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Adm'l Warren's Squadron Remains off the Hook.

The sloop Two Sisters from Virginia, with oysters, was also captured and detained some days. She was released on Saturday evening and has arrived at this port.

By the two sisters we learn that schooner Emily Lincoln from Boston bound for Baltimore has been captured and burnt, by the Dragon of 74 guns. The crew have arrived and they report for publication the following list of impressed American seamen now on board the Dragon.

(No Baltimoreans among them.)

February 11, 1813. Page 3, Col. 1.

Extract from a letter received in this city
dated February 8, 1813:

"The British squadron under the command of
Sir John Børlassé Warren, is in Lynnhaven
Bay, and one thousand men have landed it
is said for the purpose of getting water?"

Extracts of a letter from Norfolk to a respectable merchant in this city, dated Feb. 6th, 10 o'clock at night:

The sloop Emily, bound out from Baltimore for Lisbon, was brought to by the British squadron: after examining her papers her Register was endorsed by the Admiral had twenty prisoners put on board & the ship ordered back. It appears that a strict blockade is intended and that no vessel will be permitted to pass out.

(The letter from which the above is extracted was sent by express to overtake the mail.)

Norfolk, Feb. 5--Invasion!!!

Yesterday several expresses arrived in town from the bay side of Princess Ann County giving the long anticipated intelligence of a British squadron entering our waters. The squadron was said to consist of two 74 gun ships, three frigates, a brig and a schooner, all standing towards Hampton Roads under easy sail. On the receipt of the news, the alarm was beat through the town and in less than an hour the 54th regiment paraded and formed at the approved place of rendezvous (in case of alarm) in Freemason Street. It is with pleasure we state, that nearly the number which agraded at the usual musters were present on this critical occasion. The United States Frigate Constellation, Capt. Stewart, had anchored in Hampton Roads the day before and it was feared she was the main object which the invaders had in view and unfortunately, it being ebbtide, she was fast aground on Willoughby Spit. The flood, however, made, and the ship was afloat before the enemy was in sight. She was immediately brought up the river and moored between the two forts., etc., etc.

We have learnt this morning that the squadron were at anchor last evening in Lynnhaven Bay nearly opposite the Pleasure house, and that they captured several craft.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser

February 13, 1813. Page 3, Col. 1.

Georgetown, Feb. 12---Fall of prices---

In consequence of the blockade of the Chesapeake declared by Adm'l Warren, the price of flour and grain is materially affected. We learn that one of the principal merchants in this place has restrained his agents from purchasing wheat at more than one dollar per bushel.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Wednesday, March 10, 1813. Page 3, Col. 5.

Blockade of the Chesapeake.

Extract of a letter dated

Norfolk, 6th March.

"There are in the Bay Four Ships of the
line, Four Frigates with Trigs and Sch'rs,
amounting to seventeen sail."

A gentleman from Washington states that
the government has received information
of the arrival of ten British transports
in Lynnhaven Bay.

(Enemy's Force in Bay.)

The force in our bay consists of the following vessels under the command of Rear Admiral Cockburn, viz:

Dragon
Marlborough, Poictiers, ~~#####~~ and Victorious of 74 guns each; Acasta 40, Junon 38, Maidstone and Narcissus 36 guns each, Laurestinus 24, Paz, schooner 10 guns; the Belvidera of 36 guns at anchor; and about 7 miles outside, the Fantome of 18 guns, cruising off. ^{and} The San Domingo. / Ramillies of 74 guns each daily expected. In the bay cruising the New York pilot boat Ulysses and Hornet (lately captured) manned with 25 men and small arms. Also Schr. Mary of Savannah (lately captured) with two eighteen pound carronades

For some days the ships have been employed in placing buoys upon the middle ground, Horse Shoe and different parts of the bay.

Each of the ships of the line have on board 150 marines and the frigates and other vessels a proportionate number. Every thing indicates a plan of extensive and speedy operations.

The ships, besides those above mentioned, and which are daily expected, are: Shannon, Statira, and Sparton of 38 guns each, the Orpheus of 36, Cleopatra of 32, Loup Serve (late the Wasp) 20, Martin, Sylph, Frolick, Colibri and Tartarus of 18 guns each. It was said on board that another fleet if 19 sail more were expected daily from England. The Delaware was to be put in blockade in a few days.

We understand that the neutral vessels which went down a few days since, will be sent to Bermuda. The American vessels having licences are ordered back.

Port of Baltimore

March 10.

Arrived Privateer sch. Fox ()---

At 12 o'clock last night whilst at anchor in Planktank observed a Pilot Boat making for us, when we hailed her but received no answer; hailed a second time and desired them to send their boat on board suspecting strongly from the answer given that they were British, fired which was immediately returned; shortly after observed a schooner and a launch carrying an 18 or 24 pound carronade, who all opened a destructive fire upon us, particularly the launch whose grape did great injury to our sails, rigging, &c.

She was silenced; being dark, could not see whether she sunk or not, after sustaining the action near two hours cut the cable and stood ^{out} ~~up~~ as we passed the schooner gave her a broadside when the main mast went over, then stood up the bay. The Fox had one shot in her hull, her sail, &c., much cut, had five men badly wounded, and Capt V very much so in the face, she has put back to repair damages.

A small black schooner with one gun supposed from Baltimore, was attacked on Monday morning off Old Point Comfort by 13 boats after fighting them for some time was overpowered and carried.

The Pilot Boat Hornet from this port and the one from New York (lookout boats) have been captured by the squadron.

C O M M U N I C A T I O N

We are told the enemy is at our door and is meditating an attack upon us; every man capable of bearing arms ought therefore to be prepared to resist him.

In the city of Baltimore there are numbers who are exempted from militia duty, either by their official situation, or by their being under the age of 18 or above the age of 45 & who would be worse than useless in the event of an attack. They belong to no company, are totally unorganized, and at a moment of alarm would be all in confusion, because they would have no place assigned them.

It is thereupon proposed to raise a Legion of Fencibles to be commanded by one Colonel, one Major, and such a number of Captains and subalterns as there may be companies--a company to consist of 64 privates, four sergeants, four corporals, one ensign, two lieutenants and one captain, but the number in the company to vary if circumstances should require.

The legion to be composed as follows viz:

- 1st. Of all young men between the ages of 16 and 18.
- 2 Of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 who are exempted from Militia duty, either by the laws of the or those of the general government.
- 3d. Of all able bodied men between the ages of 45 and 55.

This is not a moment for deliberation, let us therefore act promptly.

The young men are requested to meet at Mrs. Winkle's tavern on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock where books of enrollment will be deposited. Immediately after having enrolled themselves, and ascertained how many companies there will be, they will proceed to elect their company officers.

The other two descriptions of persons are requested to meet at the same hour at Barney's Long Room for the same purpose.

On Wednesday evening at six o'clock the officers will assemble at Barney's Long Room, to choose one Colonel and one major to command the whole.

The officers will agree on the uniform, and will from time to time make such regulations for the government of the legion as may be necessary. As the legion thus organized will not belong to the regular militia, no commissions from the state will be asked for, but every person enrolling himself will be considered bound by his honor to conform to all lawful regulations and implicitly to obey his officers. Let no man therefore enroll himself who will not feel this obligation equally sacred with that of an oath.

A CITIZEN.

C O M M U N I C A T I O N

Agreeably to the established routine of Garrison duty, on Saturday the 1st Battalion of 6th Regiment, under the command of Maj. Tenant, and on Wednesday the 2d Battalion under Major Pechin performed their tours of duty at Fort McHenry, and were there reviewed by Major General Smith. After going through the evolutions necessary for the defence of the garrison, they were addressed in a very handsome and appropriate manner by the Major General..

As a spectator I was gratified with the appearance and performance of these bands of Citizen Soldiers, composed of men enured to fatigue, brave, obedient to the commands of their officers and zealous in the discharge of their respective duties.

Practice alone is wanting to make them the best of soldiers.

A British fleet is reported off Sandy Hook, etc.

Norfolk, March 30.

T H E E N E M Y

Since our last the enemy's shipping in Hampton Roads, consisting of three sail of the line and 2 frigates, have removed from that anchorage and taken up their former position in Lynnhaven Bay. The movement of the enemy from a position in which he could so effectually obstruct our navigation, has very naturally given rise to a number of conjectures; we are, however, inclined to think that it is only a temporary measure probably a feint to decoy our vessels into their power, which may in consequence attempt the navigation of James river. While the blockade continues we may calculate that a force will occasionally if not constantly be employed in Hampton Roads, sufficient to cut off all communication by water, between this place and the upper country.

We cannot state with certainty the number of the enemy's shipping at present employed in the blockading of the Chesapeake. Mr. Daws, of Hampton, who crossed the Roads yesterday informs, that the Dragon, 74, was at anchor about seven miles below Old Point Comfort, and that three 74's and two frigates were in Lynnhaven Bay. These are all that he could see, but there is doubt that several frigates were higher up the Bay.

&c., &c., &c.,

A T T E N T I O N

The patriotic citizens are respectfully invited to attend a meeting this evening, the 6th of April, at 7 o'clock, at Cugle and Frosts tavern, sign of Gen. Wayne, corner of Baltimore and Paca streets for the purpose of forming a volunteer company.

The importance of the present crises (when Columbia "expects every man to do his duty") is such, as to flatter the subscriber, that the citizens generally will have a disposition to learn their duty as soldiers, and to act in defence of their country's rights, and as the uniform intended for the company is upon an economical plan, not exceeding three dollars--a general attendance is expected.

John Matthews, Capt.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser

Thursday, April 8, 1813. Page 2, Col. 1.

Military Appointment.

Col William H. Winder is promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in the Army of the United States.

Serious Attack.

We have collected some of the particulars of the battle of Rapahannock river: The following vessels from Baltimore to wit Privateer Dolphin, Capt. Stafford, the letters of marque Lynx, Taylor, Racer, West, & Arab Fitch had went 15 miles up the Rapahannock near Urbana; where their gallant little squadron were pursued by a superior force detached from the enemy's fleet. Several British frigates advanced as far as they dare without running aground --they then detached a squadron of 17 Barges with 40 or 50 men each, carrying heavy cannon. A sanguinary battle was well fought by the American squadron before they fell into the grasp of the invader. Our vessels, particularly the Dolphin, are said to have fought desperately. and made considerable havoc---2 of the English boats were sunk. They captured all ours---numbers of killed and wounded not yet known. The British have good Pilots and are said to be coming up the Bay.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser

Friday, April 9, 1813. Page 2, Col. 1.

An express arrived in this city to-day at one o'clock to one of the executive council requiring his immediate attention at the seat of government.

The British fleet, it is said, are thirty miles above Patuxent; their approach to Annapolis has caused great alarm.

BRITISH AND BALTIMORE SQUADRONS.

The San Domingo 74, five frigates, 2 brigs, the highflyer schooner, and 2 pilot boat tenders, came up the Bay, and anchored off the mouth of the Rapahannock on Saturday last, wher were lying the private armed schooner Dolphin, Stafford, bound on a cruise, letters of marque Lynx, Taylor; Racer, West, for France Arab, and ~~#####~~ Fitch, for Savannah. The tenders and launches to the number of 17 were manned from the squadron to cut them out, on their approach they were warmly received by the Dolphin, who bore the brunt of the action, the barges were beaten off by her and two of them sunk, the remainder of the tenders renewed the action which became desperate--after two hours' fighting they succeeded in gaining the Dolphin's deck, when the conflict was dreadful, they pulled down the flag yet flying, and took possession of her, and afterward the Lynx, &c.--the Arab was run ashore by her people, during the engagement, and all but three left her. It is stated she was got off by the British. As respects the loss sustained by the Dolphin and the assailants we have only from reports--a tender (the Ulysses N.York pilot boat) that was taken from alongside the 74 by Mr. Fowler, of this port, &c., and other prisonerson board, say they understood that captain Stafford was mortally wounded through the body, and thirty of his men fell---and from observations made by the Arab's crew, and the people ashore, that besides the two boats crew, none of them were picked up; upwards of 100, among whom were two Lieutenants fell in boarding, and on the Dolphin's deck. After the capture of these four vessels, they were manned and converted into tenders, came up the bay in company with two brigs, with American colors flying, about six miles above Patuxent, ~~#####~~ where they fell in with a number of small craft, which they took, together with the schr. Providence Packet, bound to Eastport and another northern schr. supposed the Rover, then stood down the bay, after burning the greater part of them. The 74 and frigates

remained at anchor below Smith's Point.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Urbanna, to his friend
in this city, dated April 3d.

"All is bustle here---the upper battalion of this county is stationed in this place, and the lower at Stingery Point, lower end of Pine Top. I this day witnessed a most melancholy scene. About nine o'clock this morning four sail were seen off Currytoman river. A number of others and myself went to the bank opposite Rosegill to spy them, & in a few minutes discovered them running up to Currytoman river and preparing for action. The American forces were, three Letters of Marque (the names not recollected) and the Privateer Dolphin of Baltimore, mounting 10 twelve pounders and two nines. The enemy's force were 14 barges, well manned and a tender--the battle lasted about four hours, and unfortunately by being becalmed, the above American vessels were captured. I cannot express to you my sensations at seeing how nobly the little Baltimore privateer fought; she defended herself to the last moments, and her colors were not struck until the British boarded her and took them down themselves. The Dolphin, when she found she must be taken, sent off a boat load of men (15) ashore, with orders for the boat to return immediately, but previously to the boat reaching shore, she was boarded and carried, after a desperate resistance. There were three of the enemy's vessels anchored off Bandon to-day at sunset, and we are in expectation of a visit from their barges. We are all under arms. The enemy's force is reported to be six hundred, within four miles of us."

Am.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

Saturday, April 10, 1813. Page 2, Col. 2

The sloops of war in the Bay yesterday were Victorious, 74, and two frigates. Admirals Warren and Cockburn, with the remainder of the squadron, are said to have gone up the Chesapeake.

Norfolk Ledger 7th.

FROM

ANNAPOLIS.

On this 8th day of April, 1813, came before me, John Skinner, Notary Public, John Bowman and Andrew Anderson, seamen, belonging to the schr. Arab, of Baltimore, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that on Saturday last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, 15 miles up the Rappahannock river, they were in company with schrs. Racers and Lynx letters of marque, and the Dolphin privateer; they were attacked by 17 launches, containing as they suppose from 50 to 60 men each. The launches were manned from a 74 lying in the mouth of the Rappahannock and from two frigates, 2 brigs and 2 schrs. which ascended the river 12 miles. That the American vessels before mentioned were all taken with the loss of 35 men off the privateer Dolphin, and they believe there were two hundred and sixty of the enemy killed and wounded. These deponents with 35 others escaped from the Arab, leaving 3 men on board of her.

Sworn to before

JOHN SKINNER

Not. Pub. Annapolis.

FEDERAL GAZETTE MARINE LIST

PORT OF BALTIMORE

The British squadron, consisting of two 74s, two frigates, two brigs, and several tenders, are now in sight of the town, and have been signaled from the Observatory---the heavy ships anchored off North Point, which is the extent they can reach, there not being water enough in the river to float a ship drawing more than 19 feet. The Frenchtown and Queenstown Packets, that left this about 10 o'clock Thursday morning, were seen captured by the boats, about 12 miles down the river; the later was observed by a gun-boat, which got under way and gave chase, fired 10 or 12 of her long guns at her, some of which must have touched; but from the superiority of her sailing over that of the boat, she got off.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser

Saturday, April 17, 1813. Page 3, Col. 1.

COLUMBIAN ARTILLERISTS

You are ordered to march from your usual Ground TOMORROW morning (Sunday) at seven o'clock, for Fort McHenry--The order for Monday's march is counter-manded.

You are therefore requested to be punctual Tomorrow, equipped in winter uniform, with knapsack, blankets, &c., and provision for twenty-four hours.

S. MOALE, Captain.

april 17-1t

THE ENEMY'S SQUADRON

Yesterday a seventy-four, two frigates, and some smaller vessels, part of the British force in the Chesapeake, appeared off the mouth of Patapsco, and anchored in view of our city. Notice of their approach was given about 3 o'clock by firing alarm guns as a signal for the military force of the city to assemble. In a very short time the ^{several} Regiments ~~paraded~~ completely equipped for service. It was highly gratifying to see with what promptness and alacrity the Citizen Soldiers of every description obeyed the call to arms; all the Regiments were unusually strong particularly the Cavalry and Artillery; and furnished a cheering proof of the unanimity and decision with which our citizens will meet their country's foes.

About dusk some of the enemy's Barges captured the Queen's-Town Packet, near the mouth of the river; one of our Gun Boats was in sight and fired several shots at the barges, but was not near enough to prevent the capture. Some of the passengers in the packet escaped in her boat while the attention of the Barges was drawn off by the fire of the Gun boat; the remaining passengers chiefly ladies were left in great distress and danger, a number of shots having been fired at the Packet ---it is not yet known whether any of them were injured.

A British midshipman captured in one of the barges in the Chesapeake on the 12th inst. says that they received accounts from Bermuda mentioning that the ESSEX had captured a new 38 gun frigate; (a Razeed.)

Democratic Press.

THOSE WHO FEEL WILL THINK.

All communication with this city by water, is entirely cut off, by the enemy's squadron now lying at the mouth of our river. Our usual supply of firewood, marketing of all kinds, ^{and} fish of course is greatly abridged, fuel of all kinds has doubled in price--- the total suspension of commerce has thrown out of employ a number of our citizens, and deprived them of their means of support ---others are withdrawn from their business to perform military duty in the Fort and at North Point. Though all from a sense of duty and attachment to the ir country, bear these privations and daily increasing difficulties with fortitude---they cannot help asking wherefore? Why this? Why must we do all--pay all --suffer all, and the general government, who declared the war, leave us unprotected and unassisted?

Tuesday, April 20, 1813. Page 2, Col. 4.

(Target Practice at the Fort)

COMMUNICATION.

On Thursday last the Officers of the Regiment of Artillery, assembled at the Fort in obedience to the orders of Lieut. Col. Harris for the purpose of firing at a Target which had been previously placed in the river at the distance of 1 mile and 1-2.

The 1st shot was made by capt. Moale, from a TWENTY-FOUR pounder. The ball fell a few yards short of the target, and glanced in a direct line over it.

The 2d was made by capt. Hughes---The ball passed in a direct line over the mark, and struck within a short^{er} distance of it if possible than the first. This shot was also from a 24 pounder.

The 3d was made by Capt. Woodyear, from a THIRTY-TWO pounder---The Ball passing a direct line and fell so near the mark that the column of water which was raised by the stroke, covered the target, and the ball passed immediately over it.

The 4th was made from a 32 by Capt. Berry, which struck nearly in the same manner as the 3d, and was considered by some to have struck the hogshead. It appeared however that it did not. There was a difference of opinion between the commanding officers on the station as to the two last shots. It was difficult to determine which was the best. It was however admitted by all present that each of the four would have not only hulled a frigate but to use the language of an old regular officer who was present "would have struck a Boat" placed where the Hogshead was.

The Union Artillery co. commanded by capt. Brown also fired from 2 eighteens with considerable accuracy.

It is proper to observe that the waves ran so high, that the hogshead (or target) was occasionally not visible, which rendered the usual calculation for the rise and fall of the ball much more difficult than it would otherwise have been.

CAUSELESS ALARM.

An apprehension, it is said, that their wagons and teams may be taken from them for public service, has prevented some of the farmers from coming to this city with marketing as usual; as there is scarce a possibility of any circumstance occurring to render such apprehending necessary, it is hoped this groundless alarm will cease which tends to injure the farmer and the citizens. There is no just cause for apprehension; the preparations made and making for the defence of the City and Harbor, and the praiseworthy alacrity with which all ranks and classes of citizens render their services, ensures our country friends as much safety in their visits as in times of profound peace.

MILITIA DRAFT.

All those persons enrolled in Capt. John Young's Company, 513t Regiment will take notice, that a draft will take place on THURSDAY next, in the afternoon, in Howard's Park; where, it is expected, all those that are exempt will produce their certificates, or to Capt. Young, at his house in High-street, Old Town, previous to that day.

We learn that last night two of the British boats were discovered making for the ferry branch, having crept up the south shore of the Patapsco.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

Friday, April 23, 1813. Page 3, Col. 2.

Advertisement.

THE FENCIBLES.

All are hereby notified, that, for very urgent reasons, it has been found necessary to change the original plan of organizing a company of infantry, and a considerable majority of the company have determined to attach themselves to the artillery; it is hoped that this determination will be concurred in.

Certificates of membership are now ready to be delivered on application to the secretary, Mr. James L. Hawkins, at the Commercial & Farmers Bank.

Swords are to be procured at Mr. James C. Neilson's or Mr. Walraven's. Belts & Knapsacks at Mr. J.M^c Cabe's near Gadsby's.

You will assemble for drill, at Clemm's lot, on Thursday next, the 29th inst. completely equipt, at 4 o'clock.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Captain.

THE ENEMY'S FORCE INCREASING.

Yesterday morning a British squadron consisting it is stated of three ships of the line, among which is the admiral's ship, several frigates and smaller vessels to the number altogether of fifteen, were seen off Annapolis standing up the Bay; and, in the afternoon, they were visible at North Point---About sun set a flag of truce from the British fleet arrived in the river with dispatches, which were immediately forwarded by express to Washington. The flag vessel waits for an answer which is expected today.

SEAMEN REFUSE TO AID IN CITY'S DEFENSE,

COMMUNICATION

"What are we at war for?" Is a question often asked by the residents of our commercial cities. "In defence of our injured seamen's rights," say our backwoodsmen, and the residents of those States and Counties that have no immediate connection with commerce.

--To those who are so feelingly alive on this subject, it must be interesting to know that a number of seamen who have been sailing out of this port with American protections, NOW REFUSE TO AID IN THE DEFENCE OF THIS CITY, and are about to remove from it to avoid the conflict.

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Three line of Battle Ships, a Frigate and Schooner came up the Bay yesterday morning, and are now at anchor off our harbour. A small schooner, with a family on board, bound to Baltimore, was taken by this squadron a few days since, and yesterday sent into this port.

Advertisement

SAMUEL MOALE

Being on duty at Fort McHenry, informs
those who have business to transact with
him, that he will be at his office, on
Monday next, 3d of May.

THE BALTIMORE GUARDS

Will meet on MONDAY Evening next the 26th at 7
o'clock at Lewis Hart's Tavern, in Uniform.

Those who are disposed to join this corps are
respectfully invited to attend this meeting.

The uniform consists of a plain Blue Jacket and
Pantaloons, with a common hat and cockade.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser

Monday, April 26, 1813. Page 3, Col. 2.

FIRST BALTIMORE TROOP

The Members are ordered to meet at my quarters on TUESDAY next at 12 o'clock precisely, to elect a Cornet and Quarter Master, and ballot for new members.

HENRY THOMPSON, Capt.

STATE RECORDS REMOVED.

Annapolis, April 22.

The records of this state have been removed from this city to a place of security, several families have left it, and it is thought that the forces now stationed here are adequate to its defence.

The promptness and alacrity with which the squadron of cavalry, under the command of Major Charles S. Ridgeley, repaired to this city when the alarm was given that the British fleet were proceeding up the Bay, merits the highest encomiums. But the commander in chief deeming their services no longer necessary, has discharged (since countermanded) them, with the exception of those who were drafted. Should any future occasion require their services, the same enthusiasm which has so recently marked their conduct, would no doubt be manifested.

On Tuesday last, Brigadier*General Williams discharged the several companies of militia which had been called to this place on the late alarm. This order has since been countermanded.

THE ENEMY LANDING

The alarm Guns are firing, in consequence it is said, of information having been received by express from North Point, that the enemy are landing. The military of all descriptions are assembling to meet the threatened attack.

Eleven Ships, three of them of the line, are at the mouth of the river.

THE ALARM OF YESTERDAY.

was caused by the movement of some of the enemy's boats towards the shore, and the firing of some of their guns. It was useful in testing the alacrity with which a very large force can be assembled ready for action at a moment's warning.

From the Pennsylvania Farmer.

We were told by the war party at the time we commenced hostilities, that the war would not affect our valuable coasting trade, nor our foreign commerce except with G. Britain and her dependencies; a contrary opinion was treated with contempt, and considered as an evidence of criminal partiality for the British nation by the political empiricks who now unfortunately direct the destinies of this country. We now see and experience a total annihilation of both our coasting trade, and foreign commerce, except so much as our enemy for his own convenience, and that of his allies, permits us to carry on! We are reduced to this degrading and humiliating situation without the satisfaction of being able to make even a struggle for our relief. The almost unexampled gallantry of our little navy, neither has, nor can afford our commerce any aid, and has been of no other use than to show us that if the advice of Washington had been pursued, we might have given security to our commerce on the ocean, and not now have been idly contending for it, by making war on the Indians, & and the inoffensive inhabitants of the Canadas:---the destruction of the former, and the conquest of the latter, will contribute nothing to the security of either our coasting or foreign trade, nor add one cent to the value of our articles of exportation. The whole system of our operations is as absurd and ridiculous, as to search for whales in the Allegheny mountains, and for Elephants in the Atlantic Ocean.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

Friday, May 7, 1813. Page 3, Col. 4.

CITY HORSE GUARDS.

Are requested to meet at Mr. Gadsby's on
SATURDAY afternoon, the 8th inst. at 5
o'clock, precisely to report their state
of equipment and ballot for new members.

By order GEORGE GRUNDY, Sec'ry.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Saturday, May 8, 1813. Page 3, Col. 1.

MORE BURNING.

Information was received in this city yesterday evening that the enemy had burned Geo. town & Fred'ktown at the head of Sassafras river on the East'n shore of this state, they were opposed by a party of militia and several lives lost on both sides. George Town being a place of deposit for goods transported by a line of packets between Philadelphia to Baltimore, it is feared that the loss of property there is considerable.

Saturday, May 8, 1813. Page 3, Col. 3.

District of Maryland,
Marshal's Office,
Baltimore, May 7, 1813.

NOTICE TO ALIEN ENEMIES.

Whereas many Alien Enemies within this District have failed to comply with the requisitions of the Government respecting them, they are hereby required forthwith to present themselves at this office where they will be furnished with passports to retire forty miles into the interior, unless they are enabled to give satisfactory reasons for their neglect. Those who have obtained permits to remain here, will be particular in making application for the renewal thereof, at the expiration of the time limited in the said permits. Immediate attention must be paid to this Notice, as decisive measures will be taken to carry the requisitions of the Government respecting Alien Enemies into effect.

Thomas Rutter,
Marshal of the District of Maryland.

may 8 d7t

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser

Saturday, May 8, 1813. Page 3, Col. 5.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Non-commissioned officer and private composing the First regiment of Artillery, who have heretofore stood a draft in the infantry, will forthwith furnish to their respective captains a certificate from their former their stating that fact. Those who do not comply with ~~this~~ order, will immediately stand a draft.

By order of the Lieut. Col.

U.S.Heath, Adjt.

may 7 2t

BALTIMORE SAFE

Copy of a report from a detachment from the First Baltimore Troop, Capt. H. Thompson, on guard at North Point, from 12 to 4 o'clock P.M. May 8, 1813.

The enemy's squadron at anchor in the bay, consisting of 3 ships of the line, 2 brigs, 1 schooner, 4 tenders or craft, at one o'clock one the brigs weighed anchor and stood down the bay. At about 1-2 past 1 o'clock 4 of the tenders from Admirals Warren and Cockburn's ships and sailed down the bay, excepting one, which stood over for the eastern side of the bay, and ran close into the land. It became so thick it was impossible to discover any further movements of her. At two o'clock a signal was hoisted on board of the Admiral by a display of three flags---2 at the mizen and 1 at the foretop gallant mast head, which was answered by all the squadron. Soone after 2 ships of the line, one the Admiral, 1 frigate, 1 brig, and the schr. weighed and stood down the bay. At 3 o'clock Admiral Cockburn's ship weighed and stood down the bay. At 1-2 past 3, one firgate only and one tender laying at anchor off Swan point.

(Signed)

John Diffenderffer,
Wm. H. Hanson.

Head Quarters, May 8.

10 minutes past 5 o'clock.

I hasten to dispatch the preceeding report, the circumstances detailed are important and correct.

When the attack was made by the enemy on Havre-de-Grace, one of the militia who bravely defended the small fort there, named O'NEALE, was taken prisoner, at the very moment when he was calling to his comrades, who had deserted him, to return and assist in annoying the enemy. It is said, that some of the British officers, discovering by his accent that he was an Irishman, although he had been naturalized and long a resident of this state, threatened that he should be hung---and he was actually taken off by the enemy in one of their boats. A flag however being sent to the Admiral he was promptly released; ~~#####~~ and it is with pleasure we hear, he has safely returned to his family.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Wednesday, May 12, 1813. Page 3, Col. 5.

BALTIMORE UNITED VOLUNTEERS

On FRIDAY the 14th inst. at a quarter past 3
o'clock, you will assemble for parade on Wash-
ington Square, in Summer Uniform, with arm and
accoutrements in complete order. The line
will be formed so as to march off precisely at
halfpast 3 o'clock. This will be a parade un-
der the law, and absentees will be fined accord-
ingly.

DAVID WARFIELD, Capt.

may 10 d2t ###

On Sunday last, a Flag was sent by General Miller, with dispatches from our government to Admiral Warren; the gentlemen who had charge of the dispatches, overtook the Admiral's ship below the mouth of the Patuxent; they were politely received by the Admiral, who immediately answered the dispatch, the contents of which and his answer, we have not as yet ascertained. The Flag returned to this city yesterday afternoon, and the Admiral's answer was immediately transmitted to Washington. Ad. Warren intends to proceed immediately to Bermuda, (not Halifax, as mentioned on Monday) and the command of the fleet in the Chesapeake will devolve on Admiral Cockburn.

In conversation with the gentlemen who went down with the flag, Admiral expressed his decided disapprobation of the conduct of the party who burned the towns at the head of the bay; the intended object of that expedition he stated to be the destruction of Col. Hughes's Furnace, the destruction of the towns were without his orders.

FREDERICK ARTILLERISTS.

On Wednesday morning last, Capt. Steiner's volunteer company of Artillery, belonging to this town, marched for Baltimore. This company is principally composed of young mechanics, & is as fine looking a corps as any part of the state can boast of. In the welfare of this company a very deep and lively interest is felt by their fellow citizens generally, & a confidence that should their courage be put to the test they will ^{do} honor both to our town and themselves.

Though federalists are constantly reproached by their opponents with attachments to the British and denounced as tories, yet more than three fourths of Capt. Steiner's company are decided federalists and have thus promptly marched to repel British aggressions.

The Barossa, a new British frigate, is said to be off the mouth of the River---the blockade of our port is therefore likely to continue; and, as Admiral Cockburn, who has proved himself the willing instrument of destruction, will now have the command, we may expect that every wanton depredation in the power of the enemy will be committed.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Wednesday, May 12, 1813. Page 3, Col. 5.

THE CITY HORSE GUARDS.

Will parade for exercise on SATURDAY AFTER-
NOON NEXT at five o'clock in that part of
Howard's Park next the house, to the right
of the road after entering the green gate.

may 11

d4t

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser

Wednesday, May 12, 1813. Page 3, Col. 5.

S. WILMER, QUARTER-MASTER

to the 5th Regt. M Militia, will be found
every Morning from 10 to 12 o'clock at the
Armory, pertaining to said Regt. near the
Quarters of Lt.Col. Sterett.

may 11

d2t

COLUMBIAN ARTILLERISTS

You are ordered to assemble TO MORROW morning at 9 o'clock precisely at the usual parade ground, in summer uniform, with knapsacks and canteens and provision for the day. You will be marched to some convenient ground for the purpose of firing with ball at a Target.

All vacancies existing in the Company will be filled on that day, all absentees will be fined.

S. MOALE, Capt.

may 12 1t

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Wednesday, May 12, 1813. Page 3, Col. 4.

ARTILLERY NOTICE.

The Commissioned Officers of the 1st Regiment
of Artillery are ordered to meet at the Indian
Queen Tavern on THURSDAY, the 13th, at 7 o'clock
P.M. precisely upon business of importance.

By order,

U. S. HEATH, Adj.

may 12 2t

ERROR

CORRECTED

The statement in the GAZETTE of yesterday that Admiral Warren expressed his decided disapprobation of the conduct of the party who burned the towns at the head of the bay, it appears is not correct---it was an inference drawn from a conversation held with some officers on board, implying that such was not the object of the expedition up the bay which had been related to a gentleman with whom the Editor afterwards conversed. The Adm'l had no conversation with the gentlemen who conveyed the dispatches, on the subject of burning the towns or the conduct of the party.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS

The declaration in the concluding paragraph of Admiral Warren's letter to general Miller implies the adoption of a principle by the British government extremely injurious to the safety and protection of the U. States at this moment; as it is calculated to deter all naturalized citizens who were born subjects of the king of Great Britain from defending the soil that supports and the government that protects them. It certainly demands that prompt and decisive measures should be adopted by our government to retaliate any injuries which that class of citizens may suffer from that cause.

O'NEALE

The following letter from General Miller to Admiral Warren was sent with a Flag by Major Hanson, with instructions to proceed with all possible despatch to the Admiral's ship, that the protection of the government of the United States might be extended in time to defend a citizen from danger which was then believed to menace him.

HEAD-QUARTERS

Baltimore, May 8, 1813.

SIR:

It becomes my duty to represent to your Excellency that a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of Havre de Grace for the last 15 years, named O'NEALE, has been recently taken in arms and in defence of his property and family at that place, by a detachment from his Britannic Majesty's fleet, serving under your command, and that the said O'Neale has been menaced with immediate and capital punishment as a traitor to the government of his Britannic Majesty, on the ground of his being by birth an Irishman.

(Nat. Citizens,
(O'Neale.

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

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

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

HENRY MILLER,
Brigadier General.

His Excellency,
Sir John Borlase Warren, &c., &c., &c.

The following is Admiral Warren's answer:

His Majesty's Ship San Domingo,
Chesapeake, May 10th, 1813.

SIR:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, respecting a man named O'Neale, taken by a detachment from the squadron under the orders of Rear Admiral Cockburn. This man has been released, upon the application of the Magistrates of Havre-de-Grace, on parole.

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

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most ob't humble servant,
JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

Brig.Gen. Miller,
Commander in Chief
of the U.S. forces at Baltimore.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Saturday, May 15, 1813. Page 2, Col. 5.

THE ENEMY

The latest accounts state that the British
fleet had passed below the mouth of the Po-
tomac, and were standing down the bay.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

The greater part of the enemy's fleet now in the bay had descended on Sunday night to Point Look-out and there anchored; and we have certain intelligence that they had not appeared at the mouth of the Potomac on the Morning of Monday, as was yesterday reported in this city. That our readers may be able to attach the proper degree of credit to such rumors in future, we have authority to state that steps have been taken to insure the earliest conveyance of information from Point Look-out; and therefore should the hostile squadron enter our river, the fact will be communicated in this city within twenty-two hours afterwards. No surprise need be apprehended.

May 20
1813

Communication of the
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

To the Legislature IN COUNCIL

Annapolis, May 17. (1813)

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Delegates,

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, considerable alarms have pervaded the State, in consequence of the appearance of a large naval force within the waters of the Chesapeake, and the wanton destruction of our houses and property by the squadron of the enemy.

We have furnished all the means within our power to repel the invasion of the enemy, and as our resources are too limited to afford complete protection, it is for the wisdom of the Legislature to make such further provisions as the exigencies of the State in their opinion may require.

By virtue of the power with which the officers of the militia are invested, many of the counties have been called into actual service and by law are entitled to the same pay and rations as are allowed to troops in the service of the U. States. No appropriations have been made ^{to defray} ~~the~~ the expenses thus incurred. We would recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of authorising by law the organization of volunteer companies of infantry (a portion of which to be mounted) with the privilege of choosing their own officers. Such a force, it is believed, might be employed with more effect than any other in repelling or preventing any invasion of our shores or attacks upon the property of our citizens. It would also relieve the ordinary militia in a great measure from the hardships and sacrifices to which they are now compelled to submit.

All the swords and pistols which have been purchased by the State have been

distributed, and many companies of cavalry yet remain to be supplied. We submit to the Legislature the propriety of ordering the purchase of an additional number, and also a further supply of cannon and muskets. By letters from the Secretary of war dated March the 20th and 24th, the Givernor was required to call out 500 militia, to be stationed at Annapolis---one of the exigencies mention in the constitution on which the militia may be called forth having occurred, it was considered the duty of the executive to comply with the requisition, and the necessary orders for that purposes were issued. By another letter from the Secretary of War, dated April 16th, a further requisition of 2000 men, to be stationed at Baltimore, was made; orders have been issued in consequence of this requisition; copies of the requisitions are included in the documents communicated.

It being by the constitution the duty of the general government to provide for the common defence, we have represented to the Secretary of War, some time since, the exposed and defenceless situation of many parts of Maryland. So much of the correspondence with that officer as has relation to this subject accompanies this communication. A cope of a letter written by this department to the President of the United States, being in part connected with this subject, is also transmitted; to this letter no answer has been received.

A vacancy in the Senate of the U. States having happened during the recess of the Legislature, the executive proceeded, in conformity to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, to "make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature," and the honorable Robert Henry Goldsborough, of Talbot county, was appointed, and has been commissioned.

Upon the approach of the enemy to the seat of government, it was deemed expedient to order a removal of the public records. The Legislature will take any order that may be thought necessary in relation to them.

We have thought it proper to introduce these subject to your notice at the commencement of a session which has been directed in consequence of the present alarming state of things. We had hoped that answers from the officers of the

General Government to the communications which we have had the honor to make to them would have enabled us to have given some assurances of future protection and security. To provided for the common defence was one of the important objects for which the federal constitution was formed. To protect each State against invasion is made the imperative duty of the National Government; and for that purpose every necessary power is delegated to the national authorities. The means of defence reserved to the State governments are very limited, and their powers, in the conduct of a war, defined. If, however, the General Government should fail to afford adequate security against the violence of the enemy, the law of self-preservation, which belongs to communities as well as to individuals, would demand that every effort which it is in our power to make, should be made for the safety of the State. But it seems necessarily to follow, as the defence of the Union and of the several parts of it has been committed to the General Government, that all expenses incurred in affording protection by the several States ought to be reimbursed by the United States. It would be proper, therefore, to authorize by law the appointment of officers to keep regular accounts (with the proper vouchers) of the expenses to which the State may be subjected.

We have the honor to be,

With much respect,

LEVIN WINDER.

(The Documents accompanying the above Communication)
(will be given tomorrow.)

Above documents are as follows:

- Letter, March 5, 1813--Levin Winder to John Armstrong
- " " 20, 1813-- " " " " "
- " " 24, 1813--John Armstrong, War Dept. to Governor of Md.
- " " 30, 1813-- " " " " "
- " April 26, 1813. --Levin Winder to John Armstrong.
President of the United States

D O C U M E N T S

Accompanying the communication made by the Governor of Maryland to the Legislature at the opening of the extra session.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, March 5, 1813.

The attention of the Executive of Maryland has been directed to the defenceless situation of this city. There are at present very few men at either of the Forts; and in case of attack it would be impracticable to afford timely aid to Fort Madison. As it is important to be prepared, in case of a visit from the enemy, we have thought proper to address you upon the subject and beg to be informed what force it is contemplated by the General Government to send to this place.

We have the honor, &c.

LEVIN WINDER.

The honorable John Armstrong.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser

Friday, May 21, 1813. Page 2, Col. 2.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, March 20, 1813.

Sir^o

We had the honor to address you some weeks since upon the subject of the defenceless situation of the Forts at this place, and with a request to be informed what aid was contemplated to be afforded ^{to it} by the General Government. We also deem it to be our duty to represent that other parts of the state are equally defenceless and unprotected, and in many quarters incursions of the enemy, and depredations to a considerable extent, may be made. In this situation we must repeat our anxiety to be informed, what portion, on any emergency, may be expected from the General Government; what regular forces can be furnished; and in the event of the Militia of the State being called out for its defence, whether the expence will be defrayed by the U. States.

We have the honor, &c.,

LEVIN WINDER.

The honorable John Armstrong.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1813.

Sir:

The disquietudes prevailing at Annapolis for the security of the City against a naval or other attack, from the enemy's squadron now on our coasts, render it proper to put in requisition a detachment of drafted militia, consisting of four hundred and seventy infantry and thirty cavalry privates, musicians, and non-commissioned officers; with one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, five Captains, five first Lieutenants, five second Lieutenants, five third Lieutenants, and five Ensigns, and one commissioned officer of cavalry. This detachment will rendezvous at Annapolis. The necessary orders for this purpose are requested from your Excellency, who will do me the honor to accept the assurance of my high respect and consideration.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 24, 1813.

Sir;

I have received the letter you did me the honor to write to me on the twentieth instant; that referred to by your Excellency of earlier date has not yet been received at this department.

The disquietudes produced along our eastern frontier, by the appearance of an enemy's fleet, have induced the President to make requisitions upon the militia drafts of several states. That upon your Excellency for one Battalion for the particular defence of the City of Annapolis, and the Forts in its vicinity, was transmitted yesterday.

A train of light artillery, of fourteen pieces, is prepared here, and waits only the completion of a corps to take charge of them. They will be reserved to field service on the northern shore of the Powtomack.

One regiment of the twenty authorized by a late act of Congress, has been assigned to Maryland. Some of the field officers are already appointed, and means are taken for filling the ranks without delay.

Such, sir, are the measures which have been taken by the President in relation to the general subject of your letter; and I cannot but express my hopes that they will be found competent to the occasion. Should there be new evidence of annoyance from the enemy, additional measures will be taken.

I have purposely omitted saying anything of the organization of a strong body of Militia at Baltimore, (who are held in a state of constant preparation for service, under the command of an experienced officer) because I have understood, that the measure was not unknown to your Excellency. I seize this occasion to offer to you, sir, and to the Executive Council of Maryland, the assurance of my very high respect and consideration.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
His Excellency Governor Winder.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, March 30, 1813.

Sir;

We have the honor to forward to you a copy of a Memorial from the inhabitants of Easton, which has been laid before this department. By the Laws of Maryland, in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, the Brigadier-General or commanding officer of the place invaded, or threatened to be invaded, has power to call out the Militia, and it was the opinion of this Executive that no step within its power to take could give to the inhabitants of that place further security. We thought it due, however, to the Memorialists, to represent their situation to the General Government, and would beg leave to observe that the town of Easton, being a place in which many of the public records are lodged, and in which ^{too} there is an armoury of the state, it is of importance that every protection and security which can be afforded to it by either Government, should promptly be given.

We have the honor to be, &c.

LEVIN WINDER.

The Honorable John Armstrong.

May 21

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Friday, May 21, 1813. Page 2, Col. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1813.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of March 30. Lieutenant Clarke has been instructed to provide for the accomodation of the detachment at Annapolis, and a copy of the regulations relative to quarters, and so forth, will be transmitted to Colonel Watkins.

In a country so intersected by Rivers and Bays as ours, it is impossible to embody troops at all the points an enemy, having a naval superiority, may menace or assail. In this case it might be well to ~~remove~~ the armoury.

Very respectfully,

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN ARMSTRONG

His Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 16th APRIL, 1813.

Sir,

The movement of the enemy's fleet within the upper parts of Chesapeake Bay, render it prudent to require from your Excellency fifteen companies of infantry and five of artillery, organized as follows, viz.

Of Infantry	Of Artillery
2 Lieut. Colonels	1 Major
3 Majors	5 Captains
15 Captains	5 1st Lieutenants
15 1st Lieutenants	5 2d Lieutenants
15 2d Lieutenants	5 3d Lieutenants
15 3d Lieutenants	5 Ensigns
15 Ensigns	1 Surgeon's Mate & 500 Rank and file
1 Surgeon	
2 Surgeon's Mates, and 1500 Rank and file.	

To which will be added the following Brigade Staff: One Brigadier General, 1 Brigade Major, 1 Aid- de-camp, and 1 Brigade Quarter Master. The whole to assemble at Baltimore as expeditiously as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

With great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient

Very humble servant

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency Governor Winder.

True Copies;

Ninian Pinkney,

Clerk of the Council.

Friday, May 21, 1813. Page 2, Col. 3.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 26, 1813.

Sir:

We have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a letter, with sundry enclosures, just received by us from Jacob Gibson, esquire, of Talbot County. From these papers, ^{of} the correctness of which we entertain no doubt, it appears that the enemy vitited Sharp's Island, of which he is proprietor, last week, kept the possession thereof for several days, and took therefrom such supplies as they were ~~in~~ want of. Mr. Gibson was not in a situation to resist any demands that might be made upon him, and, of course, is not to be censured for the conduct of the enemy. It is now for the constituted authorities of the country to decide, whether, under the circumstances disclosed, and when that protection, which is the just claim of every citizen, has not been afforded to him, this gentleman shall receive the compensation which the enemy offers, or it would be better by refusing such permission in all cases, and indemnifying the injured out of the national resources, take from individuals the temptations which might sometimes be offered, to and underhand and dangerous traffic with the enemy. , The determination of the Government upon this subject, as soon as it can be given, we respectfully ask.

We cannot close thos communication without some observations upon the unprotected and defenceless state in which many parts of Maryland are left. Applications from various quarters are constantly pouring in upon us, and so far as the ^{very} limited means within our power will enable us, we are endeavouring to afford protection. But besides that, we have not sufficient arms and ammunition to supply the demands of every section of the State; the unavoidable expense of calling out the militia for its protection would greatly exceed the ability of the State Government. By the constitution of the United States the common defence is committed to the National Government, which is to protect each State against invasion, and to defray all the necessary expenses of a

National War; and to us it is a most painful reflection, that after every effort we have made, or can make, for the security of our fellow-citizens, and their property, they have little to rely on but the possible forbearance of the enemy. The capital of the State, notwithstanding the late call of the militia, we are informed by the commanding officer, has not a sufficient force for its protection. Indeed, it must be obvious, that while there are only only twenty or thirty regulars stationed in its forts, the militia, in whatever force, cannot give to it that protection which it has a right to claim, and without which Maryland may be essentially injured. A communication from the Secretary of War some time since, gave us to understand, that a regiment of the troops to be raised under the late act of Congress would be assigned to Maryland, and that a train of light artillery, of fourteen pieces, would be stationed north of Potowmack. We beg leave to urge the necessity of some immediate aid being ordered to the seat of government, as well as other parts of this State. Any delay may be of fatal consequence, as from the force which the enemy now has in our Bay, we have much to apprehend, unless other means of defence than those which we now have are afforded us.

We have the honor, &c.,

LEVIN WINDER

The President of the United States.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser

Friday, May 21, 1813. Page 3, Col. 4.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

In obedience to Brigade Orders, the FIFTH REGIMENT, M.M. will parade on Monday, the 24th inst.

The Companies will assemble in South Gay street, where the line will be formed, and thence march precisely at nine o'clock A.M.

Captains Warfield and Sterett's Ensigns will carry the colors for their respective battalions. By order of the Lt.Col.Com. 5th regt.

JAMES CHESTON, Adjt.

may 20

d3t

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser
Friday, May 21, 1813. Page 3, Col. 4.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

1st Regiment Artillery, 3d Brigade M. M.

In obedience to Brigade Orders, the 1st Regiment of Artillery will form on the usual parade ground at the intersection of Market & Calvert streets, the right resting on Calvert st. on the 24th inst at 8 o'clock A.M. precisely, with Guns, &c., in complete order.

By order of the Lieut. Col.
U.S. HEATH, Adj.

may 19 d4t

BRIGADE ORDERS

3d Brigade, M. M.

The 3d Brigade of Maryland Militia will be reviewed by the Major General on Monday next, the 24 th inst.

The Regiments will assemble at their respective Regimental parades, at an early hour, that the review may commence at Whetstone Point, at 10 o'clock precisely.

It is expected that every man who means to do his duty in time of danger, will be found in the ranks on this occasion.

By order of Brig.- Gen. Stricker.

J. Calhoun Jr., Brigade Maj.

3d. Brigade M.M.

may 19 a4t

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser

Friday, May 21, 1813. Page 3, Col. 4.

FIRST BALTIMORE HUSSARS.

You are ordered to **assemble** for exercise, on Clemm's Lot, at the head of Market st. on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, 21st inst . at 3 o'clock precisely.

By order of the Captain.

JNO. W. STUMP, Cornet.

may 20

62t

(Extract of a letter from Norfolk dated 29th May.)

From a respectable source we are informed that Admiral Cockburn in a conversation with a gentleman who was on board his vessel had stated that no vessels would be permitted to leave this country with cargoes under any circumstances. He also understood from the conversation of the Adm'l that the prudence of the people of Annapolis in not firing on the frigate which grounded near their city saved it from destruction; Ad. Warren having authorized Cockburn to set fire to the city in the event of an attack on the frigate. Cockburn, it seems, had pledged his honor as an officer that he would do it in half an hour with a loss not exceeding twelve men.---Cockburn alledges as his reason for burning Havre de Grace, the killing of four men in the barges, and firing on the flag of truce borne by the first Lieut. of the Marlborough, who was shot through the hand after landing; their object, he states was only to destroy the Iron works.

He further says he does not intend to destroy private property (unless when first attacked) if he did, he says he could every day destroy gentlemen's houses and villages convenient to the rivers, &c. and Annapolis any hour he chose.

Our informant adds, I do not believe they will attack Baltimore; if they had intended it they would have done it at first, before the formidable preparations to receive him (so honorable to all who assisted in making them) were made. But I may be mistaken; your citizens ought not to relax a minute, nor leave anything undone that can be done for your defence."

DEFENCE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

THE COMMITTEE

To whom was referred so much of the Governor's communication as relates to his official correspondence with the Executive of the United States, and to the future defence of this State,

Beg leave to report--

That the important principles adverted to in the official correspondence submitted to them, and the distressing and exposed condition of their constituents, have received from your committee the most unimpassioned examination.

When your committee recollect that the only object of the confederation of the old thirteen United States "was to provide for the common defence, promoted the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity," and that for those purposes the constitution of the United States delegated to the congress "power to lay taxes, duties, 1, post and excises; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide a navy; 2 and prohibited the individual states "entering into any treaty, granting letters of marque and reprisals; or to keep troops and ships of war in time of peace;" they cannot but express their decided opinion, that the general government is not only coerced by the genius, but by the positive language of our federal compact, to provided the individual states with ample and efficient means of resistance to the calamities incidental to hostilities declared by the congress of the United States, and that by every principle of justice, whenever the Executive of the United States charged with the direction of the national force, fails in a provident form of resistance, and a state shall be impelled by self-defence to expended her individual, resources in defensive operations, that the general government is bound to grant an indemnity from

the national treasury, commensurate with the states expenditure.

Your committee are also of opinion, that the constitution of the United States contemplated that each state, according to the probability and facility of invasion, should alike participate in the parental care of the general government, and that any preference displayed by the Executive of the United States, either in yielding to one more prompt and general protection than to another, or assuming the payment of necessary expenditure made by a State Government for the protection of the State, and denying the like assumption to others for the like disbursements is a departure from the impartiality contemplated by the constitution, and would require from the State thus injured, an unequivocal remonstrance against such an abandonment of of constitutional duty.

From the documents submitted to your committee, and others which accompany this report, your committee find, that some time in March last, a hostile squadron appeared in our waters and evinced every disposition to visit the seaboard with all the sufferings they could inflict. In the state of alarm and agitation flowing from these operations of the enemy, it appears to your committee that the Executives of Virginia and Maryland entered into a separate correspondence with the Executive of the United States, requiring from them the constitutional protection which their respective States had a right to require from the national sovereignty. That Governor Barbour of Virginia, had, BEFORE the twenty-first of March last, adopted measures of protection for his own State, by calling out under the authority of the Law of the State, a proportion of its militia; that the Executive of Maryland, as early as the eighth of March, had communicated ^{to} ~~the~~ Secretary of War the defenceless state of Annapolis; and again, on the twentieth of the same month, and official communication by him, exhibited to the President of the United States, the exposed and unprotected situation of Maryland, and required some efficient assistance for its security against the depreda-

tions of the enemy.---On the twenty-fourth of March, the Secretary of War replies---"that one battalion of the drafted militia is ordered for the particular defence of the city of Annapolis---that a strong body of militia had been organized by the orders of the Executive of the U. States for the protection of Baltimore; and should there be any new evidence of annoyance from the enemy, additional measures will be taken!" After this communication, the enemy advanced up our bay, and the squadron took its position immediately opposite to the capital of this State. The Executive then exercised his constitutional power of calling into service a portion of the militia of this State, and detachments were ordered on for the protection of the city. On the twenty-sixth ultimo the Governor of this State demanded for his constituents of the President of the U. States, the promised "additional measures"; to this application no answer has been received by His Excellency.

On the twenty-first and twenty-second of March, as it appears by the official communication of the Governor of Virginia to the Legislature of that State, the Executive of the United States, "in conformity with its power and duty, took upon itself the defence of that State, and sanctioned the course pursued by the Executive of the State of Virginia in calling out the militia." Your committee deems it requisite to remark, that it appears also from the report made to this House of the Executive mission to Washington, and the letter of the Secretary of War of the twenty-fourth instant, that the President of the United States has agreed to cause the expenditures by Virginia, in consequence of the employment of her militia under the authority of the laws of that State, to be paid out of the public Treasury. That he has not sanctioned the course pursued by the Executive of Maryland, and has refused to cause the expenditure made by this State, in consequence of the employment of her militia under the authority of the laws of this State, to be paid out of the public treasury.

Your committee are fully sensible of the embarrassing situation in which the State is placed from the omission and refusal of the general government to fulfil the only object of its creation, "the protection of its citizens." To carry on the war, or apply a resisting power to the advance of the enemy, by the resources only of this State, would establish a precedent leading to a contribution by the State, of more than her due proportion to a war, having for its declared object the establishment of a national benefit, and which eventually must exhaust our treasury, now appropriated to many benevolent objects of State legislation. But inasmuch as self security is superior to ever consideration of expediency, your committee would recommend the adoption of a system of defence the best calculated within our limited means, to protect our constituents from the incursions of the enemy.--- They therefore submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that the State of Maryland is entitled to a fair distribution of the national means for its protection, and that the refusal of the Executive of the United States to assume the liquidation of the claims arising from the employment of the militia of this State, in the same manner that they have liquidated those of Virginia for the employment of the militia of that State, is partial, unjust and contrary to the spirit of our constitutions, and if such refusal shall be persisted in, and the war should be protracted, with the diminished means and increased burdens incidental to such a state of things, must exhaust the resources of our State, and eventuate in a system of taxation burthensome to our constituents.

Resolved That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed and required to use every possible exertion to cause the monies expended by the State, in consequence of the recent operations of the enemy, to be refunded to this State from the Treasury of the United States.

Resolved That the Governor and Council be requested to forward to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the preceding resolutions accompanied with copies of the official correspondence submitted to this committee.

Resolved That the sum of dollars be appropriated for the purchase of arms, under the direction of the Governor and Council, and to be paid to the order of the Governor, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury of the Western Shore.

Resolved That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan, on such terms as the Governor and Council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of dollars, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof.

By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Jr., Clk.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Thursday, May 20.

Mr. Donaldson delivered a petition from sundry inhabitants of the city and precincts of Baltimore, stating that the Mayor and City Council has borrowed a sum of money from the banks in said city, for the purpose of providing means of defence against the common enemy, and praying that provision may be made by law for the payment out of the funds of the state, of such portion of the said debt as may not be refunded by the general government, and that a law may pass enabling the Mayor and City Council to levy and collect a tax on the real and personal property within the city and precincts of Baltimore for the purpose of reimbursing in whole or in part the said loan.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Donaldson, Warner, Wilson, Barney and Harryman.

Mr. Potts delivered a bill, entitled an act for the removal of the public records of the state, and of the several counties therein mentioned, and for the adjournment of several of the courts of law in this state. Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Donaldson delivered a petition from a committee appointed by the committee of supplies of the city of Baltimore, praying that a regiment of one thousand men may be raised in the city of Baltimore, to serve during the war unless sooner discharged, for the defence of the city of Baltimore and such other parts of the state as the executive may direct; which was read and referred to the committee on those parts of the Governor's message which relate to the defence of the state.

(Extraneous paragraph omitted.)

Mr. Plater delivered a bill entitled an Act to provide further means of defence for the state. Which was read.

Mr. Dorsey from to the committee to whom was referred those parts of the Governor's communication which relate to the expenses incurred and to be incurred by calling out the militia, delivered a bill entitled an act to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the past and future employment of the militia of this state. Which was read.

Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser

Tuesday, June 26, 1813. Page 2, Col. 5.

HEAD-QUARTERS

Patapsco Camp, June 26, 1813.

GEN. MILLER presents his respectful compliments to the citizens of Baltimore, and requests that if any gentleman shall receive an account of the movements of the enemy in the waters of the Chesapeake, he will communicate the same to him, as it may tend to prevent unnecessary alarm, as well as too much indulgence in security.