag, are about to correct the treasonable trade that many of our citizens have carried on under it.

The editor of the *Democratic Press* unequivocally asserts, that this scale of two letters, written by Mr. Cranford, our minister to France, immediately preceding his sailing from New-York, were violated before they reached the gentleman to whom they were directed. Such is, as Cobbett says, "the ever watchful influence of England."

The "general orders" from the secretary of the navy, inserted in our last, has greatly alarmed the "well inclined to the British interest." We have heard some curious anecdotes of several persons that expected to have had several thousand barrels of flour captured by the British: It is not in the plan of this work to notice individuals, and we merely state the fact, for record. But that order has given much offence to many; and the following, from the war department, will not still the animation of the "*friends of commerce*." We have sincerely regretted that an embargo, as recommended by the president, was not laid; for a most scandalous traffic has been carried on with the enemy, even within our bays and harbors. The proper authorities have at length interfered; and we suppose that, hereafter, cargoes of fresh beef will not be taken in "for St. Bartholomew's," or craft loads of water be sent "for Norfolk"—while the British are in the bay!—The public ear will be astounded with a clamor against the government, for "cutting off the little trade that was left us"—or we much mistake the character of the British party: but the real American will rejoice that means are adopted to forbid an intercourse disgraceful to our country; calculated to pay the efforts of the government and people in defence of their rights and their homes, and stigmatizing us as a selfish nation of traitors. The honest merchant will not be disturbed in his pursuits, nor will he say ought against the needful arrangements.—

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant and Inspector-general's office.

Washington, August 5, 1813.

All officers of the army of the United States, commanding districts, posts or fortresses, are commanded to turn back, and in case of any attempt to evade this order, to detain, all vessels, or river or bay craft which may be suspected of proceeding to, or of communicating with, any station, vessel, squadron or fleet, of the enemy within the waters of the United States.

By order of the secretary of war,
C. K. GARDNER, As. Adj. Gen.

As was expected. Since the preceding paragraph was prepared for the press, we have received the following in a Boston news-paper. What a pity the Monsoon was not permitted to violate his "majesty's strict blockade of the Chesapeake!"

"Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria, to his correspondent in this town, [Boston] dated July 31.

"I have now to inform you that the ship *Monsoon* is below detained by the frigate *Adams*. Captain Williams went down the day before yesterday. I thought yesterday the prospect flattering, provided he was allowed to pass and when the embargo bill was lost, had no doubts of that. However, the secretary of the navy and Mr. Madison have made a sort of embargo, or directed the stoppage of vessels. I expect the ship will have her papers endorsed, and be sent back. Shall probably learn her situation in time to write you again on Monday. Brig *Potomack* lies in the river all ready.

"People here are much astonished at the order of Mr. Jones, in Boston, it probably excites as much. But for this order all the vessels would have been off in a few days.

"N. B. The ship has returned, with her papers endorsed."

It is a certain fact that no *honest and truly American* vessel of the size of an *oyster boat*, is permitted to pass up or down the *Cheapeake*, if the *British* can help it—Shall, then, a large ship be suffered, if her character be *American*? Pshaw! 'tis not worth the moment's thought. The shores of this bay and its many waters, is the greatest grain market in the world; and the enemy must "*clear out*" before he or his *allies*, active or *passive*, shall have one ear of wheat, or ounce of flour, unless he comes ashore and gets it.

Ingenuity. In examining the "ship news" of the papers for incidents worthy of record (a wearisome task!) we are often diverted with sage comments, and *ingenious* sentences!—While some of the printers carefully omit a notice of the prizes we make, they *wonderfully* magnify those captured by the *enemy*. For instance—suppose the ship *Margaret* and *Robert*, of *Salem* was captured, we might find all these notices of it in one paper.

"The valuable ship *Margaret* and *Robert*, has been captured by the British and sent into Gibraltar, by which the revenue will lose \$20,000."

"The rich ship *Margaret* of *Salem* has been sent into Gibraltar, by which the revenue will suffer the loss of about \$25,000."

"The ship *Robert*, of *Salem*, has arrived at Gibraltar, a prize to his majesty's ship —. The duties on her cargo would have amounted to \$30,000."

Dont' laugh, reader!—I pledge thee, such are the arts of the "able editors,"—who, by the bye, feel no compunction at *mistranslating* a paragraph or *emitting* it altogether as may suit a purpose!—*Official* papers do not always escape these manglings and garblings.

THOMAS FORREST, 2nd officer, WALTER ROGERS, 3d officer, and JAMES TAYLOR, prize master of the late privateer schooner *Dolphin*, charged by capt. STAFFORD with having deserted from the vessel while she was engaged with the British in the *Rappahannock*, have been tried by a court martial and acquitted.

Extract of a letter, dated London, June 16.—"There have been five *FIR-BUILT FRIGATES* launched at Deptford, within four months past, to be fitted immediately for AMERICA—They are made to *run*, not to *float*, I presume."

MILITARY.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army at Fort George, dated July 31st, 1813.

"A large boat arrived two days since from Little York, containing one lieutenant and eight of his Britannic majesty's militia, captured by eight of our men (three regulars and five militia) taken at Beaver Dams. The lieutenant and his party were conducting them to Kingston—our men rose on the English and brought them here. Another boat with fourteen of

of Baerster's men had just come in from York, bringing with them their centinel and one other person."

"Com. Chauncey sailed from Niagara on the 28th with Col. Scott, M. J. Chapin and 1000 men, on a secret enterprise. We learn from the passengers in Sunday's western stage, that the squadron had returned, after accomplishing the object of the expedition, viz. the capture and destruction of the enemy's stores and public property at York. The report does not specify the quantity of provisions and stores found in the place, but states that the wounded and sick men of Baerster's corps were found there and brought off; that we made some prisoners and destroyed a brig on the stocks, and burnt the barracks and other government buildings, which had been spared when the place before fell into our hands, from an idea, perhaps, that the foe would imitate the generous example. His indiscriminate destruction of every species of public property which has fallen in his way (to say nothing of the pillage and wonton waste of private property) has shown the fallacy of our hopes, and demonstrated the necessity of retaliating upon him his own mode of warfare.

We have stated the above information as we received it; and although we believe it correct, do not vouch for its authenticity." *Albany Argus Aug. 10.*

Yeo is still at Kingston. Chauncey has the whole command of the lake; and, we trust, will keep it.

Brig. gen. Williams arrived at Fort George on the 28th ult. and has the command of Boyd's brigade.

Gen. Dearborn has arrived at Boston. Having closed his pay account previous to his leaving Albany, it is believed he has resigned his commission.

The Secretary of War passed through Baltimore on Thursday last, on his way to the northern frontier to be nearer the seat of war, and with the greater despatch and effect perform the functions of his office. The place where he will locate himself is not mentioned. Gen. Wilkinson will go on in a few days.

Two persons were hung at Sackett's Harbor on the 16th ult. for repeated desertion.

With great pleasure we learn, that gen. Hampton is busily employed in making *soldiers* of the officers of the army at Burlington. They are frequently and severely drilled; and given to understand that they must and shall ascertain and perform their several duties. This is striking at the very root of our disasters. The best materials for an army that the world could furnish, have been sacrificed to the pompous ignorance or inconsiderate courage of those who should have applied them to victory, as Pizarro did.

Governor Tompkins, of New York, with his usual promptitude, has issued his order for detaching 4550 of the militia, required by the United States for the defence of the state. He has directed that maj. gen. Moore shall command the whole detachment. The term of service is three months.

We have accounts from Fort Meigs of the 27th ult. The allies were round the fort, yet had not attacked it, even with artillery: but have used several stratagems to get the troops out of the Fort—They retired a mile or two, and commenced a heavy fire, so as to make our people believe they were engaged with a detachment sent by Harrison to relieve them. In this they might have succeeded, but for the lucky arrival of capt. McCune, from Head Quarters, who told them that no reinforcement could be at hand. The garrison then consisted of 2000 men, in high spirits. Harrison's head quarters were at Lower Seneca, July 29. The Ohio militia were pushing on under the command of gov. Meigs

in person. We have long looked for important events from this quarter.

Descent on Plattsburgh.

PLATTSBURGH, Aug. 4.—On Friday last, the British flotilla, consisting of two sloops of war, three gun boats, and about 40 batteaux loaded with troops, sailors and marines, about 1400 in all, crossed the line at Champlain, and on Saturday afternoon arrived and landed at this place and began the work of destruction, which lasted until Sunday at 10 o'clock, when they embarked and stood out of the bay: the batteaux and two gun boats went north and were last night in Missisquoi bay: The two sloops and the other gun boat stood for the south and went 10 or 12 miles south of Burlington, and yesterday morning passed Cumberland-head in company with two sloops that they had taken, having burned the Essex sloop, and taken a Durham-boat loaded with flour.

On the first information of the approach of the enemy, Gen. Moores gave orders for calling out the militia, and when the enemy arrived about 300 from this and the neighboring towns had collected, who retired back a few miles, and have since been joined by the residue of the regiment from the county, and a regiment from the county of Essex.

Although the officer who had the command of the expedition assured the civil authority of the village that private property should be respected, and that citizens not in arms should remain unmolested—yet these promises were no sooner made than violated; the enemy, not satisfied with destroying the public buildings, such as the block-house, arsenal, armory, hospital, and military cantonment, wotonly burned two store-houses belonging to Peter Saily, esq. and one belonging to Maj. Z. N. Platt—took and carried off several thousand dollars worth of hardware belonging to Prothingham and Co. of Boston, which had been stored with Mr. Saily. The destruction of private property was not limited to such as they could eat, drink and carry away; but furniture that could not be of use to any of the plunderers, was wotonly destroyed—tables, bureaux, clocks, desks, cupboards, and crockery, were cut and broken to pieces and thrown about the houses—books and writings were torn in pieces and scattered through the streets. It is impossible to describe this scene of cruel and wotonly waste and plunder of the property of our fellow-citizens and abuse of their persons, in a suitable manner. No one, except such as were eye-witnesses, can form an adequate idea of the distressing reality. Well was it for our wives, sisters and daughters, that they remembered the excesses at Hampton, and trusted not their persons to the mercy of the invaders.

The dwelling houses of Peter Saily, Henry DeFord, and John Palmer, Doctors Miller and Davidson, Henry Powers, and Mrs. Peabody, a poor woman with a large family of children, and many others, were stripped of every thing valuable, which could be carried away or destroyed; Jonathan Griffin, esq. removed his furniture about a mile out of the village to his farm house, where the enemy sent a picket guard, and compelled him with his two children to take refuge in the woods—scattered about his property in different directions, and actually killed and dressed his own sheep in the house—our citizens were driven like slaves about the village to procure horses, carts, and harness, to carry off the spoil of their unhuman invaders. One man was compelled with his own hands to bring a brand to set fire to his dwelling, and then told if he would give them ten dollars it should not be burned. The Masonic Hall, was robbed of its records, refreshments and jewels, (the latter of which were returned.) On their return to Point au Roche, the crew of one of their

bouts landed, and a party went to the house of a Mr. Williams—they found his wife out of the house, and two went in to keep the husband in check, while the third attempted to gratify his brutal desires upon her. Her husband hearing her screams, came to her assistance, and in the struggle the woman discharged the villain's gun and disengaged the bayonet therefrom, which she stuck twice into his own back, and wounded him pretty severely; the other two fled, and Mr. Williams and his wife bound the rascal and sent him in; the inhabitants on Point au Roche took the skiff in which they came, and the other soldiers. We have 21 prisoners in the whole, which have been picked up and brought in by the inhabitants.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned, Justices of the county of Clinton, having ascertained that private property to a very large amount has been plundered from the houses of the inhabitants of the village of Plattsburgh, by the British forces during their late occupation thereof, and believing that some part of that property may have fallen into the hands of citizens of this town and county during the time the British troops occupied the village, and since; do hereby give notice to all persons who now have, or hereafter have had any of the said property in their possession by purchase, finding or otherwise, to make report there of, and deliver the said property at the house of one of the undersigned Justices, together with a statement of the manner of their obtaining the same, within the space thereof, if within their knowledge, without delay. And we further give notice, that if any person living in the village, shall not within ten days comply with the above requisition, we shall consider such persons as having plundered or feloniously concealed the property which shall be hereafter found, or which has been in their possession, and proceed against them with the utmost rigor of the law, without accepting of any excuses whatever.

HENRY DELORD,
JONATHAN GRIFFIN,
LEVI PLATT,
ASE ELMORE,
M. F. DURAND,
WILLIAM SWETLAND,
B. H. WALWORTH,
CALEB LUTHER.

Plattsburgh, August 3, 1813.

[The whole of the public stores had been removed to Burlington some weeks before. The barracks was valued at \$25,000; it had been built by the soldiers. The affair is of no sort of consequence, in a military point of view—as Plattsburgh would not, in all probability, ever again be occupied as a place of rendezvous for our troops, in that part of the country. Lieut. McDonough, of the U. S. navy, who acts as commodore on Champlain, has the command of the lake before this day. The sloop of war *President*, carries 10 or 12 heavy guns, and he has just fitted out two other vessels, and several gun-boats and galleys.

The enemy, on leaving Plattsburgh, proceeded to Burlington, and fired a few shot; but retired as soon as our cannon began to play upon them.]

A letter from *New Orleans* dated July 12, says—“The third regiment under command of Col. Constant left this place yesterday in barges for the northward.”

Copy of a letter from major-general Harrison, to the Secretary of War.

Headquarters, Seneca Town, Aug. 4, 1813.

Sir—In my letter of the 1st inst. I did myself the honor to inform you that one of my scouting parties had just returned from the lake shore, and had discovered, the day before, the enemy in force near the mouth of the Sandusky bay. The party had not passed Lower Sandusky two hours before the advance, consisting of Indians, appeared before the fort, and in half an hour after a large detachment of British troops; and in the course of the night they commenced a cannonading against the fort with 3 six pounders and two howitzers; the latter from gun boats. The firing was partially answered by major Croghan, having a six pounder, the only piece of artillery.

The fire of the enemy was continued at intervals.

during the 2d inst. until about half after 5 P. M. when, finding that their cannon made little impression upon the works, and having discovered my position here, and apprehending an attack, an attempt was made to carry the place by storm. Their troops were formed in two columns, lieutenant colonel Short headed the principal one composed of the light and battalion companies of the 41st regiment. This gallant officer conducted his men to the brink of the ditch, under the most galling and destructive fire from the garrison, and leaping into it was followed by a considerable part of his own and the light company; at this moment a masked port hole was suddenly opened and a six pounder with an half load of powder and a double charge of leaden slugs, at the distance of 30 feet, poured destruction upon them and killed or wounded nearly every man who had entered the ditch. In vain did the British officers exert themselves to lead on the balance of the column; it retired in disorder under a shower of shot from the fort, and sought safety in the adjoining woods. The other column headed by the grenadiers had also retired, after having suffered from the muskets of our men, to an adjacent ravine. In the course of the night, the enemy, with the aid of their Indians, drew off the greater part of the wounded and dead, and embarking them in boats descended the river with the utmost precipitation. In the course of the 2d inst. having heard the cannonading, I made several attempts to ascertain the force and situation of the enemy; our scouts were unable to get near the fort, from the Indians which surrounded it. Finding however, that the enemy had only light artillery, and being well convinced that it could make little impression upon the works, and that any attempt to storm it would be resisted with effect, I waited for the arrival of 250 mounted volunteers, which on the evening before had left Upper Sandusky. But as soon as I was informed the enemy were retreating, I set out with the dragoons to endeavor to overtake them, leaving generals M^rArthur and Cass to follow with all the infantry (about 700) that could be spared from the protection of the stores and sick at this place. I found it impossible to come up with them. Upon my arrival at Sandusky, I was informed by the prisoners that the enemy's forces consisted of 490 regular troops, and 500 of Dixon's Indians, commanded by gen. Proctor in person, and that Tecumseh, with about 2000 warriors, was somewhere in the swamps, between this and Fort Meigs, expecting my advancing, or that of a convoy of provisions. As there was no prospect of doing any thing in front, and being apprehensive that Tecumseh might destroy the stores and small detachments in my rear, I sent orders to gen. Cass, who commanded the reserve, to fall back to this place, and to gen. M^rArthur with the front line to follow and support him. I remained at Sandusky until the parties that were sent out in every direction returned—not an enemy was to be seen.

I am sorry that I cannot transmit you major Croghan's official report. He was to have sent it to me this morning, but I have just heard that he was so much exhausted by 36 hours of continued exertion as to be unable to make it. It will not be amongst the least of gen. Proctor's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth who has just passed his twenty first year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gallant uncle, gen. George R. Clark.

Capt. Hunter, of the 17th regiment, the second in command, conducted himself with great propriety; and never were a set of finer young fellows than the subalterns, viz. lieuts. Johnson and Bayler of the 17th, Anthony of the 24th, Meeks of the 7th, and ensigns Shipp and Duncan of the 17th.

The following account of the unworthy artifice and conduct of the enemy will excite your indignation—Major Chambers was sent by gen. Proctor, accompanied by col. Elliott, to demand the surrender of the fort.—They were met by ensign Shipp. The major observed, that gen. Proctor had a number of cannon, a large body of regular troops, and so many Indians whom it was impossible to controul; and if the fort was taken, as it must be, the whole of the garrison would be massacred.

Mr. Shipp answered, that it was the determination of major Croghan, his officers and men, to defend the garrison, or be buried in it; and that they might do their best. Col. Elliott then addressed Mr. Shipp and said, you are a fine young man; I pity your situation; for God's sake surrender, and prevent the dreadful slaughter that must follow resistance. Shipp turned from him with indignation, and was immediately taken hold of by an Indian, who attempted to wrest his sword from him. Elliott pretended to exert himself to release him, and expressed great anxiety to get him safe in the fort.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the first note received from major Croghan. It was written before day: and it has since been ascertained, that of the enemy there remained in the ditch one lieutenant, one lieutenant and twenty-five privates: the number of prisoners, one sergeant and twenty-five privates; 14 of them badly wounded: every care has been taken of the latter, and the officers buried with the honors due to their rank and their bravery. All the dead that were not in the ditch, were taken off in the night by the Indians. It is impossible, from the circumstances of the attack, that they should have lost less than one hundred. Some of the prisoners think that it amounted to two hundred. A young gentleman, a private in the Petersburg volunteers, of the name of Brown, assisted by five or six of that company and of the Pittsburgh Blues, who were accidentally in the fort, managed the six-pounder which produced such destruction in the ranks of the enemy. I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

N. B. Of our few wounded men there is but one that will not be well in less than six days.

(Major Croghan's Note.)
(corr.)

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 3, 1813.

DEAR SIR.—The enemy made an attempt to storm us last evening, but was repulsed with the loss of at least 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. One lieutenant col. (lt. col. Short) a major and a lieutenant, with about 40 privates, are dead in our ditch. I have lost but one in killed, and but few wounded.—Further statements will be made by the bearer.

GEORGE CROGHAN, major,
Commanding Fort Sandusky.

N. B. Since writing the above, two soldiers of the 41st regiment have got in, who state that the enemy have retreated. In fact, one of their gunboats is within three hundred yards of our works, said to be loaded with camp-equipage, &c. which they, in their hurry have left.

GEORGE CROGHAN.

From General Harrison to the Secretary of War.
Head-quarters, Seneca Town.

5th August, 1813—6 o'clock, A. M.

I have the honor to enclose you major Croghan's report of the attack upon the fort, which has this moment come to hand. Fortunately the mail is not closed.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 5, 1813.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the combined force of the enemy, amounting to at least 500 regulars and seven or eight hundred Indians and under the immediate command of general Proctor, made its appearance before this place, early on Sunday evening last, and so soon as the general had made such disposition of his troops as would cut off my retreat, should I be disposed to make one, he sent colonel Elliott, accompanied by major Chambers, with a flag, to demand the surrender of the fort, as he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood, which he should probably not have in his power to do, should he be reduced to the necessity of taking the place by storm. My answer to the summons was, that I was determined to defend the place to the last extremity, and that no force however large, should induce me to surrender it. So soon as the flag had returned, a brisk fire was opened upon us from the gun-boats in the river and from a 5 1-2 inch howitzer on shore, which was kept up with little intermission throughout the night. At an early hour the next morning, three sizes (which had been placed during the night within 250 yards of the picketts) began to play upon us, but with little effect. About 4 o'clock P. M. discovering that the fire from all his guns were concentrated against the north-western angle of the fort, I became confident that his object was to make a breach, and attempt to storm the works at that point. I therefore ordered out as many men as could be employed for the purpose of strengthening that part, which was so effectually secured by means of bags of flour, sand &c. that the picketing suffered little or no injury; notwithstanding which, the enemy about 500, having formed in close column advanced to assault our works at the expected point, at the same time making two feints on the front of captain Hunter's lines. The column which advanced against the north western angle, consisting of about 350 men, was so enveloped in smoke, as not to be discovered until it had approached within 18 or 20 paces of the lines, but the men being all at their posts and ready to receive it, commenced so heavy and galling a fire as to throw the column a little into confusion; being quickly rallied it advanced to the outer works and began to leap into the ditch. Just at that moment a fire of grape was opened from our 6 pounder (which had been previously arranged so as to rake in that direction) which together with the musketry, threw them into such confusion that they were compelled to retire precipitately to the woods.

During the assault, which lasted about half an hour, an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy's artillery (which consisted of five sizes and a howitzer) but without effect: My whole loss during the siege, was one killed and seven wounded slightly.—The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, must exceed one hundred and fifty; one lieutenant, colonel, a lieutenant and fifty rank and file were found in and about the ditch, dead or wounded. Those of the remainder who were not able to escape were taken off during the night by the Indians. Seventy stand of arms, and several braces of pistols have been collected near the works. About three in the morning the enemy sailed down the river, leaving behind them a boat containing clothing and considerable military stores.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under my command for their gallantry and good conduct during the siege. Yours with respect,

(Signed)

G. CROGHAN,

Maj. 17th U. S. Inf. com. L. S.

Major-gen. Harrison, commanding N. W. army.

[The number of men, under command of major Croghan, by whom the enemy were so gallantly repulsed, is not mentioned in the above official account, but by the following letter we learn it was only one hundred and sixty men!]

Extract of a letter from gov. Huntington, to Gideon Granger, Esq. dated

LOWER SANDUSKY, Aug. 4.

"A little before sun down on the 2d inst. the British attempted to carry fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, by assault, and were repulsed with the loss of about 40 men killed in the ditch, among whom was a lieutenant-col. (Short) and several other officers. About the same number were supposed to be killed while advancing to the attack, besides Indians carried away during the action. Proctor and Elliot were there. Their force estimated at about 400 in uniform and as many Indians. They retired taking their cannon in their boats. The garrison consisted of 160 men under the command of major Croghan, and lost but one man killed and 4 or 5 wounded. We have 25 of the enemy prisoners. The mail is waiting."

NAVAL.

Five enemy ships of war, one brig and nine privateers, were off Cape Cod and in Boston Bay, Aug. 5. A Watertown, N. Y. paper mentions, "that a 20 gun brig now building at *Sackett's Harbor*, is in great forwardness, and will be launched in a few days."

"It is with great pleasure we learn (says the *Boston Patriot*) that captain GEORGE CROWNSHIELD, jr. of Salem, has made the magnanimous offer to the president of the United States, to proceed to *Halifax*, in a brig, at his individual expense, to procure and bring to his native land, the remains of the fallen hero, Captain JAMES LAWRENCE, that he may be interred with those funeral honors, to which his character is so eminently entitled. Capt. CROWNSHIELD has received the thanks of the president of the United States, very handsomely expressed in letters from the secretaries of state and of the navy, for the highly honorable motives by which he is actuated; and a *flag of truce* has been granted him with the necessary documents to procure the corpse of the deceased at *Halifax*. He sailed on Thursday morning with twelve masters of ships who constitute his whole crew. A committee of arrangements for making the necessary preparations for the funeral, (in case the body is obtained) has been chosen by the citizens of Salem; and they have requested the honorable Judge STORY to pronounce an EULOGY on the occasion. Invitations to the funeral obsequies are to be given to all persons of distinction, naval, military and civil. From the high talents of Judge STORY, who is so judiciously selected, we anticipate a performance equal to the occasion."

On this noble proceeding of capt. *Crownsfield*, an *English* paper printed at *Boston*, observes—

"It is stated that the *privateer* capt. *Crownsfield*, of Salem, has obtained from government a flag of truce to proceed to *Halifax*, to remove, with permission of the British, the remains of the lamented Lawrence. The body is, we understand, to be brought to Salem, where a eulogy on the character of the deceased, is to be pronounced by judge Story, who has been appointed to this office by nobody knows who."

The character of the "British party in America" may be seen in this. The proposition to bring home the body of *Lawrence*, has made the mainly tear unconscious wet the rugged cheek of many a seaman. "It is a glorious thing," said a true born sailor to me,

while his "eyes were pumping" as he technically described the effect it had upon him. But these people think that the monument of *Lawrence*, the first captain slain in defence of the flag he hoisted, "*FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS*," may excite to deeds of patriotism; and they would rather it were consigned to the manglings of *Tecumseh* and *Proctor*, burnt to ashes, and scattered to the four winds of heaven, than that his tomb should prompt our naval youth to feats of glory, and his name become the rallying point for desperate assailment of the foe. The government had already shewn respect for his character, by naming a sloop of war, (such as the *Hornet* was) after him; and has patronised the generous feelings of an individual, who desired the return of his remains to his own land, bearing all the expense on himself. This hostile party at the first rejoiced, or pretended to rejoice, at our "naval victories"—but their friends in *England* and *Canada* "roasted" them for it severely. *Decatur's* toast, "*FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSION*," frightened them. *Porter's* flag (which was also *Lawrence's*) "*FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS*," made them look aghast. *Hainbridge's* sentiment, saying that he was determined to maintain our belligerent rights, "*FOR AS NEUTRALS WE HAD NO RIGHTS LEFT*," grieved them; and the whole proceedings of the "tough old commodore," *Rodgers*—with the entire conduct of all the officers of the navy, which falsified the favorite plea that "England had done us no essential injury," (to use a seaman's phrase) "*brought them up all standing*." These things combined, they "*bent ship*," and solemnly resolved, when a vote of thanks to the "lamented *Lawrence*," was before the senate of *Massachusetts*, that it "did not become a moral and religious people" to rejoice at his victory!—Can they feel regret for his defeat?

For the information of some, it may be proper to add, that the *Crowninshields* of *Salem* are among the most adventurous and spirited men and merchants in the world. They had long since realized princely fortunes with honor, and great usefulness. "*Judge Story*" is one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States. It is very certain he was not appointed to deliver the eulogy by the English printers at *Boston*.

The privateer *Fox* has arrived at *Portsmouth*, after a very successful cruise in the *English* seas.—See the prize lists. The *Fox* also re-captured the very valuable ship *Hope*, from *Batavia*, which had been taken by the British sloop of war *Raccoon*, and ordered her for *France*. The *Hope* was under charge of a British lieutenant. The *Fox* had two hard battles; one with a sloop of war, the other with a gun brig; she beat off the former and would have captured the latter, but the brig made her escape in the night. She was many times chased by frigates.—On considering the cruise of the *Fox*, and looking at her list of prizes, we are powerfully convinced of the expediency of adopting the plan proposed in the 341st page of *REGISTER*, headed "Annoyance of the enemy!"—The *Fox* brought in 23 prisoners, and parolled and took receipts for the others; who were put on shore, or sent home in the ransomed vessels. Com. *Chauncey* arrived at fort *George* on the 28th ult. with seventeen sail of vessels.

The U. S. brig *Rattlesnake*, lieut. Creighton, a very fine vessels, carrying guns, has dropped down from *Boston*, for a cruise.

Extract of a letter from captain *Perry* to the Secretary of the Navy, dated United States' schooner *Lawrence*, at anchor outside of *Erie* Bar, August 4, 1813, 9 P. M.

"I have great pleasure in informing you that I have succeeded in getting over the bar the United

States vessels, the *Lawrence*, *Niagara*, *Caledonia*, *Ariel*, *Scorpion*, *Somers*, *Tigress* and *Porcupine*.—The enemy have been in sight all day and are now about four leagues from us. We shall sail in pursuit of them at three to-morrow morning." [The squadron has on board many youthful *Pennsylvania* volunteers of the first respectability.]

BLOCKADE OF NEW-LONDON.

Com. *Hardy* has sent a boat ashore and destroyed the lamps of the light-house on *Gull-Island*.

A division of the New-York flotilla of gun-boats, under com. *Lewis*, is now in *Long-Island Sound*.—They check the operations of the enemy's barges, and prevent an abominable trade and intercourse with him. We are proud to perceive there is at last a full disposition to place all our concerns upon a war establishment.

Six companies of "state troops" passed through *Hartford*, Con. some days ago, on their way to *New-London*.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 4.—On Wednesday evening last, two boats from the United States and two from the *Macedonian*, under Lt. *Gallager*, made an excursion into the sound. In the night a small boat under the direction of midshipman *Ten Eyke*, being separated by a strong wind and tide from the others, landed on *Gardner's* island. In the morning, finding themselves under the guns of the *Ramifies*, the boat was hauled ashore. Soon after, a boat came ashore from the *Ramifies*, and the officers went to the dwelling house. Midshipman *Ten Eyke*, seized the favorable moment; made prisoners of those who were left with the *English* boat, and then with two men proceeded to the house where he took two lieutenants; making in all prisoners of two lieutenants, one midshipman, one master's mate and five seamen. Finding they were discovered by the *Ramifies*, the captives were parolled, and Mr. *Ten Eyke* and crew made their escape to *Long-Island*, leaving their boat behind. The succeeding night the other boat took them off. Com. *Decatur* has since sent a flag for the boat, upon the supposition that she was taken off by the men who were parolled. Com. *Hardy* refused to give her up on that ground, saying she was launched by two men that were not taken, but would make a present of her; which offer of course was not accepted.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

A fine regiment, from the *Baltimore* county brigade, under the command of col. *Jamison* (as anticipated in our last), has arrived at its place of encampment, in two days notice. A handsome auxiliary to the defences of *Baltimore*.

On Tuesday last, the regiments of cavalry attached to the 3rd and 11th brigades, (or the *Baltimore* city and county brigades) of Maryland militia, under the command, respectively, of lieut. colonels *Biays* and *Moore*, assembled on *Hampstead* Hill, adjacent to the city, and proceeded to *North Point*, to make themselves better acquainted with the ground, and the nature of the service that may be expected of them, if the enemy attempts a landing.

Progress of the enemy. The *Annapolis* paper of the 7th says, that for near a week past from 20 to 25 sail of the blockading squadron were discernable from the dome of the State house. Considerable additions have been made to the defences of that city; and, though greatly exposed, we believe the enemy will have a warm reception, if he attacks it.—On the 6th, com. *Gordon* ascertained that the enemy had taken possession of *Kent* island, which forms a part of *Queen Ann's* county, on the eastern shore. It is about 12 miles long, and 5 or 6 broad, separated from the main land by a strait about half a mile wide, navigable for boats only. It is fertile, but

destitute of wholesome water, and peculiarly subject to agues and fevers and the other autumnal complaints, so fatal in all the low countries on the Chesapeake bay. It appears, the inhabitants had chiefly moved off, with their stock of negroes, cattle, &c.

The enemy is represented to be very sickly. It is said that 74 bodies have been found on the shores of the Potomac. At Kent Island, or indeed at any other place on the bay that they can expect to hold, but little chance is afforded to recruit the health of the men. The "long month of August" will slay hundreds of them. Their repose has also an enemy that they cannot "blockade"—that fears neither their great guns nor small arms—in the mosquito; who, in countless multitudes, will fasten upon them, and, assisted by disease, terminate the life of "many a fine tall fellow," not used them. Aug. 8, in sight from North Point, (at the mouth of the Patapsco), 3 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 3 brigs, 2 schooners, and one or two smaller vessels. Aug. 10, a report prevails that the enemy under Cockburn are encamped on the south side of Chester river, about two miles above the strait that separates Kent island from the main; but 7 deserters who arrived this day at Annapolis, inform that 5000 men are on the island. They appear to have several pieces of artillery landed. An attack upon Annapolis is expected. Aug. 11—three ships seen from the Baltimore observatory. Several others reported coming up in the evening. Aug. 13, nothing important—the fleet as before.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 340.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,

"And not a sail, but by permission spreads!"

British Naval Register.

504. Schooner Three-Sisters, of Bermuda, with a cargo of flour, &c. sent into St. Mary's, by the Saucy Jack of Charleston.

505. Schooner General Horsefurl, of 210 tons, with a valuable assorted cargo, sent into Savannah, by the Deaturer.

506. Brig Betsey, with a valuable cargo of wine and fruit; captured 250 miles west of the Rock of Lisbon, by the privateer Jack's Favorite, and safely arrived at Plymouth, Mass.

507. Brig Nelly, from Cork for Newfoundland, captured by the Fox of Portsmouth, and burnt after dispossessing her of her valuable articles.

508. Sloop Peggy from Greenock for Limerick, captured by the same and ransomed.

509. Schooner Brother and Sister, from Liverpool for Westport, captured by the same, and burnt.

510. Brig Louisa captured by the same and ransomed.

511. Sloop Fox, from Liverpool for Limerick, valuable, captured by ditto and sent to Norway.

512. Sloop William and Ann, from New-Castle for Galloway, captured by do. and sent to France.

513. Sloop James and Elizabeth, captured by do. and ransomed.

514. Brig Chance, from Liverpool for Newfoundland, captured by do. and sent to Norway.

515. Brig Mary, from Cork for Pictou, captured by do. and burnt.

516. Ship Venus—an American vessel, sent into Salem by the Dolphin privateer—enemy property condemned to the amount of \$60,000.

517. Brig Morton, laden with dry goods, hardware and bar-iron, captured off the Western Islands by the Yorktown, and sent into Wilmington, N. C.

THE CHRONICLE.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

The following letter came to our hands addressed thus: "Colonel N. Cogswell, in his absence the editors of the National Intelligencer." We offer it to our readers in the form in which it reached us, begging of them to give to it the credit to which they deem it entitled. Having no knowledge of the writer, we cannot vouch for its contents, though we believe it to be entitled to credit. [Nat. Intel.]

STATE OF TEXAS,

Head-quarters of St. Fernando, May 20, 1813.

SIR—The commander-in-chief of the northern division of the Mexican army, directs me to inclose to you the summary of news received this day from the interior, in hopes that this important intelligence will afford you great pleasure, and that it will be promulgated among your friends.

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

The Sec. General of the Army, L. MASSIOT.

Col. Nathaniel Cogswell.

Summary of news in 24 days from Saltillo.

1st. The general congress of the Mexican nation composed of 40 members hold their sessions at Saltillo near Poxote.

2nd. There are nine strong republican armies in the interior, under the command of generals Ryan, Morelos, Cos, Valverde, Oropeza, Torres, Villagran, Rodriguez, and Don Benedicto Hidalgo, independent of innumerable parties of patriots in every direction.

3d. The reports of Mexico being taken by general Morelos, and Zacatecas by general Cos, and Vera Cruz being closely blockaded, are confirmed by a great many people who flew towards Saltillo and Monterrey.

4th. That the army of general Cos, 11,000 strong had marched from Zacatecas towards Durango which place is considered taken by this time, and, that his next object would be Chihuahua.

5th. That Aradonda had lately been defeated by the republicans at Valla del Mais.

Ultimately that the whole kingdom is enjoying the benefits of their independence, and the only provinces that yet remain under the influence of the old government, are Biscay, Conhuiba, New Leon, part of Colonia, and a part of St. Luis Potosi, where the news of this capital being taken, and a republican government established, had the greatest effect on the minds of those who were in favor of our cause.

St. Fernando, May 20th 1813.

A Natchez paper of July 7 says "the Mississippi has fallen three feet and the flooding much more." Many of the farmers are preparing their ground for a new crop of corn, with prospects of success.

The plague rages with unprecedented mortality at Constantinople. It had also broke out at Malta.

There was on hand at Lisbon, May 1, 288,155 bbls. flour; 211,296 bushels wheat; 239,904 of barley; 420,264 of Indian corn; and 154,488 of rye.

TO THE AGENTS OF THE REGISTER.

The second year of this work approaching to an end, it is imperiously required that those Agents who have not closed their accounts as transmitted to them, should make an exact return of the situation of my business, that I may know how to govern myself. If gentlemen who have the will but want the leisure to attend to the little matters they kindly undertake for me, I pray them to note it. I have suffered excessively in this way, and it is impossible that such a state of things can remain.

The many gentlemen, acting as agents, who have closed the accounts of their agency, or made regular returns, will not be offended with this—they will only wonder that such a notice is necessary.