

# THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 89.]

*Hec olim meminisse juvabit.*—VIRGIL.

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## Rhode-Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, MAY 1.

The legislature of this state convened at Newport on the 5th instant, when his excellency the governor communicated the following message:

*Gentlemen of the senate and house of representatives,*

Since the session in October last, when I had the honor to communicate with you upon the unhappy situation of our country in general, and of this state in particular, many matters, consequent on a state of war, have occurred which demand your attention, and will render it necessary that some measures should be adopted for the security of the state.

With respect to our militia, on whom it appears we must depend for our defence, I am obliged to observe, that while there is an evident improvement in their discipline, and partially so in their equipment, yet here remains much to be done; and I hope that there is in the citizens, composing that body, so much of ambition and patriotism, as will yet excite them to their duty, and prevent the very unpleasant resort to the laws to effect it.

The very reprehensible omissions, however, in the officers, in not making their annual returns previous to the session in October last, as the law directs, and particularly in the chartered companies, require notice, and would have been attended to by me. But this neglect being so general, to have called them to account by courts martial, would have been very expensive to the state. I therefore thought it advisable to waive the subject until this session, during which your attention thereto will be necessary, as the period has arrived which renders it highly necessary to know our effective force.

From the appropriation made at the last session, an additional quantity of powder, with round and grape shot, &c. has been purchased for the use of the state, the particulars of which the quartermaster gen. will inform you, should you think it necessary.

I conceive it proper also to inform you, that from repeated applications, and the very critical and exposed situation of our fellow-citizens of Newport and its vicinity, who are frequently menaced by the ships and vessels about Point Judith, the burning of some of our vessels within our bay, particularly the very recent instance of the Wampan, together with the landing of the enemy upon Block Island, as reported, induced me to take some steps which might tend in some degree to quiet their very reasonable fears. For that purpose I consulted the three members of the council of war, in the northerly part of the state, who advised me to direct major general Sheldon to establish a patrol guard on the south end of the island, near Fort Adams, if upon his consulting with governor Martin and Christopher Fowler, esq. it should by them be thought necessary. In conformity with this direction, by letter of the 12th of April a subaltern's guard of 15 men were ordered out, and are now on duty. This guard, however useful, are entirely incapable of resisting an availing foe of any considerable magnitude; and as there exists no hope of obtaining aid from the general government, to defend *even their own forts and batteries*, it may be necessary for the legislature to deter-

mine whether they will continue the guard before-mentioned, or order into service any portion of the militia for the further protection and security of the state.

The destruction of our coasting trade is much to be lamented, as it deprives us of the usual and very necessary supplies of bread stuffs from other states. This, together with the very uncommon short crops in this state the last year, has occasioned a scarcity which will be severely felt by our fellow-citizens before the next harvest. Whether it is proper for the legislature to adopt any measures to obtain a competent supply, I submit to their consideration.

I rely with the fullest confidence on your prompt attention in adopting the best measures in your power for alleviating the distresses and for the protection of the good people of this state.

May we place our trust in the God of our fathers, and implore his guidance in our deliberations, and the approbation of heaven.

WM. JONES.

Newport, May 5, 1813.

## Effects of the Orders in Council.

(Concluded from Page 139.)

LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Joseph Brooks Yates, merchant, Liverpool.—Engaged almost altogether in the Jamaica trade. Is secretary of a charity formed to relieve the poor during the present high price of provisions; a temporary society. The number of poor has greatly increased during the last winter over what they were in the winter of 1808 and 1809. In visiting them last winter, found them in very great distress indeed; and those persons who appeared to be suffering were not only casual persons of the very lowest description, but great numbers of them were regular, skillful, able bodied mechanics. In the book which he took round with him, in visiting his division of the town in November last, there were 47 cases, of which 30 were in distress from want of work. A larger division stood as follows: out of 170 families, 103 were in distress from want of employment. In nine weeks, in the winter of 1811, there was expended £ 2,393 4s. which was distributed to 15,985 persons. Never recollects an equal number of persons out of employment. There has been some increase of employment during three weeks; understand from 40 to 50 ships have unexpectedly arrived from America. The cause of their coming was, no doubt, the apprehension in America, of an embargo. Considers this arrival as merely temporary. The rent of ware houses in Liverpool, in his estimation, decreased from one-third to one half; the rent of dwelling houses very considerably, but not to the same degree. There has been a great glut of coffee, sugar, and other West-India articles which are usually exported. The price of coffee has progressively lowered for the last four years. Is himself a considerable importer of coffee; is compelled to receive it, for unfortunately he has advanced money on the mortgage of coffee estates, has declined extending his business in that line, and has refused to advance money on coffee, because it was not worth freight.

and charges. Has no doubt that if the prices of coffee do not mend, all the coffee planters in the British West-Indies must be completely ruined.—Very great quantities of foreign West-India coffee have come into this country. The trade of Liverpool has been unprecedentedly distressed during the last eighteen months. Never knew so many failures in the same space of time, nor so many capitalists decline business, or fall off in their capital.

Eleven Principal Trades.	Supported Men— lost of Journey men in Liver- pool.	Number now employed.	Supported number of dependents.	REMARKS.
13 Shipwrights . . . . .	530	350	300	{ List of Ships now building—Five on Contract, and Six on Specu- lation. No Orders. } About 100 gone to Sea for want of work.
21 or 22 Sailmakers . . . . .	86	25	100	
Kopers . . . . .	85	55	145	
25 Blockmakers . . . . .	50	25	76	
Painters . . . . .	150	110	60	
Coopers . . . . .	250	130	130	
80 Joiners . . . . .	750	500	200	
Riggers . . . . .	200	80	None	
Masons . . . . .	340	230	Unknown	
Iron Founders . . . . .	230	100	Unknown	
Copper & Brass Manufacturers . . . . .	60	25	Unknown	
Total in Liverpool . . . . .	2751	1615	1515	
Total employed, . . . . .	1136 in . . . . .			
Journeymen unemployed, . . . . .	11 Trades.			

Actual State of Trade in Liverpool, in May 1812.

Eight principal Master Porters.	Constant Men.		
	1810.	1811.	1812.
James Green & Co.	45	25	15
John Haselden & Co.	84	40	25
Richard Gough & Co.	97	50	13
Edward Appleton.	36	20	12
Roberts . . . . .	12	8	6
Atkinson . . . . .	20	10	3
Mariner . . . . .	20	12	7
Ashton . . . . .	20	12	4
	334	177	85

Considerable quantities of lumber and provisions supplied by America to the West-India islands; the lumber quite essential, and the supply of American staves indispensable. Presumes the immediate cause of our exclusion from the continent is the British decrees. The failures in Liverpool have been

the United States of America. Several attributable to unfortunate speculations to South America. Does not suppose the comparatively small increase of poor rates by any means a fair criterion by which to judge of the distress in the town, because the number of strangers in it (not entitled to parish relief) is great beyond that of any other place by far. The rates of West-India freight lower than they were twelve or fourteen years ago, although the expences of fitting out ships are very materially increased.—The ship owners of Liverpool are making no money at all. Is a considerable ship owner himself. The saleable value of ships at Liverpool reduced as much as 20 per cent. lower than it was two years ago.

Mr. Thomas Holt. "In October last, I was desired by the society, for bettering the condition of the poor at Liverpool, to inspect a district of that town; I inspected one hundred and forty colliers and back houses containing 87 married persons, whose families consisted of 443 persons; 39 of this number were in full work, and earned upon the average 15s. 8d. per week, per family; 78 more of them were partly employed, and their average earnings were 4s. 6d.; 23 more were totally unemployed; of the 120 which were entered in my book, 71 families were relieved on the first distribution by the society; 13 of those families, consisting of 68 persons, received 2s. per week; 16 more of them, consisting of 67 persons, received 1s. 6d. per week; and 42 more consisting of 119 persons received 1s. per week. At a subsequent period, 15 more of those entered into my book were relieved, and 30 more who were not entered into the book, but applied personally afterwards, were relieved." Some of the persons who were out of employment were not in health and capable of working, but the greater part of them were in full health and generally laborious.

Mr. John Richardson, American commission merchant, of Liverpool. Five years ago employed 11 clerks: one would do the whole business he has had for the last twelve months. Has had nine ships under his care at one time. Now has not one; but is satisfied that if the orders in council were repealed, he should have a great many. Has a greater stock of goods for shipment lying in his warehouse than he ever had before. The company of carters in Liverpool, in 1806 received for 120 carts, £ 19,556 12s. 6d.—in 1807 £ 18,221 13s. 5d.—in 1808 £ 15,722 0s. 11d.—in 1809 for 140 carts £ 25,855 11s. in 1810 for 140 carts, £ 29,719 17s. 8d.—in 1811 not more than £ 20,000.—from the 1st of January to the 1st of May of the present year, by 140 carts did not exceed £ 4,000. In 1811 made two shipments to British America, amounting to £ 50,000: and by the last accounts the greatest part of the goods intended for the United States were still in New-Brunswick. A cargo of £ 60,000 shipped to Amelia Island, not a package of which has yet been unladen from the ship. From a conversation with two of the most respectable houses in Liverpool, believes that goods to the value of a million sterling are lying there ready to be shipped on the removal of the orders in council. Has lived in Liverpool eleven years, and thinks the trade and situation of the merchants were never so bad as at present. Many of the poorer orders out of employment. In entering free goods at the custom house for exportation, the insertion is merely nominal; there is no value attached to it, and the number of pieces is merely nominal or put at random. Trade has fallen off, particularly since February, 1811. Immediately after Mr. Erskine's arrangement it was very good in Liverpool. Attributes the distress in Liverpool principal-

Mr. William Rathbone, merchant, of Liverpool, son of the late Mr. Rathbone who was examined four years ago. Has on hand upwards of 2,000 packages of goods ready for the American market, the value at a moderate computation, £200,000; and they would be shipped provided the orders in council of 1807 and 1809 were repealed.

Mr. William Alexander Brown, merchant, of Liverpool. Has on hand about 500 packages of hardware, calicoes, muslins, and a variety of other articles destined for Baltimore, and some for Philadelphia, of the value of about £100,000, which would be shipped as soon as the orders in council were repealed. Read letters from his correspondents in America respecting the shipment of goods in the event of the orders in council being repealed.

Mr. Thomas Thornely, merchant of Liverpool, trading chiefly to the United States of America, partner of Mr. Martin, who was examined four years ago on the subject of the orders in council. Was in America from 1805 to July 1810. The merchants of Liverpool are very much without employment, and the labouring poor very much distressed; the distress never so great in his remembrance. Sixteen thousand persons were in one week relieved from a fund raised by voluntary contributions, independently of parochial relief. The number of American ships cleared out at Liverpool, was 336 from the 1st of June to the 31st December, 1809; 53 from 1st January to 30th June, 1810; 349 from 17th July to 31st December, 1810; 196 from 1st January to 30th June, 1811; 90 from 1st July to 31st December, 1811; and 54 from 1st January to 23rd April, 1812. These ships formerly carried back to America very valuable articles, and lately only sand and paving stones. Several cargoes were shipped from Liverpool to Amelia Island last year, in the hope of the non-importation act being taken off, and of those cargoes being immediately admitted. Read a letter from the owner of an American ship which loaded at Liverpool, with goods for Amelia Island (see Appendix.) Shipped goods to Canada last year, because the prohibition had taken place in America, and it was expected the goods arriving in Canada would be the first in the market if the prohibition was taken off. (Read a letter from Montreal, for which see Appendix.) In ordinary times the exchange of America from England did not fluctuate more than from three to five per cent. above or below par. During the embargo, bills on England sold at 10 per cent. premium; the exchange has been sinking during the whole of last year; on account of the prohibition to import goods from this country, it has fallen to 17, 20, and even 25 per cent. When he was in America, manufactures were in their infancy, but he has letters from America stating that they have much increased since that time, (see two letters in the Appendix.) There are several persons in America worth half a million sterling, and many of smaller capitals. There is no want of specie in America, and he went to the Bank, where they gave him what guineas he wanted; and he has seen passengers arriving from America with 80 or 100 guineas. If there were no restrictions in the way, flour and other provisions might be drawn from America; has been in several parts where wheat might be purchased at half a dollar per bushel, and the Mississippi is a new source from whence flour might be procured. Believes that if the intercourse with America was opened the influx of gold now on hand for the American market, would essentially injure the rising manufactures of America; and is firmly of opinion that with the increasing wealth of America, the exports of this country would continue to increase. Was in New-York when the news

arrived of the British orders in council of November, 1807. "I received the Globe news-paper of the 10th of November, 1807, stating that a proclamation was then waiting for his majesty's signature, declaring the ports of France and Holland in a state of blockade, and that no vessels would be permitted to go there without clearances from a British port; the same information came from a variety of quarters at the same time; these were received on the 12th of December, 1807." It was copied into the American papers immediately. The post is two days and a half between New-York and Washington, and the embargo was laid on the 22d of December, 1807. "I will beg leave to state a conversation I had with a member of congress some time afterwards. I asked this member of congress if it was a fair question, whether the government in America had been aware of the orders in council at the time they laid the embargo, because I saw it stated in some papers that they were not; he said, it was a singular fact, that they received at Washington, on the same day, an account of the first condemnation in France under the Berlin decree, and of the orders in council; and he said, we then laid the embargo; in fact, we can scarcely be said to have laid the embargo, it was the belligerents who destroyed our commerce."—Knows no persons in Liverpool who are dealers in false papers, but had a circular letter of the 11th May, 1811 sent to his house. (See Appendix.) When cotton or linen goods, which are duty free, are entered at the custom house for exportation no value is stated, and a man may enter 5 pieces in a packet or 5,000. The number of industrious people out of work at Liverpool very great indeed; saw riggers who assured him they had no work for a month. "If the British government pays for the provisions sent to Spain and Portugal they are drawn upon for 22 1-4 per cent. more than they would be if the exchange was at par; if the importation of goods in America was permitted, that 22 per cent. would be saved, and we should have the advantage of exporting British manufactures. The manufactures exported to America have been increasing in fineness and in value, I believe, every year, and will go on increasing with the prosperity of America."

Mr. John Richmond Jafray, merchant of London, engaged in the American trade. Was in Canada in September, October, and November last. In that market, and in New-Brunswick, there was a great glut of British goods, and they were selling, in general, at a loss of from 10 to 40 or 50 per cent. below prime cost and charges. Has exported nothing since the non-importation law of the United States went into operation; but upon the repeal of the orders in council would make a very large shipment. Has pretty large orders conditioned upon that event. In America, a great many manufactures now attempted to be established, and they are making a little progress. If the non-importation law lasts a very long time they will no doubt make progress; but they have not produced any important rivalship to the manufactures of Great Britain at present. Of the French manufactured goods, particularly silk goods, there are a great many more than the country wants, and they are as they have ever been,—they cannot be sold at all to the advantage of those who imported them, a large quantity having been imported, than the country required. The manufactures from France were confined entirely of silks and cambrics, with a very few laces, but those were inconsiderable. During the time when an open trade existed, the linens of Great Britain were sent to America, and sold to advantage. Up to the last period of our open trade the linens of Great

Britain were not undersold in the American market. Supposing that German linens can now be exported from the Elbe to the United States of America, they have every advantage which they could have if the orders in council were repealed.

Mr. Henry Hineley, insurance broker of London. In case the orders in council were repealed, and no other event was to take place, could now effect insurance at Lloyd's on goods from England to America, against capture and sea risk, and also against seizure in the American port of destination, for the premium of four guineas per cent.

Mr. John Fry, has been for many years managing clerk of the house of Mackenzie, Glennie, and co. of London. Mr. Glennie was examined before the house four years ago, and is at present unwell.—Before the year 1808, received very large remittances from the continent of Europe, for the proceeds of American shipments, at least a million per annum. This money was repaid by the Americans drawing bills and selling them to the agents of British manufacturers in America; or by paying the manufacturers in this country, by orders from various correspondents in America. No remittances have been received from the continent for the last two years, except from Spain and Portugal, whence they are in the habit of receiving very large sums arising from the sales of flour, grain, and salt provisions. Mr. Gallatin's report to congress stated the export of provisions to different parts of the world, to have amounted to twenty millions of dollars within the last year; and as some of the seller's prices, have perhaps produced a hundred per cent. profit, he supposes, judging from what passed through their hands, that the sales in Lisbon, Oporto, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, must have amounted to seven or eight millions sterling. A mail just arrived from Lisbon brings accounts that flour, which prior to any idea of an embargo, and for some few months back, for about 12 to 12 1-2 millreas a barrel, had got up to 15 and 15 1-2;—the moment the embargo was known, it went up instantly to 16, 17, and to 20; and the last accounts bring the account of 22 millreas a barrel. The millrea is 70 pence; but government is now paying 71. The exchange between America and this country is rather better than 29 per cent. If the orders in council were revoked, the goods which are lying ready for America would instantly be shipped.—“Tomorrow morning we should get ships, and send them off immediately. The only time I should wait is our clerk going to the custom house and entering the goods.” The former duty on cotton imported into France was 33 francs on 50 kilograms, it is now on long staple 4/6 francs, and on short staple 3/0 francs, that is, 3s. 6d. per pound on the long staple, and 2s. 6d. on the short. These duties were imposed in 1810. The duty on coffee used to be 82 1-2 francs per hundred weight, it is now 200 francs, or £ 11 sterling, but at the present exchange £ 12 2s.—The duty on sugars used to be 30 francs per hundred weight on muscovado; and is now raised to 150— and on clayed it was 55 francs, and is now 200. In entering for exportation cotton and linen goods, which are free of duty at the custom house, they never think of giving the real value, but take care to enter enough, it is just as easy to write £ 100,000 as ten. Has seen an entry made, British cotton, £ 3000, when that package cost £ 50. The last exchange from America was 22 per cent. they deduct the exchange from the £ 100, therefore in fact it is 29 up on £ 100. The circumstance of the loss of exchange has been from the trade being all one way: the trade has been from America to this side without any means of making returns, and they have no means

but drawing these bills, and they are forced to sell them for what they can get. American ships used generally to return from Holland in ballast; there were a few goods laid on top of the ballast, but nothing in the shape of cargoes. The present low rate of exchange is an essential loss to this country, because that which cost eight millions of dollars, would not cost six, were it not for the exchange. A barrel of flour if invoiced at 10 dollars, is in fact, 12 or 12 1-2. Never heard of persons in France drawing upon this country in payment of shipments which they were making to America; or of shipments from France to America, of such consequence as to require drafts. All the foreign grain that arrives in this country goes to the Peninsula, “there were 6,000 quarters of corn came into the market this morning, they were all bought to go to Lisbon; there is a good deal come from Archangel, and they must all go to Lisbon, I presume, for their prices are so high they will give a very handsome profit upon it.” The corn arriving from the Baltic in this country is shipped to the Peninsula, in consequence of the high prices payable there since the American embargo; if the price had remained as it was, it would not have gone from this country. The remittances from the Peninsula for flour sent from America, are principally bills on the treasury at 30 days, so that if the price has advanced 50 per cent. it is so much additional expence to the government of this country for all they buy. The provisions from America to the Peninsula, amount to seven millions or more. The commissary-general buys the chief; but part is bought by other individuals, who go to the commissary and he gives his bills for it. These supplies are now increased in cost to the amount of 50 per cent. in consequence of the interruption to the American intercourse. In consequence of the depreciation of the exchange, arising from the want of shipments of manufactures of this country to America, and attributable solely to the orders in council, this government loses 22 1-2 per cent. in every £ 100 that it lays out in America for shipments to the Peninsula, which it would not lose if the orders in council were off, and the exchange at par. This must have been a total loss to this country of two millions.

#### OF AMERICA,

In addition to the Evidence upon that subject, to be found in the preceding pages.

Mr. James Ronaldson, merchant, has resided in America about eighteen years, and has been engaged in manufactures, trade, and farming: since commerce has been embarrassed, the manufactures have been increasing; in the ratio of the troubles of commerce, the manufactures have been advancing. The cotton manufacture has increased; before 1807, it was a languishing business, but since that time it has become a brisk and thriving trade. Came before the house with reluctance, and not till the warrant of the house had been served upon him, because being embarked in manufactures in America, as the present investigation might produce an effect upon them, he did not like to interfere. The present order of things is just making them, and a change might perhaps ruin them. There is an importation of French manufactures, but does not think it is considerable; very little of their articles is capable of supplying the consumption of America. Has been engaged in the growth of wool in America, and is capable of saying, from his own observation, that it has been attended with great success. Coals are to be found in abundance in the United States on the western waters, there are several mines in the eastern states; and at Richmond and Wilkesbarre. He

is engaged in the manufacture of types and earthenware. He does not know that his pottery interferes with the British; it sells in the present state of things—the British rather interferes with it. The cotton manufacture has principally become considerable within the last six years. There has been no increase of duties on British manufactures in America to protect her own manufactures. Some goods have been bought in France for the American market, because they could not be brought from England in the present state of things.—He thinks the wool of the merino sheep maintains its quality, and in some instances it has been stated to improve, but the experiment is so young, that that fact is not yet ascertained. Has seen superfine cloths made from the merino wool in America, and people who professed to be judges, said it was good in the material, but not very well manufactured.

Mr. *Thomas Kinder*, merchant, of London.—Was in the United States from the year 1804, to the end of 1809. The progress of manufactures in America has been great since 1807. At the end of the year 1807, there were fifteen cotton mills in the U. States, and at the end of 1809, there were eighty-seven. Since the year 1807 there have been many manufactures introduced, white and red lead; and the manufacture of glass has been much extended. In Pittsburgh there is a manufactory of flint glass, which has a ten pot furnace. It was undertaken by merchants, who were till then in the habit of selling British manufactures in New York, but being out of employment in consequence of the orders in council destroying the intercourse, they sought some other occupation, and established this manufactory at Pittsburgh; it is now very successfully carried on, and they have it in contemplation to build another furnace, and to double their capital. Produced a specimen of the glass. Coals cost there about 2d per bushel, or 6s. 6d. per chaldron. The mines extend for many miles up the Ohio, and the Alleghany and Monongahela. Large founderies are established in the United States, there are three at Pittsburgh, two of which have been established since 1809. A steamboat of 400 tons has been built since that period, to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi. Great numbers of merino sheep have been imported from the Peninsula, and large quantities of wool are now produced. Prices of land have risen very much in Pittsburgh: in the summer of 1809, a lot of half an acre was sold for 1,000 dollars, and in 1810 the same lot was sold again for 2,000 dollars, which he attributes to the improvement of the town, and in particular to its being considered a favorable situation for manufactures. The banks of America discount at 6 per cent. The legal interest in the state of New York is 7 per cent. There are a great number of men of capital now in the United States; believes there is no want of manufacturing capital, and the banks are very free, accommodating those who wish to establish manufactories in the United States.—The common currency of America is paper, but you may always call for specie at the banks. English guineas are to be had occasionally at the banks if applied for. The wool raised in America is capable of making as fine cloth as is worn. A manufactory of pins has very lately been established at New York, the wire for that manufacture is now imported from France, because it could not be imported from England. Produced some pins. The capital employed in it is from ten to twelve thousand dollars.

Mr. *Campbell Patrick White*, merchant, has resided in Baltimore for thirteen years. The cotton manufacture in America has increased, more particularly, since the year 1809. A very large manufactory

was established in the year 1808, within nine miles of Baltimore, with a capital of 112,500l. sterling; it employed in the year 1811, about 150 persons.—Another considerable cotton mill was established about the same time at the Passaic Falls. Cotton twist has been exported to Petersburg and Archangel since 1808. Consumption of French manufactures in America is not considerable. French silks in America are much cheaper than they were six or eight months ago, and the price of brandy has fallen within the last four months at least 20 per cent. Is informed that the French silks will not interfere with those from Great Britain, French silks being of a high price, and the silks generally used in America being of a low price. The cotton twist manufacture in America has been profitable. In the year 1811 the whole value of American produce exported was in dollars, 45,295,043, viz. to Great Britain 20,308,211 dollars; to Spain and Portugal 19,266,466 dollars; to France and Italy 1,194,275 dollars.—The produce shipped to Spain and Portugal, amounting to four millions and an half sterling, was chiefly flour and Indian corn. A good deal of German linens have been imported into the United States; but in the year 1806, which was a year of the greatest import, the manufactures of France and Holland, paying duties ad valorem, did not amount to more than £900,000 sterling. In the same year there were imported from England, Scotland, and Ireland, of manufactures paying duties ad valorem, \$35,569,744. This amount is exclusive of those articles imported from Great Britain, which pay specific duties, and those which are free. The re-export of British manufactures in former times, did not amount to more than one-thirteenth part of the imports.

#### APPENDIX.

##### (1) *Extract from the present Non-Importation Act of the United States:*

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the president of the United States shall declare the fact by proclamation; and such proclamation shall be admitted as evidence, and no other evidence shall be admitted of such revocation, or modification, in any suit or prosecution which may be instituted under the fourth section of the act to which this is a supplement.—And the restrictions imposed, or which may be imposed by virtue of the said act, shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued.

*Extract from a letter from Mr. Munroe, the American secretary of state to his majesty's minister, Mr. Foster, dated Washington, 26th July, 1811.*

It is in the power of the British government at this time, to enable the president to set the Non-Importation law aside, by rendering to the United States an act of justice. If Great Britain will cease to violate their neutral rights, by revoking her orders in council, on which event alone the president has the power, I am instructed to inform you, that he will, without delay, exercise it by terminating the operation of this law.

(2) *Dates of the Orders in Council, the French Decrees, and the consequent Acts of the American government.*

1806, May 16th. British blockade from the Elbe to Brest.

Nov. 21st. Berlin decree.

1807, Jan. 7th. British order in council prohibiting coasting trade.

- Nov. 11th. The celebrated British orders in council.
- Dec. 7th. Milan decree.
- Dec. 22nd. American embargo.
- 1809, March 4th. Embargo removed, and non-intercourse substituted.
- April 19th. Mr. Erskine's negotiation, which opened the trade with England.
- April 26th. An order in council, modifying the orders of November 1807.
- Aug. 10th. Non-intercourse with Great Britain.
- 1810, May 1st. Act of Congress, opening the trade.
- Nov. 2nd. President's proclamation, declaring the French decrees to be rescinded.
- 1811, Feb. 2nd. American non-importation act.
- 1812, April 4th. American embargo.
- June 18th. Declaration of war, by the United States against Great Britain.

(3) *Letters from America regarding the shipment of goods in case the orders in council are removed.*

"New-York, Dec. 10th, 1810.

"Messrs. Naylor and Sanderson,

"GENTLEMEN—We now hand you a small addition to our orders, which we wish prepared as soon as possible, and if in time, to come with those already ordered. We are daily in hopes of our Congress doing something to allow merchants to fix their goods now ordered; it is probable they will get some time beyond which goods shall not be shipped from England to this, unless the orders in council are repealed: we, therefore, wish those already ordered, and also the present addition, ready as soon as possible, so that advantage can be taken of any opening that may occur. Under present circumstances, we would not wish the goods shipped, unless your government repeal their orders. If any thing is done on this side, you will be immediately informed of it.

We are your obedient servants,

S. & J. LAMBERT."

New-York, December 1st, 1810.

"Messrs. Naylor and Sanderson,

"GENTLEMEN—Since our respects of the 26th ult. certain circumstances have transpired, which induce us to give directions respecting our orders of September 15th and October 10th last; as follows—That the goods be prepared with all possible dispatch at all events, and sent down to Liverpool. If your Government shall have repealed her Decrees or Orders in Council, usually known by the name of the Paper Blockades, or retaliating Decrees against France, then to have our goods shipped by the first vessel, otherwise to wait our further advice. It is expected that a memorial will be presented to Congress, praying, that in case England should refuse to rescind her Decrees, that then goods already ordered may be admitted to any entry here; so that we hope, in any event, to order the shipment of our goods. If this petition should be granted, we will give you the earliest notice of it.

We remain your obedient servants,

ROGERS & WINTHROP.

"New-York, 3d December, 1810.

"Messrs. Naylor and Sanderson,

"DEAR SIR—My last was 17th October. Two questions have been proposed to Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and by his answers to them, I find that all British goods arriving into the United States, after the 2nd day of February next ensuing the date hereof, will be seized and forfeited to the United States; but if the British decrees are removed, you will please to ship

them without loss of time; but if the British decrees are not removed, you will please to let them lay until you hear further from me. You will please to understand, that I wish you to have the goods all packed, and ready to be shipped at a moment's warning.

With much respect, I am, dear sirs,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN MOWAT, jun."

"Baltimore, 31st December, 1810.

"Messrs. William Brown and Co.

"GENTLEMEN,—The present situation of affairs between the two countries renders the importation of goods so precarious, that no one permanent arrangement can be made of a satisfactory nature.—We ordered several goods for the spring, and have countermanded them, unless the orders in council are removed. Your friends and servants."

"Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1812.

"Messrs. William Brown and Co.

"At present, it is the opinion of many here, that the orders in council will be repealed in time for spring goods; we hope it may be the case. Our opinion is, the present session of Congress will leave our affairs, as it respects England, in nearly the same state at its close as at its commencement.

"We are your most obedient servants."

(4) *Letter from the owner of an American ship which loaded at Liverpool for Amelia Island.*

"New-York, Feb. 1st, 1812.

"Messrs. Hobson and Bolton, Liverpool.

"DEAR SIR—The captain is placed in the most disagreeable and embarrassing situation imaginable, at Amelia Island; the governor there refusing him permission to remain unless he enters the cargo, the duties on which are about 33 1-3 per cent. Again I am requested by \_\_\_\_\_ and others, to do an illegal act, and order the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Delaware, which I of course decline, unless I am completely indemnified from all possible loss, which, perhaps, is impossible. I shall proceed under the best legal advice I can get. I am mortified to the soul that the ship ever took in the cargo; and if you could have foreseen all this trouble, I think, for three times the amount of the freight, you would not have given it me. I wish the thing was at an end, and the consignees in lawful possession of the goods in Philadelphia. Your very obedient servant."

"Montreal, 7th December, 1811.

"Thomas Martin, Esq. Liverpool,

"DEAR SIR—Every thing here as may be well supposed from the non-admission of manufactures to the states, and the low price of produce with you, is as bad as possible.

"Dry goods of all descriptions have been selling to a large amount, at 20 per cent. and upwards, less than their cost in England; but in the event of an opening to the states, the profits would be great.—Ship-building has been carried on extensively, by which there will be much money lost. If an opening to the states does not soon take place, I am afraid further failures will occur. Not more than two thirds the number of ships of last year, have loaded from this country; and for the next, except a radical change, we cannot expect so many.

Yours, &c."

(6) *LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE MANUFACTURE OF AMERICA.*

"New-York, November 30th, 1811.

"DEAR SIR—Our country is in an infinitely better state than is generally supposed; ship owners and importing merchants feel the present state of things

but the agriculturers of the middle states, where grain is the staple commodity, were never more prosperous; the prices of certain articles (woollens) of British manufacture are high, and with difficulty can be procured. This has turned the attention of farmers to the raising or breeding of sheep, and others to the manufacture of cloth. I do not think we shall ever enter into competition with you in foreign markets. But this, I believe, that the habits of a part of our community may be brought to manufacture, to an extent nearly equal to our wants, of articles which we deem essential, as well of woollen as cotton; thus far manufactures with us are to be wished for, but in my opinion, not further. There is a wonderful change in this respect since you left us; streams of water of sufficient force to work mills are sought after, and purchased with avidity at great prices. Men deemed prudent, possessing capitals, have embarked, and it is expected government will protect them in their enterprises. Previous to our non-importation act taking effect, the state of specie in the country is alarmingly low; the act has caused vast sums to be brought into the country, and I question whether our banks ever contained a greater amount." Yours sincerely,

The following from Englishmen resident in America.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 12, 1811.

Messrs. Hobson and Bolton, Liverpool.

"DEAR SIRS—It is with regret I observe there is no improvement in your cotton market, which too strongly shews the depressed state of the trade in England. I cannot but approve of the determination evinced of petitioning Parliament, on its meeting, respecting the destructive and ruinous measures of the orders in council, which are sapping the foundation of England. I will yield to no one as a well-wisher of his native country; and it has seldom happened, but I have ranged myself on the ministerial side of the question; but from the first issuing of these orders, I have uniformly declared, that a perseverance in the system for five years, would not leave either silver tea pot or spoon in the land. If the export trade to this country was worth preserving to Great Britain, how awfully and woefully has the game been played. I believe I might say five years ago, nay, perhaps four, that in America there were not four cotton factories. Look at our situation now, and cast your eye on the enclosed list I hand you in this, of the cotton factories in the neighborhood of Providence, Rhode-Island, alone. This account appeared yesterday in our papers. Going on the wharf this morning, I was struck with a sight that might give a pang to the hearts of your Liverpool and Manchester folks; for passing by a Poughkeepsie packet, I saw her loaded entirely, both under and above deck, with bales of New-Orleans cotton going to a factory in that quarter. What a reverse of things! three years ago (and it would have been the same at this day but for the restrictive measures of England) at the same season of the year, this sloop would have been loaded with Liverpool salt and crockery ware; with Manchester cotton goods, Leeds broad cloths, &c. &c. It cannot be denied, should a settlement between the two countries take place, that the importation from Britain will be still large. I should only observe how much more of a customer this country would have been to England, had not the policy of the latter compelled Americans to become manufacturers; and most certainly congress are now bound to protect them all in their power. But for the mistaken policy of England, in issuing these unfortunate orders in council, and sticking to them, be assured, France and America would long ago have been at loggerheads. I am, dear sirs, &c.

"Statement of Cotton Manufactories, within thirty miles of the town of Providence, R. I."

TOWNS.	Factories	No. of spindles in operation.	No. of spindles which might be run in the buildings.
Providence, R. I.	1	540	1,250
North Prov.	5	3,592	6,700
Johnston . . .	2	1,382	2,700
Cranston . . .	4	1,100	2,988
Cumberland . .	2	412	412
Smithfield . . .	3	4,188	5,800
Situate . . . . .	3	2,688	4,600
Gloucester . . .	2	72	433
Warwick . . . .	9	10,757	17,858
Coventry . . . .	5	5,124	12,800
Exeter . . . . .	1	400	500
South Kingston	1	408	408
	—38	—30,663	—56,248

Massachusetts, within 30 miles of Providence:

Rehoboth . . . .	8	5,250	9,438
Attleborough . .	4	1,200	4,460
Taunton . . . . .	1	800	1,000
Dighton . . . . .	4	2,775	7,000
Wintham . . . . .	1	260	260
Norion . . . . .	2	480	2,400
Mansfield . . . .	2	360	1,600
Medway . . . . .	2	1,000	1,500
Franklin . . . . .	1	200	400
Murdon . . . . .	1	3,392	11,000
Dedham . . . . .	1	654	1,200
Walpole . . . . .	1	-	600
Canton . . . . .	2	1,000	2,400
	—30	—17,371	—43,458

Connecticut, within 30 miles of Providence.

Pomfret . . . . .	1	1,560	3,000
Plainfield . . . .	3	1,060	3,096
Sterling . . . . .	1	-	2,000
Thompsonson . .	2	-	2,300
Killingly . . . . .	1	800	1,500
	—8	—3,420	—11,896
	76	51,454	111,600

"Each spindle will produce yarn enough weekly, to make two and a half yards of cloth, of the value of 30 cents per yard. The number of spindles now in operation will, therefore, produce sufficient yarn, when wove, to make in each week, 128,635 yards of cloth, worth 96,476 dols. 25 cts.

Philadelphia, 18th Nov. 1811.

Messrs. Nathaniel and Falkner Phillips and Co.

"GENTLEMEN—The continuance for a long time the non-importation system, by encumbering our cotton factories here, will greatly enrage the trade hereafter. Manufactories do grow prodigiously in extent, and in the improvement of the quality of goods; and the difficulty of getting hands is every day diminishing. There is a manufactory of cords, veils, teens, &c. near this city, where they turn out very good work. In heavy goods where cotton is a material article, and it can be laid down at ten cents, about five pence half penny sterling per pound, at the loom-house door, while you have to pay for it about twelve pence sterling, the manufacturer goes to work with great advantage; and on the back of this and the freight insurance of goods to America, and the duties paid here, (amounting together to about twenty-two and a half per cent.) are all saved. I am clearly of opinion, that if a non-intercourse act existed 3 years, the trade to this country in cotton goods would never be worth pursuing afterwards.

Yours, &c.

## Rules and Regulations,

FOR THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Quarter-master-general's department.

It shall be the duty of this department to provide—

1. For the quartering and transporting of troops.  
2. For transporting all military stores, camp equipage and artillery.

3. For opening and repairing roads, and constructing and repairing bridges, which may be necessary to the movement of the army, or of any detachment thereof.

4. It shall be the further duty of this department to receive from the departments of purchase and of ordnance, all clothing, camp equipage, arms, ammunition and ordnance; to transport the same to the place of destination, and there to make distribution thereof, agreeably to the direction given to the articles by the commissary-general of purchases, and to the orders of the general commanding the district to which they are destined.

Quarter-masters in the intermediate districts, between the places of receipt and delivery, will be held responsible for the safe transportation of all articles through their respective districts.

5. To provide all forage and fuel for the use of the troops, and have the same transported and issued agreeably to the regulations as follow:

6. To provide good and sufficient store houses, for provisions deposited under contract between individuals and the government, and to appoint store keepers (for the custody of the said provisions or other articles, the property of the public which may be placed there) who shall give security for their safe keeping and delivery, under the orders of the commanding general of the district, or of the quarter-master-general; and to find means of transporting the same, when so required by the engagements of the government.

7. To make and transmit annual returns to the war department, of all tents, camp equipage, and intrenching tools which may be wanted.

8. To make returns, half yearly, to the secretary of war, of all horses and draft oxen or horses and oxen on hire, in public service, showing their number, employment and condition; and a similar return of all other articles, the property of the public, of which the department may be possessed.

9. To make and transmit to the secretary of war, monthly summary statements of the accounts of the department, and quarterly accounts thereof, agreeably to the forms which shall be prescribed by the treasury department.

All money drawn for the use of the department, within any military district, shall be drawn and accounted for by the senior officer of the department within such district.

No purchases, on public account, will be made by the quarter-master's department, but of the following articles—

- 1st. Of forage.
- 2d. Of fuel.
- 3d. Straw for soldiers' bedding.
- 4th. Articles of stationary for regimental and garrison service.
- 5th. Dragon and artillery horses; and horses, oxen, waggon and carts for the transportation of baggage; boats for the same, and
- 6th. Boards, planks, nails and other materials, for constructing and repairing barracks, hospitals and bridges.

In all cases in which gun carriages and artillery waggons may want repair in the field, the senior off-

cer of artillery is to see the necessary repairs done, and for the expence of these will make his draft on the quarter-master-general's department.

When any building occupied by troops as a barrack shall have been left by them in a filthy state, or shall have suffered injury by them, the quarter-master of the post or of the party succeeding to them, shall, in the one case have the quarters cleaned, and in the other repaired; and the expence of so doing shall be deducted from the pay of the officers commanding the party which immediately preceded in the occupation of the buildings so cleaned and repaired.

### REGULATIONS

*Which shall govern the allowance of quarters, of forage, of fuel, of straw for bedding, of stationary, and of the transportation of the baggage of officers when ordered on distant commands.*

#### I. OF QUARTERS.

To a major-general three rooms and a kitchen.

To a brigadier-general, the adjutant and inspector-general, principal quarter-master general, and commissary-general of ordnance, each, two rooms and a kitchen.

To each adjutant-general, inspector-general, quarter-master general, and field officer of a regiment, to the assistant commissary-general of ordnance, and to each deputy quarter-master general, and captain commanding a separate post, one room and a kitchen.

To each assistant adjutant-general, assistant inspector-general, topographical engineer, major of brigade or brigade-inspector, deputy paymaster general, captain of the line, judge advocate, hospital surgeon, and chaplain, one room.

For all other commissioned officers—one room to every two officers; and to each mess of eight or more officers, an additional room and kitchen.

To eight non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, one room.

The eldest officer to have the choice of quarters.

#### 2. OF FUEL.

To every officer, or number of officers, entitled to a kitchen, one cord of wood per month, from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of November, of each year; and from the 1st day November to the 1st day of May, of the same year, one cord and half of a cord per month, for each room and kitchen actually occupied agreeably to the preceding regulations.

The allowance of wood for the quarters of the sick will be regulated by the commanding officer and surgeon.

No compensation in money to be made, in lieu of allowances of fuel or of quarters.

No fuel furnished for the use of a garrison, post, camp, or cantonment, shall be removed therefrom, but by the quarter master attached thereto; and any overplus of fuel beyond what has been used, or may be necessary for use, at such post, shall revert to the U. States.

Coal may be issued, in proportion to the cost of wood, in lieu thereof.

#### 3. OF FORAGE.

To all horses in actual service, there shall be allowed 14 pounds of hay and 12 quarts of oats, or in lieu of oats, 8 quarts of corn, *per diem*.

Officers will be allowed to draw forage in kind, when on actual service in the field, where their duties require them to be mounted, for the number of horses they actually keep in service, not exceeding the following rates:—Major generals, seven; brigadier generals, five; colonels of artillery and infantry, four; lieutenant colonels and majors, three; and, all other officers entitled by law to receive mo-



ney in lieu of forage, when the same shall not be drawn in kind, two each.

Officers of the light artillery, when serving in the field where their duties require them to be mounted, will be allowed the same forage as light dragoons.

#### 4. OF STRAW.

One truss of straw, weighing 36 pounds, is allowed for every two guns.

At the expiration of 15 days, each truss is to be refreshed with 8 pounds. At the expiration of 32 days, the whole straw is to be removed, and a fresh bedding of one truss to be furnished; and so on every succeeding period of sixteen and thirty-two days.

The same quantity of straw is allowed for servants, or batmen not soldiers, or for washerwomen in the proportion of one woman to every seventeen men.

The straw is to be changed for the sick in hospital as often as may be deemed necessary by the surgeon, or (in his absence) by the mate.

Requisitions for fuel or straw must state the number and rank of the officers, the number of non-commissioned officers and privates, servants, batmen and washer women, for which it may be demanded, and certified by the commandant of the regiment, garrison, or recruiting rendezvous.

No fuel or straw shall be drawn for officers, or for soldiers whilst on furlough; nor any allowance made to them for the same.

#### 5. OF TRANSPORTATION.

To each company or detachment of 100 men, shall be allowed one four horse waggon and team, or 2 two horse waggons and teams, for the conveyance of baggage and camp equipage, consisting of one common tent, one iron kettle, and two tin pans, for every six men.

When officers are ordered on distant commands, the following rates are to govern in the allowance made to them for the transportation of their baggage at two dollars per 100 pound per 100 miles.

To a major general	1,250
Brigadier-general	1,000
Colonel	750
Lieutenant-colonel	600
Major	500
Hospital surgeon	750
Captain	400
Surgeon	400
Subaltern	300
Surgeon's mate	300
Cadet	200

The most direct post route will determine the distance, for the amount of transportation, whether performed by land or water.

To every officer ordered on general courts martial, temporary commands, or on other duties, on the seaboard, or in the Atlantic states, there will be allowed, if he so elect, in lieu of the transportation of his baggage, his stage hire; no delay being admitted on the road. Receipts from the stage officers, or certificates on honor, of the performance of the duty, will be required.

A further allowance is made to officers ordered on general courts martial, of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, to officers who are not entitled to forage, and one dollar per day to such as may be entitled to forage. The certificates of the president or judge advocate of the court, of the number of days an officer sat, will be the voucher.

#### 6. OF STATIONARY.

To a major-general, or other officer commanding a district, so much stationary as may be necessary for the discharge of his public duties.

To every other general officer 24 quires of paper per annum.

To every officer commanding a separate post or garrison of not less than two nor more than five companies, 12 quires per annum, and one blank book of 3 quires.

To every officer commanding a separate post or garrison of not more than ten companies, 18 quires per annum, and one blank book of 3 quires.

To a colonel or other officer commanding a regiment, for the use of himself and regimental staff, 18 quires per annum and a blank book of 3 quires.

To a major, six quires of paper and one blank book per annum.

For the use of every company, whether in garrison or otherwise, 12 quires per annum, and a blank book of two quires.

For the use of every other commissioned officer in the army of the United States, 2 quires per annum.

For the use of every officer and garrison, a proportion of other stationary, at the rate of fifty quires, as many wafers, and a paper of ink powder to each six quires.

## Events of the War.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard sailed from New-Castle (Del.) on Sunday last for St. Petersburg, in the ship Neptune. A great concourse of people attended to witness their departure. They carry with them the best wishes and highest confidence of their fellow-citizens.

In consequence of the receipt of the "seamen's bill," so called, that passed congress at its last session, it is confidently stated the British government had ordered the disembarkation of a considerable number of troops about to sail for America—and further, would immediately send out a vessel with important despatches. A vessel supposed to be a British packet, was seen off *Hatteras* a few days ago.

The ladies of admirals *Warren* and *Cockburn* are coming out to *Bermuda*.

A gentleman from Annapolis, who was on board the admiral's ship on Friday (7th) was informed by him, that he just received some important despatches from England—that he expected an additional force in the Chesapeake in six or seven days; and that he should depart with his ship for Halifax in a few days.

We notice the seizure of many persons as traitors and spies. It is understood we have many who are really such in the United States; but, with the present criminal code, it is almost impossible legally to convict an individual. Some alteration of this code was expected from the last congress; we hope the next may put it upon the *war-establishment*. The American people and government were so long accustomed to peace that they had forgotten or were unacquainted with the necessities of war.

It appears that much preparations is making in Great Britain to open a *smuggling* trade with the United States, protected by strong convoys; and we fear that the cupidity of some, with the untoward politics of others, may give it success, unless much exertion is used to prevent it. It is matter of fact, demonstrated by the evidence laid before parliament on the effects of the orders in council, that we can injure the enemy as much by refusing his manufactures as in any other way; and we trust that no species of ingenuity will hereafter be permitted to circumvent the non-importation law.

## MILITARY.

The army of the centre, in conjunction with the U. S. naval force on Lake Ontario, have successfully opened the campaign, by the capture of York, the seat of the government of Upper Canada. The details are in the official accounts below. We view this as a happy prelude to general success in the campaign, for our military affairs are now on the most respectable footing. The effect of this affair, as well on ourselves as on the enemy, will be important, in many respects. But the victory was dearly purchased in consequence of the explosion, which killed the gallant Pike and a number of his brave companions. Gen. Dearborn appears to conduct the great business he is charged with in the ablest manner; and Chancey will do his part to the full.

The new fort lately erected for the better defence of Norfolk has been called Fort Barbour, in compliment to the patriotic governor of Virginia. We are chiefly indebted for this battery to the labors of the mariners of that port.

North Western Army.—For the following interesting intelligence the editor of the REGISTER is indebted to his indefatigable friend at Chillicothe—

CHILICOTHE, May 5.

"An express has this moment reached town, bearing despatches from governor Meigs at Franklinton to brigadier-general M'Arthur now at this place.—The governor states that he has just received an express from general Harrison, stating that Fort Meigs is under close siege, surrounded by about 3000 British and Indians, which cuts off all intercourse between him and the frontiers, and requests immediate assistance from this state to open the communication; in consequence of which the light companies, and all the mounted volunteers who can possibly be raised, are to march immediately for the Rapids. The drums are now beating to arms; and no doubt need be entertained but that the "backwoodsmen" will do their duty. Clay, with 1500 Kentuckians, is now at Portage river, 18 miles from the Rapids. It is hoped he will not attempt to go through until reinforced. It is thought that Harrison's effective force does not exceed 1500 men; yet with this number in a strong garrison, well supplied with provisions, ammunition, and cannon, there is little fear of his sustaining a defeat.

"P. S. It is about two hours since the express came in; a respectable company is raised and will march in the morning. Ohio is true."

Enclosed in the above was the following letter from governor Meigs to general M'Arthur:

DELAWARE, (O.) May 3.

"Sir—By the return of an express from this to Upper Sandusky, it is ascertained that Fort Meigs is besieged. General Harrison has sent to Fort Findley, to sink a boat loaded with cannon ball, and not to have any mail attempt to pass.

The British and Indians, &c. &c. are computed at 3000. I understand, that general Clay and the Kentucky troops had not arrived when the bombardment commenced on the 30th ult. I have just returned from Norton, and I am calling out mounted volunteers, in every contiguous direction to rendezvous at this place and Norton immediately—with respect to the advancing of the one year's troops, raising under your and general Cass's superintendance, you will dispose of them as you may judge best.—Forage and provisions can be furnished at this place, and in advance, by the U. States. On this occasion, you are desired to exert your authority and influence to bring or send all the mounted men you can. My object is to attempt to force through to Fort Meigs, if necessary, and in any event, to secure the public stores at Upper Sandusky, and relieve the frontier

inhabitants from a panic which has seized them. In case general M'Arthur is absent, general M'Lean is directed to raise them. In haste. R. J. MEIGS.

General M'Arthur.

Further particulars from the North-Western Army, from the *National Intelligencer* of Thursday last.

"The latest letters received yesterday by the express mail, are of a date anterior to the commencement of the battle. No intelligence has come to hand relative to the operations in that quarter, so late as that received on Saturday.

The most important letter received, is dated at Camp Meigs on the 28th ult. and was transmitted thence by express, despatched just before the engagement commenced. It states that the columns of the enemy were then in sight; that an officer had just reconnoitred them, and supposed their force to amount to between two and three thousand. The gun-boats bearing their artillery, &c. were in sight, about two miles distant, at the moment the express started, and the Indians were swarming among the woods on each side of the river. Our troops were in fine spirits, and the most perfect confidence was entertained of their perfect ability to repulse the enemy."

## CAPTURE OF YORK.

Copies of letters from major-general Dearborn to the Secretary at War.

Head-quarters, York, capital of Upper Canada, April 27th, 1813, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Sir—We are in full possession of this place after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave officers and soldiers.

General Sheaffe commanded the British troops, militia and Indians, in person.

We shall be prepared to sail for the next object of the expedition the first favorable wind.

I have to lament the loss of the brave and active brigadier-general Pike.

I am with the highest respect, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

The hon. gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Secretary of War, Washington.

Head-quarters, York, capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813.

Sir—After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high and in unfavorable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the site of the ancient French Fort Toronto. It prevented, also, many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing, but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from the Indians and other troops. General Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of seven hundred regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Major Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and to the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior theirs. As soon as gen. Pike landed with 7 or 800 men and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by as

sault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred; and among those I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer brigadier-general Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of forty, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed.

General Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I heard that general Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the general I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertion the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown up, and had no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to commodore Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship *Prince Regent*, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use.

We had not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole.

I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail to-morrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to general Lewis of our approach.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

HENRY DEARBORN.

Hon. gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Secretary of War, Washington.

Copies of letters from Commodore CHAUNCEY, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ship *Madison*, off York, 8 o'clock  
P. M. 27th April, 1813.

SIR—I have the satisfaction to inform you that

the American flag is flying upon the fort at York. The town capitulated this afternoon at 4 o'clock.— Brigadier-general Pike was killed.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir,  
your most obed't servant,  
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. ship *Madison*, at anchor off York,  
28th April, 1813.

SIR—Agreeably to your instructions and arrangements made with major-general Dearborn, I took command of the squadron under my command the general and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sackett's Harbor on the 25th inst. for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took position about one mile to the south and westward of the enemy's principal fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by the major-general and myself for landing the troops, was the site of the old French fort *Toront*.

The debarkation commenced about eight o'clock a. m. and was completed about ten. The wind blowing heavy from the eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men, overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field.—As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooners to take a position near the forts in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about six hundred yards of their principal fort, and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution, and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops, as soon as landed, were formed under the immediate orders of brigadier-general Pike, who led in a most gallant manner the attack upon the forts, and after having carried two redoubts, in their approach to the principal work (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great many, and amongst the former the ever to be lamented brigadier-general Pike, who fell at the head of this column, by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the major-general; and his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of general Pike, the command of the troops devolved for a time upon colonel Pierce, who soon after took possession of the town. At about 2 p. m. the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4, our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as general Dearborn learnt the situation of general Pike, he landed and assumed the command. I have the honor of enclosing a copy of the capitulation, which was entered into, and approved by general Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks near

ly finished—the only vessel found here is the Duke of Gloucester undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed—the exact number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by general Dearborn, I presume that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re-embark to-morrow and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and I feel myself particularly obliged to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

*Terms of capitulation entered into on the 27th April, 1813, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of major-general Dearborn and commodore Chauncey:*

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded, of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter-master, one deputy adjutant general of the militia, namely—

Lieut. col. Chewitt

Major Allen

CAPTAINS.

John Wilson

John Button

Peter Robinson

Reuben Richardson

John Arnold

James Penwick

James Mustard

Duncan Cameron

David Thomson

John Robinson

Samuel Ridout

Thomas Hamilton

John Burn

William Jarvis

QUARTER-MASTER.

Charles Baynes

LIUTEINANTS.

John H. Shultz

George Mustard

Barnet Vanderburch

Robert Stanton

George Ridout

Wm. Jarvis

Edward M'Mahon

John Wilson

Ely Playter

ENSIGNS.

And. Thompson

Alfred Senally

Donald M'Arthur

William Smith

Andrew Mercer

James Chewitt

George Kink

Edward Thompson

Charles Denison

George Denison

Darcey Boulton

Nineteen serjeants, four corporals and two hundred and four rank and file.

Of the field train department, Wm. Dunbar; of the provincial navy, captain; Frs. Gouveraux, lieutenant; Green, midshipmen John Ridout, Louis Baupre, clerk; James Langsdon, one boatswain, fifteen naval artificers; of his majesty's regular troops, lieut. De Koven, one serjeant major; and of the royal artillery, one bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and Great Britain.

(Signed) G. E. MITCHELL, lieut. col.

3rd A. U. S.

SAMUEL S. CONNER, major

and A. D. C. to maj. gen. Dearborn.

WILLIAM KING, major

15th U. S. Infantry.

JESSE D. ELLIOTT, lieut.

U. S. Navy.

W. CHEWITT, lt. col. comdg.

3d reg. York militia.

W. ALLAN, major 3rd reg.

York militia.

F. GAUREAU, lieut. M. Dpt.

A letter dated "Creek Agency, April 22," received at *Milledgeville*, (G.) says, "We received news last night, that M'Intosh had an engagement with the party that done the mischief on the mouth of the Ohio. He killed eight of the party, and he had two wounded. Other information is speedily expected."

We are gratified in being authorised to state that the president of the United States has conferred the brevet rank of colonel on lieut. col. James Miller of the 6th infantry, who commanded the gallant and successful detachment of the 4th infantry of volunteers at the battle of Brownstown on the 9th of August last; and the brevet rank of major on captain Josiah Snelling, of the 4th infantry, who bravely held the van in that battle with no less credit to himself and success to our arms, than resulted from his good conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe.—Those commissions give rank from the battle of Brownstown. [West. Intel.]

*Schenectady, April 28.*—Since our last about 400 United States infantry—about 150 light artillery, with about 300 horses, a number of cannon, ammunition waggons, travelling furnaces, &c. and upwards of 100 of the brave crew of the Constitution, have passed through this city to the westward.

*Worthington, April 28.*—A skirmish took place some days since, on the lake, between a small party of gen. Harrison's men, and an equal number of Indians. They were in skiffs on the water, for what purpose we have not learned. Our men were victorious: The Urbana paper says, the enemy had 8 men killed; and our party 2.

*Eastern Frontier, H. Q. Machias, April 14.*

**FRONTIER ORDERS.**—The colonel commanding, having learnt that the inhabitants and strangers (British subjects as well as others) constantly practice visiting and inspecting the garrison and troops at Eastport and Machias, he therefore orders that centinels sufficient be placed round the parades and forts in such a manner that no person whatever, not being an officer or soldier of the army of the United States, do pass, either into the parade or into the garrison, except by liberty first obtained from the commanding officer.

No soldier will be allowed to be taken in future from his duty by any person whatever, except by permission of the commanding officer present.—Should soldiers, regardless of their honor commit theft, or other misdemeanors against the inhabi-

tants, if the persons offended or injured represent the case to the commanding officer, he will cause the offender to be immediately confined and tried by a court martial, and complete justice shall be rendered to the party injured—but no arrest in the first instance shall be allowed by a civil officer, to gratify the malignity of any person who may think proper to degrade or depress the military force on the frontiers. All stragglers and strangers found within the lines of the parade at Fort Sullivan, without permission, will be apprehended and confined until an examination can be had and their true characters ascertained.

The commanding officer of the frontier orders a copy of this to be posted up at the Exchange in Eastport, that all parties interested may govern themselves accordingly. A true copy.

JOHN WINGATE, *Adjutant.*

#### NAVAL.

*Brave—yet prudent.* The captains of the British frigates *Shannon* and *Tenedos*, were daily sending valiant messages to com. *Rodgers*, until they saw he had dropped down the harbor, and only waited a fair wind to get out—when they disappeared. Being certain that the *President* and *Congress* had sailed, they have bravely returned to shew the *Boston* folks they are not afraid of the *Constitution* and *Chesapeake*, both of which are under considerable repairs.—“RULE BRITANNIA.”

A very valuable vessel, a prize to the *Hunter* of Salem, has been compelled to enter *Halifax* in great distress, as the prize master alleges. She was a king's transport, carrying 10 guns, deeply laden with military supplies.

The rich ship *Apollo*, captured by the *Rolla* of Baltimore, has been retaken by the *Grampus* of 50 guns. She was laden with ordnance stores.

The *Paul Jones* privateer, was seen off St. Mary's on the 15th ult. distant three days sail, with the British ship *Lord Sidmouth*, having a very valuable cargo and \$80,000 in specie on board, her prize.

Two American vessels have been sent into *Coruna* (Spain) by British cruisers, and there condemned and sold.

The *Adams* frigate has dropped down to the fort on the *Potomac*, below Alexandria, where she is to be stationed for the present.

The brave crew of the *Hornet* were treated with a dinner and seat in the theatre (as were those of the *United States*), by the common council of New-York. The hearty fellows enjoyed both with high glee, and behaved themselves with the strictest propriety. It is said they discharged the business of eating as well as they had done their duty in fighting—though it does not appear they were served with *Peacock* tongues, or such like tit-bits.

A frigate and several smaller vessels are cruising off *Charleston* and *Savannah*.

The *Globe* privateer, of Baltimore, has had a severe engagement with a large Algerine sloop of war, off the coast of Portugal, laying alongside of her for three hours. But, strange to tell, had only two men wounded, though she received 82 shot through her sails. The *Globe* hauled off for repair, and the Algerine, unwilling to renew the action, made sail and got off.

Three wood coasters were lately destroyed off Cape Ann, by the British brig *Emulous*. The captain expressed his regret at molesting them, but said such were his orders. It is probable from the general proceedings of the British cruisers that they are charged to give effect to the national boast—

“That not a sail without permission spreads.”

The British had a lieutenant and five men killed,

and several wounded in their attack upon the *Whampoa*—see page 161.

Captain sir James Yeo, famous for his challenge to captain *Porter*; is to command the *British* vessels on the lakes. If he does not speedily arrive he may preserve his credit; for there will remain no vessels for him to command.

The *British* admiralty has ordered that their seamen shall be exercised with the great guns three or four times a day—that they may understand their business as well as the Americans.

It has been well observed that,—“the demolition of the *Peacock* by the *Hornet* appears to be the master-piece of American gunnery. When the *Leopard*, a 50 gun ship, attacked the *Chesapeake*, of 35 guns, she poured her broadsides for nearly 20 minutes, without cessation, and close aboard, into an unresisting, cluttered and inferior ship. Yet only three were killed and a proportionate number were wounded. The *Wasp* in 43 minutes cut down the *Frolic* from 119 men to 20 capable of doing duty. And the *Hornet* in only 15 minutes killed 9, wounded 35, and totally shivered her superior antagonist to atoms! So much for the magic of the balls which thunder ‘free trade and no impressment’ about the astounded ears of the ‘lords of the ocean.’

*Boston*, May 6.—It is now 14 days since the frigate *President*, commodore *Rodgers*, and the *Congress*, captain *Smith*, dropped from their moorings off this town, to the anchoring ground below fort Independence, and it is singular to say, that there has not been more than three hours during that time (owing to winds and tide) that they possibly could get past the light-house, and that they did fortunately embrace within one hour that opportunity to put to sea.

The *United States*’ sloop of war *President*, lieutenant *Macdonough*, the *Growler*, lieutenant *Smith*, and two gun-boats, arrived at the *Port of Plattsburgh*, (lake Champlain) about the 25th ult.

The frigates *United States* and *Macedonian*, with the brig *Argue*, are stated to have went to sea on the 10th inst. A New-York paper says that commodore *Decatur* has reduced the number of his guns to 48, the ship hitherto having a disposition to “hog.” The *United States* formerly carried 54. The *Macedonian* is in fine order. Later accounts say that the squadron has not gone out—a 74 and 3 frigates being off the Hook.

A cartel is about to proceed from *Norfolk* to *Jamaica*, with the prisoners there and at *Hampton*, to receive and return with the American prisoners on that island.

In page 150, we laughed at the strange stupidity of the *London* editors (or their government) for stating that a number of gun brigs were to be sent from England to cruise on the lakes of *Upper Canada*; into which they were to be floated by a “newly invented machine.” The falls of *Niagara*, nearly 200 feet high, are between the two lakes, *Erie* and *Ontario*, and we suppose even “*British* seamanship” cannot work a vessel up that torrent!—Nor is the entry of *Ontario*, by the *St. Lawrence*, an easy matter for gun brigs!—The transport of merchandise from *Montreal* to *Kingston* is carried on in *bateaux*, and the distance is 200 miles. For the passage of these boats several locks are necessary to pass the “*cascades*” which are two miles long, in which space the water descends with so great rapidity as to beat itself into a continual foam. Again, there is the rapids at the *Cedars*, “where the river assumes a sudden declivity with a winding course. An awful and solemn effect is here produced (says *Heriot*) by the incessant sound and rapid motion of the ever-swelling waves, which covered with effulgent whiteness,

drive along with irresistible fury." To pass these rapids the *bateau* must be *unladen*, and the labors of eight or ten men are necessary to drag along one empty boat. We may judge the general depth of the water of the *St. Lawrence* by being informed that the "setting poles" of the boatmen are only seven feet long. Besides these obstructions, there are several other very rapid currents over rough and shallow bottoms, miles in length, where the *bateaux* must be dragged by a long rope, the boatmen walking on the shore. The "newly invented machine" that is to float "gun brigs" from *Montreal* to *Kingston*, a distance of 200 miles, where flat bottomed boats, forty feet long and six wide, can carry only 9000 lbs. must indeed be something more than curious! Larger vessels may go down from *Kingston* to *Ormeau*, 70 miles, but they seldom attempt it.

#### AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVAL SKILL CONTRASTED.

Besides the three British frigates and three sloops of war captured by our gallant little navy within the last ten months the enemy has lost by shipwreck on the American and West-India stations, the following vessels:

Emulous sloop of war, lost on the American coast.  
 Avenger " " do " do  
 Barbados frigate " " " W. Indies.  
 Thistle, schooner do " Am. coast.  
 A sloop of war (name forgotten) lost on the coast of St. Domingo.  
 Chub schooner, lost in chase of an American.  
 Southampton frigate, lost on the Bahamias.  
 Vixen brig, (her American prize) do.  
 Plumper brig, lost in the Bay of Fundy.  
 A sloop of war, lately lost, with specie, near Kingston, Jamaica.

Thus it appears, that since the commencement of the war in June last, the British have lost by capture and want of nautical skill, sixteen vessels of war in the American seas, being double the number of the navy of the United States in actual service, who within the same period have not lost a single vessel by shipwreck, and only two brigs by capture!!

[Phil. Gaz.]

#### BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The alarm last week was a happy circumstance for *Baltimore*, in case of a real attack. It taught the people a knowledge their wants, and all possible means have been adopted to supply them.—The ardor of our citizens could not be increased, but the means of defence have been much improved. The busy note of preparation has stifled the fears of many, and the city is resuming its wonted tranquility. Some who had moved out are returning.

*Havre-de-Grace.* The reader will be pleased with the record made of the following letter from *John O'Neill* to his friend in *Baltimore*. This is the "brave Irishman" alluded to in our account of the burning of the village, page 164. He has many years resided at *Havre-de-Grace*, is married and has several children, and, we are told, is a very worthy and industrious man. The *British* first talked of hanging him—but they thought better of it and released him.

"*Havre-de-Grace, May 10.*

"No doubt before this, you have heard of my defeat. On the 3d inst. we were attacked by 15 English barges, at break of day. We had a small breast work erected; with two six and one 9 pounder in it; and I was stationed at one of the guns. When the alarm was given I ran to the battery and found but one man there, and two or three came afterwards. After firing a few shots they retreated, and left me alone in the battery. The grape shot flew very thick

about me. I loaded the gun myself, without any one to serve the vent, which you know is very dangerous, and fired her, when she recoiled and ran over my thigh.

I retreated down to town, and joined Mr. Barnes, of the nail manufactory, with a musket, and fired on the barges while we had ammunition, and then retreated to the columns, where I kept waving my hat to the militia, who had run away, to come to our assistance, but they proved cowardly and would not come back. At the same time, an English officer on horseback followed by the marines, rode up, and took me with two muskets in my hand. I was carried on board the *Maidstone* frigate, where I remained until released, three days since."

The British vessels, one frigate and a tender excepted, went down the bay on Saturday evening last. Some part of them were lying a little below *Annapolis*, and scattered as far as the *Potomac*. The frigate and tender have since retired some distance down the bay. Their ravages continue—stealing sheep and burning houses, with all sorts of acts of violence, are also daily committed on the eastern shore of the bay, and on its islands.

Copy of a letter from *Walter Dorsey, Esq.* a member of the executive council of *Maryland*, to major-general *Smith*, dated *Annapolis, May 11.*

"This morning a frigate, called the *Barosa*, arrived off this harbor, and sent in a flag with a mail from England, and dispatches from admiral *Warren* to general *Mason* [general superintendent or commissary for prisoners of war at Washington.] A privateer schooner, two small schooners and a sloop this day came down the bay. The three first have anchored. We have no intelligence of admiral *Warren's* squadron.

May 17, 7 o'clock, A. M.—The *Belvidera* is standing down the bay. The *Belvidera* is coming down opposite *Talley's Point*."

The water-*Winnebagoes* (as the British in the Chesapeake are frequently called, by way of distinction) have burned the village of *Georgetown* in *Kent*, and *Fredericktown* in *Cecil* county, situate opposite each other on the *Sassafras* river. The former contained between 20 and 30 houses; the latter from 15 to 20, nearly all which are heaps of ruins. They also burnt several small craft further up the river.

We learn that the assault was led on by rear-admiral *Cockburn* in person, with 18 or 20 barges and about 700 men. It commenced by terrible discharges of rockets and great guns, charged with round, canister and grape shot, which flew in all directions. The towns were then stormed in succession, and every house plundered; even the negroes' cabins being robbed of their supplies.—What was not thought worthy of removal was wantonly destroyed; the beds were ripped open and the feathers scattered to the four winds of heaven; the looking-glasses, clocks, bureaus, bedsteads, &c. broken and battered to pieces. Which being done, the torch was applied, and the whole presented a sheet of flame. After these brilliant achievements, the enemy spread himself on the shores, and burnt several houses.—We never before heard of such wanton violence—such horrid deviations from the rules and practices of civilized war—such purely savage proceedings.—Decide that, I trust in God, my countrymen will despise even to retribute except on the heads of those who commanded them. Let the infamy be wholly British.

*Cockburn* and his *Winnebagoes* are, in truth, a band of robbers. At *Havre-de-Grace*, an officer of apparently high command, marked several articles with his name, and ordered them to be conveyed to his

barge. The brave fellows had also determined to attack *Elston*—but as a considerable body of militia were there, they thought “the better part of valor was discretion,” and abandoned the beloved idea. This *Cockburn* is one of the veriest wretches in existence; even when a child he had all those propensities to rapine and plunder that so mark his character. So says a respectable man now in *Baltimore*, who was his school-fellow.

**Defence of Baltimore.** The city councils, two or three weeks ago, appropriated \$20,000, to be expended under the direction of a “committee of supplies” for the defence of the port. On *Friday*, the 7th inst. this committee, by public notice, advised the people to assemble in their several wards, and in the two precincts, for the purpose of appointing four citizens from each, to consult with them on matters of importance. These meetings were numerously attended on Saturday morning, and delegates appointed, with general instructions to vote liberally; it being understood the object of the convention was to bring about a loan. In the evening of the same day the convention met, all the delegates present but one—

“A representation was made to the meeting by the “committee of supplies,” setting forth the nature of the powers vested in them, the amount of funds placed at their disposal, and the necessity of an increase thereof, together with a summary of the services heretofore performed by, and of those which it is probable would be required of them.

“Whereupon it was resolved unanimously, that the mayor be requested to convene the city council, and to recommend to them an ordinance, authorising the borrowing whatever sums of money may be required to provide for the defence of the city and precincts of Baltimore, not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand dollars:

“And whereas, it may happen, that of the money thus expended, for the defence of the city and precincts, a part may not be reimbursed by the general or state government, and it being but just and reasonable, that all the property in this city and precincts, real and personal, as well that which is now subject to taxation by existing laws as that which is not, should equally contribute to the payment thereof.

“Resolved, That application be made to the General Assembly of Maryland, at its approaching meeting, for a law to authorise the laying a tax on all property as aforesaid, and for the purposes aforesaid:

“Resolved, That a petition conformably to the preceding resolution, be immediately prepared by a committee of this body, composed of Messrs. Montgomery, Lorman and Brice; that copies thereof be delivered to the delegates from each ward and from each of the precincts, and that they without delay present the same for signature to the inhabitants of their respective districts:

“Resolved, That the petitions when completed, be lodged with the mayor, who is hereby requested to submit them to the council, for the purpose of being suitably presented to the general assembly of Maryland.

“Resolved, That it be recommended to the city council, to add seven new members to the committee of supplies, one of whom at least to be taken from each of the precincts.

EDWD. JOHNSON, Chairman.

TH. ROGERS, Sec’y.

These proceedings being had, the convention adjourned *sine die*, and the city councils met. A committee on behalf of the banks being present, the loan of half a million of dollars was immediately effected, on the most honorable and liberal terms.

After which seven gentlemen were added to “the committee of supplies,” and the council also adjourned. This, in about 30 hours, \$500,000 were appropriated and obtained for the defence of *Baltimore*!

We learn that, among the objects contemplated by the committee of supplies, is the organization of an additional force of 2,000 men for the special defence of the city, with liberal pay. This will, indeed, have a happy effect—not only as a mere defensive measure, but in giving employ to many worthy citizens whose usual means of support are cut off or curtailed by the blockade of the port.

It is proper to add that the convention above alluded to was composed of a body of gentlemen that, for wealth and respectability, will yield to no other assembly whatever. There was no diversity of principle among them, though they were of different political sentiments—and their proceedings have met with universal approbation.

The following letters explain the object of the flag of truce that was sent from *Baltimore* on Sunday last to the enemy’s squadron in the bay. We rejoice in the spirit it exhibits, rendered necessary by the high tone the enemy has assumed. No person will regret more than we the application of this theory to practice, but it must be rigidly enforced if the enemy execute his threats. Like causes produce like effects. It was thus that *Washington*, authorised by the old Congress, corrected the same arrogant foe.

HEAD-QUARTERS, *Baltimore*, May 8th, 1813.

SIR—It becomes my duty to represent to your excellency, that a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of *Havre-de-Grace*, for the last fifteen years, named *O’Neale* has been recently taken in arms, and in defence of his property and family at that place, by a detachment from his Britannic majesty’s fleet serving under your command; and that the said *O’Neale*, has been menaced with immediate capital punishment, as a traitor to the government of his Britannic majesty, on the ground of his being by birth an Irishman.

Nothing in the course of public duty would be more painful to me than the obligation of resorting to the law of retaliation, on this or any other occasion; but, sir, in the event of *O’Neale*’s execution, painful as may be the duty, it becomes unavoidable; and I am authorized and commanded to state to your excellency, that two British subjects shall be selected by lot, or otherwise, and immediately executed.

It is for your excellency to choose whether a character of such barbarism, be, or be not given to the war waged under your immediate direction.

I beg, Sir, that you will do me the honor to accept the assurance of my very great respect and consideration.

HENRY MILLER, Brig. Gen.  
His Excellency Sir John B. Warren, &c. &c. &c.

HIS MAJESTY’S SHIP SAN DOMINGO,

*Chesapeake*, May 10th, 1813.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. respecting a man named *O’Neale*, taken by the detachment of the squadron under the orders of rear admiral *Cockburn*; this man has been released upon the application of the magistrates of *Havre-de-Grace* on parole.

I was not informed of this man being an Irishman, or he would certainly have been detained to account to his sovereign and country, for being in arms against the British colors.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
JOHN BOILASE WARREN.  
Brig. Gen. Miller, Commander in Chief of the United States’ forces, &c. &c. &c. at *Baltimore*.

## BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

The following is the official letter of gov. Haslett, of Delaware, to col. Davis, for his defence of Lewistown:

"Head-Quarters, Lewis, April 19, 1813.

"The governor and commander in chief feels much satisfaction in presenting his compliments to col. Samuel B. Davis, and the officers and privates, who acted under his command on the 6th and 7th of this instant, for their promptness and alacrity in defending the town of Lewis, on said days, during the cannonading by a squadron of the British: he now tenders them his thanks and expresses his entire approbation of their zeal, activity and patience, displayed on that occasion, and hopes their patriotic example will be emulated by those militia corps, who may be ordered to repair to the standard of the country.

JOSEPH HASLETT."

It is reported that the squadron has been reinforced by four frigates.

A meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia has been held for the purpose of raising a voluntary fund for the additional defence of the bay and river Delaware—the city council is also about to appropriate some money for the object; \$30,000 is spoken of. The money to be expended under counsel of the officers of the United States commanding in the district.

A letter to the editor of the Trenton Federalist, dated Cape May, May 5, says, the British squadron blockading the Delaware, still continue with the same force as heretofore. The Pointiers, lies moored six or eight miles within the capes, and is in full view of the shore for twelve or fifteen miles, distant perhaps seven or eight miles. The Belvidera and Paz are cruising off and on the bay; the other schooners and barges are scouring the bay at pleasure, nothing to interrupt them. Between two and three hundred of the British landed at Fishing Creek, in this county, and five or six miles from the point of the Cape, on the bay side, on Thursday morning last, and took off 129 head of sheep and 45 cattle, they came ashore about day break and were landed about three hours; before the militia could be collected in sufficient force to oppose them, they were off, which will always be the case, unless we get assistance from some other quarter—the inhabitants are scattered so far apart and our frontier of great extent.

N. B. Another 74 has just come in since writing the above.

## American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 152.

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

412. Schooner ———, sent into Machias, by the Wasp, of Salem.

413. Schooner Crown, a British privateer, captured off Waldoboro' by a sloop fitted out at that place, manned by volunteers.

414. Ship ———, sent into Brest, (France) by the privateer "True blooded Yankee," said to be worth from 4 to 500,000 \$.—The privateer had taken five other valuable prizes. One loaded with dry goods and Irish linens had been ordered for the United States.

415. Brig Malvina, 19 guns from the Mediterranean for London, laden with wine, &c. captured by the letter-of-marque schooner Neel, of Baltimore, on her way home from France, and sent into North-Carolina.

416. Brig Charlotte; ———, with a cargo of dye-

wood, &c. captured off the English Channel, by the Montgomery of Salem, and sent into that port.

417. Brig Duke of Gloucester, of 10 guns, taken at York, by the squadron under com. Chauncey. See official account.

## THE CHRONICLE.

LATE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following notice is inserted in the REGISTER for the information of its readers—

"The holders of notes issued by the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States whether payable at Philadelphia, or at any of the branches of that institution, are hereby requested to present the same for payment at the office of the trustees in Philadelphia, on or before the first day of September next, or a dividend of the trust fund will be made without reference to them—

By order of the trustees, G. SIMPSON, Cashier.  
Philadelphia, February 16, 1813.

Christopher Gore, esq. is appointed a Senator of the United States from Massachusetts in the place of Mr. Lloyd.

North Carolina election.—The result of the late election for members of Congress is not clearly ascertained. It appears that nine republicans and four federalists are elected. In the last Congress North Carolina had 10 "republicans" and 2 "federalists"—on the war question, June 4, 1812, five voted for war and three against it,—and four members were absent when the vote was taken.

New-York election. It is admitted that governor Tompkins is re-elected by a majority of from 2 to 3000 votes. In the senate an increased "republican" majority is obtained, and the next council of appointment, we are told, "must be republican," there being no "federal" senator from the middle or western district. Of the complexion of the assembly we are not yet informed—the republicans have gained several members, and who will have a majority is doubtful.

Virginia election.—We have not yet all the returns for members of congress from this state. It is understood, however, that 18 "republicans" and 5 "federal" or opposition members, are chosen. In the last congress Virginia was represented by 16 "republicans" and 6 "oppositionists."

Manifesto of the "king of France." See page 157.—"Mr. Whitebread asked in the British parliament if the manifesto of Louis XVIII. had received the concurrence of government. Lord Castlereagh replied in the negative. Mr. W. said if government had countenanced that "mischievous publication," it would tend to prolong the war, and unite France in resistance. Mr. Tierney asked if copies had not been sent on board British ships to be distributed on the continent. No reply."

The Konigsburg Gazette of the 5th of February, mentions that a malignant fever was ravaging that city. From the 22d to the 29th of January two hundred and fifty persons had fallen victims to it, and the total number of deaths in the month of January amounted to six hundred and twenty nine. The town of Uberlingen in Stabia, was also visited with a dreadful calamity. The street had begun to sink, and many houses had totally disappeared. It was expected every moment, that the whole town would be swallowed up. Uberlingen is built upon a very high rock, near the lake of Constance.

A long article, giving a sketch of the positions and strength of the French army, state of the fortresses, &c. in the north of Europe, has been published in Paris March 17. Sufficient is it to say, that it makes things, in general, the very reverse of what they are stated to be in the London papers.