

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 90.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Expose of the French Empire.

[Translated for the American.]

From the Bordeaux L'Indicateur of March 3.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.—Sitting of the 25th Feb.

After transacting some business of minor import, his excellency count Montalivet, minister of the interior, and the counsellors of state counts Lavalette and Mole, appeared and took their seats. His excellency having read his majesty's decree, directing those three orators to lay before the legislative body the *Expose* of the situation of the empire during the years 1811 and 1812, communicated what follows.

EXPOSE OF THE SITUATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Gentlemen—His majesty has ordered me to make known to you the situation of the empire in the years 1811 and 1812.

You will perceive with satisfaction, that notwithstanding the great armies which a state of maritime and continental war has obliged us to keep on foot, the population has continued to increase; that our industry has made new progress; that the soil never was better cultivated, nor the manufactories in a more flourishing state; that at no epoch of our history was wealth more equally enjoyed by the various classes of society.

The humble farmer is this day sensible of those enjoyments, to which, until now, he was an entire stranger; he purchases, at the highest prices, lands most convenient to himself—his clothing is better, his table is more abundantly supplied; he rebuilds his houses, which are more commodious and substantial.

The new proceedings in agriculture, industry and useful arts, are no longer impeded. Every where experiments are made, and whatever experience renders preferable and useful is substituted in lieu of ancient customs. The meadows have increased in number; the fallow system is abandoned; newly-cultivated fields tend to augment the product of our lands; cattle, &c. multiply, and the different species improve; simple farmers, have acquired the means of procuring Spanish merinos, and horses of superior kinds; studying their true interests, they do not hesitate to make those useful purchases.—Thus it is, that the necessities for our manufactories, our agriculture, and our armies, are daily easier obtained.

This degree of prosperity is owing to the liberal laws which pervade this great empire—to the suppression of feudality, of the tythe, and of monastic orders—a suppression that has enfranchised so much private property, which remains this day a free patrimony to a multitude of families, formerly deprived of the full enjoyment of their rights; it is owing to the clearness and simplicity of the laws in regard to property and to mortgages; to the promptitude with which law suits (which are decreasing daily) are decided: It is to these real causes and to the influence of vaccination, that we are to attribute the increase of population.—And why should we not say also, that the conscription itself, which every year places under our banners the most

active part of our youths, has contributed to this increase by multiplying the number of marriages?

THE POPULATION.

The population of France, in 1789, consisted of 26,000,000 of individuals; some writers even reduced their calculations to 25,000,000. The actual population of the empire is 42,700,000 souls; 28,700,000 of whom are of the departments of ancient France. This population is not the result of simple conjecture, but of exact census; which gives an increase of 2,500,000, or nearly one-tenth, since the last 24 years.

[Chapter 1st of the *Expose* relates to the agriculture—chapter 2d treats of the manufactories and industry.*]

CHAPTER III.—OF COMMERCE.

The commerce of an empire which reckons more than seventy millions of products annually, exclusive of other resources, either real or fictitious, those calculators who study political economy, duly appreciate, and must be immense.

If we had sought wealth from sources purely commercial, I do not fear to say that our calculations would have amounted to one hundred millions.

To have commerce, is to place, and always to keep, convenient to the consumer, articles suitable both to his wants and taste.

Commerce, therefore, should be carried on with more activity in countries where are found a greater number of manufactories, and a greater number of consumers.

When an empire has a good soil, and is extensive, and has a numerous population, it is in its own bosom that necessarily exist the most important means of commerce.

In 1789, one of the years when the foreign commerce of France was most considerable, the exports amounted only to 357,000,000 francs, and her imports at 400,000,000; for, in the imports, must not be counted the 235,000,000 we received from our colonies, which at that time formed an integral part of France. From the imports must be taken off the specie, which is the payment made by the foreigner for some of our exportations.

In taking off 55 millions of specie in gold and silver, the real importations into France were, in 1789, only 345 millions; the exportations were 357 millions; which is a commerce of about 360 millions, whether viewed as real or passive. It was not one-fifteenth part of our internal commerce.

Let us compare our external commerce at that period, with what it is at this day. I shall consider our colonies as forming part of France, and their commerce as internal.

In 1788, the exportations amounted to 365 millions; the importations at 345 millions. 55 millions of which being in specie, reduced them to 290 mil-

*It is to be regretted that the *exposé*, at length, has not reached us. The parts omitted, on account of their length, were not published in the *French* papers received by the editors of the *American*.—They are interesting, as showing the real state of France. If hereafter received, they shall be inserted.—Ep. Res.

lions; the exportations then exceeded the importations 75 millions.

We have just seen that in 1789, the importations being more considerable than in 1788, the exportations exceeded only 12 millions.

In 1810, the exportations amounted to 376 millions; the importations were 384 millions, from which must be taken 48 millions of specie in gold and silver. The importations, reduced to 336 millions, left 40 millions in favor of the exports.

In 1811, our exportations amounted to 328 millions—our importations, exclusive of 146 millions in specie, to 298 millions. The exportations exceeded the importations 30 millions.

In 1812, the sum of exportations amounted to 383 millions; that of the importations to 337, exclusive of 93 millions specie. The exportations exceeded 126 millions. In the same year, the exportation of the products of our soil exceeded the greatest sums which they had produced at any former period. The importations, on the contrary, were always on a decline—they are less this day than prior to 1809.

The balance of the commerce, which in 1788, the epoch the most favorable, was but 75 millions over our importations, is this day 126.

The importations in specie during the three years preceeding the revolution, after a deduction from the exportations, were 65,000,000; those of the last three years, are 110,000,000.

In the ancient sum of our exportations, was comprised a value of 168 millions, proceeding in part from the products of our colonies, which we placed at the disposal of foreigners. It appears that this revenue is this day replaced by an equivalent from the products of our continental soil, as well as from our industry; but in considering our colonies as integral parts of the kingdom in 1789, we did not include in the exportations the 93 millions which we gave them at that epoch in products of our European soil: it is, then, in reality, but the 75 millions that form the difference of these two sums, which we had to give over to other states, as a compensation only for what we formerly furnished them in colonial produce.

In the sum of the actual importations, I find the whole value of the colonial produce, which we now obtain from foreigners, and which was formerly furnished us by our colonies. It seems, then, that the importations should, instead of diminishing, have augmented at least to the value of those products. We admitted 232 millions, and emitted to foreigners 168 millions; there remained then for us 64 millions.

If we recur to our ancient situation with the countries which have since been united to France, we will find that these states received from us the amount of 146 millions, and that we received from them only to the amount of 70 millions.

It appears then, that in our ancient balances, there were 76 millions in favor of the exports; and their union, in forming a relation with part of our internal commerce, should seem in considering only their relation with France, to have considerably reduced our present exports and the balance in favor of those exportations, which have, on the contrary, been ameliorated each year.

If the exact calculations had not already proved how much the products of our soil have increased, we should find that proof by drawing a comparison of the results of our external commerce at different periods. We import a great deal less raw materials, and export a greater quantity of manufactured articles.

In endeavoring to find the causes of the increase of our continental commerce, we behold an admin-

istration, watchful and enlightened, incessantly occupied in superintending the situation of our various branches of industry; in regulating the tariffs of the duties of imports and exports, and observing a system of custom, which, in effect, guards our frontiers, and tends to preserve the high standing of our manufactures; whilst it maintains that primary importance afforded by the consumption of an empire with a population of 42 millions of inhabitants; and is, besides, enabled to supply foreign markets.

The laws being mild, plain, and uniform, prevent alteration, and render the transaction of business sure and easy; commerce finds every where the same liberty and protection; the roads are good; and the numerous canals tend greatly to facilitate the transportation of goods. From Spain to Holland and Hamburg, from Rome to Brest, the largest carriages travel freely; Amsterdam and Marseilles have communication with each other by the canals of St. Quentin and of the Centre. The navigation of our large rivers has been brought to perfection.

England has, by her orders in council, denationalized all flags. There being no neutrals, there can therefore, be no regular maritime communications; this epoch should be a critical one—England had no doubt calculated thereon; but the vigilance, the ability, the energy of our government, knew well how to turn it to a period of amelioration; and it is since the year 1806, that our industry has progressed most.

If America, or any other power, could cause the acknowledgment of the independence of her flag, and the principle consecrated by the treaty of Utrecht, that the flag covers the merchandize, our ports should be open to such neutrals, and our commerce would become more extensive. But it will attain the highest prosperity under a government like ours; possessing all the wealth of our soil and all the activity of our manufactures, we shall enjoy, within ourselves, that peace which is the wish of the world; a peace honorable and sure.

It is to the territorial situation of our country, of which I have just spoken, that we are indebted for the present state of our finances; we enjoy the best mintage system in Europe; no paper money in circulation; and a debt reduced to what it should be to answer the purposes of the capitalists. It is such a situation, gentlemen, which enables us to face at once a maritime and two continental wars; to have constantly under arms, 900,000 men; to maintain 100,000 seamen; to have one hundred ships of the line, and as many frigates either afloat or on the stocks; and to expend annually from 120 to 150 millions upon public works.

[Chapter IV. relates exclusively to public works.]

CHAP. V.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERIOR.

The divers *cultes* (religious orders) have received testimonies of protection. Draughts upon the imperial treasury have been granted to the rectors of parishes beyond the Alps, whose income was inadequate to their functions.

The decree of the 7th November, 1811, empowers the community to pay the number of vicars necessary for their legal income; and also to treat with respect and afford assistance to the aged rectors, whose infirmities have disabled them from fulfilling alone the functions allotted to them.

Episcopal palaces and seminaries have been purchased.

The Concordat signed at Fontainebleau has terminated the dissensions of the church. The government have been greatly satisfied at the attachment evinced by the bishops and the clergy.

The aged principals of the church of France

known under the name of Liberty of the Gallican Church, unite in conciliating the rights of the throne, with those of the pontiffs; which rights are to be the basis of tuition in all the schools of the empire.

The conduct of the ministers of the other religions has been exemplary.

Every thing is prepared for the definitive organization of the reformed religious sects, and the Lutherans in the north. Their pastors have received provisional treatment.

Each year the courts and the tribunals acquire new rights, and take the rank which supreme magisterial bodies should hold in all well constituted states.

The number of civil processes have sensibly diminished; their trials and decisions are more prompt—the discussions are less intricate and embarrassing; it is one of the blessings of our new civil code. Hence each one knows his rights, and, therefore, knows best when and how to exercise them.

Government having received many complaints relative to the exorbitant charges of the attorneys and justices of the peace, the emperor has given orders to the grand judge to adopt measures to reduce such charges.

The number of criminal cases are reduced to less than civil ones. In 1801, the population was 34 millions of individuals; that year produced 8500 criminal cases, in which there were implicated 12,400 persons. In 1811, a population of 42 millions offered but 6000 criminal cases, in which were implicated 8600 persons. In 1801, 8000 were sentenced; in 1811, 5500; in 1810, there were 882 sentenced to death; in 1811, only 392. This reduction progressed gradually each year; and if it were necessary to give further proof of the influence of our laws and of our prosperity, in the maintenance of public tranquillity, we would observe, that this gradual reduction has chiefly occurred in those countries which have been united to the empire, and that crimes become still fewer as the incorporation of those states become older.

The administration of the different departments and communitaries, as well as of the humane institutions, is well organized; and concurs zealously with the government in ameliorating the difficulties which unavoidably occur.

The revenues of the communitaries and cities comprising Paris, amount to 128,000,000. The tolls produce 65,500,000; the additional centimes, and divers collections, 42,700,000; the revenues arising from manors, 20,000,000—total 128,000,000.

The communitaries have, besides, property which are not included in the municipal receipts.

The municipal (treasury) chests are kept with care, and are held as accountable as all others of similar descriptions.

Eight hundred and fifty towns have each upwards of 10,000 francs [18 cents ea.] of revenue; the greater part of their budget for 1813, is already agreed for.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Rules and Regulations,

FOR THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

DUTIES OF ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

These will be divided under the following heads, viz:

Distribution of orders:

Details of service:

Instruction of the troops in the manual exercise, and the evolutions and arrangement of them when brought into action: and

Direction of the military correspondence.

1. DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS.

The general orders of the day having been received from the commanding general, the adjutant general or his assistant will carry them to the office of distribution, where they will be registered in a book kept for that purpose, whence, at an hour, which shall have been previously assigned, they will be transcribed by the aids-de-camp of general officers, by majors of brigade, by the adjutants of all separate corps less than brigades, by a deputy or assistant deputy quarter master general, by an hospital surgeon, or an hospital surgeon's mate, detailed for that duty by the senior surgeon, and some commissioned officer from each corps of engineers; and when so transcribed, they will be carried without delay to the corps to which these officers respectively belong, and there be promulgated, under the officers commanding the corps, and become to them a rule of conduct.

2. DETAILS OF SERVICE.

These shall be made agreeably to the prescribed rules, and the usage of war.

All corps will furnish according to their strength—the longest off duty, the first on duty. When it may be found practicable, the troops are to act by companies, battalions or regiments.

Return detachments will be excused from duty more than two days.

Seniority of corps with respect to troops, and priority of rank with respect to officers, will entitle to precedence for command; subject to deviations under the orders of the commanding general.

It details the following gradation will govern:

1. Re-commissioning parties and corps of observation.
2. Forging before the enemy.
3. Detachments and out posts.
4. Guards of trenches.
5. Van guards in approaching an enemy.
6. Rear guard in retiring from an enemy.
7. General courts martial.
8. Guard of the general commanding in chief.
9. Camp or garrison guards.
10. Other guards mounted from the grand parade.
11. Guards of general officers and the staff according to rank.
12. Pickets.
13. General fatigues.
14. Police.

In the routine of duty the law of detail will always give it to the officer longest off duty, and when two have been credited with the same grade of service on the same day, reference to the former tour on the roster will determine the detail.

Should a tour of service of higher grade occur to an officer, while on any subordinate duty, he shall be relieved, and the tour on which he is, be passed to his credit.

If an officer's tour for general court martial, picket or fatigue occur, while he is on any other duty from the grand parade, he shall not be relieved, but stand for the next tour.

3. INSTRUCTION OF THE TROOPS.

This shall be governed by circumstances as to time, place and frequency of which the commanding general will judge. The mode of infantry discipline, adopted by regulation of the war department, will be observed.

4. MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Reports of services performed, and demands for courts of enquiry or courts martial, shall be made to the adjutant general. All returns intended to exhibit the strength of corps, made agreeably to the 9th article of war, and accounting for the absent non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, reports of the hospital and of the quarter-masters de-

partment; and of ordnance and ordnance stores attached to the army; shall also be addressed to the adjutant general; out of which he shall form a general return, to be transmitted monthly, for the information of the war department; and those transmitted for the months of June and December, shall be accompanied with lists of the officers serving in any garrison or corps of the district or army so returned, specifying their names, rank, and places of station. Returns of ordnance and ordnance stores, shall be made agreeably to forms prescribed by the commissary general of ordnance. Departures from these forms, and inattention to the injunctions above will be regarded and punished as acts of positive disobedience.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS GENERAL.

These will be divided under the following heads, viz:

Mustering and inspecting troops of the line, and militia detachments serving with them:
Selecting places of encampments, and posting guards:

Superintending the police of the camp, and of the march.

Inspecting parades: and

Making half-yearly confidential reports to the war department, of the state of the army, division, or detachment to which they belong.

1. *Mustering and inspecting the troops of the line and militia detachments.*

Troops of all descriptions shall be mustered once in two months, for payment; nor shall any payment be made but upon muster rolls signed by an inspector general, or his assistant, or in the absence of these, by some officer of the army of the United States, specially assigned to this duty by the general commanding the district in which the said troops so mustered shall be found. Three copies of these rolls shall in all cases be made: one of them to be deposited with the paymaster of the district, and two of them to be sent to the war department, the one for the use of the accountant of the said department, and the other for the paymaster of the army.

Semi-annual musters of the whole army, whether regular or militia, shall be made on or before the 1st day of January and 1st day of July, in each year; and rolls thereof, in alphabetical order, forwarded to the war department, as promptly thereafter as possible.

Inspections of the troops are of two kinds, stated and occasional. The former shall take place monthly, and (as often as may be practicable) on the last day of each month; the latter as often as the general commanding the district, the chief of the staff, or the inspector general may think proper. The general object of both, shall be to ascertain the exact state of the arms, equipments and clothing, and of every other circumstance tending to shew the actual condition of the troops so inspected.

Dragoon, artillery, and all other horses belonging to the public, will also be subjects of inspection, quarterly; those unfit for service will be branded in the presence of the inspecting officer, with the letter C, and immediately transferred to the quartermaster general's department, for public sale; nor shall any horse so branded, be thereafter accepted by any inspecting officer. Returns of such horses will be made quarterly.

A return of each inspection shall be made and deposited in the office of the inspector general, for the information of the general commanding the district; and half-yearly returns of inspection shall be made to the war department.

2. *Superintending the police of the camp and of the march.*

It will be the duty of this department to designate all guards for the security and good order of the camp, to take charge of all prisoners made by these or otherwise, to examine and report the several cases to the commanding general, and to take his orders in relation to their future disposal; to inspect the state of tents, barracks, and hospitals, to punish any want of care or cleanliness therein, to regulate all sutlers and markets, within any camp, cantonment or garrison; and to inspect and enforce the order of march, and to punish all infractions of it.

3. *Inspecting parades.*

The troops detailed from each regiment for the service of the day will be brought to the parade ground of the brigade, under the command of the senior officer present, and on duty; these detachments will there be embodied and marched to the ground of division parade, accompanied by the adjutant of the day, under the command of the superior officer; the whole will then be marched as aforesaid, to the ground of general parade, accompanied by a major of brigade, detailed for that service by division orders; where they will be received by an inspector or assistant inspector general, reviewed, and detached for the service of the day.

4. *Selecting places for encampment and posting guards.*

This duty shall be performed under the directions of the commanding general: and the inspector in performing it shall call to his aid an officer from each corps of engineers.

5. *Making half-yearly confidential reports to the war department.*

These reports will relate to the conduct of corps and to that of individuals composing them. They shall be submitted to the general commanding the army, and shall receive from him his remarks in writing, before they are transmitted to the war department. They shall specify—

- 1st. The progress made by each corps or regiment, in military discipline in general, and particularly in a knowledge of the evolutions prescribed for the practice of troops; in habits of obedience and of attention to personal appearance, and to the rules of interior economy.
- 2d. Whether the field and company officers, respectively, know their duty, and are able and willing to perform it? whether the subalterns are severally sober, active and industrious, careful to acquire knowledge, and to communicate it to the non-commissioned officers and privates? whether the adjutant, quartermaster, and paymaster, are competent to the duties assigned to them? whether the regimental books are kept with accuracy and regularity, and whether the non-commissioned officers perform their duty with promptitude and effect?
- 3d. Whether the meat and bread furnished by contract, are of good quality, and whether these and other articles, composing the rations, are regularly issued?
- 4th. Whether the forage be good, and of sufficient quantity?
- 5th. Whether the hospital supplies and regulations be sufficient, and regularly dispensed in the one case, and observed in the other?
- 6th. Whether there has been any irregularity in the proceedings of courts-martial, or in the execution of sentences pronounced by them?
- 7th. Whether the quantity of ammunition in store is sufficient, and well secured, and whether the arms and equipments are in proper order?

DUTIES OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

To make such surveys, and exhibit such delineation of these, as the commanding general shall direct; to make plans of all military positions (which the army may occupy) and of their respective vicinities, indicating the various roads, rivers, creeks, ravines, hills, woods and villages, to be found therein; to accompany all reconnoitering parties, sent out to obtain intelligence of the movements of the enemy, or of his positions, &c.; to make sketches of their route, accompanied by written notices of every thing worthy of observation, thereon; to keep a journal of every day's movement, when the army is in march, noticing the varieties of ground, of buildings, of culture, and the distances and state of the roads, between given points, throughout the march of the day; and last, to exhibit the relative positions of the contending armies on fields of battle, and the dispositions made, whether for attack or defence.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

1st. The commissary general of this department and his deputies will purchase upon the orders and estimates of the war department, all ordnance stores, laboratory utensils, artificers tools, artillery carriages, ammunition waggons, timber and other materials for making and repairing these; artillery harness, ammunition, small arms, accoutrements, and equipments, clothing, dragon saddles and bridles; tents, tent poles, camp kettles, mess pans, bed sacks, medicines, surgical instruments, hospital stores, and all other articles required for the public service of the army of the United States, excepting only such as are directed to be purchased by the quarter-master general's department.

2d. The articles so purchased as aforesaid, shall (such as may require it) be carefully packed, and all be delivered over by the commissary general or by his deputies, to an officer of the quarter-master general's department, for transportation to the places of their destination and use; and all parcels so packed, shall be legibly marked with the name of the place or places, whither they are to be sent, and that of the detachment or corps for which they are intended, accompanied by an invoice of the articles contained in the said parcels.

3d. The commissary general of purchases and his deputies, shall severally make and transmit to the secretary of war, monthly summary statements, and quarterly accounts of the purchases and deliveries, made by them, respectively, agreeably to the forms which shall be prescribed by the treasury department.

CHANGES IN THE UNIFORM OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The coat of the infantry and artillery shall be uniformly blue; no red collars or cuffs; and no lace shall be worn by any grade, excepting in epaulets and sword knots.

All officers will wear coats of the length of those worn by field officers; all the rank and file will wear coats. The button holes of these will be trimmed with tape and on the collar only. Leather caps will be substituted for felt, and worsted or cotton pompons for feathers.

General officers and all others of the general staff, not otherwise directed, shall wear cocked hats without feathers, gilt bullet buttons, and button holes in the *herring bone* form.

The epaulets of major-generals will have on the gold ground of each strap, two silver stars.

The epaulets of brigadiers will have on each strap one star.

The uniform of the physician and surgeon, and apothecary generals, and hospital surgeons and mates, shall be black, the coats with standing collars, and on each side of the collar, a star of embroidery, within half an inch of the front edge.

The rules with respect to uniforms, are dispensed with, excepting that cockades must always be worn.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

Each major general will appoint his aids-de-camp, each brigadier general will appoint his brigade major and aid-de-camp. No aid-de-camp shall be taken from a rank higher than that of a subaltern.

No officer shall be permitted to hold two staff appointments at the same time.

No furlough shall be given during a campaign; nor any, but by the general commanding the district or army, and for the cause of disability, which disability shall be certified by a regular or hospital surgeon.

All discharges given to soldiers by generals commanding separate detachments, shall specify the causes of discharge.

All officers, whatever may be their rank, passing through a garrison town, or established military post, shall report their arrival at such town or post, to the commanding officer, by written notice, if the officer arriving be elder in rank, and personally if he be younger in rank than the officer commanding.

All officers arriving at the seat of government, will in like manner, report to the adjutant and inspector general.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The eastern states are badly off for bread stuffs. Flour at Boston, 17 to \$18 a barrel. At *Calix* and *Lisbon* it is not worth more than 12 or 13. Here is matter for much reflection. While the enemy is supplied, at the distance of 3000 miles, with the provisions of the middle states, on reasonable terms—the eastern section of the union is really in want of bread!—It also points out to us one of the important advantages resulting from the confederation; and shews, that if the people of the south have been indebted to those of the east for their commercial enterprise—they themselves have been obliged to the middle states for the great necessary of life. Mr. Jones, governor of Rhode-Island, notices the subject in his late speech to the legislature—see the last number of the REGISTER.

A letter to the editor of the Democratic Press from *Sackett's Harbor*, says, that "the spring principally used by the soldiers was found charged with arsenic on the 1st inst. and about the same time a 36 pounder, mounted at Fort Tompkins, was spiked." The former is consistent with the character of the enemy; but the latter shews negligence in our own people.

Very charitable.—The captain of the British schooner of war, *Marion*, burning a fishing smack, was "graciously" pleased to say, that he wished the President of the United States was in her.

Governor Smith, of Connecticut.—It is stated that the British have threatened to destroy New-London, in case the governor did not deliver or exchange a 2d lieutenant and some of the men belonging to one of the frigates, taken from a barge that was lately captured—that the governor had refused to exchange, unless they had on board men belonging to United States vessels. The British had Americans enough on board, taken from the fishing smacks, and offered three in exchange for one Englishman, but

the governor would not exchange, unless they had U. S. men for English men of war's men. Several families had left New-*London*, and it was expected every moment, by some, that the English would destroy that place.

The legislatures of *Maryland* and *Virginia* are now holding extra sessions on the business of the war. We have copies of the communications to the legislatures from the executives of these states, but the late hour at which they were received, prevents their insertion in the present number. The General Assembly of *Maryland* has been convened to furnish the means of defence, in the appropriation of monies, &c. That of *Virginia* was called with a view to repeal the late act for raising a number of troops for state defence; it appearing to the executive that the measures taken were commensurate with the object.

MILITARY.

We have the pleasure to add many interesting particulars connected with the capture of *York*. The letter from the gallant captain *Moore*, of the "*Baltimore volunteers*" is highly honorable to himself and his valuable corps; and gives us the best account of the affair yet received, shewing the great importance of the enterprise, and affording us data whereby to estimate its effects on the enemy. Major general *Dearborn's* is worthy universal attention.—"A SCALP," says he, "was found in the executive and legislative council chamber, suspended near the speaker's chair in company with the mace." The "mace" is the emblem of authority; and the scalp's position near it is truly symbolical of the British power in *Canada*. Horrible and infamous wretches! But the reign of the murderers is nearly at an end.

Colonel *R. M. Johnson's* regiment of mounted riflemen raising in *Kentucky*, is reported more than 600 strong. They expect to march on the first of June.

We now begin to see the fruition of our hopes in the gallant exertions of the western people and their beloved chief-in *Harrison*, whose official despatch, inserted below, will warm the heart of every *American*. The bonds of the unholy alliance between the *British* and the *savages* received a sensible blow in the capture and destruction of the stores at *York*; and *Harrison*, at the scalp-collecting *Malden*, will sever the barbarous tie between the "defenders of the faith," and the murderers of the wounded. The frontier will soon be relieved of the lurking savage and more wicked *English*, and *Harrison's* brave force be able to operate with that effect we have hoped, and at all times, believed it would. But the deeds recorded are the best commentary on the valor of the west.

A young man, aged only 22 years, was shot at *Greenbush*, on the 3rd inst. in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial, for desertion. He had enlisted three times, and as often violated his engagements.

NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.

The official letter from gen. *Harrison* so much varies the result as given in the following letters, that we were at first disposed to omit them, though prepared for the press—but as they contain many interesting things not noticed by the general, we have concluded to insert them; as designed before the official account reached us.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of *Ohio*, to the Editor of the *Weekly Register*, dated *Chillicothe*, May 11.

"I herewith communicate you information from Fort Meigs, of the most important nature. The express mail arrived yesterday morning from *Franklinton* and *Upper Sandusky*, bringing a number of

letters from the latter place, from two of which the enclosed extracts were immediately published.—One is from Mr. *Creighton*, the probably successful candidate for this congressional district,* the other is from captain *H. Brush*, of the *Chillicothe* guards. The information they communicate is derived from Gen. *Harrison's* letter to governor Meigs.

"The enemy's batteries which were carried by general *Clay*, lay on the opposite side of the river from the fort, and the plain mentioned in Mr. *Creighton's* letter, the one opposite fort Meigs, laid down in a small map I sent you. The batteries carried by colonel *Miller* lay on this side the river.

"The want of discipline and subordination in the militia, is, indeed, truly lamentable. It is most clear that it is owing to this cause we have now to lament the loss of so many brave countrymen. It would seem the *Kentuckians* remain ignorant in spite of experience. Had the force under general *Clay* contented themselves with performing the duty assigned them by general *Harrison*, and spiked and destroyed the enemy's artillery, and retreated immediately to the fort, the victory had, indeed, been most glorious! A well ordered sally from the fort, could have routed the enemy, and dispersed them in disorder. Although our loss is most severe indeed, I feel much satisfaction is the reflection that no blame can be attached to Gen. *Harrison*. The loss of the *Kentuckians* is entirely owing to their own imprudence. The result, however, is highly honorable to the commanding general, and fully justifies the high expectations which had been formed of his skill and experience.

"Should the enemy still continue the siege, it can only be for the purpose of preventing reinforcements, and it is hoped they may remain a few days longer. Mounted companies of volunteers are gone on from all parts of the country, composed of the first rank of society. It is impossible yet to ascertain the force now on the march, but I think I may safely set them down at from *Three to Five Thousand!* They draw arms, &c. at *Franklinton* and *Delaware*. A fine company of *United States* infantry, just recruited, marched from this place on Sunday (9th) under the command of captain *Chunn*. At the same time three companies of militia, of this town, marched also. They will all be mounted on U. States' horses at *Franklinton*. These reinforcements, which will join *Harrison* in a few days, will enable him to lay siege in his turn, if the temerity of the enemy may not, as suggested by capt. *Brush*, put *Malden* into his hand at the *Rapids*. When the reinforcements now on the march to join the army arrive, we may look for some important movement.

"Some person "well inclined to the British interest" has put a hoax upon the venerable governor of *Kentucky*. A letter was handed him by express, purporting to be from *Harrison*, directing him to suspend the raising of two regiments designed to reinforce him, which regiments were then organized. In pursuance of *Harrison's* (supposed) instructions,†

*In place of Gen. *McArthur*. Mr. *Creighton* is elected.—E.N.

†The forged despatch, here alluded to, represented general *Harrison* as strong enough to maintain his position, without the aid of the contemplated reinforcements; and the following order was in consequence issued.

Frankfort, May 1st, 1813.

Colonels *JAMES COX* and *SAMUEL CALDWELL*.

I have this moment received a letter from major general *Harrison*, dated on the 21st ult. in which I am requested to suspend any measures that may

the troops were disbanded; and a day or two ago an express from Harrison went on to Kentucky to *hurry them on!*

"Some singular circumstances have transpired respecting the express mail being opened and letters being taken out and broken open, by a gentleman—the agent for the general-post-master, who established the express mail. He has been arrested by order of general Harrison, and is now in this place awaiting his trial. Suspicion is strong of communication with the enemy.

"A spy has been detected a few days ago in Urbana, and put into jail. Others are suspected and closely watched."

This letter to the editor also contained two handbills issued at Chillicothe, on the 10th inst.—the following is the most minute:

Copy of a letter from Wm. Creighton, jun. esq. dated Urrin Sandusky, May 8.

I wrote to you a few days since from this place Troops are coming in daily—we now can muster about 500 strong. We expect by to-morrow night to be 1000 strong: the governor is here, and all in high spirits, and anxious to march for Fort Meigs. An express has this moment arrived from gen. Harrison, with despatches for this post, dated the 5th inst. On the 26th ult. the enemy's columns shewed themselves opposite to Fort Meigs. On the 27th, some Indians crossed the river in the rear of the fort. On the 1st, 2d and 3d of May, the enemy opened their batteries and kept up an incessant and tremendous fire, from 5 1-2 and 8 1-2 inch howitzers, one 24 pounder and several lighter pieces. The shells and balls, during that period, showered in the fort, but little execution was done: only eight or ten men killed, during that period in the fort. Silas McCulloch, a brave and gallant man, is among the slain. On the night of the 3d, the enemy erected a gun and mortar battery, on this side the river, within two hundred and fifty yards of our lines, but were soon forced to take a more respectful distance. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th, an officer arrived in a boat from general Clay, to inform the general of his approach, and that he would reach Fort Meigs in about two hours.

General Harrison determined on a general sally, and sent an officer to general Clay, directing him to land 800 men some short distance above, to attack and carry the enemy's batteries, spike their cannon and destroy the artillery. General Clay was unfortunately delayed longer than he expected in passing the Rapids, and the detachment destined to make the attack did not reach the landing until near nine o'clock—this however, did not prevent them from making the attempt, and never was any thing more

have been commenced to furnish a reinforcement of militia of any description, mounted or dismounted, to the army under his command, unless I may have received instructions to that effect from the Secretary of war.

Not having received any communications from the war department on this subject, I deem it my duty to direct you to disband the troops under your command. As they have put themselves to the expense and inconvenience of preparing for a tour of six months, it would be extremely burthensome to hold them again in suspense. You will, therefore, consider yourself and regiment exonerated from further service under the law and in pursuance of which you were organized.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sirs, your most obedient servant, ISAAC SHIPLEY.

Col. James Cox and Samuel Caldwell.

May 1st, 1813.

completely successful. the four batteries were immediately taken possession of, and their defenders driven off, and their cannon spiked. The work was done, but that confidence which always attends militia when successful, proved their ruin. Although there was time sufficient to return to the boats before a reinforcement arrived to the enemy, they remained upon the ground, in spite of the repeated calls which were made from the fort to bring them back to their boats, and suffered themselves to be amused and drawn into the woods by some faint skirmishing, while the British troops and an immense body of Indians were brought up: a severe action then took place. The British immediately intercepted the retreat of our men to the plan and the river, where they would have been under cover of our cannon: about 150 only out of nearly 800 effected their escape to the boats. When the balance of general Clay's force made its appearance and attempted to land above the garrison, their flank was attacked by a large body of Indians.

General Harrison immediately ordered out a detachment consisting of a part of the 19th United States regiment, about 160 twelve months volunteers and some militia; they however succeeded in driving the enemy entirely off, pursuant to the plan general Harrison had formed.

An attack was then made upon the batteries on this side of the river, conducted by colonel Miller, of the 19th regiment, with part of his regiment, the aforesaid volunteers, and the few militia; this attempt was successful. The enemy were driven from their works—a number killed, and two British officers and 41 privates brought into camp.

This attack was intended to be simultaneous with that on the other side, and it was nearly so. Notwithstanding the loss sustained by the Kentucky militia, the events of the day have been honorable to the American arms. The detachment under col. Miller, suffered very little; and had the militia been contented with executing what they were ordered to do, every object which had been contemplated by general Harrison would have been accomplished.

General Harrison writes confidently of his ability to maintain his position. I hope in a very short time we shall be able to relieve him. Poor Kentucky! My heart bleeds for the loss of her gallant sons!—She has bled freely, yes, profusely during this war.

Further particulars.—Clay and his Kentuckians spiked eleven pieces of cannon—their assault was irresistible, and many of the enemy were killed and the victory was complete; but they refused to retire as directed, and suffered. It is believed that many of those missing have escaped and retreated toward Fort Defiance; but we fear another slaughter. We trust that the accounts are much exaggerated, as they usually are; and hope our loss will be greatly diminished when the facts are more clearly ascertained, lessening the cost of a victory that has certainly relieved Fort Meigs, for all the British cannon were destroyed.

It appears that only 10 men had been killed in the Fort. Brigadier-general Tecumseh is said to have been killed. The Indians were retiring after the battle.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

[A dispatch of prior date to the following, supposed to contain the earlier transactions of the siege, has not yet reached the department of war, as will appear from passages of general Harrison's letter.]

Copy of a dispatch from major-general William H. Harrison, to the secretary at war, dated Head-Quarters, Lower Sandusky, May 13, 1813.

SIR—Having ascertained that the enemy (Indians

as well as British) had entirely abandoned the neighborhood of the Rapids, I left the command of camp Meigs with gen. Clay and came here last night. It is with the greatest satisfaction, I inform you, sir, that I have every reason to believe, that the loss of the Kentucky troops in killed on the north side of the river does not exceed fifty. On the 10th and 11th inst. I caused the ground which was the scene of the action and its environs to be carefully examined, and after the most diligent search 45 bodies only of our men were discovered—amongst them was the leader of the detachment col. Dudley. No other officer of note fell in the action. I have strong reason to believe that a considerable number of the Kentuckians effected their retreat up the river to Fort Winchester. General Proctor did not furnish me with a return of the prisoners in his possession, although repeatedly promised. His retreat was as precipitate as it could properly be, leaving a number of cannon ball, a new elegant sling-carriage for cannon, and other valuable articles. The night before his departure two persons that were employed in the British gun-boats (Americans by birth) deserted to us. The information they gave me was very interesting—they say that the Indians, of which there were from 1600 to 2000, left the British the day before their departure in a high state of dissatisfaction, from the great loss which they had sustained in the several engagements of the 5th, and the failure of the British in accomplishing their promise of taking the post at the Rapids. From the account given by these men, my opinion is confirmed of the great superiority of the enemy which were defeated by our troops in the two sallies made on the 5th inst. That led by colonel Miller did not exceed 350 men, and it is very certain that they defeated 200 British regulars, 150 militia, and 4 or 500 Indians. That American regulars (although they were raw recruits) and such men as compose the Pittsburg, Penn. and Petersburg, Va. volunteers, should behave well, is not to be wondered at—but that a company of militia should maintain its ground against four times its numbers, as did capt. Sebres of the Kentucky, is truly astonishing. These brave fellows were at length however entirely surrounded by Indians, and would have been entirely cut off, but for the gallantry of lieut. Gwynne of the 19th regiment, who, with part of captain Elliott's company, charged the enemy and released the Kentuckians. I inclose you a list of the killed and wounded during the whole siege. It is considerably larger than I had supposed it would be when I last wrote to you—but it is satisfactory to know that they did not bleed uselessly—but in the course of successful exertions. The return does not embrace those who fell on the N. W. side of the Miami.

You will also receive herewith a monthly return of the troops at camp Meigs for the last month; the communication with the other posts being cut off, the returns were not received. A copy of gen. Clay's report to me of the manner of his executing my order for the attack on the enemies batteries, is likewise forwarded, by which it will be seen that my intentions were perfectly understood, and the great facility with which they might have been executed is apparent to every individual who witnessed the scene. Indeed the cannon might have been spiked, the carriages cut to pieces, the magazine destroyed and the retreat effected to the boats without the loss of a man, as none were killed in taking the batteries, so complete was the surprize.

An extensive open plain intervenes between the river and the hill upon which the batteries of the enemy were placed; this plain was raked by four of our eighteen pounders, a twelve and a six. The enemy,

even before their guns were spiked, could not have brought one to bear on it. So perfectly secured was their retreat that 150 men who came off effected it without loss, and brought off some of the wounded, one of them upon the backs of his comrades. The Indians followed them to the woods, but dared not enter into the plain.

I am unable to form a correct estimate of the enemy's force. The prisoners varied much in their accounts; those who made them least, stated the regulars at 550 and militia at 800; but the numbers of Indians were beyond comparison greater than have ever been brought into the field before; numbers arrived after the siege commenced. I have caused their camps on the south-east side of the river to be particularly examined, and the general opinion is, that there could not have been fewer on that side than 1000 or 1200; they were indeed the efficient force of the enemy.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 14th, 18th and 28th ult. and 4th instant.

I am sorry to inform you that major Stoddard died the night before I left the Rapids, of a lock-jaw, produced by a slight wound from a fragment of a shell which struck him on the thigh. Several have died in this way from their great and unavoidable exposure to the cold; but perhaps there never were so many instances of desperate wounds being likely to do well.

The gallant captain Bradford will recover.

I shall go from here to Upper Sandusky, and shall take my station at Delaware or Franklinton until the troops are assembled. General Clay who commands at the Rapids, is a man of capacity and entirely to be relied on.

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

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Secretary at War.

Return of the killed and wounded in the siege of Camp Meigs, and the several sorties of the 5th inst.

U. S. Artillery	1 killed.		
U. S. Infantry	39 do.	90 wounded,	aggregate 129
U. S. Dragoons	3 do.	17 do.	do. 20
Kentucky milit.	30 do.	42 do.	total 72
Ohio militia	3 do.	8 do.	do. 11
12 month's vol.	2 do.	29 do.	do. 31
Detachment of			
Infantry of the	3 do.	3 do.	do. 6
United States,	81 total wounded	189 total killed & wounded	265

REMARKS—Majs. Stoddard and Hukill—the former died of his wounds, the latter slightly wounded.

Sixty-four of the above were killed in the sorties, and one hundred and twenty-four wounded: the balance, eighty-one, killed and wounded within the fortified camp.

J. O. FALLON,

Acting Assist. Adjt. General.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Clay to Gen. Harrison.

CAMP AT FORT MEIGS, May 1, 1813.

SIR—On the 5th inst. about 8 o'clock, A. M. descending the Miami of the lake about midway the Rapids, with 1200 of the Kentucky troops in 18 flat bottomed boats, I was met by captain Hamilton and a subaltern, who delivered me (as he said) the orders of major general Harrison to the following effect:

"You must detach about 800 men from your brigade, who will land at a point I will shew about one or one and half miles above the Fort, and I will conduct them to the British batteries on the left bank of the river. They must take possession of the enemy's cannon, spike them, cut down the carriages, and return to their boats."

Observing that the British force at their large batteries was inconsiderable, but that their main force

was at the old garrison, about one and a half miles below, on the same side of the river; that the Indian forces were chiefly on the right bank of the river. "The balance of the men, under your command, must land on the right bank, opposite the first landing, and will fight their way through the Indians to the Fort," observing that the route thus to be taken would be shown by a subaltern officer there, in company with capt. Hamilton, who would land the Perogue at the point on the right bank, at which the boats would land.

The order of descending the river in boats was the same as the order of march in line of battle in solid column, each officer taking position according to his rank. Col. Dudley, the eldest colonel, led the van, and in this order the river had been descended. As soon as capt. Hamilton had delivered these orders, being in the thirteenth boat from the front, I directed him to proceed immediately to col. Dudley and order him to take the men in the 12 front boats, and execute general Harrison's orders on the left bank of the river; and post his (capt. Hamilton's) subaltern on the right bank to conduct myself with the men in the six rear boats to the Fort. I ordered the 5 boats in the rear to fall in a line and follow me. High winds and the rapidity of the current drove 4 of the rear boats ashore in the attempt to follow on according to order, where they remained a short time, sufficient however to detain them half or 3 quarters of a mile in the rear. To land according to order, I kept close along the right bank until opposite col. Dudley's landing. There I found no guide left to conduct me to the Fort as capt. Hamilton had promised. I then made an attempt to cross the river and join col. Dudley, but from the rapid current on the falls I was unable to land on the point with him. Being nearly half way across the river, and the waves running too high to risk the boat then driving down the current sidewise—veered about the boat and rowed the best way we could to save our boats. My attempt to cross the river to col. Dudley, occasioned all the boats (I presume in the rear of me) and which were then out of hailing distance, to cross over and land with col. Dudley. Having been defeated in a landing on the left, we then endeavored to effect one on the right, even without a guide: But before a landing could be effected we received a brisk fire from the enemy on shore, which was returned and kept up on both sides. And I was in this unavoidable situation compelled to make to Fort Meigs with no other force than about 50 men on board (the other boats being still in the rear) and to receive the enemy's fire until we arrived under the protection of the Fort. Col. Boswell's command (except the men in my boat) having landed to join col. Dudley, were, as I have been informed, ordered by captain Hamilton immediately to embark and land on the right hand shore about a mile above the Fort, and prepare to fight his way through to the garrison.

The colonel embarked, landed as he conceived at the proper point, pursuant to captain Hamilton's order, and was forming his men in order of battle, when he was met by captain Shaw, and ordered to march into the garrison at open order, the safest route.

When my own boat landed we were met by two men who took charge of the boat as we understood to bring her under the protection of the fort batteries. Believing our baggage to be thus made safe, we forbid our servants to carry any portion of it, but loaded them with cannon balls which they bore to the fort. Our baggage was however taken by the Indians in a very short time after we left the boat. Upon receiving the orders of captain Hamilton, I asked if he had

brought spikes to spike the enemy's cannon. To which he replied he had plenty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GREEN CLAY, Brig. Gen.

His excellency major-general HARRISON.

P. S. Captain Hamilton on delivering the orders of general Harrison, observed that the project of landing and marching a portion of the troops on the right bank was to draw the attention of the Indians, and by thus engaging them afford an opportunity to the garrison to make a sally, and by a circuitous route surprize and carry the batteries and cannon of the enemy below the fort on the right bank.

GREEN CLAY, B. G.

A true copy. G. CROGHAN, *Aid-de-camp*

Extract of a letter from major-general Dearborn to the secretary of war, dated Niagara, May 3.

"As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, the loss of the enemy in the late affair of York amounted to one hundred killed, two hundred prisoners and three hundred wounded. I have not been able to ascertain precisely the amount of the militia put on their parole—I presume it could not be less than five hundred. There was an immense depot of naval and military stores. York was a magazine for Niagara, Detroit, &c. and notwithstanding the immense amount which was destroyed by them, we found more than we could bring off. Gen. Sheaffe's baggage and papers fell into my hands; the papers are a valuable acquisition. A seal was found in the executive and legislative council chamber, suspended near the speaker's chair in company with the mace, &c."

Extract of a letter from a field officer in the force which landed at York, to the department of war.

"The column of attack consisted of the 6th, 15th, 16th and 21st regiments of infantry, and a detachment of the light and heavy artillery. Major Forsyth's corps of riflemen, and lieut. col. McClure's corps of volunteers acted on the flanks. There was a long piece of woods to go through, which offered many obstructions to our heavy ordnance. As was expected, we were there annoyed on our flanks by a part of the British and Indians, with a six pounder and two howitzers. One of the enemy's batteries accidentally blew up, by which they lost fifty men of the 8th regiment. A part of our force was detached from our column, as it came into the open ground, who carried the second battery by storm. The troops were halted a few minutes to bring up the heavy artillery to play on the block-house. General Sheaffe, despairing of holding the town, ordered fire to be put to the magazine, in which there were five hundred barrels of powder, many cart loads of stone, and an immense quantity of iron, shells and shot. The explosion was tremendous. The column was raked from front to rear. General Pike and his three aids, and 250 officers and men were killed or wounded in the column. Notwithstanding this calamity and the discomfiture that might be expected to follow it, the troops gave three cheers, instantly formed the column and marched on towards the town. Gen. Sheaffe fled and left his papers and baggage behind him. About sixty regulars accompanied him, leaving their wounded in every farm-house. They acknowledge the loss of three hundred killed and wounded. Their force, regulars and militia, consisted of 1000 men. We took between four and five hundred prisoners."

Extract of a letter from Stephen H. Moore, captain of the Baltimore Volunteers, to his brother in this city, dated Niagara, 5th May, 1813.

"I last wrote you from the Harbor, stating that I was then about to embark with my company, togo-

ther with general Pike's brigade, for the purpose of making a descent on the Canada shore. I have to inform you now of the result, which has been victorious and glorious to the American arms, although peculiarly unfortunate to me. We arrived at the head of the lake Ontario on Tuesday morning, the 27th ult. and debarked the forces about a mile above York, the capital of Upper Canada; here we were met on the beach by about 500 British regulars and 250 Indians; we contended with them warmly for about one hour, when we succeeded in driving them before us, and made good our landing, with the loss of some brave officers, and about 40 men killed or wounded; we then formed immediately, moved up to York, and when arrived just at the opening of the main street, the enemy sprung a mine upon us, which destroyed about 60 of his own men, and killed or maimed about 130 of our men. This horrible explosion has deprived me of my left leg, and otherwise grievously wounded me. I was taken from the field, and carried on board the commodore's ship—where my leg was amputated, and I am now likely to recover. Two of my company were killed at the same time, and four or five more of my brave fellows were severely wounded—now out of danger.

"We have taken the capital of the enemy, and about a million and an half worth of public stores and other property. We have killed and wounded about 300 British and their savage allies, and have taken prisoners about 700 men. We have taken from them also several vessels of war, which were found in the harbor, and destroyed a 32 gun frigate then on the stocks.

"This is the severest blow the British have felt since the war, and is to them irremediable—it will teach them a lesson of American bravery which they cannot soon forget. The conquest of Upper Canada is no longer doubtful, as almost all the guns, munitions of war, and provisions, necessary to carry on the present campaign, were deposited at York, and have been taken by us. General Pike, however, the brave and gallant projector of this enterprise, fell in the very moment of complete victory, at the head of his column. We have suffered severely in loss of officers—2 captains and 14 lieutenants, having been killed, and 5 captains and 7 lieutenants wounded. My wound, they say, is a very good one, but it has maimed me for life.

"Lieut. LEVINE received a bayonet through his right shoulder, at the moment of stepping out of the boat, but is doing very well—GILL and WARNER escaped unhurt.

"P. S.—My company distinguished themselves gloriously, and were noticed for their determined spirit."

NAVAL.

We have the account in so many different ways, we think it may be relied upon, stating that the French (Toulon) fleet has passed the gut of Gibraltar, destined probably for this coast. It is said to consist of 18 sail of the line, several of them three deckers, and a number of smaller vessels.

Charles Ludlow, Esq. late master commandant in the navy of the United States, has resigned his commission; and stated, at much length, in one of the New-York papers, the causes that led to this measure, which chiefly hinge upon the promotion of lieutenant (now captain) Morris, of the *Constitution*, as was objected to by captain Lawrence, whose grade, however was preserved in the late promotions. Mr. Ludlow was a very valuable officer; and as our naval heroes appear to be "all so good that each may boast that he has no superior," it is desirable that the splendor of achievement may not blind us to the ability of others less fortunate in opportunity

exhibit their worth. Mr. Ludlow had been fifteen years in the service—his resignation was very reluctantly accepted; but the promotion was made that, he thought, made it his due his own honor to insist upon it.

The capture of the *Guerriere* was undoubtedly a very brilliant affair, and as being the first battle, giving a new character to the navy, may be fairly regarded as the most important of our victories. Such events are very apt to induce governments to overstep the cold formality of rank, and often produce effects like that now recorded; yet mere rank should not always be the guide in promotions. The old congress, exulting at the surrender of *Burgoyne*, conferred on *Wilkinson*, who had acquitted himself excellently well in the various affairs that led to it, and who was honored by bearing the despatches from *Gates*, the rank of brigadier general, over the heads of many senior officers of his grade. Though flattered with this distinction, *Wilkinson* had the magnanimity, on perceiving its consequences, to resign the commission so freely bestowed (he could not otherwise be deprived of it) and thus, indeed, "deserved well of his country." The gallant *Morris* might add to his fame, and increase the high opinion all have of his merits, by imitating the example of that veteran officer.

The Orpheus frigate is actively employed off *New-London*. She has lately captured several vessels, and compelled others to run on shore. Among the latter is the privateer *Holkar* of New York. After the *Holkar* was "beached" the British attempted to get possession of her by their barges; but they were beaten off with loss; and her specie and valuable goods were safely landed. She had made a very successful cruise. On board the *Holkar* were 25 British prisoners, who were brought ashore.

Licensed and neutral vessels are not yet molested by the British squadron off *New York*—and there are many arrivals and clearances at that port.

The ship *Acteon*, of and for Boston, from Cadiz, though protected by a "real genuine *Prince Regent's* license," was captured off our coast by the *La Hogue*, of 74 guns, and burnt. Her captain the "honorable Thomas Blanden Cuple" plundered the brig *Charles*, also with a license, and would have burnt her—but thought it best to give her up to get rid of his prisoners; and she has arrived at Boston. He said he was determined to destroy every vessel that had a license; and "if the government [his own] would not put a stop to the use of them, the navy should do it." He is represented as a full-bred ruffian.

The *Plantagenet* 74 and 7 transports with a regiment of German troops on board, are stated to have sailed from Cadiz for Quebec, on the 6th of April.

The *Valiant*, rated 74 guns, now off *New-York*, is said to carry ninety-two.

Rapid growth.—In about eight months our "fir-built frigates," manned by "bastards and outlaws" have grown into ships of the line—in the *British papers*. If it should so happen, and happen it may, that one of them shall take a ship of the line, we expect they will grow into first rates, of 120 guns, or thereabouts.

Decatur is about to proceed to sea with one gun less than the *Macedonian* had when he took that ship, and the armament of the *Macedonian* has been reduced four pieces. Guns, of themselves, are very harmless things. The usage of them, only, causes the damage.

The U. S. brigs *Syren* and *Enterprize* are to be stationed at Portsmouth, N. H. for the protection of the neighboring coast.

The U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, appears as if ready to sail from *New-York* on a cruise.

The *President* and *Congress* were spoken at sea on the 8th inst.

The *United States*, *Macedonian*, and *Argus* have come up from the Hook with the view of passing up the East River into the Sound.

The *Rolla*, of Baltimore, has captured an American ship belonging to Boston, bound to Kingston, Jamaica.

An Indiaman, belonging to Philadelphia, not knowing of the war, entered Bridgetown (Barbadoes) for a supply of water, and was taken possession of.

The British brig *Harrow*, captured by the General Armstrong, and sent into *Porto Rico*, being short of water, was seized by the Spanish government and given up to the British.

The privateer Governor *Tomplins*, of New York, has captured the British packet from Gibraltar, off Cape St. Vincents, after a smart action of forty minutes.

A slippery trick.—Yesterday as the smack *Hiram*, captain Sisson, was coming in from the fishing banks off the Hook, she was boarded by a large boat from the *Acacia*, one of the British blockading squadron, with two officers and eight men. After the boat reached the smack and the officers stepped on board, the men put off and made for the shore, which they reached in safety, and left the boat on the beach, and the officers in the smack to find their way back to the frigate as well as they could.

Col. We have the pleasure to state, (says the *National Intelligence*) that effectual measures are in progress for the relief of our unfortunate countrymen, in captivity with the enemy. A cartel, by which all the system for the proper treatment, release and exchange of prisoners has been fixed, was agreed on and signed some days since, between general Mason, commissary general of prisoners, on the part of the United States, and col. Barclay, general agent for prisoners on the part of Great Britain.—By this, among other things, it is stipulated that two cartel vessels of the burthen of five hundred tons together, shall be constantly kept by each government in the service of removing prisoners of the two nations, to be released on account or exchanged. On our part, the two vessels have been already purchased, fitted and dispatched, to bring home our prisoners suffering in the West-Indies. The U. S. cartel *Anaostan*, capt. Smith, will take this place for Jamaica on the 2nd inst. to touch in Hampton Roads, and take off British prisoners, and on the 13th inst. the U. S. cartel ship *Perseverance*, capt. Dill, sailed from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, to touch at New-York to take in British prisoners in like manner. Both vessels are to return with American prisoners to Providence in Rhode-Island—one of the stations agreed on for the exchange of prisoners of war.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

A detachment of 348 men, all volunteers except 15 or 20, have arrived at *Wilmington*, from *Philadelphia*, under the command of lieutenant-colonel *Rush*. The whole body, the 15 or 20 drafts excepted, are in full uniform, completely equipped. They are to be followed by another detachment, also to be encamped in the neighborhood of *Wilmington*, for the defence of that place and its vicinity. A full regiment is called for this service by brigadier-general *Bloomfield*. They were escorted into the borough by *Warner's* cavalry, *Rodney's* artillery, and *Shipley* and *Wilson's* infantry; to encamp at *Stanton*, 5 miles distant.

Wilmington, (Del.) May 14.—We learn from *Lewistown* that the *Poictiere*, has sailed from the *Capes*; and that a sloop of war is the only force now in the *Bay*. The *Neptune*, passed *Lewistown*,

with a fine breeze on Monday, she was saluted by the sloop of war.

Since the above was in type, we have learnt the following by colonel Davis, (the commandant at *Lewistown*) and major Hunter, who arrived here yesterday afternoon in the *Dover* stage.

On Monday morning last the *Poictiers*, *Belvidere*, schooner *Paz*, and the smaller vessels, composing the Delaware blockading squadron, left their anchorage a little above *Lewis* and appeared to be going to sea; but, about seven miles below *Lewis*, they came too, and it was believed that their object was to get water from *Newbold's Pond*.—Col. Davis, on perceiving this, immediately sent off a detachment of 150 men, to prevent them from landing, which fortunately reached the *Pond* before the English were able to land. The enemy being thus deprived of getting water unless at the risk of fighting for it, gave up their intended enterprise, and put off from the shore. The barges were hoisted on board the *Poictiers* and *Belvidere*, and they immediately put to sea—supposed for *Bermuda*, for a supply of fresh water, which they have long wanted. Immediately after this, the buoys which the enemy have lately placed in the Delaware, were taken up by our boats. In the course of the day the *Spartan* entered the *Capes*; but, luckily not before we had succeeded in taking up the buoys.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

A *Norfolk* paper of the 14th says, that the enemy's force collected in *Lyuhaven Bay* amounted to 18 sail, [other accounts have magnified them to 30.] We have since received various reports of their movements. Some stating they are anchored as if expecting an enemy, and others, that the greater part have gone to sea. Admiral *Warren* has assuredly received some information or direction that has caused this concentration of force—probably, advices of a *French* fleet being at sea; of which we have many rumors.

We had some hundred of reports about the enemy being in the *Potomac*. To guard against surprise, such arrangements have been made at *Washington* that intelligence of their entry into that river will reach the city in twenty-two hours.

Persons who have been on board the enemy's fleet say, it is admiral *Warren's* design to attack *Washington*—as well as *Baltimore*. He wants Congress to hear "the thunder of his cannon." But is excessively malignant against *Baltimore*—WHY?

We hear of many incidents descriptive of the savage character of the British in their proceedings at *Harve de Grace*, &c. Men and officers were wondrously villainous and deliberately cruel and base.—They knowingly deprived women and children of all their clothing except what they had on their backs, and destroyed such as they did not please to take away. At *Harve de Grace*, a lady with an infant at the breast, horror-struck by the outrageous proceedings around her, sat down in her house to wait the result. The babe was nestling in her bosom. The savages entered like blood-hounds on their game. They assailed her with the language of devils and attacked her furniture like furies. They despoiled her and her child of their clothes, though entreated to spare them; and one villain actually tore from her neck, and carried away, the handkerchief that covered her bosom. Are these the "religious" and "liberty-loving" English?—the "magnanimous" nation whose praise is shouted through the land?

Fredericktown and Georgetown.—Further particulars. A little breast work had been thrown up at *Fredericktown* and one small cannon mounted, and 70 or 80 militia, under col. *Yeazy*, were collected for the defence of the place, on the morning of the

6th inst. when the British, 5 or 600 strong, appeared in 18 barges, to attack the place. Two black men were landed, who informed col. Feazey that admiral Cockburn had directed them to say, "that if the militia would not fire upon the boats, he would only burn the vessels and store houses." To this proposition, as communicated, several advised Veazy to comply; but he indignantly rejected the counsel. Yet Cockburn's envoys had hardly delivered the message when the firing began, three cheers being given by both sides. The barges, all carrying at least one great gun, poured forth such a shower of shot, langrage, grape, rockets and musket balls, that Feazy was left with only 35 men, to resist them; and they maintained the unequal contest for nearly three quarters of an hour; every man remaining firmly at his post till a retreat was directed by their commander—which was not done until a very superior force had landed and approached close to them; it was then effected, in the face of the foe, in good order, with only one man wounded. Having now nothing to interrupt them, the British, with Cockburn at the head, proceeded to the village, and deliberately applied the flaming brand to the houses. The screaming women and children excited the mirth of these *Winebagages*—deaf to the most humble entreaties to spare the cottages of the poor, Cockburn stood, like Satan on his cloud when he saw the blood of man from murdered Abel first crimson the earth, exulting at the damning deed; treating the suppliant females with the rudest curses and most vile appellations—callous, insensible, helish. The ruin complete, the savages crossed to Georgetown, and in like manner destroyed that place, with many houses in the vicinity. It is a satisfaction that some of the wretches paid the forfeit of their crimes—a good number of them were killed and wounded, nine in a single boat; but the whole loss is not known. The property destroyed is estimated at from 70 to 80,000 dollars. While at Fredericktown the admiral frequently spoke of Baltimore, and swore he would never rest until he had burned every house in it.

Extract of a letter from a lady near Havre de Grace to her brother in Philadelphia, dated May 7.

Since I wrote you last, Havre de Grace has been visited by a terrible bombardment. It commenced on Monday the 3d at day-light. Such a scene I never before experienced. On the report of guns we immediately jumped out of our beds; and from the top of the house could plainly see the balls and hear the cries of the inhabitants. We ran down the road, and soon began to meet the distressed people, women and children, half naked; children enquiring for their parents, parents for their children, and wives for their husbands. It appeared to us as if the whole of the town was on fire. I think this act, committed without any previous warning, has degraded the British flag.

The enemy robbed every house of every thing valuable that could be carried away, leaving not a change of raiment to one of ten persons; and what they could not take conveniently, they destroyed by cutting in pieces or breaking to atoms. The admiral himself was present at this work of destruction, and gave orders for it to his officers. Mrs. Rodgers (wife to the commodore) Mrs. Pinckney, and Mrs. Goldsborough, took shelter at Mr. Pringle's. When a detachment was sent up to burn that elegant building, Mrs. Goldsborough told the officer that she had an aged mother in it, and begged it might be spared. The officer replied that he acted under the admiral, and it would be necessary to obtain his consent. Mrs. G. returned with the officer and detachment, and obtained the permission that the house should

be spared; but when she reached it, she found it on fire, and met two men, one with a sheet, the other with a pillow-case crammed full, coming out, which she could not then notice, but ran up stairs, and found a large wardrobe standing in the passage, all in a flame. William Pinckney, who was with her, and two of the marines, by great exertion saved the house; but some of the wretches, after that, took the cover from the sofa in the front room, and put coals in it, and it was in flames before it was discovered.

A beautiful Madonna, which the commodore had been offered one thousand dollars for, they were about destroying, but the admiral ordered them to desist; as which they were so angry that they wrapped it up in the burning sofa cover, and left it as a mark of their valor.

An officer put his sword through a large elegant looking glass, attacked the windows, and cut out several sashes. They cut hogs through the back, and some partly through, and then let them run.—Such wanton barbarity among civilized people, I have never heard of.

The whole squadron left our waters yesterday, to our unspeakable joy.

Several companies of militia and volunteers have arrived at Baltimore, from the interior, for the defence of the city, since our last; and the citizens, except those who have been drafted, are relieved from garrison duty. Brigadier-general Miller, who commands the drafted militia and volunteers, will have a stationary force of 2000 men; which, with the physical strength of the city is supposed sufficient for any emergency. Defensive measures are still pursued with alacrity, and on a scale commensurate with the object.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 3d Division, May 14.

DIVISION ORDERS.—The major-general has great pleasure in presenting his compliments to brigadier-general Stricker, and through him, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the third brigade, and to the Marine corps, for their honorable conduct during the late threatened invasion of the enemy. In every instance he found the brigade and the Marine corps prepared at all points for action, obedient to orders—ardent in their country's cause, orderly in their behaviour—respectful to their officers, and possessing a discipline rarely to be met with in any except regular troops. The major-general also expresses his satisfaction to brigadier-general Stansbury, for the aid furnished from the 11th brigade. He now offers to all, his thanks for the alacrity and zeal they displayed on that occasion, and he feels confident they will, at all times, be ready to meet their invaders with equal ardor and promptness.

The major-general tenders his thanks also, to captain Gordon of the United States navy, and major Beall, of the United States army, for their cheerful and active co-operation.

By order of major general Smith,

ISAAC M'KIM, 1st A. D. C.

The following memorial, designed to be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, is placed in the hands of a committee of citizens, in order to obtain the signatures of the inhabitants thereto.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The memorial of the inhabitants of the city and precincts of Baltimore, respectfully sheweth:

That, on the recent appearance of a hostile fleet at the mouth of the Patapsco river, from which an attack on the city of Baltimore was apprehended, the major-general of the district and the city cou-

and proceeded to examine into the state of the fortifications and other means of defence, then in readiness for the protection of the city, and to supply deficiencies by the most prompt and vigorous measures in their power.

Your memorialists lament to state, that, on examination it was found that the fort was unfinished, and the garrison small; that there was a great deficiency of arms and every other munition of war, and in short, that the city was wholly unprepared for defence against any respectable force that might attempt its invasion. In this situation of affairs it became necessary to act with promptness and decision, and not incur the dangers incident to the delays, which would necessarily be occasioned by a previous application to the general government; soldiers and men were ready to fly to arms, but money was wanting to purchase the latter. In this emergency, the several banks of the city, consulting the public good, as they participated in the common danger, readily granted a loan to the mayor and city council, on their solemn pledge to reimburse the same with their funds; arms, tents, knapsacks, and other military equipments have been procured;—armed barges and watch-boats built and manned; workmen and laborers were employed in erecting new and completing the old batteries and fortifications; and in fine, every means were industriously used to put the city in the best possible state of defence, and they have the consolation to believe that, by their unremitting efforts, they will have nothing to apprehend from an invading foe.

Your memorialists state, that the expenditures for the foregoing purposes were made and are making under the directions of the major-general, by a committee of intelligent and highly respectable citizens, appointed for that purpose by the mayor and city council; and, as they were unavoidable, and a considerable proportion for purposes and objects peculiarly within the province of the general government to provide for, your memorialists confidently rely upon it, for reimbursement, so soon as their accounts can be liquidated, and for the residue they humbly conceive they have a just claim to indemnity from the state of Maryland, the general welfare of which so materially and essentially depends on the safety of Baltimore.

They therefore pray your honorable body to make provision by law, for the payment out of the funds of the state, for such portion of the said debt incurred or to be incurred in the defence of the city of Baltimore, as may not be refunded by the general government; and they ask this with the more confidence, as your memorialists will have to contribute so large a portion thereof: but as your honorable body, may not, at the present session, have it in their power to take their prayer in this behalf into consideration, and grant the relief asked, your memorialists pray that in the mean time, the mayor and city council may be enabled to redeem their pledge to the banks, and that, for that purpose, a law may be passed authorising them, the said mayor and city council, to levy and collect a tax, on the real and personal property within the city and precincts of Baltimore, as well on the property now subject to taxation by law, as that which is not, to be applied towards the repayment of the said loan, or so much thereof as may not be reimbursed by the general government or the legislature of this state.

And your memorialists, &c.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

The subscribers, in behalf of the inhabitants of Havre-de-Grace, beg leave to represent—

That in the recent conflagration of that place, by

a cruel and merciless enemy, a number of the inhabitants are made to suffer the most extreme distress. They have not only lost their homes and their implements of industry, but their very beds and clothing of their wives and children, and the stock of provisions they had heretofore laid up from the fruits of their industry, are all destroyed. Others to whom these distressing truths are known, and who at other times have been ready to extend the hand of charity where required, are themselves sufferers; so that relief can only be expected from places, which have as yet escaped the terrible ravages of the enemy and are able to save the afflicted from misery and despair. The subscribers have been appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from the benevolent and well disposed citizens of Baltimore, to be applied solely to the relief of those sufferers at Havre-de-Grace, on whom the late misfortune and the hand of adversity press with peculiar severity; and they humbly solicit the interference and aid of your honorable body in promoting the object of their mission in such manner, as may be deemed most effectual, for which and for the many generous and benevolent acts which distinguish the city of Baltimore, they will pray that heaven may continue to shield you with its protection, and shower upon you its mercies.

SAMUEL HUGHES,
MARK PRINGLE.

Baltimore, May 14, 1813.

NOTICE. The town of Havre-de-Grace, in Harford county, having lately been visited and nearly destroyed by a cruel and merciless enemy; whereby many of its inhabitants are now reduced to houseless wretchedness and pressing want. A deputation from thence has lately made a very feeling address, to the mayor and city council of Baltimore for relief; but as the constituted authorities of the city have no charter privileges which enable them, in their public capacities, to render the much wanted aid, it is requested that such citizens as feel alive to human misery, and are inclined to mitigate it in the above instance, will meet at the council chamber on Thursday, the 20th instant, at half past nine o'clock, in order to take into consideration the proper measures to be pursued.

Lancaster, (Pa.) May 15.—On Thursday last, the infantry company commanded by captain *Humes*, and the rifle corps commanded by captain *Shippen*, marched from this borough for Elkton, Maryland; having volunteered their services, to assist in repelling the attacks of our barbarous enemy, and the foul disturber of the human family.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 136.

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

418. Privateer schooner *Richard*, — guns, captured by the *Holkar* of New York, and sent into Savannah.

419. Privateer sloop *Dorcas*, taken by ditto,—armament, &c. destroyed, and given up to exchange the prisoners.

420. Brig *Edward*, 8 guns, from Brazil for London, laden with 180 tons of cotton, &c. a valuable prize, sent into Salem, by the *Alexander* of that port. The *Alexander* had also captured a brig of 16 guns, laden with dry goods, gun powder, &c.

421. Schooner —, taken by the *Alexander*, her valuable articles taken on board the privateer, and then given up to the prisoners.

422. Brig —, from Jamaica for Halifax, laden with rum, sent into Portsmouth, N. H. by the *Fox* privateer.

423. Ship Nancy, — guns, sent into Britol, R. I. by the Yorktown, of New-York. From her size and armament, the Nancy was taken for the *Essex* frigate.

Of Foreigners.

In page 100, of the present volume of the REGISTER, we offered a few passing remarks "on foreigners," and promised a continuation. We attempted to account for the very liberal treatment that Mr. Gallatin had received on his appointment of envoy-extraordinary to the court of *St. Petersburg*, in conjunction with Mr. Bayard; and to point out the source of our prejudices against him as a *Frenchman*, though a native of *Geneva*; and, at the time of his emigration, much further removed from the influence of *France*, than many of our native citizens appear to be separated from the interests of *Britain*. In no part of *Europe* were the principles of civil and religious liberty better understood, or more freely discussed, than at *Geneva*; and the spirit of the government of that little republic was more different from the despotism of *France*, than our institutions are from those of *Great Britain*. But the citizens of *Geneva* spoke the *French* language and partook of the *French* physiognomy. We are so much like the *British*, in both, that they have seized at least 10,000 of us for their own slaves by "mistake," as their friends in the *United States* do say—yet, for this resemblance, shall we all be regarded as *Englishmen*? Heaven forbid!—though, indeed, the conduct of many may justify the conclusion that we are not quite a separate people. It is plead in behalf of the man-stealing *British*, that as soon as they ascertain the birth-place of an impressed seaman to have been in the *United States*, they will let him go. Why do not those who have so great charity for the enemy, spare a little of it for Mr. Gallatin? It is not pretended that he was born in *France*, or in the dominions of *France*; and yet these folks call him a *Frenchman*; and to the mention of his name always attach the supposition of his being influenced by *France*. If this principle were just, it would be right for the enemies of *England* to treat us as *Englishmen*, at all times and upon all occasions; as well as for *England*, herself, to man her ships with our seamen, though certain that their nativity was not in her dominions—for, unfortunately, we resemble her subjects much more than the citizens of *Geneva* resembled the citizens of *France*. A moment's reflection on this may shew the base prejudices prevailing in the *United States*—I call them base; for they have their origin in that horrid policy that teaches the subjects of one nation to consider the subjects of another as "natural enemies," in immediate opposition to the great and living precepts of the *Christian* religion, about which their rulers and pensioned priests prate so much.

These prejudices, I am happy to say, are chiefly imported. They reach us in many shapes, and steal upon the mind in a thousand different ways. Books, conversation and the servility of commerce, are favorite mediums. We begin to have school books of our own—the intercourse will be lessened by the progress of our domestic manufactures; and we hope soon to see the day when *Englishmen* and *Frenchmen* will be regarded by the American people with equal indifference—"ENEMIES IN WAR—IN PEACE, FRIENDS."

It was not for the purpose of defending Mr. Gallatin on the charge of being a *foreigner*, or a *Frenchman*, that we took up this subject. He is not a favorite; and, if he were, we should not feel authorized to devote so much of this work to a personal matter: but, as his name has been used without re-

marks, it is proper to add, that he was born in *Geneva* in 1761; emigrated to the *United States*, and landed at *Boston* in 1780, being then only nineteen years old; has lived among us ever since, and filled, with great ability, the most important stations in the legislative and executive departments of government, save one, that could be bestowed upon him, for nearly twenty years past—and to express our belief, that he will faithfully perform all that is expected of him, in his present responsible station. If he does err, he will err on the side of peace; and I will not be surprized if the fact shall appear, that Mr. Bayard assumes a higher ground than he. Indeed I believe this will be the case. I shall be much mistaken in the character of Mr. Bayard (with which I think myself pretty well acquainted) if he ever puts his hand to a paper that shall not contain a clear renunciation of all the practices we complain of on the part of the enemy.

But let us resume the subject of "foreigners"—and consider the matter a little further, that we may see "whom we should fear."

It is stated in a way that excites our belief, not only from the fact as stated, but from years of personal observation and remark, that nearly one-third of the persons in *Boston* and *New-York* engaged in the import of dry goods, are *Englishmen*, *British agents*, or more or less concerned in *British* houses. In *Philadelphia* the number is very considerable. In *Baltimore* they are scarce, though we are honored with several of them; who, with a full share of influence, have used it freely. In *Norfolk* and *Charleston*, and in all other places where *British* goods are imported, we find this description of persons, powerful and persevering, "pulling together," and having great weight upon the public mind. We may discover them, as it were, in the vaults of our banks, dispensing accommodations to one and denying them to another, and see them in all the monied institutions—mixing in every concern with the same freedom as natives. The *Scotch* and *Irish* remain distinct from the body of the people; but the *English* soon throw off their provincial dialects, and differ but little from ourselves in their manners and habits.—Their names are also like our own, and do not mark them as foreigners. On the contrary, a native of *Georgia*, (whose father, we believe, was also born in this country) lately appointed to a high command in the armies of the *United States*, has been held up as evidence of prevailing "*French influence*" in the executive, because his name may be a *French* one. We allude to that gentleman, scholar, and patriot called in certain *Boston* papers "*the French general FLOUNOV.*"

Benedict Arnold began—*William Cobbett* revived, and *British agents* continue, this clamor. Their numbers and unity of design give them more influence over the press than most persons imagine; and other presses follow the lead so given, through party. Hence hundreds of honest men believe what they hear so unblushingly repeated, though as opposite to truth as the poles. Interest is the leading star of the greater part of the trading world, whether vendors of news-papers or broadsheets—and through their advertisements the agents can as easily make the printers subservient to them, as in any other way.—The force of this observation will be clearly understood when it is known that advertisements are the cream of the news-paper establishments, and that every news-paper in the *United States*, made profitable by advertisements, on the sea-board, is arrayed against the government, three only excepted, one of which is "neutral."

Again—let those who have the opportunity, examine the conduct of the *French* and *English* emi-

grants settled in the *United States*. The different spirit that influences them may partly arise from the different natures of the governments under which they have lived; but chiefly because the former are always treated as, and feel themselves to be, *strangers*; and, while the *French* are the most retired and peaceable of all our citizens, the *English* are the most intrusive and overbearing. The *French* rarely go to the polls—the *English* are always there. The political character of the one people is unknown to their next neighbors, for they do not meddle in the party squabbles of the times, content with the asylum afforded—but the other are among our loudest declaimers; and ninety nine times in a hundred opposed, not to the present administration only, but to our system of government itself. If it happens that a *Frenchman* forms an exception to this general rule, every body marks him; and he becomes a target for *Englishmen* themselves to shoot at. These are plain and palpable facts; which every man may ascertain for himself, if he will take the trouble to search after truth. They are also demonstrated in a late celebrated report to be found in the *Register*, which gives great credit to the only naturalized *Frenchman* in *Baltimore* that is a politician, that I know of; and the only one I ever saw at the polls (at a *Sheriff's* election excepted)—for his participation in a political mob; but takes no notice of at least two *Englishmen* that were as active as he. I presume the learned committee were not informed of this matter, though furnished with reams of testimony on the thing investigated—and herein we observe the facility with which they mingle with the people, soon losing the name and outward character of "foreigners," which *Frenchmen* never do.

We close this subject by an extract from *Mellick's* travels, vol. I. p. 211, which, we think, will strike the reader with great force—and a paragraph from Mr. *Cheever's* eloquent speech on the new army bill—

"Having, in the course of my travels, heard a great many conflicting opinions about British influence and French influence, and federalism and democracy, and the supposed enmity of the American government to Britain and British trade; and of a partiality for the French and Bonaparte; I determined to take no share in the argument, but to hear all the evidence on both sides, as it came in my way, and to judge for myself.

"The result of this judgment I shall now communicate.

"I was satisfied, from all that I had seen and heard, that there is a *bona fide* British influence in the country, of a very powerful nature, great in extent, and arising from very obvious causes. The principal of these are the identity of language, similitude of manners and habits, and the extensive commerce between the *United States* and Britain. To prove the influence arising from these, it is unnecessary to go beyond my own person. I landed in America a stranger. I travelled through the country, associating freely with the people. I was uniformly received as a friend. I waited on the chief magistrate of America altogether in an unpremeditated manner. I sent up my address as "a native of Britain." His conduct and conversation have been faithfully recorded in the preceding chapter, and the public can judge of it. Did it look like prejudice against Britain or British people?—I say no.

"In regard to French influence, it stands upon a footing exactly the reverse. The natives of France have a different language, and different manners and habits. When they arrive in this country, they have a language to learn; they never can learn to speak it with the fluency of a native; and they have few ideas in common, so that there is really little whereon

to ground a free interchange of sentiments and of friendship. Accordingly it is found, that the French natives in the country are generally a quiet, peaceable people, who associate mostly among themselves, and pay little or no attention to politics, or to public concerns. I cannot illustrate this subject better than by a quotation from M. Talleyrand. He had travelled extensively in the *United States*, and had paid very close attention to the manners of the people. He closes a series of observations with this sentiment: "In all my travels through the country, I never saw an Englishman that was not treated as a native; I never saw a Frenchman that was not treated as a stranger."

Mr. *Cheever* observes—

"But gentlemen say, that their great aversion to this war arises from the danger of French alliance. Is it possible? Do we want the armies of France, or if we did, could they reach our shores? Do we want her navy? Has she any that dare venture to sea? Where can she aid us? Where can we unite? There is an astonishing similarity in the history of free governments. The Athenians were afraid to resist Philip, because it would involve them in an alliance with the great king." It was alleged that he was a barbarian and the common enemy of all free states. But, said their great orator—"For my part, when I find a man apprehending danger from a person who resides in *Susa* or *Ecbatana*, and yet speaking in another strain of one who is at your gates, who is extending his conquests in the very heart of Greece, the plunderer of the Greeks, I am astonished, and regard that man, whoever he is, as dangerous, who does not see danger in Philip." So I must regard the counsils of that man, whoever he is, who, fearing French alliance, would submit to British aggression." "Submission to Britain now would prepare us for submission to France hereafter. The way to prepare to resist the alarming power of France should we be assailed by it, is now to resist Great Britain, and raise up in the minds of our citizens a spirit that will fearlessly contend against injury and injustice, come from whatsoever quarter it may. But, sir, it is idle—it is worse than idle to talk of the danger of French alliance."

York—Upper Canada.

The following account of York, the seat of government in Upper Canada, is extracted from travels in Canada by *George Heriot*, Esq. deputy post-master general in British North America. The work appears to have been written in 1805, being published in London in a large quarto volume in 1807.

York has had the most rapid growth and improvement of any town in Canada—and now contains more than 3000 inhabitants, and many stately buildings.

"York, or Toronto, is placed in forty-three degrees and thirty-five minutes of north latitude, near the bottom of a harbor of the same name. A long and narrow peninsula, distinguished by the appellation of Gibraltar Point, forms and embraces this harbor, securing it from the storms of the lake, and rendering it the safest of any around the coast of that sea of fresh waters. Stores and block-houses are collected near the extremity of this point. A spot called the garrison stands on a bank of the main land, opposite to the point, and consists only of a wooden block-house, and some small cottages of the same materials, little superior to temporary huts. The house in which the lieutenant-governor resides is likewise formed of wood, in the figure of a half square, of one story in height, with galleries

in the centre. It is sufficiently commodious for the present state of the province, and is erected upon a bank of the lake near Toronto Bay. The town, according to the plan, is projected to extend a mile and a half in length from the mouth of the harbor along its banks. Many houses are already completed, some of which display a considerable degree of taste. The advancement of this place to its present condition has been effected within the lapse of six or seven years, and persons who have formerly travelled in this part of the country are impressed with sentiments of wonder, on beholding a town which may be termed handsome, reared as it by enchantment, in the midst of a wilderness. Two buildings of brick at the eastern extremity of town, which were designed as wings to a centre, are occupied as chambers for the upper and lower house of assembly. The scene from this part of the basin is agreeable and diversified; a block house, situated upon a wooded bank, forms the nearest object; part of the town, points of land clothed with spreading oak trees gradually receding from the eye, one behind another, until terminated by the buildings of the garrison and the spot on which the governor's residence is placed, compose the object on the right. The left side of the view comprehends the long peninsula which encloses this sheet of water beautiful on account of its placidity, and roundness of form; the distant lake which appears only bounded by the sky, terminates the whole.

"A rivulet called the Don, runs in the vicinity of the town, and there are likewise other springs, by which the town is watered. Younge street, or the military way, leading to Lake Simcoe, and from thence to Gloucester Bay on Lake Huron, commences in the rear of the town.

"The harbor possesses sufficient depth of water, and the anchorage for vessels is safe. The town-ship of Markham, in the rear of York and Scarborough, is settled by Germans.

"To the westward of the garrison of York are the remains of the old French fort called Toronto; adjoining to this situation there is a deep bay, receiving into it the river Humber, between which and the head of Lake Ontario, the Tobyco, the Credit, and two other rivers, with a number of smaller streams, join that immense body of waters."

THE CHRONICLE.

A letter received in Baltimore, dated *Fort Niagara, May 6*, says, that the squadron, with the troops, was to sail the next morning—supposed for *Fort George*.

The late election for senators in *Massachusetts* has resulted in the choice of 29 "federalists" and 11 "republicans."

The thirtieth congress.—The house of representatives will consist of [about] 113 "republicans," 54 "federalists" and 5 "non-descripts." The seats of 2 "federalists" returned will be contested. The senate has 36 members, of whom 22 are "republicans." We use the words republican and federalist, for mere distinction sake; meaning, generally, by the former, the supporters of the war against *Great Britain*. As all the elections have taken place since the war, the character of the present congress will have a much more decided cast than the last.

From a statement that may be accepted as nearly correct, it appears that gov. *Tompkins*, of *New-York*, has been re-elected by a majority of 3,750 votes—The house of assembly has a reduced "federal" majority; the senate is almost unanimously "republican."

The "federal" ticket for censors has prevailed in *Vermont*, by a majority of 1000. The censors have no

political weight or character. Their chief business is to recommend amendments to the constitution, if necessary.

Seasonable supply.—The ship *Maddox*, with 5000 barrels of flour, blockaded in the Chesapeake for two or three months, has made her escape and arrived at *New Bedford*. She will make a grand voyage.

It is stated that the sugar-cane is found, by experience, to succeed well in *Georgia*, and that many respectable planters are about to adopt it in the place of rice. In every respect, an excellent exchange. Thus we mount the ladder of independence, and withdraw ourselves from foreign considerations.

Eight, and occasionally nine, steam boats are now used at *New-York* for the transportation of passengers and goods to and from that metropolis. Several others are building. Used as ferry boats they have almost suspended the necessity of a bridge over the *Hudson*, by the safety, convenience and regularity of their passage. Three go to *Albany*, one to *Amboy*, one to *Tappan*, one to *Hoboken*, one, occasionally, to *Elizabeth town* (*N. J.*) and one is building as a packet to *New-Haven* (*Con.*) besides those for ferries.

From the Canadaigua Repository.—A burning spring was discovered in *Bristol*, a few days since, on the land of Mr. Daniel Burt, that excites the attention of the public. It was discovered by a tree being on fire, a limb fell into the spring, and set it on fire. It burns blue, similar to burning of spirits; the fissure in the rock is small, from which proceeds the inflammable air. The heat is so great as to boil a tea-kettle in 12 or 15 minutes; it has been tried and eggs boiled in it. The curious are requested to examine it.

General Wilkinson.—We understand, (says the *New-Orleans Gazette* of April 3) that the boat in which gen. *Wilkinson* took his passage for *Petite Conquille*, upset in the lake; but that the general, his suite and the crew, were saved by a fishing boat, which picked them up after they had been 3 or 4 hours on the keel of the boat.

We learn generally from *France*, that the emperor has marched for *Russia* with a powerful army. It is stated that *Austria*, alone, is to furnish him with 150,000 men.

London papers to the 7th April have been received at *Boston*. They say that an *Austrian* envoy has arrived in *England* to mediate a general peace; and that 2000 troops and 10,000 rockets were to be sent to *America*. The *British* are said to be preparing an expedition to *Hanover*. A very excellent thing—for their enemies.

Two Spanish ships of the line have arrived at *Havana* from *Vera Cruz*, on their way to *Cadiz*, said to have four and half millions of dollars on board. A frigate had also arrived there with specie.—From these circumstances it would appear as if the patriots in the neighborhood of the capital (*Mexico*) had been driven back, for they had for several months stopped the intercourse between *Vera Cruz* and that city.

Population of Vienna.—According to a census just taken, this capital contains

940	ecclesiastics,
4,550	nobles,
4,980	persons employed in the state, &c.
15,917	artizans,
34,640	persons not included above,
2,000	yeomanry militia,
82,890	males under 18 years of age,
120,000	females.

Total 265,917—Making 53,677 families: The number of strangers 13,273.