

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 88.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Swedish Manifesto.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.]

From the *Lisbon Mercurio Lusitano* of the 6th and 8th March, 1813.

Report made to the king of Sweden by his minister of state, and of foreign affairs. Published by order of his majesty.

SIR—The day of complying with the order that your majesty gave me of presenting you an exposition of the political relations that have existed for more than two years, between Sweden and France, has arrived.

Nothing honors a nation so much as the publicity that the government gives to its diplomatic acts, and nothing better consolidates the harmony of the monarch with his people, than the open communication of political secrets. The good patriots will view the account that your majesty commands me to give, as a new proof of the esteem that the sovereign feels for their information, and of the love that he bears to his country. The nation will know by the adjointed documents, and which your majesty would have published, the conduct that the government observed during the bloody tragedy of the devastation of Europe.

The relations of Sweden with Great Britain had not yet come to open hostilities at the end of November 1810. The commerce of Sweden, though less active, principally on account of the peace of Paris, was not entirely interrupted; such was the moderation of the English cabinet!

The marks of ill will on the part of France, which in the year 1810, frequently tended to serious pretensions, seemed at first solely to relate to the rigorous observance of the principles of the continental system in Pomerania; but they were afterwards openly directed against Sweden, and went even to wish to exclude the Americans from our ports.—However, your majesty attained preventing these consequences by dint of moderation and perseverance.

Yet it was to be presumed that this happy situation would not continue; therefore Sweden prepared to recruit her forces, debilitated by a terrible war. The emperor Napoleon had established, as the inviolable rule for subjugated Europe, to acknowledge only as friends the enemies of Great Britain; that neutrality, the ancient bulwark of free states in the strife of the powerful, had now no meaning; and that all the combinations of politics and sense of dignity, end with the power of the arms and by the irresistible power of him who thus resolves it.

In the beginning of November of 1810, a few days before the separation of the states of the kingdom, a despatch of the Baron de Lagerhyelke arrived from Paris. It contained the details of an interview that he had had with his majesty the emperor of the French, from which it resulted that your majesty was to resolve to break the relations with France, or formally to declare war against England. The minister of France in Stockholm, baron de Alquier, presented a note at the same time to the same purport, and required a decisive answer with-

in the term of five days, observing that he should leave Sweden, if the government did not accede to the wishes of his master.

In such critical circumstances, your majesty took into consideration the external and internal situation of the kingdom, and saw no means of adopting a free resolution. The powers of the continent followed at the same time the will of France, and the season took away all hope of deriving any assistance from England, in case the kingdom should be attacked in the course of the winter. Within the time assigned for an answer it was impossible to know the dispositions of the neighboring states; and the resources of the kingdom were so limited, both in money and means of defence, that it was not possible to expect judiciously to support the integrity and liberty of Sweden. His royal highness the crown prince, convinced of the necessity of saving the states, imposed silence on his affections, and solemnly declared that your majesty ought not to have any regard to his particular positions, or to his former relations, and that he would execute, with fidelity and zeal, whatever your majesty should command him for the glory, preservation and the independence of the kingdom.

Your majesty reserving for a more opportune season the efficacious resource contained in the declaration of his royal highness the crown prince, judged it then an imperious necessity to yield to the storm, hoping that the emperor Napoleon would not jeopardize the last resources of Sweden by rigorously exacting open hostilities against Great Britain.

The declaration of war had hardly been published against England, and the Swedish commerce left abandoned to the discretion of the British cabinet, when the French minister began to develop a plan, afterwards followed uninterruptedly, to induce Sweden to contract the same obligations that have occasioned so many evils to the confederated states. At first a numerous corps of sailors was asked, to man the French fleet in Brest, and soon after, Swedish troops to be put under French pay; the introduction into Sweden of the tariff of 50 per cent. upon colonial produce; and finally the permission of having French custom house officers in Gottenburgh. These proposals were not admitted, both on account of the laws of the kingdom and of the interests of the nation: for this reason the dispositions of the French government took a character of hostility.

The baron de Alquier, shortly after his arrival, spoke of the necessity of a more intimate alliance between Sweden and France; and though he was answered with politeness, the proposal had no effect. He afterwards proposed an alliance between Sweden, Denmark and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, under the protection and guarantee of France; this proposal had for its object to create a confederation of the north, similar in its obligations and design to that which subjected the force of Germany to the opinion of France. But as your majesty did not judge it convenient for your situation and rights to give an affirmative answer, he renewed, without loss of time, the former proposal of a particular alliance

with France. Though the Baron de Alquier had only announced verbally the wish of the emperor his master, he required a written answer, but in the difficulty of obtaining it, he saw the mark of indifference with which the Swedish government considered the French system.

Your majesty might, undoubtedly, have required also that the dispositions of the emperor Napoleon, in regard to the projected alliance, should have been communicated to you fully and in writing; and though it was to be suspected that the written answer, required upon a verbal communication, was only for the purpose of shewing it in St. Petersburg, and to prove that Sweden was entirely dependant on France, your majesty resolved to shut your eyes on many considerations, and exerted yourself not to spare any means that might interest the emperor of the French in favor of Sweden. For this purpose a note was delivered to the minister, Alquier, in which your majesty declared your determination to establish intimate relations with France, hoping that the conditions would be compatible with the dignity and true interests of your kingdom.

The baron Alquier declared immediately, that this answer was insufficient, and that it even indicated that your majesty had already taken the resolution of remaining independent of the continental system; and when, in order to be able to answer him more fully, he was asked what the emperor required of Sweden, and what this country could expect as an indemnification for the new sacrifices to which it would be exposed by the pretensions of France, the minister confined himself to give this remarkable answer, "that the emperor required deeds conformable to his system, and that it would afterwards be time enough to treat of what his imperial majesty would do in favor of Sweden."

As things were progressing thus, the season for navigating arrived, and the French privateers took Swedish vessels. The minister of your majesty in Paris, asked reparation for the injuries done to the Swedish commerce; and representations to the same effect were addressed to the minister Alquier; but he latter answered in that dictatorial manner which he has always practised in Sweden.

Your majesty, firm in the resolution of fulfilling faithfully your engagements, watched with an incessant care, that the public orders against the English commerce should be scrupulously observed. In the mean while, the Swedish government was insulted in the French newspapers, and the immense commerce of Sweden was mentioned with emphasis; however, the considerable decrease of the customs and revenues, in the year 1811, demonstrates the exaggeration and falsity of those imputations.

Though the English government considered without irritation the situation of Sweden, and did not think the declaration of war a sufficient motive to molest the Swedish commerce, and this tolerance gave an outlet to the immense depots of the iron in this kingdom, and consequently allayed the fatal consequences of war; your majesty ought not to have expected, on that account, that the French government would take as grounds of accusation against Sweden, this forbearance of England; on the contrary your majesty was to expect that the emperor Napoleon should see, with pleasure, that this kingdom was treated with moderation by a power who had so many means of injuring Sweden.

In the mean while the violence of the French privateers against the Swedish flag increased daily;—the minister of your majesty in Paris represented in very moderate terms the enormous losses that the nation sustained; but far from obtaining the restitution of the captured vessels, and the suppression of

such abuses in future, the causes were almost always sentenced in the respective tribunals in favor of the captors; and when, in some cases, the right was so clear that the tribunals sentenced in favor of the Swedes, never did the French government, who reserved to itself the right of validating those decisions, confirm a single one in favor of Sweden. Wherefore, the privateers, calculating on impunity, had a free scope to exercise their rapine. It was not sufficient to condemn as good prizes, the Swedish vessels, under pretence that they carried British licenses, or that they must carry them; to capture in the Sound small coasting vessels loaded with provisions and produce of the manufacturers of the country; to take those that they found in the ports of Germany, where they waited for cargoes; but the Swedish sailors were treated as prisoners of war, were confined in prisons, and afterwards sent to the ports of Antwerp and Toulon, to serve in the French fleets.

In the course of the summer of 1811, there existed disagreeable and almost daily differences between the regency of Pomerania and the vice-consul of France. To deliver that province from the entrance of French troops, a considerable military force was raised, to the great injury of that country, because the emperor Napoleon expressly demanded it; watching scrupulously the illicit commerce of colonial produce; but notwithstanding so much condescension, it never was possible to satisfy the unlimited pretensions of the French vice-consul. A quarrel that happened in Stralsund, between the crew of a French privateer and some recruits of Landsturm, and respecting which it was proved that the French were the first to insult and attack the soldiers of Pomerania, was considered in Paris as an infraction of the peace, and it was asked, as a reparation, that the soldiers of your majesty should suffer the pain of death.

The Baron de Alquier presented, in the month of July, an official note, the contents of which, and its uncircumspect style, produced an answer that put him in mind of the respect due to the nation, and of the regard that sovereigns ought reciprocally to observe. The baron de Alquier then declared that he would not continue to correspond with me, and asked that a private person should be appointed to communicate with him.

With what is stated, the official correspondence with the baron de Alquier terminated; however, the language used, at that time by the duke of Bassano, promised some change in the politics of France with Sweden. Your majesty learnt with satisfaction, that a proof of it was given in the order recalling that minister, an order which had been formally required; but the season had hardly removed the English fleet from the Baltic, when the French privateers renewed their violence with more activity than before. Your majesty was then under the necessity of sending an order to the navy to bring in the pirates that should molest the trade carried on from one port to another, and that should have captured Swedish vessels. Many French privateers that insulted our coasts, were driven off, and one, named the Mercury, was taken.

Your majesty, afflicted to see the evils that your subjects suffered, and the ruin of commerce in the midst of the most solemn peace, ordered that a messenger should be immediately sent to Paris with circumstantial account of the injuries done to the Swedish commerce; the necessity of guarantee against the violence of the privateers was again represented. The charge d'affaires of France, in Stockholm, took care of the privateer Mercury and her crew.

The charge d'affaires of your majesty at Paris executed what he had been commanded. The ministry of France appear to wish to hear the representations of Sweden, and to examine, with a just impartiality, the wrongs of which she complained. When your majesty was flattering yourself with the consoling hope of seeing terminated all the grounds of discord between the two courts by a sincere and generous explanation of the French government, your majesty was informed that the Prince of Eckmühl, commander of the French troops in the north of Germany, had already, after the beginning of autumn, announced that he would order the said troops into Pomerania and the island of Rugen, as soon as the frost would permit. The instructions that the Swedish commander had received, guaranteed to your majesty the defence of your dominions in Germany, against any attack of a foreign force. Unfortunately stratagem prevailed over duty; the weakness of the chief depressed the courage of the Swedish troops, and Pomerania was invaded. The posterior accounts from that province were published, to prevent all equivocation upon the nature of so extraordinary a proceeding, (disguised by France under the color of friendship) that a proper judgment might be formed of that bold enterprize.

Immediately after the entrance of the French troops into Pomerania, ensued the imprisonment of the officers of your majesty in that province, who were carried to the prisons of Hamburg, where they were threatened with death; but in vain was it attempted to induce them by promises to violate their oath. The excess of the contributions exhausted the last resources of that country; and the vessels of your majesty were detained in the ports of Pomerania by the power of artillery, and were afterwards armed as cruisers; the public offices of the province were given to the French agents; and, finally, two Swedish regiments were disarmed and conducted to France as prisoners of war.

At the same time that such hostilities were committed in Pomerania, the Swedish mails were seized in Hamburg, and secret searches were executed to know the funds that the Swedes possessed there.

The charge d'affaires of your majesty in Paris, though deprived of direct news from Sweden, was soon informed by public rumor, that the French troops had entered into Pomerania. He addressed, in consequence of this, a note to the duke of Bassano, requesting the reason of this proceeding. He was asked whether he made that representation by order of his court; and as he declared that in an affair of such importance it was his duty to anticipate the orders of the King his master; the duke of Bassano observed to him that he could not enter into any explanations upon the principal subject before those orders had arrived.

In these circumstances it was of importance above all things to your majesty to know the dispositions of the powers whose influence most interested Sweden, and prepare, by new alliances a more safe condition in future.

The silence of the French cabinet continued, and every thing announced that this power would soon come to a rupture with Russia. The season in which the English fleets entered again into the Baltic was approaching, and it was with reason expected that the British ministry in return for the moderation with which they treated the Swedish commerce, would require, on our part, the exercise of acts more decidedly pacific. Consequently your majesty saw yourself exposed at the same time to the resentment of the emperor Napoleon, to the hostilities of Great Britain, and to the attacks of Rus-

sia. Denmark also created uneasiness by her dispositions.

The future destiny of the state could not be determined with certainty: frail treaties, already infringed, were the only securities of its existence. However the national courage was reanimated with the glorious name of his royal highness the Crown Prince, and the Swedes recollected that they had known how to defend liberty within their boundaries, and to remove them afterwards to punish tyranny. In this manner was the country saved from the abyss in which it was near being submerged.

Your majesty being convinced of the danger in suffering yourself to be drawn by the precipitate force of events, judged that it was time to have an understanding with the English cabinet, and to explain yourself to that of Russia with generous frankness. With sensible pleasure did your majesty see the marquis of Wellesley, then minister of foreign affairs, disposed to receive your proposals, and aware of the imminent dangers to which Europe was exposed. Shortly after the treaty of peace with England, mutually advantageous, was concluded in Orebro, and the relations of friendly states and good neighborhood were drawn closer with Russia by a new compact, the execution of which preserves Sweden from the commotions of the continental politics.

Your majesty judged that the emperor of the French, by leaving Sweden unanswered and unconsulted, shewed a wish to drag her despotically towards his system, from which she was disconnected since the occupation of Pomerania. Your majesty had of this a remarkable instance in the late expedition, induced by a power of Germany, a friend of Sweden, which, after being a long time without knowing her offer of an alliance would be accepted, was suddenly invested with French troops, and obliged to deliver herself to the discretion of the Emperor.

After the reunion of the territory of Oldenburg to the French empire, it was known with certainty, that differences, both in respect and relative to the continental system, had taken place between the courts of France and Russia, and that preparations for war were making on both sides, which might easily progress to open hostilities. At this time France had not yet signified in any manner to your majesty the least desire of wishing to engage Sweden in war against Russia.

When the relations of the kingdom were considered as interrupted by the occupation of Pomerania, the following proposal was made, not officially, but through a channel not less sure, on the part of the Emperor Napoleon.

After stating at length, that Sweden had deviated several times from the rigid observance of the principles of the continental system, which, as was said, had compelled the emperor to cause his troops to enter Pomerania, without, however, occupying it; it continued thus—"His majesty requires that a new declaration of war against England be proclaimed; that all communication with the English vessels that are cruising, be severely prohibited; that batteries be raised on the shores of the Sound; and that the navy be fitted out, and assail the English vessels; that beside this Sweden shall raise an army of from 30 to 40,000 men to attack Russia, when hostilities should commence between this power and the French empire. In order to indemnify Sweden, the Emperor promised the restitution of Finland. His imperial majesty obliges himself also to purchase 20 millions of francs of colonial produce, upon the condition of not making the payment before the goods should have been landed in Dantzic or Lubec.

Finally, his imperial majesty consents that Sweden should participate in all the rights and advantages which the states of the confederation of the Rhine enjoy."

Your majesty then attentively weighed the immense difference that there was between the sacrifice required, and the recompense that the kingdom might expect; and perceived that an active war with Russia, from which would necessarily result hostilities with Great Britain, exceeded the forces and resources of Sweden; that an English fleet in the Baltic would embarrass in summer the Swedish operations, there being besides no cause of complaint against Russia since the last treaty; that in the mean while our posts and coasts would be exposed to the vengeance of England; that from a completely stagnant commerce, and from the obstruction of the coasting trade, would result public misery; that the urgent necessity of Sweden being provided with grain, imperiously required relations of peace with Russia and England; that should the war between Russia and France terminate suddenly, Sweden would not have any increase of territory, especially if the Swedish army, on account of the war with England, should not be able to leave the positions that it occupied; and, finally, that such preparations, and one year of war, would not cost less than twelve or fifteen millions of rix dollars. Besides these considerations, there were many that determined your majesty to attend solely to the felicity of your subjects and the prosperity of the kingdom; and for this purpose your majesty gave free access in your ports to the vessels of all nations.

France was not content with these attempts to engage Sweden in an open war against England and Russia. The Austrian minister at the court of your majesty received from the ambassador of Austria at Paris, the prince of Schwartzberg, a courier with the news of their being concluded in Paris, a new alliance on the 14th of March last, between that power and France. The prince of Schwartzberg, recommended to the minister of his court in Stockholm, that he should exert all his influence, when he should communicate this intelligence to the minister of your majesty, to obtain that Sweden should take a part in the war against Russia. Your majesty answered to this proposal in the same manner as to the preceding, declaring that you wished to preserve the tranquility of your kingdom; that you would accept the mediation of their majesties the emperors of Austria and Russia in what regarded the unjust invasion of Pomerania; and that besides this you were ready, (if the emperor Napoleon should think it fit) to write to the imperial court of Russia, to see whether it was possible to avoid the effusion of blood, until the Swedish, Russian, French and Austrian plenipotentiaries should meet, to confer together.

Events proved that such offers were not acceptable to the emperor of the French, and your majesty considered it as your sacred duty to attend to the defence of the kingdom, and employed a part of the resources appropriated by the faithful states of the kingdom, in causing the national independence to be respected and preserved. The long experience of the past, and the force of the events of the present, justify the prudent measures that your majesty took for the security and integrity of your states.

M. de Cabre, charge d'affaires of France, had already been asked to explain himself upon the occupation of Pomerania, and that he should declare whether he resided at Stockholm as the agent of a friendly or inimical power. Many months elapsed without obtaining an answer; and on account of dark

intrigues, repugnant to the laws of nations, he was dismissed.

When all the powers surrounding Sweden have augmented more than ever their military forces, your majesty could not avoid submitting to the imperious force of circumstance, and having nothing else in view but the prosperity and felicity of Sweden, you prepared whatever would enable her not only to depend on her own energies, but on those of the nations her friends. If, to attain this end, sacrifices are necessary, the good Swedes are ready to make them for your majesty; for they were always the firm supporters of the monarchs that caused their liberties to be respected.

By a long and inveterate custom, Sweden is inclined to consider France as a natural ally; and this ancient opinion, together with the impressions received, powerfully operated on the mind of your majesty, sufficiently biased by the affection that the crown prince shewed for his former country, altho' always subordinate to the obligations contracted with Sweden. But when France wished to prohibit the use of the right to navigate the seas that surround peninsular Sweden, and to sail over the waters that lave its shores, the government was bound to defend the rights and interests of the nation, not to sink to the condition of the powers which, on account of their being subject to France, have ceased to have vessels, commerce and revenue. An alliance with France, requiring, as soon as formed, the loss of independence, compels afterwards gradually to all the sacrifices which annihilate the prosperity of a state. To be her ally it is necessary not to have any relations with England; to substitute for the revenue of the customs, and for the profits of commerce, unlimited contributions; to support a war maintained these eight years for political caprices. Had Sweden subjected herself to the will of France, the Swedes would now be fighting in Spain, as the Germans, Italians and Poles are.—They would even have been carried to Turkey, had the emperor Napoleon conquered the emperor Alexander.

If, in order to fix the destiny of Sweden, procuring for her present security and future guarantee, your majesty should cause your armies to move, you will not certainly have in view to conquer provinces, which are of no advantage to the prosperity of the peninsula of Scandinavia. The independence of that peninsula is the constant object of the cares of your majesty, and no sacrifice can appear great to the Swedes for the purpose of obtaining so great and important a result. Your majesty refused to sign the unworthy treaty that was proposed to you; and disdaining low and crooked measures of policy, resolutely appealed to the courage, loyalty, patriotism and honor of the nation. Your majesty formed a just opinion of the Swedes, and they, in return, confide, with perfect confidence in your wisdom.

It is now a long time since the state has been like a vessel buffeted by the winds in tempestuous seas, and on the brink of perdition, but your majesty, like a skilful pilot, seized the helm, and assisted by your amiable son, had the good fortune to steer her safe into the haven, notwithstanding the rocks and shoals you encountered in your course.—Let this image serve to encourage those persons who, uncertain of their destiny, do not receive, without anxiety, the news of the least adversity, and imagine that they only came into the world to enjoy tranquilly the conveniences of life. Your majesty promised liberty to the Swedes, and must fulfil your promise. Both the poor in their cottages, and the wealthy in their palaces shall enjoy this

estimable blessing. Never will the power of arbitrary authority be felt, and the law will by night and by day serve as a safeguard to the inhabitants. Proud of their immunities, and attached to their sovereign, the Swedes will fly to meet the enemy. The memory of their illustrious ancestors, and the justness of their cause, are sure pledges of future advantages. I am, with profound respect, &c.

LAWRENCE D'ENGSTROM.

STOCKHOLM, 7th January, 1813.

State Paper.

Address to the People of France.

LOUIS XVIII, &c. &c.

The moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of its wrath. The usurper of the throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France—and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by illusions of victory? What prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her king; and from recognizing, in the establishment of his legitimate authority the only pledge of union, peace and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?

Being neither able, nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that throne, which his rights and their affection can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? What doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

The king has said in his preceding declarations, and he reiterates the assurance, that the administrative and judicial bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers—that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him; that the tribunals, depositories of the law, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have forever sealed the oblivion; that in fine, the code, polluted by the name of Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the caprice of the tyrant.

The senate, in which are seated some men, so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France, and of posterity—that corps, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration—can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it to become the first instrument of that great benefaction which will prove the most solid, as well as the most honorable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives!

On the subject of property, the king, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives in the numerous settlements which have taken place between the old and new land holders, the means of rendering those cares almost superfluous. He engages however, to interdict all proceedings by the tribunals, contrary to such settlements—to encourage voluntary arrangements, and on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.

The king has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay and appointments which it at present enjoys. He promises also to the generals, officers and soldiers, who shall signalize themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honorable, than any they can receive from an usurper—always ready to disown, or even to dread their services. The King binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the happiness of families and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still, are the intentions of the king. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate sovereign.

Hartwell, February 23, 1815.

Parliament of Lower Canada.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—QUÉBEC, FEBRUARY 15, 1815.

This day at three o'clock, his excellency the governor in chief came down in the usual state, to the legislative council chamber, and being seated on the throne, the gentleman usher of the black rod was sent to command the presence of the assembly, which being come, his excellency was pleased to give the royal assent to several bills.

His excellency then addressed both houses in the following speech:

Gentlemen of the legislative council,

Gentleman of the house of assembly,

His majesty's service requiring my immediate presence near the frontier, I am under the necessity of closing the present session. I avail myself with great pleasure of this opportunity to thank you for the zeal and promptitude with which you have dispatched the public business, and for the laws you have passed, so necessary for the safety and welfare of the province, in this important crisis of our affairs, when every nerve is strained by the government of the United States, for the subjugation of this portion of his majesty's empire.

I have again to congratulate you upon the signal success which has attended his majesty's arms in Upper Canada; where, under the Divine favor, and by the skill and valor of his majesty's regular and militia forces, another attempt of the enemy to invade that province, has terminated in her complete defeat.

The firm and noble stand which Russia has made in defence of her independence, and the brilliant advantages which her forces have lately gained over the invading foe, afford the well-grounded hope, that her ultimate success in the great contest in which she is engaged, will prove the downfall of her enemy, and at length restore tranquility to the world.

Gentlemen of the house of assembly,

The liberality with which you have granted to his majesty the supplies necessary for the public service, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

Gentlemen of the legislative council, and

Gentlemen of the house of assembly,

The present crisis will, in all probability, call for the sacrifices which your loyalty and patriotism will, I trust, lead you without hesitation to make. And I look forward from your good example, to a cheerful acquiescence on the part of all his majesty's subjects in the province, in whatever may be required of them for the defence of the country, and for the preservation of the blessings they enjoy under his majesty's mild and paternal government.

Army of the United States.

Schedule of the monthly compensation of the troops of the United States, agreeably to the several acts of Congress in force on the 1st of April, 1813.

COMPILED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

RANK OR GRADE.	Pay per month	Subsistence or Rations per day.		RANK OR GRADE.	Pay per month.	Subsistence or Rations per day.	
		D. C.	D.			D. C.	D.
Major-general	200 00	20	15	Wheelwrights, carriage makers, and blacksmiths	16 00		†
Secretary to the general commanding the army of the United States	*24 00	12		Laborers‡	9 00		†
Aid-de-camp to a major gen.	*24 00	10	4	Physician and surgeon general	\$2,500 per ann		
Brigadier-general	104 00	16	12	Apothecary gen. 1,800 do.			
Aid-de-camp to a brig. gen.	*20 00	10		Hospital surgeon	75 00	12	6
Brigade-major	*30 00	10		Hospital surgeon's mate	40 00	6	2
Brigade-chaplain	50 00	10	4	Stewards for hospitals	20 00		2
Judge Advocate	50 00	10	4	Ward masters for hospitals	16 00		2
Adjutant and inspector-gen.	104 00	16	12	Surgeons	45 00	10	3
Adjutant-general	90 00	30	6	Surgeon's mates	30 00	6	2
Assistant do.	60 00	24	4	Professor of natural and experimental philosophy	60 00	11	5
Inspector-general	75 00	12	6	Assistant do.	40 00		3
Assistant do.	60 00	12	4	Professor of mathematics	50 00	10	4
Quarter-master-general	75 00	12	6	Assistant do.	40 00		3
Deputy do.	60 00	24	4	Professor of engineering	50 00	16	4
Assistant deputy do.	40 00		3	Assistant do.	40 00		3
Topographical engineer	60 00	24	4	Teacher of the French language	40 00		3
Assistant do.	40 00		3	Teacher of drawing	40 00		3
Paymaster of the army	120 00			Cadet	16 00		2
Deputy paymaster general	*50 00			Colonel (except of cavalry)	75 00	12	6
Assistant do.	*30 00			Lieutenant-colonel do.	60 00	11	5
District paymaster	50 00	10	4	Major do.	50 00	10	4
Assistant paymaster	*10 00			Captain do.	40 00		3
Regimental paymaster	*10 00	6		First lieutenant do.	30 00		2
Regimental quarter-master	*10 00	6		Second lieutenant do.	25 00		2
Regimental adjutant	*10 00	6		Third lieutenant do.	23 00		2
Principal wagon master	40 00	6	3	Ensign	20 00		2
Wagon master	30 00	6	2	Cadet (except of engineers)	10 00		2
Principal forage master	40 00	12	3	Sergeant major	12 00		†
Assistant do.	30 00	6	2	Quarter master sergeant	12 00		†
Conductor of artillery	30 00	6	2	Serg-ant	11 00		†
Principal barrack master	40 00	12	3	Principal musician	11 00		†
Deputy do.	30 00	6	2	Corporal	10 00		†
Superintendent of artificers	45 00	6	3	Musician	9 00		†
Assistant do.	30 00			Private, driver, bombardier, matross sapper and miner	8 00		†
Muscer artificers	30 00			Artificer, saddler, farrier and blacksmith, not attached to the quarter master general's and ordnance department	12 00		†
Artificers of the corps of that name.	16 00						
Commissary-gen. of ordnance	75 00	12	6				
Assistant do.	50 00	10	7				
Deputy commissary of ordnance.	40 00	6	5				
Assistant do.	30 00	5	2				
Colonel of cavalry	90 00	30	6	Forage for 5 horses			
Lieut. colonel do.	75 00	24	5	Do. 4 do.			
Major do.	60 00	24	4	Do. 4 do.			
Captain do.	50 00	18	3	Do. 3 do.			
First lieut. do.	33 33 1-3	13	2	Do. 2 do.			
Second lieut. do.	31 33 1-3	12	2	Do. 2 do.			
Third lieut. do.	30 00	12	2	Do. 2 do.			
Cornet do.	26 66 2-3	12	2	Do. 2 do.			
Riding master do.	26 66 2-3	12	2	Do. 2 do.			
Master of the sword do.	26 66 2-3	12	2	Do. 2 do.			
Non-commissioned officers & privates of the companies of rangers.	One dollar per day each.						

*In addition to their pay in the Rise.

†Rations receivable in kind only.

‡Of the ordnance and quarter master gen's depts. Provided they furnish their own horses and accoutrements, and actually keep in service the aforesaid number of horses, to entitle them to the foregoing allowances for forage or an equivalent in money.

To furnish their own rations, arms, equipments, and horses.

Sackett's Harbor,

Is the name given to a handsome village situated at the east end of *Lake Ontario*, about 18 miles from the river *St. Lawrence*. It was first taken possession of, by purchase, by Mr. *Sackett*, of *Jamaica*, *Long Island*, in 1799. In 1801, only three families had settled there. Previous to this period, a great degree of prejudice existed against the lake shores, as unhealthy, from an erroneous idea that the neighborhood of fresh water lakes was more unhealthy than the sea shore; without ever reflecting that the lake of *Geneva* is celebrated for its healthfulness, and that it is only shallow fresh waters, just enough to cover rotting vegetables, that is unhealthy.

The village of *Sackett's Harbor* now contains a number of large and elegant built houses, and it is settling so fast that half-acre house lots have sold from 12 to 1500 dollars, and since it has become a military post, for twice that sum.

The most interesting part of this settlement is its curious and highly valuable harbor. This basin of water is hardly so large as our mill-pond was before they began to fill it up. *Melish* says it contains but ten acres, we believe it to be more than twice that size. The entrance to it is about a quarter of a mile wide, for here two opposite points approach towards each other like the *Punto* and *Moro* castle at the entrance of the *Havana*, leaving the passage or entrance before mentioned. Indeed *Sackett's Harbor* is the harbor of the *Havana* in miniature. Its entrance is strongly fortified. Besides a respectable fort, there are four block houses round this singular basin of deep water, which is bordered by a natural wall of limestone, of about 30 feet high.

It is about 36 miles from *Kingston*; and is now rendered interesting by being the head-quarters of our army under gen. *Dearborn*, and the station of our fresh water fleet under com. *Chauncey*. As military operations will probably commence here in all the month of *May*, we deemed this description of *Sackett's Harbor* would not be unpleasant to our readers.

[*Boston Patriot*.]

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Russian secretary of legation left *Philadelphia* in a flag of truce for the squadron blockading the *Delaware*, with views connected, it is understood, with the sailing of the cartel ship *Neptune* about to leave that port for *St. Petersburg*, with Messrs. *Galatin* and *Bayard*, both of whom are in that city ready to take their departure.

Another British order in council has issued. It is dated *March 30*, and places all the ports of the *U. States south of Newport, R. I.* not before invested, in a state of vigorous blockade.

The American captain seized in *Delaware*, as a traitor (see page 160) has been conducted to *Philadelphia*, and lodged in jail. On inspecting the gentleman's pockets, six rarities appeared—such as a man might travel half over *England* without seeing—six *English guineas*.

Three hundred thousand dollars were sent last week from *Philadelphia* for *Cincinnati, Ohio*.

STRANGE.—American vessels are treated politely by his Britannic majesty's vessels of war, though in open hostility with the *United States*—American vessels are sunk and destroyed by his imperial and royal majesty's ships, without a declaration of war. American vessels are captured by American vessels, and sent into American ports, and condemned

by American tribunals. These wonderful matters are explained by a knowledge of the thing called—*British licence*.

It is stated by several persons who have lately been on board the enemy-squadron in the *Chesapeake*, that the officers are regularly supplied with certain of our newspapers. The admiral also appears well informed of the political character of many persons and places on the shores of the bay. It is worthy of remark, that *Frenchism* (lately destroyed) was pointed out as a great depot of goods, the loss of which would severely affect the "devoted city of *Baltimore*."

We have it in report that appears worthy of credit, that *East Florida* is to be immediately evacuated by the *United States' troops*. It is stated that only to the 28th ult. was allowed the patriots to make their submission to the *Spanish government*, or retire. This regulation, it is said, will produce great distress among the people—they cannot, in safety, submit—nor remove without ruin. *Amelia* island will, of course be given up, and a mighty scene of smuggling and treasonable intercourse must be expected. Nor are the black troops in *Florida*, very pleasant neighbors to the people of the South. We may soon expect more particular intelligence from that country; in respect to which (considering the subserviency of the *Spanish government* to the views of *Great Britain*) we are unpleasantly fixed.

Within the last 10 days nearly 300 prisoners have been landed at *Annapolis*, from the enemy's squadron in the *Chesapeake*. Poor fellows—they appear to have been hardly treated, being fed with damaged provisions, yet scantily. They represent the ships as weakly manned; and say that the officers are loud in expressing their hatred to *Baltimore*.

Two persons have been taken up and committed to the jail of *Baltimore* county, charged with treasonable practices. Of the guilt or innocence of these men we have no information; but it is absolutely certain there are many traitors in this neighborhood, who give to the enemy regular statements of all that transpires. The vigilance of the people is greatly excited by the vile attack upon *Hevre de Grace*; and we trust that some of the wretches may yet meet their reward.

We learn that the British have lost many men by desertion in their predatory expeditions near *Hevre de Grace*.

The following paragraph is from the (*Philadelphia*) "*Democratic Press*."—We totally condemn this summary mode of rendering justice, even if the facts charged were manifest. But—if this thing had happened in *Baltimore*—what a precious story would be made of it.

Philadelphia, May 1.

Last evening, information was given to the *M. S.* of the *United States* for this district, that a barge was lading at *Market-street wharf*, with provisions for the British blockading squadron in the *Delaware*. Before the marshal was able to reach the spot a considerable number of people had collected, found 7 or 8 cart. of fresh beef, and report says a *British licence*; upon which they very deliberately made a noise upon one of the ship's ropes, through which they were about to run the head of a *Major Pisant*, of *New-Jersey*, and hoist him a little bit off the ground; when the *Marshal* arrived and took the accused under his protection. As the subject is likely to undergo a judicial examination, we are scrupulous of stating any particulars which might prejudice the public mind against the accused.

Annapolis, May 1.—About 140 American prisoners were landed in this city on *Thursday evening*

last, from the San Domingo, 74, then lying off the harbor. A considerable number more are expected down the bay in a day or two, who will also be sent on shore. This has been designated as a place of entry for carrels, by an agreement between colonel Barclay and general Mason. The sailors all concur in the opinion, that the British are very badly manned, and think a number of their vessels might be taken, if a vigorous attempt was made. They complain very heavily of bad treatment by the British while on board, and swear they will take revenge if ever they should have an opportunity.

Admiral Warren with the remainder of the squadron (consisting of two or three schooners) which have been lying off the harbor for some days past, sailed up the bay yesterday morning towards Baltimore.

About 170 or 180 of the Prince George's militia arrived at this city on Thursday evening last, by order of the commander in chief.

Desirous of giving the roll of officers in the army and navy of the United States, as much in a body as possible, for more easy reference; the editor is induced to postpone the list until it is convenient for him to issue a supplementary number, which shall be done as soon as the appendix and index, for the last volume is finished.

MILITARY.

Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was lately authorised to raise a regiment of mounted volunteers. From the progress already made, it is expected they will speedily march to the frontiers.

A letter from Georgetown, Ky. dated the 19th ult. says that between 3 and 4000 men had marched through that place since the first of the month for Harrison's camp; and that col. Johnson with from 12 to 1500 men would soon set out with the same destination. All are full of animation, panting to avenge the massacre at Frenchtown.

The governor of Pennsylvania, always vigilant, active and intelligent, appears to have made the best possible arrangements for giving immediate effect to the demands of the times. The 1000 men to be posted at Erie have, ere this, arrived there.

We have several reports of troops coming out to Canada, from Spain. One story makes them amount to 10,000 men.

A party of fine recruits lately passed through Salem (Mass.) for the frontiers. The incident is thus noticed in the "Gazette" of that town—"About 80 Yankees of the 50,000 who are destined to be murdered in the invasion of Canada, "which administration would not take as a gift," were led through this town yesterday."

Extract from the Rules and Regulations of the Army. RULES WITH REGARD TO PROMOTION.

1. Original vacancies will be supplied by selection; accidental vacancies by seniority, excepting in extraordinary cases.

2. Promotions to the rank of captain, will be made *regionally*—to that of field appointments, by *line*—the light artillery, dragoons, artillery, infantry and riflemen, being kept always distinct.

3. No officer shall be entitled to the pay, rations, or emoluments annexed to any office, until he shall have notice of his appointment thereto from the war department, or from a general officer, with respect to appointments in the gift of generals. [Nat. Int.]

Copy of a letter from brigadier-general Thomas Flournoy to his excellency governor Mitchell, dated Creek Agency, 15th April, 1813.

Sir—I find on my arrival at this place that many of the reports, respecting Indian hostility, are total-

ly unfounded, and those founded in truth, much exaggerated.

The chiefs of the tribes are in council on the subject of the late outrages, and it is expected that the offenders will be brought to justice.

Col. Hawkins is decidedly of opinion that there is no danger to be apprehended in passing to Fort Stoddard, to which place I shall proceed in the morning.

I have the honor to be, your excellency's obedient servant,

THO. FLOURNOY.

His excellency D. B. Mitchell.

On Thursday, marched from this town, for the western frontier, under the command of lieu. Wheeler, one of the finest companies of light dragoons that ever delighted the eye of a general, consisting, as we understand, of about 75 young, well-formed, able-bodied men, all recruited within a few weeks past, in the town of Boston. Several other companies have lately marched from Charlestown, and more are soon to follow them, under command of major Nye.

Boston paper, May 1.

Extract of a letter from Walter Jordan, a non-commissioned officer of the regulars at fort Wayne, to his wife in Allegheny county, dated fort Wayne, October 19, 1812.

"I take my pen to inform you that I am well, after a long and perilous journey through the Indian country. Captain Wells, myself, and an hundred friendly Indians, left fort Wayne on the first of August to escort captain Heald from fort Chicago, as he was in danger of being captured by the British. Orders had been given to abandon that fort, and retreat to fort Wayne, a distance of 150 miles. We reached fort Chicago on the 10th of August, and on the 15th we prepared for an immediate march, burning all that we could not fetch with us: On the 15th, at 8 o'clock we commenced our march with our small force, which consisted of captain Wells, myself, and our 100 Confité Indians, captain Heald's 100 men, ten women, and twenty children; in all 232. We had marched half a mile, when we were attacked by 600 Kickapoo and Wyanago Indians. In the moment of trial our Confité savages joined the savage enemy. Our contest lasted ten minutes, when every man, woman and child was killed except 15. Thanks be to God I was one of those who escaped. First, they shot the feather of my cap, next the epaulet from my shoulder, and then the handle from my sword. I then surrendered to four savage rascals. The Confité chief, taking me by the hand, and speaking English said, 'Jordan, I know you, you gave me tobacco at fort Wayne. We wont kill you, but come and see what we will do with your captain;' so leading me to where Wells lay, they cut off his head and put it on a long pole, while another took out his heart and divided it among the chiefs, and eat it up raw. Then they scalped the slain and stripped the prisoners, and gathered in a ring with us fifteen poor wretches in the middle. They had nearly fell out about the divide, but my old chief the White Racoon, holding me fast, they made the divide and departed to their towns. They tied me hard and fast that night, and placed a guard over me.—I lay down and slept soundly until morning, for I was tired—in the morning they untied me and set me parching corn, at which I worked attentively until night. They said that if I would stay and not runaway, that they would make a chief of me, but if I would attempt to runaway they would catch me and burn me alive. I amused them with a fine story in order to gain their confidence; and fortunately made my escape from them on the 19th of August, and took due of

their best horses to carry me, being seven days in the wilderness. I was joyfully received on the 26th at Wayne. On the 28th they attacked the fort, and blockaded us until the 16th of September, when we were relieved by Gen. Harrison."

NAVAL.

The enemy frequently alarms the coasts of *Rhode Island and Connecticut*; but as yet have not made an attack. The militia have been called out for defence.

By a cartel arrived at *Georgetown, S. C.* from *Jamaica* we learn that a grand fleet from that place, estimated to be worth nearly two millions sterling, was to sail on the 10th of May; under convoy of one ship of 74 guns, and three sloops of war—that the island was well supplied with American produce, through the agency of neutral flags: 13,000 bbls. flour at *Kingston*—and that the American prisoners retained there are treated with great severity and harshness, though the greater part of them were discharged as impressed men from the enemy's vessels of war! This cartel brought home 47 prisoners.—Another account says, that all information from their country is studiously denied them, doleful stories excepted; and that the prison ship is infested by rats, *santapées, lizards, snakes and coelrocaches.*

To procure the relief of our seamen, it is absolutely necessary that the persons we take should be carefully guarded. If there is no other way of inducing them to return to their beloved country and sovereign we must retain them in irons (as our people are treated) until the exchange can be made. It is hard they should thus be compelled to a service they hate; but our own people are dearer to us.—The *British* prisoners have been kept with so great laxity that many have escaped.

Capt. *Brooke*, of the *Shannon* frigate, told a coaster that, having nothing else to do, he should begin to amuse himself by burning all the coasters he fell in with. Perhaps com. *Nolgers* may stop his fun.

The valuable ship *Whamora*, from France, for New-York was chased on shore in West Bay, (R. I.) by a British frigate. But the crew, aided by a party of militia, beat off the boats of the enemy, and succeeded in saving the greater part of the cargo. The *British* lost several men in the skirmish.

A *British 74* that is coming from Cadiz to the American coast is so disguised as to make her appear like a frigate. A fine compliment to our sailors.

A naval battle is expected off Cape Cod, between the President and Congress on one side, and the *Shannon* and *Tenedos*, on the other. Our frigates went to sea on the 30th ult.

It was reported that a *British* frigate was wrecked near *Nantucket* a few days ago. It turns out to be a *Swedish* merchant ship, formerly a *British* frigate, from London for New-York. The captain has advertised the wreck to be sold by auction.

Our squadron sailed from *Sackett's Harbor* on the 22d ult. under commodore *Chauncy*, with about 2,000 troops consisting of the 15th and 16th regiments, the *Albany* and *Baltimore* volunteers and *Forsyth's* riflemen. Generals *Dearborn* and *Pike* embarked with the troops—the squadron put back on account of the ice, but started again on Saturday the 24th. A *Philadelphia* paper states positively that information had been there received, of the capture of the *Prince Regent* and *Earl Moira*, *British* sloops of war, and the landing of the troops in *Canada, Fort George* and the *Heights of Queenstown* being in our possession.

Several vessels of war were about to leave England early in the last month for our coast; and to bring out 1,600 marines, with six troops of dismounted dragoons.

An *English* frigate and a *French* frigate (the latter very strongly manned) lately met and fought five hours—then parted "so good and so good"—An *American* frigate would have taken them both in half the time.

We are in much anxiety for the *Essex*, captain *Porter*; not that we apprehend she has been taken by the enemy, but for fear she is lost at sea. It is a long time since we heard of her.

The *British* take almost as many of our vessels to and from France as they did before the war. We notice the arrival of several in their ports.

THE HORNET AND PEACOCK.

By an article from a *British West-India* paper, it appears that the *British* sloop of war *Peacock* really carried thirty-two pounders, instead of 24's, as capt. *Lawrence* supposed; thus making the victory much more splendid than was at first imagined. These papers give a doleful account of the battle; but palliate the mortifying result by magnifying, at no little rate, the force of the *Hornet*. The following articles have appeared in the *New-York* papers touching that affair. One would have thought that the kind treatment of capt. *Lawrence* (see page 102) to lieutenant *Wright*, might have kept the Englishman from doing wrong; but the "lords of the ocean" are much given to swag-gering.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

SIR—I wish you to communicate, for the information of G. C. K. and those who may have read his paper, published in your last night's journal, that the force of his *Britannic* majesty's late brig *Peacock*, at the time she engaged the *United States* sloop *Hornet*, was sixteen 24 pound carronades and two long 6 pounders, with a complement of one hundred and twenty-two men and boys; and that the *Hornet* carried eighteen 32 pound carronades and two long nine pound guns, and one hundred and seventy men. That the action continued, by the *Peacock's* time, for twenty-five minutes, and that his majesty's brig *L'Espeigle* was not visible from the look outs, stationed at the *Peacock's* mast heads, for some time previous to the action. F. A. WRIGHT,

Senior lieutenant of his B. M.'s late sloop *Peacock*.
New-York, April 17, 1813.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Having observed a publication in your paper of Saturday last, signed F. A. Wright, first lieutenant of the *Peacock*, I deem it a duty incumbent on me to state, that I was ordered by captain *Lawrence* to go on board the *Peacock*, after her surrender, to examine and report her armament, which I found as stated in captain *Lawrence's* official letter. Mr. Wright's statement, as to time, is as incorrect as that of the number of men on board the *Hornet* and *Peacock*; for it is now ascertained there were four men received on board from *Demarara*, two or three days before she sailed from that place, who were on their quarter-bill; also, one boy, making in all 139; at the commencement of the action, the *Hornet* mustered 135 men fit for duty. At that time the *L'Espeigle's* hull was plainly seen from the *Hornet's* deck, and after the action, when both vessels anchored, she could not have been more than four miles from us. On my calling on Mr. Wright since his publication in your paper, he acknowledged, in presence of several gentlemen, that the *Peacock* did mount more guns than he had mentioned in his statement. The public are left to judge how far this gentleman's statement is to be credited.

D. CONNER,

Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy.

FURTHER.—The first lieutenant of the *Acasta* frigate lately boarded an American vessel off *Sandy Hook*, from *Cadiz* for *New-York*; and, speaking of the affair of the *Hornet* and *Peacock*, said—it would not do for any of theirs to fight our vessels single handed, as the Americans were a “dead nip.”

From a *Halifax paper of the 17th inst.*—“In our extracts from American papers our readers will find an account of the capture of the *PEACOCK*. The good fortune of the Americans has not forsaken them; on the contrary, it is more conspicuous in this than in their previous actions. Every one conversant with gunnery must know, that had a vessel been *MOORING* for the sole purpose of making an experiment, it is not at all likely she would have been sunk in so short a time.”

BONAVISAS.—In Steele's List for December, we find among the captured vessels, as follows: *Alert*, T. P. Loughrane, 16, taken on the coast of North-America, after a most gallant and severe action, by the American frigate *Essex* of forty-four guns.

Again—Whiting, schr. 4 guns, lieut. Maxey, taken at anchor in Hampton Roads, by the American privateer *Dash* of 14 guns!

The severe and gallant action with the *Essex*, was such, as that not a shot ever struck the *Essex*—and the *Dash*, in place of 14 guns, carried one gun only. [Newfolk Ledger.

COMPARATIVE PROGRESS.—During the years 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812, all the powers combined against Great Britain, did not capture a single ship of the line—they have captured only 3 frigates, viz: *Porcupine*, 32, taken by two French frigates; *Junon*, 44, taken by four French frigates; *Neride*, 36, taken by a French squadron. In less than 7 months the U States have captured, viz: *Guerriere*, 49 guns, taken by the Constitution frigate; *Macedonian*, 49 guns, taken by the United States frigate; *Java*, 49 guns, taken by the Constitution frigate; and this without losing one, while the British captured in the years 1810, 1811 and 1812, one ship of the line and 17 frigates, besides 60 smaller vessels, from her enemies in Europe. id.

AMERICAN FRIGATES.

The following article from the *London Courier* of Jan. 4, conveys a more flattering compliment to our gallant little navy, than its warmest admirers and best friends consider it entitled to.

“At length it is determined to increase the naval force on the *Halifax* station, with ships large enough to cope with the American frigates. Orders, it is said, have been given for an examination of several 74's, for the purpose of selecting such as may be reduced to 64 gun ships. The following, it is added, are already selected for this service, and are to be finished for sea directly, viz: *Culloden*, at *Plymouth*; *Monarch* and *Thunderer*, at *Chatham*; and *Resolution* at *Portsmouth*.”

Here is a confession of our superiority from the mouth of an enemy, which will remain on record, and go forth to the world, as proof undeniable, that a British frigate is unable to cope with an American; and that the Constitution, mounting thirty 24 pounders on her gun deck, and twenty 32 pound carronades on her quarter deck and fore-castle, (and which has captured and destroyed two of the stoutest British frigates of 49 guns) requires a British 74 to cope with her. There is however a gross deception intended to be practised by the paragraph from the *Courier*, on John Bull's credulous subjects, who having been repeatedly told of late, that the American frigates, are ships of the line in disguise, are now given to understand, that a 64 gun ship mounting 30 long 32 pounders on the lower deck and as many more on her upper deck, is not an over match for

one of our frigates. By such wretched tricks and misrepresentations, the British prints hope to retrieve their lost reputation, at least with the ignorant of their own nation, but even they cannot long be blinded by such shallow artifices, and the more enlightened part of the world will at once perceive in this overstrained and ludicrous attempt to mislead and deceive public opinion, additional evidence of the superiority of American over British naval skill and gallantry. [Phil. Gaz.

“GROANS OF THE BRITONS!”

CAPTURE OF THE JAVA.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 20th.—NAVAL MISMANAGEMENT.—Lord Darnley adverted to the capture of another of our frigates by the Americans, which convinced him of what he before suspected, viz. that Parliament had been extremely remiss in its attention to the administration of the navy. The noble lord at the head of the naval department, was not in his place, but he thought it his bounden duty to take the earliest opportunity of giving notice, that he should, upon an early day, submit to their lordships, a motion relative to the naval administration of the country. Their lordships ought no longer to refrain from instituting the proper enquiries. He, at least, would bring the subject before them; and in doing so, he was actuated solely by a sense of duty, and a deep conviction of its necessity.

From the *London Star of March 20th.*—It is our painful duty to record another humiliating sacrifice to the Americans, in the capture of the *JAVA*, one of the finest British frigates ever launched. The *Dauntless* has arrived at *Plymouth* from *Gibraltar*, with the melancholy intelligence.

While we lament this additional misfortune, it is some satisfaction to know, that the brave men, who composed the crew of the *Java*, did their duty—Her colors were not struck until her bowsprit and masts were literally blown out of her. She was a fine French built ship, 7 or 8 years old, and was captured after a gallant action, from the French, in the East Indies, about two years and an half ago.

Our readers will perceive that the subject has been promptly taken up in Parliament. Lord Darnley last night gave notice of a motion, which will probably have the effect, if not of explaining where the blame lies, at least of quickening those operations by which the American navy is to be kept in check in future.

From the *London Pilot of March 20th.*—We lament most deeply to have to state, that another British frigate, the *Java*, has been taken by the American frigate *Constitution*. The *Java* was on her passage to the East Indies, having on board lieutenant-General Hislop, who was going out as commander in chief to *Bombay*, together with his suite, and a number of recruits and passengers, including some additional lieutenants of the navy, inasmuch that there appears not on this occasion that deficiency in point of numbers, which, in the prior instances, passed for the principal cause of the success of the Americans.—The action was obstinately maintained; and the immense proportion of loss on our part, while it consoles us with the assurance of the unimpaired state of the characteristic bravery of our seamen, affords an additional—(yes an additional)—reason to lament the unhappy result that we have announced, and an additional ground to reflect on and to enquire seriously into the strange causes which have rendered our relative circumstances, with respect to this new enemy, so different from what they have been, touching all others, that we have had hitherto to contend with. We have not room to enter into this important subject this day. But the mourning of our hearts, which commenced on the first capture of

a British ship by an American, and has been rendered deeper and more melancholy by every successive instance, and most deep, by this last affecting event, can never be laid aside, till the honor of the British flag shall be redeemed, by establishing the same triumphant superiority over the Americans, that we have ever heretofore had over all the nations that traverse the seas.

From the same.—The public will learn with sentiments, which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a third British frigate has struck to an American. This is an occurrence that calls for serious reflection, this, and the fact stated in our paper of yesterday, that Lloyd's list contains notices of upwards of five hundred British vessels captured in seven months, by the Americans. *Five hundred merchantmen and three frigates.*

Can these statements be true; and can the English people hear them unmoved? Any one who had predicted such a result of an American war, this time last year, would have been treated as a madman or a traitor. He would have been told, if his opponents had condescended to argue with him, that long ere seven months had elapsed, the American flag would be swept from the seas, the contemptible navy of the United States annihilated, and their maritime arsenals rendered a heap of ruins. Yet down to this moment, not a single American frigate has struck her flag. They insult and laugh at our want of enterprize and vigor. They leave their ports when they please, and return to them when it suits their convenience; they traverse the Atlantic; they beset the West India islands; they advance to the very chops of the channel; they parade along the coasts of South America; nothing chases, nothing intercepts, nothing engages them but to yield them triumph.

TREATMENT OF AMERICAN PRISONERS IN JAMAICA.

To the Editor of the Carolina American.

SIR—The following is a copy of a letter addressed to James Turner, esquire, British agent for prisoners of war, at Port-Royal, (Jamaica) occasioned by circumstances therein mentioned. It will exhibit to you, sir, the treatment which American prisoners of war experience in that island; and at the same time serve to shew how any nation in power may sport with the feelings of individuals, while those individuals themselves obtain neither redress nor notice. Your obedient servant,

W. WESCOTT, late commander
of the Joseph and Mary privateer of Baltimore.

L'AMATEUR PRISON SHIP,

Port Royal, 30th March, 1813.

SIR—Being agent for prisoners of war at this place, we conceive you to be the proper person to address in stating the grievances under which we labor; relying on your attention to discover, and willingness to adopt those measures, which may be best calculated to afford us relief.

This morning lieutenant Dance of the 5th West India regiment, accompanied by a guard of seven soldiers with loaded muskets, came on board this ship and informed us we must go with him to Kingston to attend a court martial. Upon our replying that we did not know in what manner we were to be concerned in that court, he exclaimed—*you must go; and if force is necessary to compel you, I am directed to resort to it.* Our hesitation increasing, he went on deck, and brought down with him four soldiers with naked bayonets, himself and lieutenant Geddes (the officer of the guard) accompanying them with drawn swords. We then asked lieutenant Dance whether in the event of our consenting to go, his officers were to escort us through

the streets? He pledged his honor they should not; but that ourselves should go on one side of the street, and they on the other. We then consented to go. But imagining what must have been our chagrin and disappointment, when, on arriving at Kingston, the lieutenant, disregarding his promise, careless of our feelings, and not respecting our character as officers, nor that two of us had the honor to belong to the United States navy, wantonly and ignominiously marched us through the streets of the city like malefactors, himself going before, and his soldiers following and walking on either side of us. In this disgraceful manner we were deposited in the guard house of the barracks. In the guard house we remained from half past 8 o'clock, a. m. till 1 p. m. without knowing whether our presence was necessary at the court martial, without knowing for what purpose we were sent to Kingston, without having received any sustenance or refreshment of any kind, and without being permitted during our confinement, to have any person visit us.—Having confined us as long as they thought proper, they consigned us to the care of lieutenant Gray, who marched us to the boat and brought us to the ship again. You will perceive, sir, that having eaten nothing the night before, we were deprived of every thing for the support of nature from 3 o'clock p. m. 29th inst. till after 3 o'clock on the 30th, (the time we were sent on board.) But this is the least part of our complaint; though we leave you to reflect whether such treatment is becoming in the officers of one civilized nation at war with another. We are here for no crime. The fortune of war has placed us in your power. We have not degraded ourselves by any indecorous conduct since we became your prisoners. We preserve the same routine of duty here as we did on board our own vessels.—Why then this insult, this wanton abuse? Why take the advantage of defenceless prisoners for the purpose of venting your malignity and contempt for the American nation. Your government can never approve such proceedings: the American, most certainly will not. Your government, we are induced to believe, are desirous of preserving those sacred rules of justice and of honor with regard to prisoners of war, which they require of ours. You will therefore confer a favor on us by submitting the circumstances of our case to vice-admiral Stirling, who, from the kind regard he has ever paid to the petitions and remonstrances of American prisoners, will we trust use his best endeavors towards ameliorating our present unhappy condition.

We are very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servants,

WILLIAM WESCOTT,
JOHN MFATE,
JAMES STEVENS.

James Turner, esquire,

British agent for prisoners at Port-Royal.

[On the preceding, this simple remark is sufficient—no British officer has ever been thus abominably treated in the United States—nor were any of them confined. EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.]

BLOCKADE OF THE CHEESAPEAKE.

From Poplar Island, Sharp's island, and other islands in the bay, the British have obtained a considerable supply of fresh provisions.

Gallant Expedition!—On the 29th ultimo, the bravery of the enemy in the Chesapeake was put to the severest trial. Rear-admiral Cockburn, of the Marlborough of 74 guns, having learnt that a large body of well disciplined *stager-drivers*, amounting in the whole to ten persons, were in garrison at Frenchtown, which was also defended by a powerful battery of three great guns (4 pounders) lately taken from the hold of a vessel, where they had remained

harmless ballast since the revolution—resolved to seize the golden opportunity to impress the cowardly descendants of those who fought in the 'rebellion,' with due ideas of British courage and constancy. Twelve barges, manned with about 400 volunteers, picked seamen, and 300 marines, were allotted for this arduous service. He laid his plans with consummate wisdom and foresight. The marines were landed to attack the fort in the rear, while the barges opened a tremendous fire in front. Shot of all sorts and sizes, from 18 pounders to musket balls, flew like hail in all directions; yet the *sons of the whip*, for a considerable time, checked the progress of 'his majesty's' arms. But 'what can resist the British bayonet?' The marines were at hand, and the whole ammunition of the 'rebels' being expended, they made one of the Duke of York's 'retrograde movements,' without loss; after killing and wounding some of 'his majesty's' subjects. The fort being thus silenced, the barges approached; and a party of officers and petty-officers from them, under cover of the marines, attacked the storehouses. The ponderous doors gave way to the oft repeated stroke of British axes; and a large quantity of oats in the lower house, with some valuable goods in the upper, surrendered at discretion. The commander allotted to the different corps the choice of the spoils, mightily extolling the deeds of that day, and declaring the whole should be faithfully remembered. Then, with the coolness that characterizes British seamen, he applied the torch to the ransacked buildings; and one wide blaze, a bonfire of glory, proclaims the humane victory; two vessels swell the general flame, and teach the hissing waters the homage due its sovereign lord George the Fourth, regent of the British kingdoms. This being performed, 'his majesty's' forces retired to their ships; each one rejoicing he had done a deed of open valor, that might put to the blush the ferocious treachery that humbled Copenhagen. Nelson no more; 'tis Cockburn 'rules the roast.'

Such, without irony, is the substance of the proceedings of the enemy at Frenchtown. The loss of goods is estimated at from 20 to 30,000 dollars.—The place, though called a town, contained only the storehouses, a tavern, two or three dwelling houses, with a few stables and out-houses; deriving its whole importance from being the 'stopping-place' of the land and water line of stages between Philadelphia and Baltimore. There was a party of militia from Elkton at Frenchtown, a little while before the attack was made; it appears they had retired in fearless security—but the force was too small to have resisted the enemy, had it remained. The dwelling houses were not damaged—and it is justice to the enemy to say, they treated the women and children with considerable attention and respect.

Wanton outrage.—On the morning of the 3d inst. while the great body of the people of Havre-de-Grace were yet in their beds, nineteen barges from the enemy's squadron suddenly appeared before the place, and, without a moment's delay, commenced a tremendous discharge of shot, shells and rockets.—When the town had been bombarded about 15 minutes, a party of marines were landed, whose first business it was to set fire to the buildings not yet in flames, which was done with all the deliberation that belongs to veteran incendiaries. Only a single house was left uninjured; and by far the greater part are heaps of ruins. Even the stages were destroyed, and the passengers' baggage shared the common fate. Many fled from their burning houses almost in a state of nudity, carrying in their arms their children, clothes, &c. The house that was preserved belonged to Mr. Pringle—it was removed from the bo-

dy of the town, and many women and children; at the first moment of alarm, had retired to it. As the enemy advanced, the owner met them with a *solite flag* and prevailed on them to pass it by. In the course of the day, they burnt Mr. Stump's warehouse—but were repulsed in an attempt to destroy his mill. They also burnt *Cæcil* furnace, the property of colonel Hughes, situate in the neighborhood.—Parties of them penetrated some distance into the country, and, as highway robbers, attacked the passengers. The history of civilized war, we are happy to say for the honor of human nature, presents few parallels for this barbarous outrage, so eminently characteristic of the British nation, immortal in the history of our revolution for exploits of the kind. There was no legitimate *war-object* to obtain by demolishing the defenceless village of Havre-de-Grace, and the attack was *savage*, directed only by that kind of feeling that impels an Indian in his wars. No resistance was made or offered; the village was *surprised*; the houses conflagrated by a *coup-de-main*—and old age and infancy involved in the general wreck. Something had been designed for the defence of the place; but the fatality that has attended the military movements of Maryland, neglected to perform it. If such is to be the character of this contest, and admirals Cockburn and brigadiers Tecumseh shall continue thus to violate all the known usages of honorable war—it is time, indeed, for the people to open their eyes to their true condition, and shut their ears to the Siren songs of British "religion and magnanimity." The ruins of Havre-de-Grace shall stand as a monument of British cruelty, in which, as in a glass, we may see the true spirit of the government. The villain-deed has roused the honest indignation of every man—no one pretends to justify or excuse it. It has knit the people in a common bond for vengeance on the incendiaries. It has destroyed party; and, by a community of interests, effected what patriotism demanded in vain.

Havre-de-Grace was a thriving place, on the west side of the Susquehanna, about two miles from the head of the bay. It contained from 40 to 50 houses, and was the residence of several respectable families. The buildings were generally of wood. The post-road from Baltimore to Philadelphia passes through it. A number of particulars connected with the destruction of the place, are inserted below:

By later accounts it appears, there was a small party (40 or 50) of militia at Havre-de-Grace when the attack commenced; but they all ran away save 8 or 10, without offering resistance. One of those that remained, a brave Irishman, long a resident of the town, was taken prisoner, being seized in the act of loading his musket. Three of the enemy were killed and two wounded. One American was killed by a rocket. How the people escaped with their lives is truly wonderful. The enemy also destroyed several bay-craft, as well as the ferry-boats. From Havre-de-Grace a party proceeded to Cresswell's ferry, at the head of the tide water, six miles above, and desolated every thing within their reach. The church at Havre-de-Grace, at a considerable distance from the river, was not fired; but, to shew their respect for 'religion,' they assailed the house, and finding nothing to steal "magnanimously" attacked the windows with brick-bats and stones, and demolished them.

Extract dated Havre-de-Grace, May 4.

"On Monday morning, about sunrise, the enemy took possession of Havre-de-Grace, and immediately opened a scene of destruction that would have disgraced the savage allies of Britain. A general

pillage and burning followed. In less than two hours they had plundered and burnt almost every house. They destroyed both ferry houses; and after having permitted Richard Mansfield, who kept the upper house, to save what he and his son could from the fire, they seized and carried off what they had saved. They cut open his very beds, threw the feathers away, and took off the ticking. It is not possible to give a correct estimate of the destruction of property which has taken place. Fifty thousand dollars worth on a rough calculation, must have been destroyed. I have lost every thing." *Liner.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Messrs. Editors—You will oblige me by giving the following a place in your paper.

HENRY RUSSELL.

"I avail myself in laying before the public a precise statement of facts, which occurred to me on my way from Havre-de-grace to Baltimore. Yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock, this side of Patterson's mills, I was stopped by a party of British sailors, to the number of 70 or 80, headed by two officers, when one of the sailors advanced up and seized the bridle of my horse; at the same time another, holding a bayonet at my breast, commanded me to dismount immediately, or he would run me through; I accordingly jumped off; I was immediately collared by the lieutenant, who in a very impertinent manner asked me where I was going? I answered to Baltimore; he then asked me many insulting questions about Baltimore and its inhabitants; I told him I would answer no such questions, and requested he would not detain me any longer; he then without any further ceremony, thrust his hand into my coat and waistcoat pocket.—I told him not to treat me with such atrociousness—if money was their aim, I would deliver him all I had about me; which they did not give me the trouble to do, as the lieutenant drew out the contents of my pockets, which fortunately was only a few dollars; they still thinking I had more concealed about me, like the worst of robbers, forced my waistcoat open, when, finding no more booty, permitted me to proceed on to Baltimore. They appeared to be divided into several parties. They said they were looking for fat cattle, and killed several hogs in my presence; and on my leaving them they went in different ways. I discovered a number of negroes amongst them."

Baltimore, May 4, 1813.

Extract of a letter from Kent county, dated 1st inst.

"Since I addressed you last, the enemy have commenced their wanton warfare on our bay shore; a ship of war passing down the bay last Tuesday, commenced a bombardment on S. Wilmer's house, (of your city) and after firing 15 shot at the house, 6 of which lodged in the wall, and 2 passed through the house; they also landed at a Mr. Medford's, a few miles above Mr. Wilmer's, and after treating Mr. Medford with extreme rudeness, robbed him of all his sheep, cattle, hogs, bacon, and even setting poultry, and escaped with their booty thus honorably obtained." We learn by another channel, that after killing Mr. M's cattle, the militia came upon the British before they carried them off, and that they ran and left them.

George-Town Roads, (Kent county,) May 3, 1813.—Last week a party of the enemy landed at Mr. George Medford's, at Plumb Point, in Werton, and robbed his meat house, hen-house and sheep-fold; they even went into the kitchen, stole the kitchen furniture, and took his negroes' weekly allowance of meat. They also killed several of his cattle—while they were thus employed, an express

was sent for the militia, a party of whom arrived in time to prevent the enemy from carrying off the cattle which they had killed; the militia fired on the barges as they left the shore, and it is thought some of the enemy were killed.

The Maidstone frigate lies so near Howell's point that she has thrown some of her shot a mile into the country.

It is expected that Georgetown will soon be attacked, and probably this village; the militia, however, are on the alert.

Baltimore.—On Wednesday last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the alarm guns were fired, and this city was thrown into great bustle and apparent confusion. But in a few minutes—in less time than could have been expected—regiment after regiment and company after company were marching the streets in regular order, towards the supposed point of attack. It was calculated that upwards of 5000 men were under arms, and in their proper places, in an hour after the alarm was given. The savage burning of *Havre de Grace* led the people to calculate what they might expect from the *tender mercies* of the enemy—and they indignantly assembled to punish the invader. We did not believe that such a quantity of arms and accoutrements were in the hands of the people of *Baltimore*; though the whole were not exhibited.—The excellent 5th regiment had just returned from a week's duty at the Fort (their place being supplied on the morning of that day by the 6th) making a forced march—after halting a few minutes for orders, they pushed for *North Point*, distant 15 miles, with cheerful alacrity, as did the 39th, and some artillery and troops of horse. The 27th was under arms, ready for orders, and the 51st or "Precincts regiment," the bounds of which extends over a space many miles in circumference, with near 1000 men in arms, was duly prepared. The regiment of artillery was in its usual fine condition; and the several troops of cavalry exhibited the wonted energy of their character. The rifle corps were on the alert—and the whole manifested an unconquerable spirit. At two o'clock, it was reported the alarm was a false one; and the fact being ascertained, the soldiers were dismissed. If Admiral *Cockburn* has his secret agents in *Baltimore*, we hope they may faithfully communicate to him the events of that day; and let him, glory, if he can, in the effect that his barbarous conduct to poor *Havre de Grace* has produced. The conflagration of that village purified party in *Baltimore*, and will truly "select the sheep from the goats." For, or, against the *English*, is the only touchstone, "Federalists" and "Democrats" have laid aside their little bickerings until they can discuss the controverted points at more leisure. This is as it should be!

Some persons have removed from *Baltimore* within a few days past; and many women and children have been sent away. This might be expected, and fear is contagious. But the number of those who have removed, or are really alarmed, is small—the present enemy-force is incompetent to the design; and in a little space we shall be in a high state of preparation to receive him. A part of the 2000 men to be stationed here have arrived since the alarm, and others are no the way.

The committee appointed by the city council of *Baltimore* have resolved to pay the militia for duty performed, out of the funds of the corporation—a just and necessary procedure.

☐ This state of things checks every species of business—and, as the editor of the *Register* cannot reduce his expences, the occasion is apt for his friends to remit the little sums due him.

We learn from various sources that admiral Cockburn is as wroth at Baltimore, and as loud in his expressions of vengeance, as the pitiful tool that put the types together for the paragraph annexed. We know it is the will of the British in the bay and the British in the country, that Baltimore shall eclipse the high renown of Praga and Imaet; and some "magnanimous" Briton out-rival the fame of "glorious Swarrows," in bringing death to thousands of women and children, not leaving one stone upon another. God forbid, that we should be at the "mercy" of Cockburn and his *Finnebagoes*, exalted to the pinnacle of incendiary merit by the attack upon *Havre de Grace*; a deed that shall be recorded to the lasting infamy of the British arms—wanton, cruel and base.

The following curious article is extracted from a little paper published in that part of Pennsylvania which has its chief trade to Baltimore; and in the neighborhood of a place where a jail was once broken open and many men taken out and killed. We suppose some whiskey merchant paid the creature 100 cents to "put it in"—and should not have noticed it, except as an advertisement; but to shew the continued hostility to Baltimore; foreign and domestic:

"Many of our cities, and especially Baltimore are now in a rigid state of blockade. The enemy holds us at his mercy, and can injure, if not destroy, our defenceless towns, and why he abstains from injuring us as much as he might, is not owing to any thing else except to the MAGNANIMITY, and HONORABLE policy of the British nation, so strictly observed towards other nations. If the squadron remains six months as near Baltimore as it now is, many of the inhabitants, and particularly the poor, will have to seek refuge in the country. The people of the dwindling city of Baltimore, are now much alarmed, and apprehensive of suffering great injury from that nation, whose enmity they in part causeless brought upon the country.

STRACKER, and his murderous companions, without shame and humanity, could see the laws frustrated, the property of individuals destroyed, and what is worse than any thing ever witnessed in this or any other civilized country, the precious blood of General Lingan flow from the hands of hell-doomed ruffians. Who would pity such a city and its ill-fated inhabitants? Baltimore has brought the curses of Heaven upon itself, and has last summer prevented the law from giving protection to the best of citizens. Leave Baltimore to itself, and make the best of its own situation."

News-Making.

From a careful examination of the conduct of some, a person may easily fall into an opinion that the manufacture of news has nearly become a regular business. It is possible a few may believe their subsistence to depend on the circulation of false reports; but the greater part of the "it is said" that float through the political atmosphere like motes in the natural, intangible, have their birth in credulity, or in the too earnest desire to tell something new. One man supposes a thing possible; the second says it is probable; and the third gives it positive. The transition is easily made—and the fourth or fifth person will enter into an elaborate investigation to shew that it must be so. There are a few beings, possessed of types and presses, of whom we reasonably expect all sorts of reports that may depress the spirit of the people; or, if possible, embarrass the government—but there are others, of whom we hoped better things, that fall into the same error, from

a too ardent thirst for news—for the honor of first giving some strange report to the public. Bad news always travels fast enough; and unless when a knowledge of rumor may lead to measures counteracting its effects, if true; prudence directs us to let it float unsanctioned, till it assumes a body and form at least of plausibility. It is sound maxim that the "truth should not be told at all times;"—but I would not suppress a fact. Let the truth be stated—but away with the "it is said," and "it is understood," that are contrary to the interests or derogatory to the honor of the United States.

Party Writers.

We deprecate the policy that leads the friends of the union often to notice the raving paragraphs of the enemy, that occasionally appear in a few factious prints, tending to weaken the bonds of the confederacy, or recommending its dissolution. We know that this is the work of Great Britain—our arguments will not silence her hostility, and the tools she makes use of are too insignificant to excite frequent animadversion. Reason is lost upon them; for, like lawyers at the bar specially paid to gain a cause, they will go on to earn their wages. Let these fellows be cautiously, but quietly watched, and they may be "caught napping"—then, let the law take its course.

He is a mere dolt that supposes the body of that political class called "federalists" are in favor of what these creatures recommend—nor will the calculating man believe that the people of the Eastern states are so forgetful of their interests, as to wish a severance from the middle and southern, on which their prosperity in trade has mainly depended. Besides, a very large majority of the fighting men, of these states, are not only friends of the union, but absolute friends of those measures of resistance against Great Britain, that led to pensioning the wretches, to alarm the unwary, and embarrass the government; the small majority of votes that appears against the administration to the contrary notwithstanding—for all are not qualified to vote. The great physical strength is on the side of those who have the minority of votes.

Picture of a Soldier's Life.

From a private in the "Petersburg Volunteers," to his friend in that place, dated

"Zanesville, (Ohio) March 28, 1813.

"When I last wrote you from Upper Sandusky, I confidently expected something of considerable importance would have transpired in a very short time; but, unfortunately, the war in this quarter is protracted to a much longer period than I at that time contemplated. Indeed, the best informed people in the army think that nothing decisive can be done before the next winter. It will never answer to invade a country with militia; some will not cross the lines—others will not submit to any kind of subordination; and, in fact, they would all rather be at home, than courting fame on the embattled field. The Kentucky and Ohio militia have been disbanded some time; the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia are to be discharged on the 1st of April; and, unless other troops arrive, the camp will, in a great measure, be unprotected. None will be left except our battalion, consisting of the Petersburg Volunteers, and two companies from Pittsburg, (59 men in one and 15 in the other) together with about 350 regulars. James G. Chalmers, (who is appointed paymaster for all the twelve months' volunteers,

with the rank of ensign) and myself, left the Rapids on the 8th. We have to remain here until the arrival of the district paymaster.

"The next day after the date of my letter from Sandusky, we left that place for the Rapids, together with 300 militia, under the command of major Orr. We had with us 20 pieces of heavy artillery, and a quantity of military stores of every description. We at this time knew nothing of the unfortunate events at the river Raisin. On the second day of our march a courier arrived from gen. Harrison, ordering the artillery to advance with all possible speed; this was rendered totally impossible by the snow which took place, it being a complete swamp nearly all the way. On the evening of the same day news arrived that gen. Harrison had retreated to Portage river, 18 miles in the rear of the encampment at the Rapids. As many men as could be spared determined to proceed immediately to reinforce him. It is unnecessary to state that we were among the first who wished to advance. At 2 o'clock the next morning, our tents were struck, and in half an hour we were on the road. I will candidly confess, that on that day I regretted being a soldier. On that day we marched thirty miles, under an incessant rain; and I am afraid you will doubt my veracity when I tell you, that in 8 miles of the best of the road, it took us over the knees and often to the middle. The Black Swamp (4 miles from Portage river, and 4 miles in the extent) would have been considered impassable by all but men determined to surmount every difficulty to accomplish the object of their march. In this swamp you lose sight of *terra firma* altogether—the water was about 6 inches deep on the ice, which was very rotten, often breaking through to the depth of four or five feet.

"The same night we encamped on very wet ground, but the driest that could be found, the rain still continuing. It was with difficulty we could raise fires; we had no tents, our clothes were wet, no axes, nothing to cook in, and very little to eat. A brigade of pack-horses being near us, we procured from them some flour, killed a hog, (there being plenty of them along the road.) our bread was baked in the ashes, and the pork we broiled on the coal—a sweeter meal I never partook of. When we went to sleep, it was on two logs laid close to each other, to keep our bodies from the damp ground. Good God! what a plant being is man in adversity. The loftiest spirit that ever inhabited the human breast would have been tamed amid the difficulties that surrounded us. The next morning we arrived at Portage river, (the head quarters of the North Western Army.) During our stay at this latter place, we were in constant expectation of an attack. Several nights we went to sleep with our muskets in our arms, and all our accoutrements fixed for action. On the arrival of gen. Leftwich and gen. Crook's brigades from Sandusky, we marched for the Rapids; the Kentucky and Ohio troops had then only six days to serve. In a speech made to them by the general, he pledged himself to take them to Malden in 20 days, which would have been the case, if the cannon and military stores could have been got on. When we arrived at the Rapids, the advanced guard discovered, on the opposite side of the river, one of three persons, who, two days previous, were sent to Malden with a flag, killed and scalped by the Indians—the other two, we have since heard, are prisoners at Malden—so little does our enemy respect the laws of nations. The encampment is opposite the Michigan territory, in a fine situation, protected by nature in three quarters, by a steep and high bank—the whole is picketed in—the stores are deposited in block-houses, built round the picketting, to the num-

ber of eight—all is nearly in a complete state of defence. Along this river is the handsomest country I ever saw—there have been several fine plantations in the vicinity of the camp, but all is a scene of desolation. After Hull's surrender, the whole country was laid waste by the Indians—every half mile there has been a house—the only indication of a habitation that now remains, is their ruins that cover the ground where they once stood! A few days after our arrival, a detachment was sent out, of which our company made part, to attack a considerable party of Indians, 15 miles down the river. We started as night set in, and marched all the way on the ice; about 2 o'clock, we came near the place where we expected to surprise the enemy—we were put in order of battle, and instructed to proceed in silence—

"Still was the pipe and drum—
"Save heavy tread, and armor's clang,
"The sullen march was dumb."

In a few minutes their forces were in sight; they were in a bend of the river, nearly a mile off; when within gun-shot, I could hear the men cocking their pieces—our company, to a man, were even at that moment cheerful and gay! fear was far distant from our ranks, and I do sincerely believe that had the enemy not flown previous to our arrival, we would all have realised the expectations of our friends. Some of their spies, as we have since heard from prisoners from Malden, saw us on our march—in consequence of which they made a precipitate retreat—we followed them within 5 miles of the river Raisin, and returned to camp without any rest, except for two hours; we were 21 hours absent, during which time we marched more than 60 miles. The particulars of the last unfortunate account at the river Raisin, you are already acquainted with, likewise in the failure on the expedition to destroy the Queen Charlotte. Our company marched as far as the mouth of Lake Erie, to reinforce the first party, but met them on their return. We have all built small houses in front of the tents, which make us very comfortable.

"The camp duty is very severe, there being no tents or houses for the guard when off their post, so that it is equally as pleasant for them to be at their post as off, they being forbid to leave the rendezvous of the guard—Every other day a man mounts guard, and the day that intervenes he is at work within the camp. Major Alexander, who commands the battalion, is as fine a fellow as I ever knew.—The most perfect harmony exists between the Pittsburg company and ours—they being the only two companies of 12 month's volunteers in camp, and all that wear uniform—a generous emulation exists among them, which is of infinite service to both—officers and men all mingle together; we visit each others tents of an evening, sing, tell stories, play music, and drink grog, when we can get it; which by-the-by, is not often the case, sutlers not being permitted to sell spirits in the camp.

"Poor Edmund S. Gee is no more! I saw him breathe his last—we consigned him to his mother earth with all the decency our circumstances would permit. We had it not in our power to dress his corpse in all the pomp and pageantry of sorrow. The tears of his companions, more eloquent than all the parade that sable weeds could bestow, were his due, and those he had! All the battalion attended the funeral—likewise general Leftwich, who requested the chaplain to perform a funeral service, a thing not done on any similar occasion.

"Chalmers and myself will return to the camp in a few days. It is dangerous to travel the roads in small parties, as the Indians are all round the camp. We will be obliged to remain in the settlement until some troops are going on. The day before we left

the camp, a lieutenant was shot and scalped within sight of the camp—another man was shot at, but fortunately had a bible in his side pocket, which arrested the course of the ball, and saved his life.—There is 100 miles of the road, between this and the Hapiss, without a single inhabitant—all a wilderness.

THE CHRONICLE.

Virginia election. Complete—for *Eppe* 1112; *Randolph* 943—majority for *Eppe* 178.

Caleb Strong, esquire, has been re-elected governor of Massachusetts, by a majority of about 12,000 votes.

It is confidently stated that Daniel D. Tompkins, esquire, has been re-elected governor of New-York. The returns are only partially received; but the result is so estimated from them.

The physicians of most of the cities of the United States have assembled to honor the memory of the illustrious *Resu*.

The clergy, vestry and trustees of the *African* churches in Philadelphia have adopted badges of mourning for their benefactor *Dr. Rush*.

We continue to receive very pleasant news from *Mexico*; and trust soon to have the high satisfaction of announcing the complete prostration of the papal authority in that extensive region. The work of revolution goes on well.

A cartel ship has arrived at Newport, R. I. from Dartmouth, Eng. with 265 American prisoners. It is stated that upwards of 1500 of them were left there, each of whom is allowed 15s. per day for his subsistence, paid weekly—apparently a very liberal stipend. But all kinds of provisions are excessively dear—beef from 9s. to 1s. per lb. The following is a summary of the reports and news brought by this vessel. The Captain, of 74 guns, was destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, on the 22nd of March—no lives lost. A deputation is said to have arrived from Holland to solicit the return of the *Prince of Orange*, who is serving with the British army in *Portugal*. Various parts of *Germany* are stated to be ripe for revolution.

A gentleman arrived at Boston from Cadiz says that the Spanish government have ordered the British troops to leave that city—and Wellesley, the ambassador had written home for instructions. We hear nothing of the state of the interior of Spain except that king *Joseph* left Madrid for Segovia, on the 17th of March.

The British papers are filled with scraps of news of *Russian* successes, *Prussian* and *German* disaffections, and *French* difficulties. We shall hear more of these things a little time hence.

Letters from Sicily state that a revolution has taken place.—The king and queen are again in power, the regent killed, and the English party turned topsy turvy. Gen. *Maitland* and others have left *Alicante*, where *Suchet* was employing them very actively, and have gone to regulate things in Sicily.

The London-papers are filled with a variety of documents and correspondence relating to the conduct of the Princess of Wales. In the last of which we find, that her royal highness is restored to the private and public honors of her family.

It is said that 300,000 barrels of flour remained unsold at Cadiz, March 25.

Two Danish officers are said to have reached London on the 11th of March. Rumor has given to them a mission of peace with *Great Britain*.

Pillau is taken by the Russians. *Torn* taken and given up to pillage. Berlin was taken March 4; and general *D'York* made governor. *Hamburg* was tak-

en by the Russians March 10, and *Cuxhaven* by the English.—The Saxon court left Dresden, its capital, Feb. 22. The king of Prussia has made a league offensive and defensive with *Russia*. The French had made several sorties from *Dantzic*, and had lost 1000 men. The place held out. A Swedish expedition was about embarking for *Pomerania*. The person, whom we learnt by former accounts was arrested at Vienna, and sent to Hungary, proves to be the prince royal of *Bavaria*. An Austrian minister had arrived in London.

An additional naval force had been ordered out. Six pence additional duty has been laid in England on American cotton.

LONDON, March 31.—The lord mayor has fixed Friday next for a Common-Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting a loyal and affectionate address to her royal highness the princess of Wales, on the subject of the lately exposed wicked and cruel attempts against her highness' character and life.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser—The subject stated in the subsequent affidavit, having been doubted by many on its first publication, it was thought advisable to bring it forward as it now is, authenticated under the oaths of the three respectable gentlemen whose signatures are affixed to it.

City of New-York, ss.

On this 28th day of April, 1813, before me the undersigned Notary Public, personally came and appeared Samuel G. Bailey, late master of the ship *Amsterdam Packet*, Wm. R. Handy, late master of the ship *Lydia*, and Adam Knox, late master of the schooner *Augusta*, all belonging to New-York; and the said appearants being duly sworn according to law, severally and solemnly deposed and declared, That they were passengers on board the ship *Niagara* which arrived at this port from *Lisbon* on Saturday last; and that on the 8th day of April inst. being in 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 having approached within thirty yards of it.

W. R. HANDY.

ADAM KNOX.

SAM'L G. BAILEY.

Sworn before me, W. BLEEKER, Notary Public.

LITERARY PROPERTY—Among printers, it is usually agreed that the maker of paragraphs has as much right to them, as any other mechanic has to the produce of his labors; and hence we see frequent squabbles among brothers of the type, of stealth, omissions, and so forth. I have been amused at the progress of some of my work, and counted up 27 articles written for the *Register*, "taken as their own," by the folks at *Boston* and elsewhere, and republished in *Baltimore*, as something new! The rounds that these things take are curious—for instance, I have an article before me that I myself made, that was published at *Boston* as original, copied into a *Baltimore* paper without credit, and inserted in an *Albany* paper as belonging to the newspaper last noted.