

*Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.*

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## Effects of the Orders in Council.

(Continued from Page 125.)

(8) STOCKPORT.

Mr. *Jeremiah Bury*, cotton manufacturer of Stockport.—The population of Stockport is upwards of 28,000; the neighboring villages and hamlets about 20,000 more, and about three-fourths of the whole are employed in the cotton concern. The trade began to fall off about the beginning of 1811, and for the last eighteen months has been in a very low state indeed. A very good trade to America in 1810.—The work people very much distressed indeed, but not many quite out of employ, as a great many work three or four days in a week. The reduction of wages more than one half of what was given two years ago; but varies in different branches; in some cases where 24s. or 25s. were given, only 9s. or 10s. are now given, and in others 8s. are now given in place of 24s. Rate of wages reduced about 15 per cent. besides the reduction in employment. Many weavers have gone out of the trade, they have been so poorly paid. The home trade has diminished as well as the foreign trade. A number of houses have stopped and turned off their hands and those that have not done so have reduced the employment of their people to eight hours a day. A great stock of goods accumulated; many stocks have been sacrificed to a considerable loss. Two instalments are paid of the loan of exchequer bills, and the manufacturers must sacrifice their stocks to pay the remainder, provided an opening does not take place. The manufacturers he was concerned with will keep on their hands as long as they can, for the sake of preserving peace in the country, for the country is in a very disturbed state indeed. Has known the trade for thirty years, but has never known distress at all equal to the present; both as it respects the masters and their workmen. Before 1807, made goods for the continental market. Shipped goods to South America, to the value of £4,000, and after three years loss of interest got a return on only one half. The poor people live in cottages, and have been unable since 1811 to pay any rent. "I have gone to my own tenants to ask them to pay their rents, and I have seen them set down to dinner off a dish of meal and porridge, as they call it in Lancashire, meal and water before them; and I have gone away without asking them for rent. Potatoes are so dear they cannot buy them." Believes that if there was an opening to America there would be a sufficient market for the goods. When the continental market was lost, there was the American trade to depend upon; and this being now lost, there is no trade to depend upon. If the orders in council cause the difference with America, they are the cause of the want of trade; for the shutting up of that trade has been the cause of our immediate distress.

Mr. *John Bentley*, muslin manufacturer of Stockport. Used to employ 400 to 500 hands; now employs 350. Has been in trade thirty years and never knew it so depressed; or the poor so badly off as at present. Wages about 15 per cent. lower than they were eighteen months ago. His stock is greater

than it ever was before, having cost upwards of £ 20,000, and being ten times as great as in ordinary times. Potatoes were two years ago 7s. to 8s. a load of 240lbs. and are now 14s. to 15s. per load.—The lower classes live principally on oatmeal and potatoes, and a little milk. Oatmeal is about a third higher than it was two years ago, and flour double the price. The rates paid to weavers for making a piece of cambric, have varied as follows:—in 1802, 25s; in 1803 19s; in 1804 15s.; in 1805 18s.; in 1806 15s; in 1807 13s; in 1808 12s; in 1809 13; in 1810 12s; in 1811 10s; in 1812 10s. If no favorable change takes place, must turn off a great many hands. Before the last eighteen months, sold one half of his goods to merchants for shipments, principally American merchants. The foreign market has been stopped since the stoppage of the intercourse with the United States of America, so that he believes a very great portion of the goods for the foreign market were for the United States of America.

(9) BOLTON IN THE MOORS.

Mr. *John Wood*, cotton manufacturer and spinner, of Bolton in the Moors. The township of Bolton contains 23,000 persons, of whom 10,000 are engaged in the cotton trade. Great numbers of men have been turned off within the last eighteen months;—considerable numbers are kept on in the hope of a favorable change in the trade; but if such change does not happen, many more must be turned off speedily. The lower orders in Bolton in a most wretched state. Distress of 1800 and 1801 not equal to the present, as there was then plenty of work, and the wages were double. Oatmeal and potatoes the principal food of the poor at Bolton, of which they have had a very short allowance of late. "Stragglers who have been former residents of Bolton and have left the town, but who have seen the lower orders within these few months, have expressed their horror at the great distress of the town, the general want of spirit in the manufacturers to employ the poor, and the general state of distress of the poor." There has been one appearance of a riotous disposition; but so long as the wages of the workmen were pretty good, and their employment constant, they were very peaceable. From May 1807, to May 1808, 382 families were relieved, and the poor rates £ 2935. From 1811 to 1812, 565 families were relieved, and the poor rates upwards of £ 5000, and this has not been sufficient relief. An active good weaver used to get, in good times, 30s. a week, now 10s. to 12s. but most of them only 8s. to 10s. There is a general stagnation in all business at Bolton, especially the cotton business, and a great difficulty in letting buildings and premises for manufacturers. The workmen live chiefly in cottages, and the landlords have excessive difficulty in collecting the rents. The poor very much in want of clothing. Sells the twist which he manufactures to houses in Blackburn, who sell great quantities of goods to persons trading to America.

(10) KIDDERMINSTER.

Mr. *Herbert Brown*, carpet manufacturer at Kidderminster. Four years ago employed 650 to 700 hands, now employs from 350 to 370. Began to reduce the number in 1811, and has been reducing

them ever since. A very considerable portion of the manufacture has been for America. Has reduced the employment of the men he now retains, so that a man with a family, who formerly gained as much as 30s. a week, now gains 17s. 18s. or 20s. and a single man about one half. Has a greater stock of goods than he ever had before, and the prices so reduced that he sells to a considerable loss; and if the present state of affairs continues, he will not employ the reduced number of hands he has at present.—Distress among the lower orders greater than it ever was before. The pawnbrokers have refused to continue their advances, because they have pledged to the full amount of their money in trade. The great distress in Kidderminster, was felt after the stoppage of the American trade, and has continued to increase; if that trade was opened it would materially relieve the town. The home trade considerably less than it was. Orders for America would be given him to-morrow, if that market was open, and in this case he would employ the number of men which he did two years ago.

Mr. Richard Watson, carpet manufacturer of Kidderminster. Used to employ 120 to 130 hands, and has now only 60 or 70, and these have not full employment. The home trade fallen off, and he has found it impossible to keep it up. In many instances a family does not get half its former earnings. The trade being overstocked, the manufacturers are selling for what price they can obtain, and at a loss. The poor rates advanced. The distress beyond conception. The pawnbrokers inform him they have expended their whole fund, and that none of the articles pledged are redeemed. The population of Kidderminster 8,038 persons. About 1,200 persons employed in the carpet trade; but 2,400 would be employed if the trade was in the state it was some years back. Carpets were exported to the United States of America. If he was convinced there would be no relief, would immediately turn off twenty more hands; as the loss in manufacturing the article is so great, that he should not consider himself justified in making it at the present prices. Trade has generally been good when the American intercourse was free and open, and it has never been so bad as since February, 1811.

## (11) LEICESTER.

Mr. Thomas Leach, manufacturer of hosiery at Leicester. In a good state of trade the number of persons engaged in this manufacture in the town and county of Leicester, is about 20,000 or 21,000. In 1810 his own trade employed about 400 hands.—Has been turning them off ever since the stoppage of the American trade, and now employs rather more than 300. Warehouses in general are stocked with goods, and the general belief of the master manufacturers is, that they must turn off their men, unless the American trade is opened. The American trade is five-sixths or perhaps seven-eighths of the foreign trade of Leicester. The home trade does not yield half its former profit. Stock of goods £10,000. A shipment to South America, made in consequence of the loss of the market of the United States, left a loss of more than 20 per cent. Shipments to British America have not succeeded. Has orders to ship to America to the amount of £10,000 which would take off his whole stock on hand, provided the orders in council were rescinded. Read a letter from his correspondents in America, directing him to ship goods as soon as the orders in council are removed. The market of the United States is very improving one, the payments much improved, and very good latterly. The demand for the continent of Europe inconsiderable.

Mr. William Drayton, stocking manufacturer of Leicester. His trade about one-third for the American market, and two-thirds for the home market. When the trade was good, employed 580 hands, now employs 400. The reduction owing to the loss of the American market. Stock very much accumulated in 1811 and 1812. A great number of orders on hand for America, to be shipped on the rescinding of the orders in council, or an accommodation between the two governments. Read letters to that effect. The home trade much depressed, and the profit considerably lowered. Has tried the market of South America, and received only 11s. 6d. in the pound. If the present interruption of the market of the United States continues, cannot employ his present hands. His stock of goods greater than it ever was in his remembrance, and that of his neighbors is increasing and absorbing their capital. If there was an open trade to America, the distresses of the manufacturers of Leicester and its neighborhood would be removed.

## (12) HINCKLEY, LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Thomas Short, manufacturer of hosiery at Hinckley, in Leicestershire. The total number of persons employed in the manufacture at Hinckley, and the adjoining villages, nearly 3,000; about one-third to one-fourth of the manufacture is for the American market, and the value about £30,000 per annum. In good times employs upwards of 200 hands, now employs about two-thirds the number. In consequence of the loss of the American market, the manufacturers generally state they must turn off one half of their hands, if the demand is not greater than at present. Twelve to fourteen hundred persons now unemployed. The home trade is much injured by the competition of persons formerly in the foreign trade, and it now affords no profit.

## (13) WARWICK.

Mr. John Parkes, worsted manufacturer, of Warwick. About sixteen months ago employed 600 hands, now employs 500. Accumulation of stock greater than at any former period, although the hours of work are reduced. Reduction of employment about one-third. Wages of married women and widows with children, in a particular branch of the manufacture, reduced from 6s. 7s. and 8s. per week to two shillings. Attributes the whole loss of his trade entirely to the want of the American market. If the present stagnation of trade continues, must either discharge his workmen or find money till there is a trade opened; "but when provisions are so dear, and we see our work-people, who have been with us for so many years, and are faithful to us, wanting food, it is a very painful thing, indeed, to think of discharging them."

## (14) THE GLASS TRADE.

Mr. Thomas Holt, of Liverpool, proprietor of glass works at Warrington, for the manufacture of flint glass, and window glass. Employs 130 hands, all either articulated servants or apprentices. The market very considerably diminished since the end of 1810. About two-thirds of his manufacture was for the American market; the remainder for the West Indies and the British settlements in America. The trade to Canada has been an increasing trade, but not to a great extent since the American market fell off. The home trade has fallen off considerably within the last three or four months, which he ascribes to a great number of persons not being able to buy glass, who formerly did. There are glass manufactories in America, and duties on the importation of foreign glass; but, although these duties have existed for some years, the exportation of glass to the United States has been continually increasing

The Americans import glass from Holland considerably cheaper, but very inferior in quality to ours. There would be a difficulty in training glass-makers in America, as they generally serve from seven to nine years. Is under no apprehension that if the trade to America was again opened, and the duties the same as they were before the stoppage, but that his manufactures would go off as usual; because in the year 1810 the demand for America took off all the glass they could make.

## (15) SALT WORKS OF CHESHIRE.

Mr. William Okill.—The American market takes off a great deal of salt when it is open. Supposes in the year 1810, it took 40,000 to 50,000 tons. A great many hands have been discharged in the trade, namely, boilers, pansmen, lightermen and laborers, of all descriptions. The stocks are very heavy, and the manufacturers are selling to a loss. The salt works consume upwards of 150,000 tons of coals annually. Unless there comes a fresh demand for salt, the coal proprietors must dismiss their men, because they have not a consumption, except in the salt trade. In 1810 there was a very great demand for salt, and some vessels from America went without cargoes in consequence of the greatness of the demand. There is an export of salt to the North of Europe under license, and if they had the American market in addition, they would be able to carry on business to a profit.

## (16) LINEN TRADE OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. Walter Fergus—Extensively engaged in the linen trade of Scotland for upwards of thirty years. The manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in Fifeshire, and the neighboring districts of Scotland. It began to decline in the year 1808, and declined periodically till 1809. It revived again in 1810, and since that time has failed very much indeed. Has never known the trade so low as at present. There are some people, not many, thrown out of employment. The government contract for a species of linen like Russia duck, serves to employ a part of them. Some of the workmen are engaged at diminished work and lower wages. The stock on hand has accumulated very considerably.—From the best of his knowledge, one half of the manufacture goes to the United States, but this is now entirely stopped. In good times employed 300 weavers, but since the year 1809, has been obliged to turn off 360 of them. In the different districts of Scotland, the distress is considerable, arising from diminished manufacture and low wages.

## (17) SPITAL FIELDS.

Mr. John Honyman, churchwarden of the parish of Spital Fields. The looms employed in the manufacture of Spital Fields, about 17,000 to 20,000, and about 5,000 of them are in the parish of Spital Fields where at least one-half of the weavers are out of employment, and the lower orders in a most deplorable state. More than one instance has occurred, where they had died literally for want.—Sup distributed, is about 3,000 to 4,000 quarts a day. Has dismissed a considerable number of his hands, who were employed in the silk trade. The light silks of Spital Fields sell in America; of other sorts, the French are cheaper than ours. If the American trade was open, there would be an opportunity of sending a considerable quantity of goods there: has in the course of some years, manufactured goods for the American market, principally of the slight quality. Within these two years there has been no trade to America, and therefore he was obliged to turn off his hands employed for that particular trade; if the trade was opened again has no hesitation in saying, those very articles would find sale there; and he would take back the hands he

had dismissed, which he believes is the case with others in the same line as himself. In October last he purchased potatoes for the workhouse at 6l. 10s. per ton; within the last six weeks, they have been selling in Spital Fields market at 12l. 18s. and 14l. a ton. Persons who have died for want, have applied for, and obtained relief, but they were too far gone before they made application: has uniformly found that the industrious poor will never apply for relief till the very last extremity. Believes that more than a fifth of the silk manufactured in Spital Fields went to America, and that more than one-third of his own manufacture, for seven years, was for the American market. The want of an adequate supply of raw silk, has been one great cause of the want of employ, and consequent distress of the manufacturers.

Mr. William Hale, in the silk trade, and treasurer of the parish of Spital Fields. Confirmed the preceding evidence of the great distress experienced by the weavers, and other laboring classes residing in Spital Fields.

Mr. George Stevenson, in the silk trade of Spital Fields. Formerly employed about 150 to 200 weavers in London, which are now reduced about one-half; and about 120 at Reading, now reduced to 90 or 100. Manufactured to the extent of about 50,000 in a year, of which 6,000l. to 8,000l. was for America; and those goods employed a greater number of hands in proportion to the value, than other articles. Trade in general has fallen off. If the trade to America was open it would be a relief, as he is informed by merchants they have orders, if they could ship.

(18) CLOTH MANUFACTURE OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND.  
Mr. Samuel Woods, of London. Engaged in the sale of the cloths of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Somersetshire. The amount of these goods annually sent from London to the United States of America, was 500,000l. to 750,000l. Until the orders in council were laid, the demand for America was regularly increasing, and it had become a very good market, and the pay good. Has orders for America to the amount of 15,000l. to 20,000l. to be shipped on the orders in council being rescinded.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## "Legitimate Princes."

The following articles are of no small interest. They give us an admirable view of princely proceedings. How strange, that a child happening to be born of a woman so suspected and abused, of a father so debased, should become the "legitimate" ruler of sixteen millions of people!

The emperor of France, by a decree dated February 5, 1813, has regulated the regency. It provides that if the heir apparent be a minor the mother-empress, of right, is the regent—in default of the empress it devolves on the first prince of the blood, and so on to the grand dignitaries of the empire.

A proposition is also before the British house of commons to provide for the good government of the British kingdoms in the event of the decease of the Prince Regent, before the decease of his father. It is stated to be the design to fix the regency upon the Princess of Wales in the minority of her daughter, the Princess Charlotte of Wales; to expire when the latter shall complete her 18th year.

Thus prettily is conducted the business of monarchy!

## PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, February 20.—Yesterday at one o'clock, a full meeting of the cabinet ministers took place

even if you should listen to other advisers on things of less near concernment to the welfare of our child?

"The pain with which I have at length formed the resolution of addressing myself to your royal highness, is such as I should in vain attempt to express. If I could adequately describe it, you might be enabled, sir, to estimate the strength of the motives which have made me submit to it: they are the most powerful feelings of affection, and the deepest impression of duty towards your royal highness, my beloved child, and the country, which I devoutly hope she may be preserved to govern, and to shew, by a free example, the liberal affection of a free and generous people to a virtuous and constitutional monarch.

"I am, sir, with profound respect, and an attachment which nothing can alter, your royal highness's most devoted and most affectionate consort, cousin, and subject,

(Signed) "CAROLINE LOUISA.  
"Montague House, 14th of January, 1812."

[To make these papers more intelligible, the reader will please to refer to page 126 of vol. 2. We have a prospect of collecting a number of additional facts—perhaps for the next number.]

### British Paper Credit.

It is known, perhaps, to all our readers that by a statute law of Great Britain the bills or notes of the Bank of England are a legal tender, and that the bank cannot be compelled to give the specie for them. It is also highly criminal to deal in gold or silver, coined or in bullion, at a higher rate than at its standard value, the guinea, in the weight of it, being rated at twenty one shillings, and no more. In a late debate the *chancellor of the exchequer* exultingly said he had been offered 27,000 guineas at twenty five shillings each; on which Mr. *Whitbread* rather reproved him for not making the purchase, saying, "it was a very good bargain, for guineas were worth 27 or 28s. a piece."

The citizens of the United States, particularly those of the middle and southern parts, having plenty of specie, will make a curious estimate of the real value of the notes or bills of this mighty bank of England.

### Louisiana.

By William C. C. Claiborne, governor of the state of Louisiana, and commander in chief of the militia of the said state—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have been informed, that upon the borders of the lake Barataria, and upon the shores adjacent, comprised within the limits and jurisdiction of this state, a considerable number of banditti, composed of individuals of different nations, have armed and equipped several vessels, with the design to cruise at sea, and to commit depredations and piracies against the vessels of nations who are at peace with the United States, in order to carry on with the inhabitants of this state, an illicit commerce in provisions and merchandize, in contravention of the laws of the United States, and to the evident prejudice of the revenue of the federal government, and of honest merchants; seeing also there is great reason to fear that the individuals who make this unlawful war, cease to respect the property of the good citizens of this state: I have judged it advisable to issue this my proclamation, by which I order all those individuals who participate in such criminal actions to cease from them, to disperse and

instantly separate; charging and requiring all officers of this state both civil and military, to use all their diligence and activity to seize and apprehend every individual engaged in these criminal practices warning the inhabitants of the state, of the danger to which they expose themselves in keeping up any kind of commerce, or in being interested in any manner whatever with men so culpable; exhorting earnestly every good citizen to aid, protect and assist the officers charged to repress a combination destructive of the interests of the general government, and of this state in particular, and to remove from Louisiana the shameful reproach that will be attached to her character if her shores should become the asylum, or her citizens the protectors of an association of individuals, whose practices are subversive of all laws divine and human, and whose ill-gotten riches cannot become the share of any man without marking upon him an eternal dishonour, and exposing him to the severest punishment.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state, at New-Orleans, this 15th day of March, 1813, and in the thirty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

W. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

By the governor,

L. B. MACARTY,  
Secretary of State.

### City of Baltimore.

It is with uncommon sensibility that the Editor of the REGISTER feels it a duty to truth, to his fellow citizens and his own affairs, to notice the ungenerous and ungentlemanly and wilfully false accusation against the people of Baltimore. Is it not enough that the foreign enemy has stopped all intercourse with this place by water, and cut off an immensely valuable trade, stinting even the commodities of ordinary marketing? Shall an internal foe of the city, co-operating with him, alarm those accustomed to deal with us from the interior, and destroy the whole trade and curtail the supplies for the subsistence of the people of this populous city? I say this publication is wilfully false; for every man knows, who has the least acquaintance with the facts that have occurred in Baltimore since the appearance of the British off the mouth of the Patuxent, that light is not more opposite to darkness than this thing to truth; and that, on the contrary, the most profound tranquility has existed among us—not the ordinary quiet, or mere still-life, of good citizens, but a warm and generous spirit of patriotism that has drawn into a common bond of union all classes of society, associating for a common object; and, without distinction of names, rallying to defend their "fire sides," against a common enemy. It is a glorious fact, honorable to the name of an American, that a view of the British ships has suspended the ordinary political discussions between individuals, to give place to the weightier matter of repulsing the enemy of all. The whole, entire and united object of the citizens of Baltimore now is to destroy the British and protect themselves, in obedience to the laws of Heaven, nature and compact; to accomplish which the utmost harmony exists, with a tenderness of feeling, between gentlemen of different political sentiment, that reflects great credit on the general character of the place.

It is, nevertheless, true that such publications as this have had a sensible effect on the business of the city; keeping back, I believe, a very considerable portion of our usual supplies; the country people



being alarmed by the tales so confidently told and unblushingly insisted upon, by unprincipled men, to effect a favorite object, in concert with admiral Warren, of ruining Baltimore. But, we trust, that neither the open force of the admiral, nor the covert operations of his allies, will break down the spirit of this people; though, for a season, they may harass and distress us exceedingly—truth will irradiate error, and the falsehood and fraud shall appear in their proper deformity.

There are few places in the world (perhaps not one) that has so rapidly increased in wealth, population and commerce as Baltimore. Thirty years ago it was an insignificant place; the greater part of the present site of the city, was then occupied by corn-fields, cut up by ravines, disfigured by high and broken hills, or covered by the waters of the basin, swamps and quagmires. But it has outstripped all the old cities in improvement; and is now the third in population, and the fourth in wealth and commerce in the United States,\* making a daily comparative gain on those that yet precede it in either. It has great natural advantages; and the steady enterprize of its citizens have made the most of them, as their means increased. Good roads have been opened to the interior of the country, and a generous rivalry leads to a spirit of accommodation that makes it the interest of a rich section of Pennsylvania and Maryland, as well as of the western states, to consider this their proper market. *Hinc ille lachryma.* A great part of this trade once went to Philadelphia, and hence the steady persecution of Baltimore by three or four newspapers published there, blinded by an illiberal party zeal, and urged to defamation by the avarice of a few dealing men, who have stopped at nothing to undermine the business and destroy the confidence of country-traders in the credit and character of the city. This persecution has been co-existent with the prosperity of Baltimore; and the Philadelphia prints have always treated us with less generosity than others of the same political character in other places; which shews that the malignity has sources remote from mere differences of opinion. But while we thus reprehend and indignantly point out causes for the enmity of the few, let us express a belief that a vast majority of the enlightened Philadelphians are as much opposed to such wicked means of counteracting Baltimore in her exertions for the western trade, as the things we complain of are, of themselves, to honor and honesty.

That Baltimore has sinned, we humbly acknowledge—we feel the most sincere regret for the rise, progress and termination of the events of last summer, never sufficiently to be deplored. But it is not less true this party has made the most of our disasters, to disgrace even the very principles of a republican government for the licentious conduct of a few individuals, goading and provoking one another to doleful extremities. Insulate the proceedings of two days, and, in a comparison of wrongs, we shall not stand the most guilty of cities; and, if wrong is to be justified by wrong, we can furnish an incident that occurred in a neighboring state, justly proud of its civic and social virtues, far surpassing the events, even of those days, in barbarity and outrage. I have lived in Baltimore more than seven years, during which I have heard of three houses being injured or demolished by mobs—in another city I saw the ruins of four houses that had been scorching in four

successive nights, by mobs. But charity will not put these things in "a note book," and hurl them in the teeth of the innocent and the guilty. The vast majority of every city must needs be presumed opposed to all such proceedings, as well as to the general calumny of which we justly complain; and instead of countenancing either, will rather take measures to guard against them in future.

As was observed in vol. 3, page 47, "It has suited the views of certain persons, for many years to represent this city as the head quarters of mobocracy," but the malignity of demons could only furnish one solitary case—the futile attempt of five or six individuals to disgrace a brother *joirnegnan* with tar and feathers, was the only possible incident that could be urged in favor of the broad ground they took. This man was rescued by the interference of the prevailing party in Baltimore—yet he was considered a martyr to the cause, and established in a shop to carry on the business of making boots and shoes. He was liberally credited and patronized.—In trade a few weeks, he pocketed all the cash he could compass, and ran away; perhaps to fight the battles of Great Britain, as he had desired (which caused the assault upon him) and left his friends in the lurch, to settle their accounts by "profit and loss," or repent at leisure their mistaken liberality. This case furnished the thousand columns of abuse that have been heaped on the heads of the citizens of Baltimore. This incident, skillfully managed, stamped Baltimore as a mob-governed city, long before the melancholy transactions alluded to.

We desire no better evidence of the general good government of this city, than to notice the improvements that are daily making. A week hardly passes without observing some new street opened or paved, and a number of new elegant and commodious buildings begun. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT ANARCHY AND THIS STATE OF IMPROVEMENT CAN EXIST TOGETHER. Baltimore has established a new bank with a capital of a million and a half of dollars, and also subscribed three millions to the U. S. loan, within the last six or eight weeks. Can these things happen in a place governed by a mob?

Sensibly feeling the effects of these calumnies, and indignant at the persecution of Baltimore, the editor felt bound to make this statement for the information of the people at large, and in *perpetuum rei memoriam.* The REGISTER goes into the hands of gentlemen of all political parties, and circulates freely in those parts of the country that everice points out as the scene of its calumnious labors.—It is a positive truth that no city ever enjoyed greater harmony than has existed here for many months past, and particularly so since the appearance of the enemy. There is no confusion, bustle or hurry, as some honest men apprehend. The volunteers march and counter-march, where duty prescribes, without disturbing the tranquility of others. Nor does a state of alarm exist: we have confidence in our selves, and the enemy is rather guarded against than feared. But we sincerely regret that such arrant falsehoods should have added to the privations of the place, and interrupt the usual intercourse and supplies, so useful to the subsistence of the citizens; making positive enemies of those who are really our friends.

Here is the extract—Every line of it is news to the people of Baltimore:

Philadelphia, April 17.

"The spirit of mobbing and murder has once more made its appearance in the degraded and devoted city of Baltimore. The people of that place have become apprehensive, from the late movements of the British squadron, and from the defenceless

\* Population—Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Boston.

Commerce—New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore.

state of the town and harbor, that an attack is intended. The consequence is, that the cowardly and blood thirsty rabble, who there constitutes so large a portion of the population, instead of preparing to defend themselves and city against an open and armed enemy, are magnanimously threatening to murder such of their peaceable fellow citizens as have happened to fall under the displeasure of the mighty mob. Already have the wretches talked, in public meeting, of hanging individual citizens whom they named, for the supposed crime of not hating the British and loving Madison and war, with sufficient ardor.—In one of the newspapers which used, last summer, to direct the operations of the murderers of Lingan, after denouncing certain men by name, says: "The *cord of justice* will have yet to relieve us from some of our internal foes; and with all our hearts we say, we care not how soon." This is the language of men who announce themselves to be the exclusive supporters of a republican system of government and laws, and who prescribe torture, and murder their neighbors for not believing and saying that such a state of things is the wisest, and happiest, and freest, and most equitable of all systems of government."

### Barbarism.

In the proud days of the Roman commonwealth, when a certain wretch offered secretly to take the life of a prince at war with the republic, they seized the villain and sent him in chains to the person he would have murdered for pay, to receive the reward of an assassin.

The Cossack general Platoff, in the service of Russia, has offered the legal prostitution of his daughter, with a portion of 200,000 rubles, to any person who shall take the life of *Naparte*, even though he should be the vilest of wretches, as an assassin needs must be. That the demi-savage has made the proposal excites no surprize; but that at a public dinner given by a *British knight*, the provost of the enlightened city of Edinburgh, should openly approve of the project, and be surrounded by a set of cold-blooded creatures that could applaud his sentiment, is truly wonderful. But it is a fair counterpart of the *British trade in infant scalps*—and is "*religions*," "*humanes*," "*magnanimous*!"—Good heavens! how basely have these words been prostituted in favor of the "*allies*" of *Algerines and savages*.

The following has been published with great applause in the *London papers*; and shews us that the horrid spirit still exists that doomed to starvation 11,500 Americans on board the *Jersey* prison ship, under the infamous *Cummingsham*.

#### FROM A LONDON PAPER.

At a dinner given by sir G. Clark, at Edinburgh, after his election for Mid Lothian, the *lord provost of Edinburgh* requested to give a toast. He said, that he hoped sir George would not think it presumption if he should for a moment interrupt the line of his toasts, by giving a young lady! The lady, he said, was neither British nor Irish—nor belonging to any of the British dependencies—either in the east or west—her residence, he believed, at present, was on the banks of the *Volga*—her fortune was made known, and the conditions of obtaining her fair hand had also been announced.

He begged leave to give "Miss Platoff, the fair Cossack, and her patriotic father—may she soon be blessed with a deserving husband, that both she and the nations of Europe may rejoice." The toast created a sensation seldom experienced in such meetings,

and was followed by a burst of applause, which the music of Gow could hardly subdue, to the tune of "wo'd and married and a."

Now suppose—that the mayor of the city of BALTIMORE, for example, should, on the 4th of July next, give a toast expressive of his desire for the assassination of the Prince Regent, or my Lord Castlereagh, and drink success to *poison*—and that his sentiment should be applauded by the company to ecstacy, what would the exclusive friends to religion and humanity say?

### Amount of Inspections

In the city of Baltimore, during the quarter ending the 31st March, 1813.

133,471 bbls. wheat flour	2 half bbls. salmoh
7,366 half bbls. do.	10 bbls. shad
4,394 bbls. rye do.	8 do. cod
116 do. indian do.	714 kegs butter
1,467 do. pork	2,328 do. laid
36 half bbls. do.	541 hhd. flaxseed
458 bbls. beef	51 half do. do.
16 half bbls. do.	9,198 casks domestic li-
2,815 bbls. herrings	quors
71 do. mackerel	290 do. foreign do.
11 half do. do.	145 do. oil
34 bbls. salmon	1,297 ullages,

JNO. HARGROVE, Reg. C. B.

### Biography.

From *Lee's memoirs of the war in the southern department of the United States*—just published.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE, [now major-general Davie] of North Carolina, was born in the village of Egremont, near White Haven, in England, on the 20th June, 1759.

His father visiting South Carolina soon after the peace of 1763, brought with him this son; and, returning to England, confided him to the Rev. Wm. Richardson, his maternal uncle; who, becoming much attached to his nephew, not only took charge of his education, but adopted him as his son and heir. At the proper age William was sent to an academy in North Carolina; from whence he was, after a few years, removed to the college of Nassau Hall in Princeton, New Jersey, then becoming the resort of most of the southern youth under the auspices of the learned and respectable Dr. Witherspoon. Here he finished his education, graduating in the autumn of 1776, a year memorable in our military as well as civil annals.

Returning home, young Davie found himself shut out for a time from the army, as the commissions for the troops just levied had been issued. He went to Salisbury, where he commenced the study of the law. The war continuing, contrary to the expectation which generally prevailed when it began, Davie could no longer resist his ardent wish to plant himself among the defenders of his country. Inducing a worthy and popular friend, rather too old for military service, to raise a troop of dragoons, as the readiest mode of accomplishing his wish, Davie obtained a lieutenancy in this troop. Without delay, the captain joined the south army, and soon afterwards returned home on furlough. The command of the troop devolving on Lieut. Davie, it was at his request annexed to the legion of count Pulaski, where captain Davie continued, until promoted by major-general Lincoln to the station of brigade-major of cavalry. In this office Davie served until the



## General Staff of the Army.

## WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

Commissary general of ordnance—Decius Wadsworth.  
 Deputy commissary of ordnance—John Morton.  
 Inspector general—Abimael Y. Nicol, major 1st artillery.  
 Assistant adjutant general—Charles K. Gardner, capt. 3d artillery.  
 Paymaster of the army—Robert Brent.

## MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. I.

Commander—Thomas H. Cushing, brig. gen.  
 Adjutant general—Peter P. Schuyler, col. 13th infantry.  
 District paymaster—Nehemiah Freeman, captain 1st artillery and major by brevet.  
 Assistant inspector general—Enos Cutler, captain 7th infantry.  
 Deputy quarter master general—James Thomas.  
 Assistant ditto—Jonathan Allen.  
 Hospital surgeon—Walter V. Wheaton.  
 Hospital mate—  
 Deputy commissary of purchases—Amasa Stetson, Boston.  
 Ditto—John Langdon, jr. Portsmouth, N. H.  
 Military store-keeper—Samuel Evans, Charlestown, Mass.

## MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. II.

Commander—Henry Durbeck, col. 1st artillery, brig. gen. by brevet.  
 Inspector general—Jacob Kingsbury, col. 1st infantry.  
 Assistant deputy quarter master general—R. H. Ashley, Rhode-Island.  
 Hospital surgeon's mate—  
 Assistant district paymaster—  
 Deputy commissary of purchases—Elisha Tracy, Norwich, Conn.

## MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. III.

Commander—George Izard, brig. gen.  
 Chief engineer—Joseph G. Swift, col. of engineers and commandant of forts Hudson and Richmond.  
 Adjutant general—John R. Fenwick, lieu. col. of light artillery.  
 Assistant adjutant general—Thomas Christie, lt. 23d infantry.  
 Inspector general—Nicholas Grey.  
 Assistant ditto—John C. Tillotson, lieu. 2d light dragoons.  
 Deputy quarter master general—Theophilus W. Smith.  
 Assistant ditto—William A. Barron.  
 Deputy commissary of ordnance—John Beath.  
 Assistant ditto—Eneas M'Kay.  
 Judge advocate—Evert A. Bancker.  
 Hospital surgeons—Samuel Akeley; William M. Roos.  
 Hospital mates—Alexander Wolcott; ———.  
 Chaplain—Peter Van Pelt.  
 District paymaster—Samuel H. Eakin.  
 Deputy commissary of purchases—Samuel Russell.  
 Military storekeepers—John Fellows, New-York; Jonathan Snowden, Westpoint; H. P. Heasing, Sag Harbor.

## ACADEMICAL STAFF, WEST-POINT.

Professor of natural and experimental philosophy—Jared Mansfield.  
 Professor of mathematics—Alden Partridge, capt. of engineers.  
 Professor of engineering—  
 Teacher of French—Flormiond de Masson.  
 Teacher of drawing—Christian E. Zeller.

## MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. IV.

Commander—Joseph Bloomfield, brig. gen.  
 Adjutant general—William Duane.  
 Assistant ditto—Robert Dunn, lieu. 22d infantry.  
 Assistant inspector general—  
 Deputy quarter master general—William Leonard.  
 District paymaster—Henry Philips, captain 6th infantry.  
 Assistant topographical engineer—Thos. Clark, lieu. 2d artillery.  
 Assistant deputy commissary of ordnance—John B. Waldron.  
 Commissary general of purchases—Cadwallader Levine, Philadelphia.  
 Military storekeepers—Richard Parker, Carlisle; William C. Bennet, New-Castle; D. Kirkpatrick, Wilmington.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. V.

Commander—Wade Hampton, major-general.  
 On extra-service—Thomas Parker, brigadier-general.  
 Principal engineer—Walker B. Armistead, lieutenant-colonel of engineers, (Norfolk.)  
 Assistant inspector-general—William S. Hamilton, major, 10th infantry.  
 Assistant adjutant-general—James Bankhead, captain 5th infantry.  
 Deputy quarter-master-general—Levi Hukill, lieutenant 1st light dragoons.  
 Topographical engineer—Paul H. Perrault.  
 Assistant deputy quarter-master-generals—Hopley Yeston, lieu. 1st artillery, Norfolk; Samuel Perkins, lieu. 1st infantry, Greenleaf's Point.  
 District paymaster—Satterlee Clark, lieu. 1st artillery.  
 Hospital surgeon—G. E. Pendergrast.  
 Hospital mate—John Floyd.  
 Deputy commissary of purchases—John Stib, Fredericksburg.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. VI.

Commander—Thomas Pinckney, major-general.  
 Adjutant-general—Francis K. Huger, lieu. col. 2d artillery.  
 Inspector general—William R. Boote, major 2nd infantry.  
 Principal engineer—William M'Rae, major of engineers.  
 Deputy quarter-master-general—Thomas Bourke.  
 Assistant deputy quarter-master-general—John Erving, lieu. 1st artillery.  
 Deputy commissary of ordnance—John H. Martgart.  
 District paymaster—Samuel Champlin, lieu. 1st artillery.  
 Hospital surgeon—John Parker Gough.  
 Hospital mate—John H. Sackett.  
 Deputy commissary of purchases—Benjamin Cudworth, Charleston, S. C.  
 Military storekeeper—Henry Simmons, Charleston, S. C.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. VII.

Commander—Thomas Flournoy, brigadier-general.  
 Assistant inspector-general—Henry Atkinson, captain 3d infantry.  
 Assistant adjutant-general—Carey Nicholas, captain 7th infantry.  
 Deputy quarter-master-general—Bartholomew Shaumburg.  
 Assistant deputy quarter-master-generals—John T. Wirt, lieu. 2nd inf'y; ———.  
 Engineer—Prentiss Willard, captain of engineers.  
 District paymasters—Simeon Knight, captain 1st inf'y; John T. Pemberton, capt. 2nd inf'y.

Hospital Surgeon—David C. Kerr.  
Hospital mates—William Thomas, James Stevenson, Stephen Sutton.  
Deputy commissary of purchases—Benjamin Morgan, New-Orleans.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. VIII.

Commander—William H. Harrison, major-general.  
Division—Lewis Cass, brig. gen. Duncan McArthur, do.  
Commanding at St. Lewis—Benjamin Howard, brig. gen.  
Assistant adjutant-general—Nathaniel F. Adams, capt. 4th inf'y.  
Assistant inspector-general—  
Deputy quarter-master-generals—John C. Bartlet, Taylor Berry, lieut. 17th inf'y.  
Assistant deputy quarter-master-generals—James F. Eubank, Joseph Wheaton, James W. Bryson, lieut. 1st inf'y, Newport; William Christie, St. Louis.  
Engineers—Charles Gratiot, capt. of engineers; Eleazer D. Wood, ditto.  
District paymasters—Ambrose Whitlock, capt. 1st inf'y; James Taylor.  
Hospital surgeon—  
Military storekeeper—Thomas Martin, Newport, Ky.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. IX.

Commander—Henry Dearborn, major-general.  
First division—James Wilkinson, maj. gen. John Chandler, brig. gen. Zebulon M. Pike, brig. gen.  
Second division—Morgan Lewis, maj. gen. John P. Boyd, brig. gen. William H. Winder, brig. gen.  
Chief of the staff—  
Adjutant-general—Winfield Scott, lieut. col. 2nd artillery.  
Assistant adjutant-generals—Ebenezer Beebe, capt. 6th artillery; John Johnson, capt. 5th inf'y; Talbot Chambers, ditto.  
Inspector-general—John Chrystie, lieut. col. 13th inf'y.  
Assistant inspector-generals—James Gibson, capt. light art'y; Josiah Snelling, 4th inf'y.  
Brigadier and quarter-master-general—Robert Swartwout.  
Head of the department—  
Quarter-master-general of the district—Elisha Jenkins.  
Deputy quarter-master-generals—William Swan, major 2nd inf'y; Christian Van de Venter, lieut. 1st artillery; Samuel Brown; James S. Swearingen, capt. 1st artillery, Pittsburg.  
Assistant deputy quarter-master-generals—Gustavus Loomis, lieut. 1st artillery; Ezra Smith, lieut. do. John Bliss, lieut. 2nd inf'y.  
Principal engineer—George Bomford, major of engineers.  
Assistant engineers—Joseph G. Totten, capt. of engineers; Sylvanus Thayer, lieut. ditto.  
Assistant commissary-general of ordnance—  
Deputy master of ordnance—Abraham R. Wooley.  
Assistant deputy commissaries of ordnance—Thos. Y. Campbell, Edwin Taylor, Rufus L. Baker, William W. de.  
Deputy paymaster general—Washington Lee, major 16th inf'y.  
Assistants—  
District paymaster—George Merchant.  
Topographical engineer—John Anderson, capt. 19th inf'y.  
Assistant topographical engineer—James Kearney, lieut. 5th inf'y.  
Judge advocates—Philip S. Parker, Robert Tiltonson.  
Hospital surgeons—James Mann, Samuel Shaw,

Hospital mates—Rogers Smith, Samuel Scofield, Hosea Blood, Henry Van Hoesenberg, Joshua Whitridge.

Chaplain—David Jones.  
Deputy commissary of purchases—J. H. Plummer.

Military storekeeper—John Shaw, Albany.  
Adjutant and Inspector-general's Office,  
Washington, 27th April, 1813.

By order, C. K. GARDNER,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

## Events of the War.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From late *West India* papers it appears that no additional naval force has arrived there from England—and that many of the windward Islands were entirely defenceless. It was believed that three of our frigates would be able to lay the most of them under contribution and cut up their trade in toto. The few heavy ships stationed in the West Indies are always performing convoy duty, so that they afford no protection to the Islands.

**PARTY NAMES.**—The present war appears likely to change the names of the great political parties of the United States. One has assumed the motto of "FREE TRADE AND SAILORS RIGHTS," the other calls itself the "PEACE PARTY" or the "FRIENDS OF PEACE."

The supply of provisions in *Upper Canada* appears to be exceedingly short. It is said that the Indians have mostly left "his majesty's" service in consequence of short allowance at *Malden*.

The vessel detained at *Boston* (see page 16) on suspicion of a destination for *Halifax*, has been committed in the district court of the United States for Massachusetts.

A letter from Cadiz, says—"The British government have passed an order declaring that American captured ships may be purchased by a native Spaniard, and will be respected as Spanish built; of course you may expect to see many of your vessels suddenly changing their colors—it is expected that this expedient will enable them to lay aside the license system altogether, and supply their wants by this naval naturalization law."

The United States' ship *Hornet*, it is said, is to sail shortly, with the privileges of a flag, for England and France. She is to land the Russian chancellor in the *England*, and Mr. Crawford in France.

The editor has now received a copy of the message of the president, transmitting "rolls of persons having office or employment of a public nature under the United States," and will, the next week, commence the publication of a complete *army and navy list*, adding the recent promotions, as far as they can be obtained. And thus comply with the often repeated request of many gentlemen in various parts of the union.

By several Block-Island boats which arrived yesterday, we learn that the British squadron having completed their watering on Wednesday last, sailed (with the exception of two frigates) as was supposed for Boston Bay, or for the southward. The report of their having built a wharf, and hoisted the British standard at Block-Island, is totally untrue.—The squadron have made no late captures.

Newport (R. I.) paper.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26. In consequence of orders to expedite the sailing of the flag *Neptune*, capt. Jones, with the embassy of peace for Russia, an extra number of hands were employed all yesterday in bending the sails, filling water and other

preparations for the voyage; by which we are led to believe that she will sail in a few days.

**LONDON, Feb. 11.**—The Catharine Ray, cartel, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, after a remarkable quick passage from New-York of only 23 days. Immediately on her arrival, all the letters and papers found on board were seized, put into bags, sealed and forwarded to the general post-office, and thence sent this morning by order of Mr. Freeling to the transport board for inspection previous to their delivery. The passengers were also prevented from having communication with the shore, but owing to the damages which the cartel had sustained at sea, and the weather continuing tempestuous, it was deemed necessary for the preservation of the vessel, to admit her into one of the basin docks which afforded an opportunity of conversing with the passengers on the dock.

#### MILITARY.

From *Ogdensburg* we learn that 2000 British soldiers and sailors have lately passed through *Prescott* for the lakes.

The effective military force of the United States on the south-western frontier, is given at 6000 regulars and 12 months volunteers. It was reported at *New-Orleans* on the 16th March, that 7000 troops were coming from *Bermuda* to attack the southern coast. These are supposed to be myrmidons: for in the natural course of things, 7000 soldiers could not be sent from *Bermuda* at present.

**North Western army.**—It is confidently asserted, that general Harrison will have embarked before the 15th of May, the following numbers and description of troops.

From Kentucky (militia)	3500
Ohio do.	2700
12 mo. volunteers (say)	300
Regulars	1500

Three hundred recruits for the 26th regiment, marched from *Hartford, Conn.* on the 10th ult. to the northward. Three companies (100 each) of the 9th and 21st marched from *Pittsfield, Mass.* about the same time, with the same destination.

Ten companies of 12 mo. volunteers, from the district of *Maine, Massachusetts*, arrived at *Burlington, Vt.* about the 15th ult. Three other companies were expected. The district has 2000 volunteers in the service of the United States, also furnishing a full proportion of recruits for the regular army.—The absence of these men from the polls, with the many persons at sea in private armed vessels from *Massachusetts*, may assist the reader duly to estimate the business of the late election.

**Honorable.**—Two hundred and eighty men of gen. Crook's brigade of Pennsylvania militia, volunteered their services for 15 days, after their period of service had expired, for the defence of *Fort Meigs*. An attack upon that post was still talked of, but we do not believe it has been, or will be, made. We trust that by this time *Harrison* is sufficiently strong to take his part in the general operations against *Canada*; which, we feel confident, must succeed.

Many letters and accounts from *Sackett's Harbor, Niagara, Utica, Buffalo, &c.* shew the great activity that prevails on the *Canada* frontier. We have no doubt that the American standard is now firmly planted in *Canada*. Col. *Scott*, with his regiment passed through *Utica*, for *Sackett's Harbor*, on the 16 April. Col. *Dennis* was to pass the next day.—At *Utica* were 500 well mounted dragoons. All were in high spirits.

*Richard Cutts*, esq. has been appointed superintendent general of military supplies.

Extracts from letters from governor Edwards, to governor Shelby, dated,

"KASKASKIA, (I. T.) March 22, 1813."

"A few days ago I transmitted to you important information relative to the British and Indians in the upper parts of this territory. An express yesterday brought me information that eighteen pieces of cannon and a British officer had arrived at *Prairie de Chien*. The ice is now completely out of our rivers. Some spies that I sent up the *Illinois* river are returned, reporting that they saw too much Indian signs to proceed so high up as they were directed. The express states that an Indian was discovered a day or two past very near to *Fort Russell*—he evidently was a spy.

"I have melancholy presages of what is to happen in the country, particularly at *Prairie de Chien*, or rather at the mouth of the *Ouisconsin*. Should the British take possession of that place, I need not point out to you the difficulty of retaking it, or the importance of it to them. By water we should have to ascend 700 miles, by land not less than 400. Seven thousand Indians may easily be assembled at that place. Last year, in time of peace, there were 3377 there in the months of April and May. The following facts, which you need not doubt, will shew its importance: goods can be carried there from *Montreal* by way of the *Utawas* river, more expeditiously, with less expense and more safety, than by way of the lakes. It is a fact that a canoe from *Montreal* by this route, arrived with dispatches to a gentleman at *Cahokia* in 33 days. On his return he went in the same canoe to *Makana*, by the *Illinois* river and could thence have descended to *Montreal* in nine days. The traders of *Montreal* have passed from *Lake Superior* to the *Mississippi*, thence into the *North West*, and have been brought into collision with the *Hudson Bay Company*. The British can easily push a trade up the *Columbia* river. And combining all these facts, a person tolerably acquainted with the geography of the country, the nature of the fur-trade, the inducements with the *North-west Company* to retain it, and the evident policy of the British in supporting it, can have no doubt of their inducements to occupy the mouth of the *Ouisconsin*.

"These anticipations make me feel for my country's honor: certainly it must be destructive of its reputation to permit such plans to be realized. The point I have mentioned, once fortified, will be more difficult to take than *Malden*. I am well apprized of all the objections that may be made to these speculations, on the score of provisions; but those who make them cannot know much of the supplies that can be furnished by the settlements of *Green Bay* (where there is an elegant merchant mill, fine farms, &c.) and *Prairie de Chien* itself.

"I never could see the advantage of so great a struggle for *Malden*. *Montreal* once taken, it would fall of itself; and one single expedition would drive to the *Mississippi* country all the Indians that ever had intercourse with that place. It would not cut off the intercourse as has been supposed.

"Notwithstanding I have regularly communicated information which must have shewn what our situation would be at this time, and notwithstanding our present difficulties, I am now as I was last year, totally without any instructions, acting upon my own responsibility. I have had great success in raising volunteers from the local militia; and neither they nor myself have been idle. I again set out tomorrow for the frontiers."

GENERAL ORDERS.

*Cincinnati, April 7, 1813.*

SOLDIERS.—You are now about to leave the shores

of Kentucky. Many of you can boast that she gave you birth. She is indeed dear to us all.

KENTUCKIANS stand high in the estimation of our common country. Our brothers in arms, who have gone before us to the scene of action, have acquired a fame which should never be forgotten by you: a fame worthy your emulation.

I feel conscious you would rather see your country no more, than return to it, under the impression, that by any act of yours, the high character of Kentucky had fallen.

To support this reputation, purchased by valor and blood; you must with fortitude meet the hardships, and discharge the duties of soldiers. Discipline and subordination mark the real soldier, and are indeed the soul of an army.

In every situation, therefore, the most perfect subordination—the most rigid discharge of duty will be expected from all. Partiality or injustice shall be shewn to none.

I have the most perfect confidence in your attachment and support through every difficulty we may encounter.

It is upon you—it is upon your subordination and discipline I rely, for a successful issue of the present campaign. Without this confidence and support we shall achieve nothing honorable or useful.

The same destiny awaits us both. That which exalts or sinks you in the estimation of your country will produce to me her approbation or condemnation.

Feeling the same common interest, the first wishes of my heart are, that the present campaign should prove honorable to all, and useful to our country.

Should we encounter the enemy—remember the dreadful fate of your BROTHERS at the river Raisin—that BRITISH treachery produced their slaughter.

The justice of our cause—with the aid of an approving Providence, will be sure guarantees to our success.

GREEN CLAY, *Brigadier General.*

#### NAVAL.

The keel of a 74 was laid at Charlestown, (Mass.) on the 21st ultimo.

It is stated that a body of 4 or 500 seamen will be collected at Erie in a short time. Several sailors stationed at Black Rock have departed for that place. We understand that the remainder are ordered for Sackett's Harbor.

It is with great satisfaction we notice the preparations on lake Erie: sailors, ship carpenters, and other workmen are there in considerable numbers. Much has been done, and a great deal is doing. The ice was firm on the 17th April.

The British force on the coast of the United States is rapidly increasing; and a great many of the largest class of sloops of war are fitting out to fight the American privateers in the West Indies. We may calculate upon a warm summer on the coast.

Though the coast appears so well lined with British men of war, we notice the arrival of many very valuable vessels, making fair-breadth escapes. We apprehend the United States revenue from imposts will, the present year, exceed the estimate of the secretary of the treasury, unless the ensuing summer should be extremely unfortunate.

As the President and Congress have sailed from Boston, and the Shannon and Tenedos were very lately seen in the vicinity of that place, we have hopes of a happy meeting. If our vessels shall meet with nothing extraordinary—no glorious contact with the enemy's vessels, it is said they will not re-

turn for some months. Perhaps we may next hear of them in the *East-Indies*!

It was reported at Oporto on the 18th of March, that the *Essex* frigate had taken a sloop of war and two South Sea ships. News had been received of the destruction of the *Jera* and *Peacock*, which bore very hard on the Englishmen there.

It is said that a British frigate of 32 guns was to have been launched at Kingston on the 14th April. Before she is rigged we expect to hear of *Chaunty* being in that harbor.

The Globe privateer of Baltimore, is off the Rock of Lisbon and has taken 6 or 8 British vessels; several of our privateers are on the British coasts, carrying on a very active business.

A late London paper states the departure of two battalions for Quebec.

Nine masters of vessels arrived at Charleston from Nassau, N. P. make honorable mention of the treatment they received at that place. This disposition at that place to mitigate the calamities of war, is an agreeable surprise.

Capt. *Stafford* of the *Dolphin*, has returned home to Baltimore. His statement of the battle is published, and may be inserted when room is allowed. The British acknowledged 19 killed and 40 wounded—only 5 were wounded on board the *Dolphin*. Capt. S. was very politely treated by the enemy in consequence of his generosity to those he himself had taken prisoners in his last cruise.

The *Sceptre*, 74, had sailed from England to reinforce admiral Warren—probably the one that lately joined the blockading squadron in the Chesapeake.

Portsmouth, Feb. 15.—The masters and mates of the American vessels detained at this port prior to the declaration of war, have obtained permission to return home, and a cartel is expected to be appointed for that purpose daily.

The captain of a Rhode-Island vessel, overhauled by a British vessel, destroyed his protection, supposing she might be an American privateer; and has been sent to Halifax a good prize.

The ship *Laura*, arrived at New-York from London, on the 26th ult. laden with coppers, tin, chalk, &c. the war and the non-importation law to the contrary notwithstanding.

A gentleman who was detained a short time since on board the *St. Domingo*, was told by admiral Warren, that *Great Britain* would never make peace with the *United States* until she has wiped off the disgrace on her navy. "How will she do that?" said the gentleman, emphatically; and the admiral changed the disagreeable subject.

The British, now, affect to consider our frigates a sort of "terrible non-descripts," though before the war they pretended to think them the most contemptible things in the world. Ingenuity has been put to the rack to discover some possible method to retrieve the lost credit of the navy in the eyes of credulous *John Bull*, and the world. Possessed already of ships of all sorts and sizes in great abundance, they have culled the whole navy to pick out four vessels; which, partially cut down, shall lose the name of ships of the line, though really possessing all the strength and nearly the force of vessels of 74 guns—these are to be called *vazees*. To help them in the formation of a new nomenclature, I propose, that their ships of the line shall be designated *frigate-guards*. It appears they will not however compromise the honor of the nation by suffering their frigates to venture to sea unprotected, though boasting that no sail spreads without their "permission."

Original anecdote.—The Joseph and Mary privateer, of Baltimore, was captured by the *Narcissus* frigate. The captain made particular enquiries af-

ter the Essex, expressing his desire to fall in with capt. Porter before breakfast, that he might have the pleasure of taking a cup of coffee with him.—On which the first lieutenant of the privateer said, "I hope, sir, you may fall in with captain Porter, as you desire—if so, you may have the pleasure of taking a cup of coffee with him; but by —, it will not be on board of the *Narcissus*."

A London paper of February 16, tells us, that a great many of the smallest class of brigs of war are to be sent to Quebec; from whence by a newly invented machine they are to be floated over the shallows for the purpose of cruising in the lakes of Upper Canada. This is a very good story. The business on Ontario is possibly settled by this time, and as soon as the enemy, by his "newly invented machine," shall float his vessels up the falls of Niagara, to get into the lakes—why, we shall have ships of 300 guns to batter them to pieces. It is confidently stated that commodore Chauncey has sailed from Sackett's Harbor, with General Pike's brigade on board his squadron, with a primary object to destroy the enemy's vessels at York, after which the troops will be landed at Newark, to co-operate with the central army in attacking Fort George.—If the squadron has sailed, we consider the designs of the officers as half-accomplished. We have no apprehension of defeat where Pike and Chauncey lead on to battle, with their soldiers and sailors.

Four 74's taken into dock at Portsmouth, (Eng.) to be cut down—razees, to catch and beat our frigates, were found to be unfit for service and condemned. Other vessels have been selected.

We hear of several French frigates at sea, but not much of their exploits.

The following is inserted as a specimen of the manner in which our flying schooners run the gauntlet. The orders in council led to a perfection of skill in our seamen that is without rivalry.

Port of New-York, April 24.—Arrived letter of marque schooner Ned, Dawson, of Baltimore, 42 days from La Teste, (through the Sound.) In lat. 44 54, lon. 15, fell in with the English letter of marque brig Malvina, of Aberdeen, mounting 10 guns, 6 and 9 pounders; and after a close action of 52 minutes succeeded in capturing her. The captain of the Malvina was killed. The Ned had seven men badly wounded. The Malvina was from the Mediterranean for London, laden with wine. Put captain Penderon, as prize-master and a crew on board of her, and ordered her into port. On the 18th instant, the Ned was chased off the Chesapeake by a 74 and a frigate—on the 19th was chased off the Delaware—on the 20th was chased off Sandy Hook, and on the 21st got in at the east end of Long Island, through four or five ships of war and touched at New-London for a Sound pilot.

TEN SQUADRONS. Boston, April 24.—On Thursday afternoon commodore Rodgers got under way, and saluted the town, as he passed by it down the harbor amidst the huzzas of a large concourse of people, whose hearts go with him, his fine corps and excellent crew. Few officers court popularity less than commodore Rodgers, yet few have attained more of it than this accomplished commander. If he be not a consummate naval officer, the people of Boston have formed a wrong opinion of him. His officers down to the youngest midshipman have acquired the respect of the inhabitants by the propriety of their behavior; and the sober and orderly conduct of his crew when ashore has given us a new idea of men-of-war's-men. When we speak of his officers and crew we mean, of his squadron in the harbor of Boston, without confining our commendations to the ship President.

Captain Smith is an highly meritorious officer, and commands a ship and crew that does honor to him and to our country. It was particularly observed of the Congress, that she got under way in a most masterly manner. Her sails were displayed with a rapidity of the scenery of a theatre, which excited a burst of applause from the spectators.

May health and success attend the officers of the squadron and the highly disciplined crews, in their resolution of enforcing the doctrine of "Free trade and no impressment."

The President and Congress yesterday lay in the Roads. The wind was directly ahead consequently they could not proceed to sea if they were so disposed. It is said that two British frigates were in sight the first part of the day, but we feel satisfied they were not.

#### BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

Philadelphia, April 28.—By accounts from our Capes, we learn, that the *Belvidera* has put to sea, and it is said she has gone to the Chesapeake with some prisoners, and that on Sunday last there were only one 74 and a few tenders in the bay.

Last week the British ran a shallop into Cohanzey creek, from whence an officer landed and went to Bridgetown, where he pretended he had come as a flag, but on escorting him back to his vessel, they found her full of hog-heads, part of which to the amount of 14 or 15 they had filled with water out of the creek, on this discovery the American officer and party made a seizure of the pretended flag, and conducted the British lieutenant and 9 or 10 men to a place of safety. The vessel has been since libeled and condemned as a prize, and the men are considered as prisoners of war.

WILMINGTON, (D.) April 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this borough, dated Dover, April 23, 1813.

"An alarm took place the night before last, which occasioned almost all our citizens to march. The schr. Pilgrim, a tender of the Poictiers, lay off the mouth of Little creek, while a barge containing 22 men came up the creek as far as Taylor's gut, where two of the men landed, under the guide of a black man, whom they took with capt. Bell's shallop last Sunday. The other men shortly after landing came up to Abraham Sharpe's at Little creek landing, where they were made prisoners, by our people. They pretended that they came with a flag of truce, and that their object was to procure some live-stock. Their depositions were taken. One of them was a New England captain, who commanded (he swears) the Pilgrim, which was loaded with flour, and bound from Philadelphia for Boston, consigned to Wiley, of the house of Ribsham and Wiley of Philadelphia, who he states is now in Boston. He says he sailed from Philadelphia on the 3d inst. and was captured by the tender Ulysses, off Little Egg Harbor, on the 9th inst. since which he has been on board the Poictiers as a prisoner. He acknowledges that he volunteered on board the Pilgrim for the purpose of procuring stock, expecting in case of success to be released by Beresford. His crime is, perhaps, but little, if any, short of treason. They brought no flag, nor any thing in writing, indicating that they ought to be respected as bearing a flag. It is thought proper to send them both to the governor, to do with them as he thinks proper. Yesterday morning the lieutenant of the Pilgrim came up with a flag to Little creek landing, with 14 armed men, and tried to get the two men released. I am told that he recognized the Yankee as an officer in the British service. The Pilgrim weighed anchor yesterday afternoon and stood upwards, but returned last night, and excited another alarm at the landing, and



it is rumoured to-day that they have been shooting at Mr. Coul's cattle on the Little creek marshes. Where are the gun boats that have been promised so long? a single one would drive the Pilgrim to her station down the bay, and prevent her from mauling on our shores. She mounts, according to the information of the prisoners but a 6 pounder, and is armed by 29 men. Our association are worn out with service, during two days and nights past. They marched down to Taylor's gut with great resolution yesterday morning at day-break, for the purpose of capturing the barge, but she has gone off to the tender. The Scotchman in custody says, he has been up the river above Reedy Island, and the Pilgrim is, I suppose the vessel that took so many river craft last Sunday. We are cut off entirely from any communication to Philadelphia by this single vessel; while 20 gun boats are idle and might clear the river and bay of all the small vessels. The Belvidera had resumed her station before Lewistown, and the Poictiers, the prisoners say, will sail soon for Bermuda, and thence to England. She will be succeeded, they say, by two 74 gun ships."

**CAPE MAY, April 20.**—The blockading squadron lets nothing pass they can lay hold of; and the Admiral says, that if we persist in going off, and giving information to vessels he will call us to a severe account. It has been a practice for many years at this place, to hoist a flag on some of the houses on the appearance of a vessel in the offing, but this the British have undertaken to forbid, and the commodore threatens he will destroy every house that suffers a flag to be hoisted on it. If we had four gun boats in the Cape May channel I think we could keep it clear of the British tenders and barges (as the larger vessels cannot get into it) save our small craft, and prevent the intercourse between the inhabitants and the enemy's ships which is becoming almost continual, and is very disagreeable and perhaps dangerous to a part of the inhabitants. There is not a doubt that if we do not get assistance from government or some other quarter, the Cape will become a rendezvous for the British.

#### BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

In Lynhaven bay, April 23, one 74, a sloop of war, one brig and several tenders.

The enemy's squadron remains off *Baltimore*, inactive, except in predatory excursions, by which they get little else than hard knocks. It is difficult to obtain correct information of the real force in the bay, the vessels frequently changing positions. The report of a great increase of his strength, though currently circulated, appears doubtful, but some reinforcement has arrived. We do not see any thing that indicates an immediate design to attack *Baltimore*; but the measures for defence go on with great activity. Col. Wadsworth of the U. S. engineers, has arrived here to superintend the fortifications—he is represented to be a very able officer; and Fort *McHenry* is assuming a formidable appearance. The "First Marine Artillery of the Union," a body of invaluable men, masters and mates of vessels, to whom we are indebted for the transportation and mounting of 20 great guns for a new battery there, amused themselves on Tuesday last by firing red hot shot, which was done with consummate skill; it being allowed that each 42 pounder, would have hulled a small schooner. Several old hulks are stationed in the river for the purpose of being sunk in the channel, if necessary. Until a stationary force of 2,000 men is organized (to be commanded by gen. Miller, of the old Pennsylvania line, but many years a citizen of Baltimore) the fort is garrisoned by the regulars under major Bell, and two companies of artillery with a regiment

of infantry, in turns for a week at a time. Every corps is full of zeal; and great improvements are making in discipline, for all desire to learn. The flag of truce which arrived last week, is said to have related to an exchange of prisoners.—The little articles below may serve to shew the manner in which the enemy is employed.

Yesterday (says the *Federal Gazette* of April 29) about six hundred of the enemy, in barges, took possession of Spusette island, near the head of the Chesapeake; at the time of their landing there was a number of persons (it is supposed nearly one hundred) on the island, where they had went to fish—two of them escaped to the shore of Harford county and brought the above intelligence.

We hear from Kent county, in this state, that two persons were taken up a few days since on suspicion of having supplied some of the enemy's ships with provisions: they were sent under guard to general Chambers, at Charlestown, where they were recognized by three British deserters, who declared that they had supplied the vessels from which they had deserted, with provisions.—The names of the persons arrested are not mentioned in the letter giving the above information.

#### EASTON, April 20.

The squadron have been during the past week literally spread on our shores, while their small vessels have entered several rivers, but without effecting a landing on the main, being opposed at all points by infantry and cavalry, whose determined valor they seem loth to test. Sharp's island has been invaded now about a week, and partial supplies of water and provisions have fallen into the hands of the captors. Tilghman's and Poplar islands are also in their power, and out of the protection of the militia. From those prisoners whom they have released, it is understood they intend making their rendezvous on these islands so long as they furnish supplies.

*Extract of a letter, dated Havre-de-Grace, April 25.*

"The enemy's force consisting of one 74, three frigates, two brigs, two schooners and a number of tenders and barges, are now lying from Werton Point to some distance below Pool's Island. They are on shore on Pool's island every day, having got possession of it. On Saturday they made an attempt to land at the mouth of Sill Pond, but were repulsed by the force collected on the shore; the firing could be seen and heard from Stony Point."

#### HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 27.

I send you the following extract, which I believe will be found correct:

"*Bush Neck, Hanson's Fishery, April 27.*—From this place we are in sight of a frigate, two brigs, four schooners and two barges; the brigs and schooners are opposite and above us; the frigate is above Pool's Island; one of the brigs fired six or eight rounds upon the Eastern shore yesterday in my sight. A barge which approached the shore was fired on and made off, and ran under Pool's island. One of the schooners fired on Hanson's fishery on Sunday last, three shot fell within 200 yards of the shore. They have since yesterday moved about three miles higher, and appear to be looking up.

### American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM P. 135, VOL. IV.

\*The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,

And not a sail, but by permission, steers its way.

*British Naval Register.*

408.—Brig *Tartar*, with 160 hhds of rum, sent into Georgetown, S. C. by the general Armstrong privateer. The *Tartar* being chased by a British govern-

ment brig was wrecked on the bar; cargo and people saved.

409. Schr. Fox, a British tender of 3 guns, commanded by the 1st lieutenant of a 74, captured by the Hero of Stonington, Con. fitted out for the occasion and manned by volunteers.

410. Brig London Packet, from London for St. Michaels; taken by the Paul Jones, and wrecked on Nantucket.

411. Schr. Farmer, of Nassau, N. P. Inden with cotton, captured by the Sparrow of Baltimore, but given up. The capt. of the Farmer speaks in the handsomest terms of the liberal conduct of captain Burch, of the Sparrow. The most trifling article was not permitted to be touched; He would not even receive some poultry without paying for it.—Here is an example for the commanders of "his majesty's" ships of the line.

### THE CHRONICLE.

**EMERSONS.**—Mr. Ormsby will come as a representative from Kentucky, in the place of Mr. Simpson, who lost his life at the Miami of the lakes. The whole delegation to congress (10) are "republicans." Tennessee has her whole number of representatives "republicans." Mr. Grady was the only man opposed. He is re-elected, 5 to 1.

The election for governor, lieutenant governor and senators for the state of New-York, commenced last Tuesday.

<b>Connecticut.</b> —The votes for governor were—	
For Mr. Smith (fed.)	8,297
Boardman (rep.)	5,366
Scattering	733

The Virginia elections have not yet concluded. But it is said the "republicans" will have an accession of strength in the next congress.

The war on the *Rio del Plata* still continues—whigs against Tories. *Montevideo* is again besieged by the republicans of Buenos Ayres.

We continue to receive good news from the patriots in Mexico. They have gained some handsome victories and are rapidly gathering strength.

**DANISH NAVY.** The present navy of Denmark consists of 4 ships of the line, 2 frigates and 120 gun boats—and 2 ships of the line, and 3 frigates are building. In 1807 the British robbed them of 18 ships of the line 15 frigates, 6 brigs and 25 gun boats, under the plea that if they did not plunder them, the French might!

**THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.**—A "glorious report" was put into circulation a few days ago. Those who gave it currency have not had the honesty to contradict it. It was said that Mr. *Daschhoff* had been arrested by order of the government of the United States, which was considered a happy prelude to a rupture with Russia!—The fact is, that a discarded coachman was malicious enough, and found a magistrate stupid enough, to issue process against the minister in a plea of debt; and induced a miserable creature to make the arrest the moment when Mr. D. was dining at the house of a friend. Some persons have endeavored to "make much" of this matter, and it certainly is a high offence, such as for which a British envoy extraordinary was once sent to Moscow to make the most humble apology. But Mr. *Daschhoff* is too good a man to involve two nations, because of the malignancy or ignorance of two individuals, who have been taken into custody by the proper authority, to be dealt with according to law.

We have reports from England, stating that "Louis XVIII" has opened a communication with

France, under favorable prospects—that Murat, king of Naples, is in disgrace with Bonaparte, &c. And reports from France say, that Bonaparte is more powerful than ever, having already obtained an immense army for another grand campaign in Russia. Marshal Ney, duke of Elchingen, has been created prince of Moscow.

The London papers say that two Frenchmen have arrived in that city. Their presence has created much speculation—in the funds. These papers also suppose that the king of Prussia may be in that city, having made his escape from his kingdom.

It appears as though Sweden were, at last, about to enter the war against France. A declaration has been published, in which the conduct of Bonaparte is much complained of. The document is laid off for the next paper. But until the blow is struck, we shall not believe that *Bernadotte* is really going to war.

We are informed the emperor of France left Paris on the 6th March to join the grand army at Berlin: the 16th, which consisted of 350,000 French troops: the reinforcements of his allies, it is said, would make it 650,000 strong. The amount is probably exaggerated, though the fact of his having collected a mighty force, is true.

### SOMETHING STRANGE!

*Extract from the Log Book of the ship Niagara, captain Merry, arrived at New-York, on Sunday, from Lisbon.*

"April 8, lat. 43 49, long. 65, at meridian saw a large lump on the horizon, bearing N. W. distance 6 or 8 miles ahead, which we supposed the hull of a large ship bottom up. When within gun shot of it, discovered that it had motion, and on a nearer approach found it to be a fish apparently 200 feet in length, about thirty feet broad, and from seventeen to eighteen feet high in the centre, was covered with a shell formed similar to the plank of a clinker built vessel—near the head on the right side was a large hole or archway, covered occasionally with a fin which was at times 8 or 10 feet out of the water—intended to have sent the boat to make further discoveries, but was deterred from the dreadful appearance of the monster."

*Extract of an Address of Henry Brougham to the Liverpool electors in 1812.*

"I stand up in this contest against the friends and followers of Mr. Pitt—or as they they partially designate him, the immortal statesman now no more—immortal in the miseries of his devoted country—immortal in the wounds of its bleeding liberties—immortal in the cruel wars which sprang from his cold miscalculating ambition—immortal in the intolerable taxes—the countless loads of debt which those wars have flung upon us, which the youngest man amongst us will not live to see the end of—immortal in the triumphs of our enemies and the ruin of our allies, the costly purchase of so much blood and treasure—immortal in the afflictions of England, and the humiliation of her friends, through the wile results of his twenty years reign, from the first vote of favor with which a delighted court gilded his early apostasy, to the deadly glare which is this instant thrown upon his name by the burning metropolis of our last ally! But may such immortality never fall to my lot—let me rather live innocent and inglorious—and when at last I cease to serve you, and to feel for your wrongs, may I have an humble monument in some nameless stone, to tell that beneath it there rests from his labors in your cause "an enemy to the immortal statesman—a friend of peace and of the people."