

THE WAR OF 1812.



THE WAR OF 1812.

(To His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, from William Eustis, Secretary of War)

Sir:

September 1, 1812

I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of August 26, and to communicate the President's [Monre] approbation of your arrangements.

I have to request your Excellency to hasten the March of the thousand Troops required through General Dearborn - You will please to communicate with him and adopt such measures as he may recommend - I am now commanded by the President so far to vary the destination of the Brigade required of your Excellency by my letter of the 13th of August as to have them detached and rendezvous, in such part of the State as will enable them to join the North-Western army in the State of Ohio as soon as practicable - it will be distinctly understood by your Excellency that this force is required in addition to those for General Dearborn's Command, and the recent disaster at Detroit requires that they should be marched without delay - I shall dispatch an officer to Pittsburg with a request to the Senior Officer of Militia in that vicinity, to invite Volunteers and give them aid to ensure an adequate force to operate on the North Western frontier - arms and supplies of every kind as far as practicable must be supplied by the Troops and from State arsenals.

Very respectfully

I have the Honor to be Your Excellency's
Obediaent Servant

W. Eustis



It is desired that the
Brigade should consist
of fifteen hundred
infantry

1812
Sept. 1st
From William
Eustis Esq. Secy.
Secretary of War
to the Governor of Penn.
Requisition for a second detach-
ment of Militia in part of
the States quota

Received Sep 5th 1812

2000

Ship captain held prisoner on board privateer Yorktown^w Nov, 1812
(Power of attorney)

-- I Simeon Metcalf at present of the city of New York Shipmaster
-- Whereas, I was late master of the Ship Fox, bound on a voyage
from Philadelphia to Spain or Portugal, and while on the high
seas, and in the performance of said voyage, the said Ship ~~York~~
Fox, so under my command, was, without any just cause, brought
to arrest, detained and sent in, by the private armed vessel
called the York Town, whereas Thomas W. Story was then and there
master and Commander, and I was unjustly and unlawfully taken out
of the said Ship Fox and put on board the said private armed vessel
and there forcibly kept and detained as a prisoner for a considerable
time by which means, I lost the advantages and emoluments of the
said voyage as member of the said Ship Fox, and sustained thereby
great losses and pains, both of body and mind- Now know ye that
I appoint Nathaniel L. Griswold and George Griswold - to act as
my attorneys - -

Capt. Gilbert

Gen

Joshua Hatheway Esqr
Pottsville

Room No. 1000 Court

Proctor 1812
Capt. F. H. A. 1813 F.
Capt 23rd Regt 1814
New York 1814
Hess. 50th 1814
Died Nov 30, 1812
1st Lt April 18, 1812



WAR of 1812 - BATTLE of CHIPPEWA

"Queenston Upper Canada July 11th 1814

Dear Sir having a few moments leisure I would give you a short sketch of the times since we crossed the Niagra river on the 3rd of July but the army at this place used the River their first brigade forming a line near the Fort Erie. The second was sent round the Fort to meet a party which had landed above the Fort The line being completely formed round the Fort. The Fort was commanded to surrender which was some about 5 oclock P.M. without any fighting, The amount of prisoners was about one hundred and forty. The army then moved down the river about two miles where we lay in the grass for the night without being disturbed. On the 4th we took up our march down the river, the first brigade a head commanded by Brg Gen Scott [Winfield] a trifling Skurmiching took place at night we encamped about two miles above Chipeway where we remained untill the afternoon of the 5th when we were attacked by the enemy force from Chipeway amouting of about nineteen hundred regulars, 600 Indians and a few militia. The 1st Brigade under Genl Scott met them and [maintained] their ground for two hours while the second Brg under Genl Ripley [E, Wheelock] were indevering to flank them. Our movement was [discoverd] by the enemy which caused them to retreat with a loss of killed wounded and missing of about 614. Our loss considerable but nothing to that of the Enemy. The next day was spent in bringing in and burying the dead. The 7th in sendig off the wounded to Buffalo [N.Y]. The 8th the second Brigade was sent up the Chipaway Creek for the purpose of building a bridge to cross and get in rear of their works at Chipaway. We commenced the bridge about two miles above Chipeway Fort which caused a heavy canonadeing about the time the bridge was completed. We were ordered to march down the creek to the Fort that the enemy had retreated about 10 Oct at night. The troops were all crossed the creek except the volunteers & Indians which encamped on the upper side of the creek the enemy having destroyed the Bridge, on the 9th we marched for Queenston expecting to meet with [resistance] at Queenston heights but were disappointed. When we arrived at Queenston hights we would have a handsome view of the Enemy about three miles below marching . . . on their way for Fort George. Our army encamped on the plains at Queenston where it yet remains. We have not ben disturbed by but I think the next we shall hear from them will be that they are on their way to Burlington Heights. I have to announce the death of * Gen John Swift of the volunteers the loss of this brave man is greatly lamented by all. He was killed by one of the enemy after surrendering. Genl Swift went with a party to surprise one of the Enemys pickets which was done and after the surrender he was shot, it is uncertain what will be. " Here the letter abruptly ends with one page missing.

* "death of the brave Brigadier Genl."

Not signed.

Ephraim F. Gilbert, the writer of this letter joined the U.S. Army as a lieutenant of the 23rd infantry April 8, 1812. On June 20, 1813 he was promoted to captain and on September 1, 1814 he resigned. Gilbert died November 30, 1863. A portion of an excellent letter describing the battle of Chippeway on the Niagra frontier July 3rd to the 10th. It describes the surrender of Fort Erie on the 3rd of July and the battle on the 4th and 5th. Captain Gilbert was with the second brigade under command of General Ripley. Gilbert also reports the death of Genl. John Swift of the New Yoek Militia, who was shot by the enemy after they had surrendered. He had been a hero in the American Revolution. The letter was sent postage "Free" to the postmaster at Oneida, New York.



THE BATTLE OF CHIEFFWA.

SCOTT OPENING THE CHARGE OF HIS BATTALION.

From the original drawing by J. R. Sargent, an illustration of the "Illustrated London News," 1877.

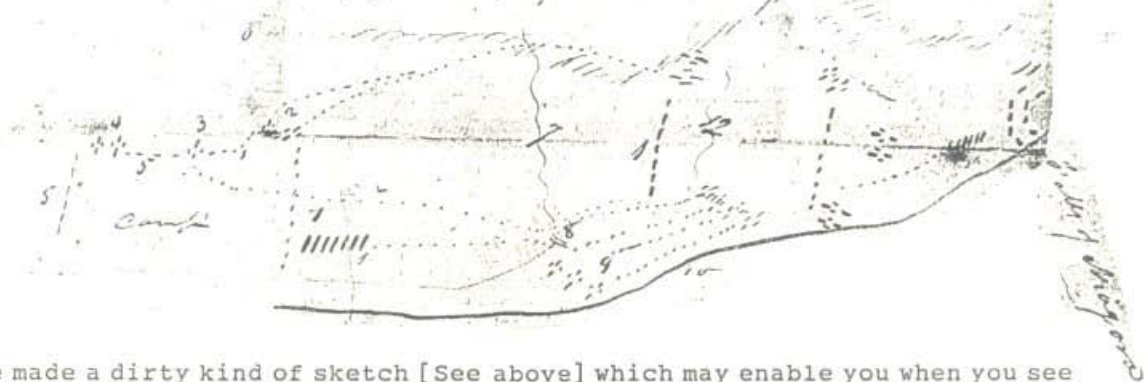
Illustration by J. R. Sargent, 1877.

THE WESTERN MAILS
BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA JULY 5, 1814

"Camp near Chipaway July 7, 1814

Dr. Wharton - Agreeably to the prediction in my last letter we have had a hard fought and glorious battle in which we have met the enemy in the open field with equal numbers & have beaten them by the mere dint of superior skill and courage - I will give you a sketch of our operations since we left Buffalo - On the 2nd night about midnight we marched to Blackrock where we embarked & contrary to our expectations landed in Canada without being obliged to fire a single gun. On the 3rd the artillery were ordered up to storm Fort Erie about 2 miles above where we landed - Our company being in the advance we proceeded to within a few hundred yards of the Fort where we halted in the woods waiting for the rest of the arty. Just as we arrived and were preparing to display our battery - the fort surrendered - without any conditions except for the officers private luggage. On the 4th we marched to this place - they attacked our advance several times but without doing any injury. During the morning of the 5th our pickets kept up a constant firing - about noon they made a general attack upon our right commanded by Genl Scot [Winfield Scott] -

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|---------------|----|----------|
| 1 | Brigade Com ^d by Scott | 6 | a woods | 11 | Chipaway |
| 2 | Scott's com ^d of arty | 7 | a creek | 12 | a ravine |
| 3 | my own piece | 8 | a bridge | | |
| 4 | Capt. Scoble | 9 | Towson's arty | | |
| 5 | 2nd Brigade Com ^d by Genl Ripley | 10 | the village | | |



I have made a dirty kind of sketch [See above] which may enable you when you see the official account to make a draught of your own - upon the first attack from their artillery, Scott crossed the Bridge & displayed in most elegant style - Porters [Brig. Genl. Peter B., N.Y. militia] volunteers - the indians, & riflemen advanced through the woods in our front - the British indians & Can[adian] militia met them at that point - Richies [John, Capt. corps of artillery. Killed July 25, 1814 in battle of Niagara Falls] com^d of arty were ordred into the left of Scott's Brig. Towson [Nathan, Capt., later Maj. genl. Captured enemy's Brig CALEDONIA under the guns of Fort Erie. Died July 20, 1854] advanced on the right - I was also ordered to the right with my piece - after a firing of upwards of an hour - principally between the artillery on each side and the indians - the British advanced and displayed on the plain - the hottest of the battle then took place - both lines kept up a tremendous fire while each was enfiladed by the artillery of the other - their artillery was 6 pounders 18's & 24's - Towson and Richies were 6's nine 12 - at length the British line charged. Scott also charged at the same moment - (I believe by the bye that Scott charged first) over the ravine which was crossed without breaking his line - at this moment as you will observe by the elegant map on the other side Towson advanced nearly on to the left of the British and enfiladed them with canister shot which broke their line & they retreated and rallied about 200 paces on the rear - they were again broken in the same manner - we pursued them for 3 miles & drove them into Fort Chippaway the fire from which forced us to return - just as we arrived sight of

THE WESTERN MAILS



Folded letter was written on the battlefield two days after the action, by Capt. James Hall - July 7th. It was placed in the mails at Buffalo, as per postmark on July 8th. and rated 20 cents.

this place my piece was dismantled and I was forced to return - I was the more mortified as I was foremost in the pursuit - Towson's men being exhausted by a constant firing of 6 or 7 hours - he had fired 120 rounds from 2 6 pounders besides shells & canister from his howitzer - I did not get into action until after the British line was formed & my men were fresh and eager for action - the British retreated slowly and in good order keeping up a heavy fire from their artillery - Those who know better than myself say that this has been the most beautiful fight we have yet had in this war - the number engaged were about equal - we fought on an open smooth plain - each party having the same kind of ground & equal advantages in every way - We beat them! by hard fighting - nothing can surpass the bravery by Scott & by his Brigade - after the order to cease firing & charge not a man fired but advanced in a perfect line under a heavy fire - The British artillery fired very well - but were exceeded by Towson who bore the brunt of the whole battle & in short from sunrise to sunset was in constant & dangerous action - no other man deserves as much praise [as] his subalterns - Campbell [Col. John B. who was wounded in the battle on the 5th and died August 28, 1814] & Schanack? were as brave & active as men could be.

I wish I could tear off the blackguard scrawl I put on the other side without having to write over my letter - you will excuse it when I tell you that I am lying on the bare ground with my hat for a writing desk - that my pen is so short I can hardly grasp it - our camp equipage has not come up - I have slept at night with boots, spurs & sword on - nor has my horse been unsaddled since Buffalo - I have the separate command of our gun -

Genl Brown [Jacob, later commander in chief of the army 1815-1828. Received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for gallantry at Chippaway, Niagara & Erie. Died in office Feb. 24, 1828] is very popular in the army - there is no doubt that he is brave, active, & prudent - as to his talents & mil[itary] knowledge there has been no opportunity of judging - Scott is loved & respected by every man in the army - he has the knack of infusing ardour & confidence, & I believe that if he were to tell them that Hell could be taken by storm they almost believe him. The Ripley [Eleazer Wheelock, Brig. Genl., also given thanks of congress and gold medal for gallantry at Chippaway. Resigned Feb. 1, 1820 and died March 2, 1839] Brigade was not in action - our loss in killed and wounded must be about

THE WESTERN MAILS

BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA 1814

300 - theirs far exceeded ours - 4 British captains are taken - one field officer, one Capt. & one Lieut. found dead on the field - they have probably carried off others - the Lieut I saw as I was returning with my piece - he was shot thru the leg with a 6 Pr - his servant who was sitting by him begged my assistance - He told me it was necessary as he would soon die - I brought my men to carry him - he asked for a drink of water which I gave him & he immediately died - I have no more time - we should have another fight this afternoon. J.H. [James Hall]."

BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE
JULY 24, 1814

NOTE: James Hall was a 2nd Lieut. in the artillery. He resigned June 30, 1818. SEE below for his letter written 3 days after the battle of Lundy's Lane which is also known as the battle of Niagara Falls. SEE map for the two battles.

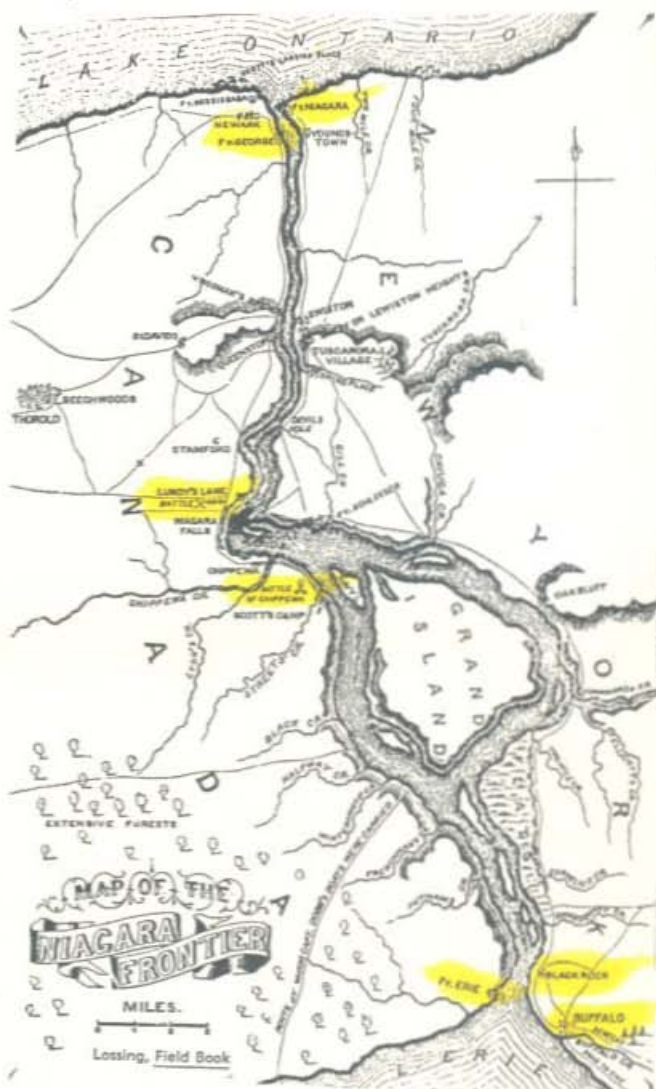
To T. J. Wharton, Philadelphia:

"Buffaloe July 27, 1814

Dear Wharton: You will be surprised to receive a letter from me dated at this place and I am almost ashamed to tell you that after having fought a most sanguinary battle & obtained a glorious victory our army made a disorderly and shameful retreat to Erie. The particulars are nearly as follows - Genl. Brown

having recd. information that the enemy were advancing towards Chippawa and probably intended to attack us in the night - Genl Scott was ordered out with his Brigade to bring them into action - (it is supposed then that they had but a very inconsiderable force) - Scot met them about 3 miles from Chippawa, they were however too many for him and the remainder of the army was ordered up. The enemy on the other hand were reinforced from Queenston and the action became general about sunset - after an action of 5 hours we drove them from the field having taken all their artillery and Genl. Riol [British Maj. Genl. Phineas Riell] Commander of his B.M. [Britannic Majesty] forces in U.C. [Upper Canada] etc & about 20 other officers - Col. Miller [James,] to Brig. Genl. July 25, 1814 and given thanks of congress Nov. 3, 1814 and a gold medal for gallantry at Chippawa, Ft. Erie and Lundy's Lane. He resigned June 1, 1819 and died July 7, 1851] of the 21st charged their artillery in a most gallant style - Genl Brown was wounded and unfortunately for Gen. Scot also, as the command devolved upon Genl. Ripley.

Brigadier General Ripley after our army had fought the most bloody battle perhaps that this country has seen - after having driven the enemy from the field & captured their Commanding Officer



THE WESTERN MAILS



and all their artillery - after having in short covered themselves with Glory at the expense of the blood of an immense number of brave men - Brig. Genl Ripley left the field - left the artillery which was taken & 2 of our pieces and retreated to Erie! Had Scot been there we would have slept on the field, and w'd have brought off all we had taken and have pursued them in good order the next day. The artillery taken consisted of one elegant Brass 24 Pr - 3 or 4 brass 5½ inch Howitzers & 6 or 7 Brass 12's & 6's all beautiful pieces and w'h [would] if taken off would have been the greatest trophy we c'd [could] have obtained - No men could have displayed a more determined bravery than ours - They were opposed to some of the best troops in the English army - the enemy had their artillery put to the greatest advantage while ours could only act at intervals - the firing was almost without intermission during the whole action - we had 6 or 700 killed and wounded & a great many missing - Several Regts which crossed over with 3 or 400 men cannot parade men enough for one company - I saw an officer who was the only remaining man of his company, every other officer & soldier being killed or missing. Our army seems destined to disgrace - and yet the materials of which it is composed are the finest in the world.

I had been unwell for several days since that fatigue, exposure & vexation have knocked me up - and I have been obliged to put myself in purgatory at this place -J.H.....I forgot to mention that Capt. Biddle [Thomas Jr., killed in a duel August 29, 1831] was fortunate enough to bring off one of the enemy's Brass 6 Prs. which we still have - two balls grazed him so as [to] bruise without breaking the skin leaving honorable marks in his coat - his horse was wounded - Capt Richie of the artillery was killed & several officers wounded - I have not seen an officer except myself & one or two others who were not either wounded or had balls thro some part of their clothes - I was not destined to obtain celebrity of a wound - I lost my horse.

THE WESTERN MAILS

CAPTURE SIEZURE OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSEL PICKERING 1812



Full-rigged Brig

Brig Pickering of Gloucester

The American Merchant Brig PICKERING was seized by the British frigate BELVIDERE on July 1, 1812 - only twelve day after the .U.S. declared war on Great Britain. The PICKERING of two hundred and fifty tons, Elias Davis captain, was taken while on her way home from Gibraltar. After removing her crew, except captain Davis and his son, who was first mate, the British captain placed her in charge of a prize-crew, and ordered the brig to sail to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Captain Davis, with his son, recaptured the ship and brought her safely to Gloucester.

The list of the crew of the PICKERING, on opposite page, was issued under date of March 5, 1812. On the return of the brig, after her capture and escape. the Inspector of the Port of Gloucester, added his note on the affair under date of July 7, 1812. See below.

one of Gloucester, July 7th, 1812
The above seamen were all taken out of the
Pickering by order on board of the British Frigate Belvidere
Commander, except John H. Davis;
Joseph Dowsit & Samuel Williams who now returned
to this port
William Ferguson, Insp.

United States

PORT OF A

List of the Crew of the *Spring Packet*
Charles Davis is at present
 for *Corunna and a Market*

NAMES.	NATIVES OF	PLACE OF
✓ John H. Davis		Boston
Samuel Casper		Do
John Lewis Smith		Do
✓ Joseph Dornick		Do
David Sargent		Do
Abraham Lowe		Do
		Do



of America,

LEXANDRIA.

vine of *Howester* whereof
master, bound from the Port of Alexandria,

RESIDENCE.	DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
	Height.		Complexion.	Color of hair.	Color of eyes.	
	Feet.	Inches.				
<i>Do</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3 1/2</i>	<i>light</i>			<i>See Certificate of City inspec</i>
	<i>5</i>	<i>5 1/2</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>light blue</i>		<i>See Do. " Do.</i>
	<i>5</i>	<i>3 1/2</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>dark grey</i>		<i>See Do. " Do.</i>
	<i>4</i>	<i>7 1/2</i>	<i>dark</i>			<i>See Do. " Do.</i>
	<i>5</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Sandy</i>	<i>Sandy grey</i>		<i>See Do. " Do.</i>
	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>light</i>	<i>light blue</i>		<i>See Do. " Do.</i>



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday, April 17, to Tuesday, April 20, 1813.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 20, 1813.

ORDERS for the Court's change of mourning, on Sunday next the 25th instant, for Her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, His Majesty's sister, viz.

The ladies to wear black silk; fringed, or plain linen; white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings; black or white shoes, fans, and tippets.

Undress—White or grey lutestrings, tabbies, or damask.

The gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed; fringed, or plain linen; black swords and buckles.

Unless—Grey frocks.

The Court to change the mourning further on Sunday the 2d of May next.

The ladies to wear black silk or velvet; coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets; or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons.

The gentlemen to wear black coats; and black, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full trimmed; coloured swords and buckles.

And on Sunday the 9th of May next, the Court to go out of mourning.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-Street, April 19, 1813.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-General Sir John Murray, Bart, dated Head-Quarters, Castalla, March 23, 1813.

I HAVE the honour to enclose extracts of two dispatches, addressed to his Excellency the Marquess of Wellington, by which your Lordship will be fully apprised of the present situation of this

army, and of the different triling affairs which we have had with the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray to Lord Wellington, dated Alicante, March 10, 1813.

I HAD the honour, in my letter of the 26th ultimo, to acquaint your Lordship, that I had taken the command of the division of the Mediterranean army serving on the eastern coast of Spain.

Since my letter of the 26th February, nothing of importance has occurred.

On the 3d instant, when reconnoitring the position of Alcoy, it became necessary to drive in the advanced posts. The enemy lost in the action, as I have been informed, one officer killed, and about twenty men killed and wounded.

The possession of Alcoy appeared to me of importance; and having had a very accurate view of the position, I thought it possible, in carrying the place, to cut off the corps stationed there. With this intention, on the 5th instant, I directed the march of a part of the army on Alcoy, and attacked that post on the morning of the 7th; but by the unfortunate delay of the column which was destined to cut off his retreat, the enemy effected his escape; had this column arrived a quarter of an hour before, not a man could have got off. The advanced guard of the column destined to attack the enemy in front drove him about six or seven miles, when I found the soldiers so much fatigued, that even had I wished, I could have pressed them no further. The country over which the enemy retired was extremely favourable for him, and certainly might have been much better defended.



Jacob Bouch, able seaman.
 David Harrogin, boatswain's-mate.
 John Dunn, supernumerary.
 William Alton, ditto.
 Carl Schmidt, private, royal marine.
 Matthew McClew, ditto.
 John Doel, ditto.
 George Taylor, ditto.

WOUNDED.

Henry Lambert, captain, dangerously (since dead).
 H. D. Chads, first lieutenant, slightly.
 Batty Robinson, master, severely.
 James Humble, boatswain, dangerously.
 Charles Keele, midshipman, severely.
 Martin Burke, midshipman, ditto.
 Frederick Morton, midshipman, ditto.
 James West, midshipman, slightly.
 William Roberts, quarter-gunner, dangerously.
 George Fells, able seaman, ditto.
 John Anson, able seaman, severely.
 Joseph Allen, landman, ditto.
 Henry Burnett, able seaman, dangerously.
 Timothy Dayley, landman, severely.
 John Kelly, landman, ditto.
 John Russell, ordinary seaman, dangerously.
 Thomas Portes, landman, severely.
 Luigne P. Guillard, ordinary seaman, ditto.
 Thomas Platt, able seaman, ditto.
 David Anderson, able seaman, slightly.
 Joseph Harper, able seaman, ditto.
 John Brennan, captain of the after-guard, severely.
 Peter Booth, able seaman, ditto.
 James Hooker, ordinary seaman, ditto.
 Thomas Blakey, captain of the maintop, ditto.
 James Smith (3), ordinary seaman, ditto.
 James Hannans, armourer, ditto.
 Samuel Warren, able seaman, dangerously (since dead).
 Peter Sanders, captain of the foretop, severely.
 James Smith (2), ordinary seaman, ditto.
 John Casey, ordinary seaman, slightly.
 John Smith, ordinary seaman, ditto.
 John Cotterell, ordinary seaman, ditto.
 Anthony Cruise, ordinary seaman, severely.
 William Robson, ordinary seaman, ditto.
 Henry Norton, landman, slightly.
 James Whybrow, landman, ditto.
 John Ward, landman, ditto.
 William Ansky, ordinary seaman, severely.
 Alexander Fowles, able seaman, ditto.
 Robert Blackmore, quarter-master, slightly.
 Thomas Smith, able seaman, ditto.
 Charles Spada, captain of the fore-castle, severely.
 Mark Darby, boatswain's-mate, slightly.
 Thomas Waller, landman, ditto.
 John Robinson, captain of the foretop, severely.
 Benjamin Leech, able seaman, slightly.
 James Murry, ordinary seaman, ditto.
 John Treagar, landman, severely.
 John Williams (1), ordinary seaman, ditto.
 Colin Kerr, carpenter's-crew, slightly.
 Dennis Harrington, landman, severely.
 Arnd Gollischen, able seaman, slightly.
 James Debnie, landman, ditto.
 Harusta M. Stanhough, landman, ditto.
 John Sharp, able seaman, ditto.
 Richard Shaw, ordinary seaman, ditto.
 Pedro Rodrigues, ordinary seaman, ditto.

John Lafette, ordinary seaman, slightly.
 William Woolfe, ordinary seaman, ditto.
 Martin Kain, able seaman, ditto.
 Richard Whittington, landman, ditto.
 Den. Handling, landman, ditto.
 William Roberts, boy, severely.
 George Herne, boy, slightly.
 Benjamin Pauling, boy, ditto.
 John Moriarty, boy, ditto.

Royal Marines.

David Davies, second lieutenant, severely.
 — Ellis, sergeant, slightly.
 — Bennett, sergeant, severely.
 — Johnson, corporal, ditto.
 — Kellows, corporal, ditto.
 — Houlder, private, ditto.
 — Dogmore, private, slightly.
 — Wood, private, severely.
 James Ford, private, ditto.
 Matthew Cook, private, ditto.
 Charles Rankenburgh, private, slightly.
 Thomas Lewis, private, severely.
 William Golightly, private, ditto.
 Jas. Baxter, private, ditto.
 John Williams, private, slightly.
 George Wilson, private, severely.
 Thomas Powell, private, slightly.
 Thomas M'Sale, private, ditto.
 Joseph Thompkins, private, severely.
 William Read, private, ditto.
 Samuel Bailey, private, ditto.
 William Corman, private, ditto.

Supernumeraries.

John Marshal, captain, slightly.
 James Sanders, lieutenant, ditto.
 J. T. Wood, captain, and aide-de-camp to General
 Hislop, severely.
 William Brown, mate, severely.
 Henry Asses, seaman, slightly.
 Samuel Swift, seaman, slightly.
 John Jur, seaman, ditto.
 Robert Spence, seaman, ditto.
 William Dixon, seaman, severely.
 Daniel Hayes, seaman, ditto.
 Samuel Clarke, seaman, ditto.
 John Fletcher, seaman, ditto.
 Henry Frazer, seaman, ditto.

(Signed) THOS. COOKE JONES, Surgeon.
 H. D. CHADS, First Lieutenant.

22 January.

4]

28th Regiment of Foot.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Ensign John Evans, vice Huddleston, deceased.
 Dated April 13, 1813.
 Ensign Robert Henry Mitchell, vice Wright, ap-
 pointed to the 11th Royal Veteran Battalion.
 Dated April 14, 1813.
 Ensign and Adjutant ——— Bridgland (to have
 the rank). Dated April 15, 1813.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Anthony Tatton, Gent. vice Evans. Dated April
 14, 1813.
 William Campbell, Gent. vice Mitchell. Dated

He was on this account enabled to dispose of his killed and wounded, and I cannot state his loss. That on the part of the allied army is inconceivable. I have much satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that trifling as these affairs have proved, they are sufficient to give me great confidence in the troops which were engaged; and it is with peculiar pleasure I have noticed the state of Major-General Whittingham's division of the Spanish army.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Murray to General the Marquis of Wellington, dated Castella, March 23, 1813.

IN my dispatch of the 10th instant, I had the honour to inform your Lordship, that I had found it expedient to drive the enemy from Alcoy, and to occupy that place with a strong division of the allied army.

In consequence of this movement, Marshal Suchet quitted Valencia, and has assumed the command, in person, of the troops on the right bank of the Xucar. He appears to have drawn to this division of his army nearly all the disposable force which he has in the neighbourhood of Valencia.

Finding that the enemy was concentrating his force, I assembled the allied army at Castilla on the 20th. In consequence of this concentration of the allied army, Marshal Suchet has retreated his right, and has now a strong force at Rontencate, Alcorate, and Fuente del Higuera. Since I had lost the honour of addressing your Lordship, there have been several trifling affairs with the enemy. General Whittingham has forced him to retire beyond the Puerto de Albayda, with a very considerable loss.

In this affair, which General Whittingham conducted with great judgment, and in which the Spanish troops behaved with great gallantry and order, the General was slightly wounded, as were an officer and seven men.

In a reconnoitring party on the same day, commanded by Major-General Donkin, Captain Jacks, and the foreign troop of light cavalry, Captain Withrow, and the grenadiers of the 5d 27th, and Lieutenant McDougall, of the Adjutant-General's Department, had an opportunity of making a spirited attack on an enemy's post, which was carried in the presence of a battalion drawn up as spectators.

We suffered no loss on this occasion, but killed some of the enemy, and took a few prisoners.

Before I conclude this letter I beg to add, that since I have been in co-operation with General Elío, I have found his Excellency most anxious to forward every object I have in view: it is impossible too highly to extol his zeal, or the readiness with which he exceeds my wishes.

Admiralty-Office, April 30, 1813.

Letters, of which the following are Copies and Extract, have been transmitted to this Office by Rear-Admiral Dixon, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq; by Lieutenant Coker, late First Lieutenant of His Majesty's Ship Java.

United States' Frigate Constitution, off St. Salvador, Dec. 31, 1812.

SIR,

IT is with deep regret that I write you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's ship Java is no more, after sustaining an action on the 29th instant, for several hours, with the American frigate *Constitution*, which resulted in the capture and ultimate destruction of His Majesty's ship. Captain Lambert being dangerously wounded in the height of the action, the undeniably task of writing the detail devolves on me.

On the evening of the 29th instant, at eight A. M. off St. Salvador (east of Brazil), the wind at N. E. we perceived a strange sail; made all sail in chase; and soon made her out to be a large frigate; at noon prepared for action, the chase not answering our private signals, and tacking towards us under easy sail; when about four miles distant she made a signal, and immediately tacked and made all sail away upon the wind. We soon found we had the advantage of her in sailing, and came up with her face, when the hoisted American colours; she then bore about three points on our lee bow. At fifty minutes past one P. M. the enemy shortened sail, upon which we bore down upon her; at ten minutes past two, when about half a mile distant, she opened her fire, spring on her larboard broadside, which was not returned till we were close on her weather bow. Both ships now manoeuvred to obtain advantageous positions, our opponent evidently avoiding close action, and firing high to disable our masts, in which he succeeded too well, having shot away the head of our bowsprit with the jib-boom, and our running rigging so much cut as to prevent our preserving the weather gage.

At five minutes past three, finding the enemy's making fire ~~was~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~last~~ ~~moment~~ ~~we~~ ~~perceived~~ ~~the~~ ~~ship~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~bad~~ ~~on~~ ~~board~~ ~~in~~ ~~which~~ ~~we~~ ~~should~~ ~~have~~ ~~succeeded~~ ~~had~~ ~~not~~ ~~our~~ ~~fore~~ ~~mast~~ ~~been~~ ~~shot~~ ~~away~~ ~~at~~ ~~this~~ ~~moment~~ ~~the~~ ~~remains~~ ~~of~~ ~~our~~ ~~bowsprit~~ ~~passing~~ ~~over~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~mast~~ ~~the~~ ~~main~~ ~~top~~ ~~mast~~ ~~went~~ ~~fasting~~ ~~the~~ ~~ship~~ ~~totally~~ ~~unmangeable~~ ~~with~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~our~~ ~~starboard~~ ~~guns~~ ~~rendered~~ ~~useless~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~wreck~~ ~~lying~~ ~~over~~ ~~them~~.

At half past three our gallant Captain received a dangerous wound in the breast, and was carried below; from this time we could not fire more than two or three guns until a quarter past four, when our main-mast was shot away; the ship then fell off

a little, and brought many of our starboard guns to bear: the enemy's rigging was so much cut that he could not now avoid shooting a-head, which brought us fairly broadside and broadside. Our main-yard now went in the slings, both ships continued engaged in this manner till thirty-five minutes past four, we frequently on fire in consequence of the wreck lying on the side engaged. Our opponent now made sail a-head out of gun-shot, where he remained an hour repairing his damages, leaving us an unmanageable wreck, with only the main-mast left, and that tottering. Every exertion was made by us during this interval to place the ship in a state to renew the action. We succeeded in clearing the wreck of our masts from our guns, a sail was set on the stumps of the fore-mast and bowsprit, the weather half of the main-yard remaining aloft, the main-tack was got forward in the hope of getting the ship before the wind, our helm being still perfect; the effort unfortunately proved ineffectual, from the main-mast falling over the side, from the heavy rolling of the ship, which nearly covered the whole of our starboard guns. We still waited the attack of the enemy, he now standing towards us for that purpose; on his coming nearly within hail of us, and from his manœuvre perceiving he intended a position a-head where he could rake us without a possibility of our returning a shot; I then consulted the officers, who agreed with myself that our having a great part of our crew killed and wounded, our bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be justified in wasting the lives of more of those remaining, who I hope their Lordships and the country will think have bravely defended His Majesty's ship; under these circumstances, however reluctantly, at fifty minutes past five, our colours were lowered from the stump of the mizen-mast, and we were taken possession of, a little after six, by the American frigate Constitution, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, who, immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved on burning her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done as soon as the wounded were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it is with pain I perceive it so numerous; also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships, when I hope their Lordships will not think the British flag tarnished, although success has not attended us. It would be presumptuous in me to speak of Captain Lambert's merits, who, though still in danger from his wound, we still entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country.

It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, regular, and marine on board; in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the able exertions of Lieutenants Hovringham and Buchanan, and also Mr. Robinson, Master, who was severely wounded, and Lieutenants Mercer and Davis, of the royal marines, the latter of whom also was severely wounded. To Captain John Marshall, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and advice throughout the action. To Lieutenant Aplin, who was on the main deck, and Lieutenant Saunders, who commanded on the fore-castle, I also return my

thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the mates and midshipmen, many of whom are killed, and the greater part wounded. To Mr. T. C. Jones, Surgeon, and his assistants, every praise is due for their unwearied assiduity in the care of the wounded. Lieutenant-General Hildop, Major Walker, and Captain Wood, of his staff, the latter of whom was severely wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter-deck. I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my grateful acknowledgments, thus publicly, for the generous treatment Captain Lambert and his officers have experienced from our gallant enemy, Commodore Bainbridge, and his officers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HY. D. CHADS; First Lieutenant
of His Majesty's late ship Java.

P. S. The Constitution has also suffered severely both in her rigging and men, having her fore and mizen-masts, maintop-mast, both maintopsail-yards, spanker-boom, gaff, and try-sail-mast badly shot, and the greatest part of the standing rigging very much damaged; with ten men killed, the Commodore, Fifth Lieutenant, and forty-six men wounded, four of whom are since dead.

Force of the Two Ships.

JAVA.

28 long eighteen-pounders.
16 carronades, thirty-two-pounders.
~~2 long nine-pounders.~~
—
46 guns.

Weight of metal, 1034 lb.

Ship's company and supernumeraries, 377.

CONSTITUTION.

32 long twenty-four-pounders.
22 carronades, thirty-two-pounders.
1 carronade, eighteen-pounder.
—
55 guns.

Weight of metal, 1490.

Crew, 480.

A List of Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's Ship Java, in action with the United States Frigate Constitution, on the 29th of December 1812.

KILLED.

Charles Jones, mate.
Thomas Hammond, ditto.
William Gascoigne, ditto.
William Salmond, midshipman.
Edward Keele, ditto.
Thomas Joseph Mathias, supernumerary clerk.
William Hichans, Quarter-Master.
James Fagan, ditto.
James Langford, landman.
Charles Samuel, able seaman.
William Clarke, landman.
William Weston, captain of the after-guard.
George Woodward, landman.
Thomas Card, able seaman.

Saturday 14th Nov. Massachusetts senate has at last in an address to Gov^r strong
condemned the war with Britain to be just & that treaties were in vain to procure a redress
of grievances that their employing Indians by ~~them~~ abominable it was an unchristian
-tutional act they opposed. The wheels of a republic are so many that its hard to
get them all in motion, if there is not much done this Campaign I trust there will
the next. Bonapart has beaten the Russians hills and took 40,000 in a battle

I wish I wrote it all as fine as this to leave you a plump letter

We Conclude your ever affectionate Parents

Pomeroy Jones

Rebecca A Jones

Pomeroy Jones Esq^r
in Great Britain
Lancaster by English Hall



THE WAR OF 1812 AS REORTED FROM THE HOME FRONT.

1 No 6 Bold[?] fellow of the North I begin this No. November 12th 1812 - Yesterday morning we had news that **red Coats** had crossed - taken Ogdensburgh - all the men Artillery and stores and went back - it was a light weight [fight] on my scales. this morning it is run out & has no believers. This it is reported that an express has gone the Cherry Valley Turnpike which carries news that our men Crossed from Buffaloe & taken Fort Erie & we have lost 1200 men - the enemy 2500 - its extravegant - it may be they have taken the fort & lost some men as well as the enimey - Adjutant Jones for whom I mentioned in a former No [letter] from Virginia has returned home to gain his health - he told me that Genl Smyth [Alexander 1808/13 -died 1830] would cross the last of last week or the begining of this which renders it in part probable. I saw Efy Carrington this morning from Alabama - he saw 600 regular troops near fall hill - Genl Dearborn[Henry] at their head for Sackets Harbor. Maj Young has taken a party of british at St Regis consisting of 4 killed - 4 none hurt. Our Sloop **WASP** of 16 guns fell in with the [British] **Frolick** a sloop of 20 guns - the **Wasp** dismasted **Frolick** killed & wounded between 50 & 60 and took her & was making for port but a 74 [British] bull dog took them both and sent them to Bermuda - [See note below] Capt. Jones [Jacob Midshipman 1799, Capt. 1813. died Aug. 3, 1850] commanded the Wasp he had but 5 killed after an engagement of 42 minutes - Our papers speak of the increase of Republicanism to the southward. I expect Ensign Hale to carry this letter but if not the Mail will. Ensign Hale has gained his health nearly expects to march soon and will carry socks & Mittens & some letters. [Jones then continues with personal matters with but a few notes about the war]... "Genl Dearborn [Henry] went to Platsburgh - Merchants from N. York say there was never half so many goods there before. I am told the President [Madison] in his speach says the revenue the year past is sixteen & half Million of dollars considerably more than pays the expence - his speach is said to be a masterly piece. It is calculated that as the minds are now Madison [James] will be president by two [terms, he beat DeWitt Clinton for the 2nd term] but before this will take place the federalist will Join the Clintonian party & De witt Clinton will have it..... Saturday 14th Nov Massachusetts senate has at last in a address to Gov. Strong confess'd the war with Briton to be just & that treties were in vain to procure a redress of grievousness & that their employing Indians abominable - it was an unconstitutional act they opposed. The wheels of a republic are so many that it is hard to get them all in motion, if there is not much done this Campaign I trust there will be the next. Bonapart [Napoleon] has beaten the Russians killed and took 40,000 in a battle We Conclude your ever affectionate Parents".

***** *Sebbly A Jones*

WASP was a 450 ton U.S. Sloop-of-War, mounting sixteen 32 pound carronades, with a full crew of 135 men, commanded by Captain Jacob Jones. **FROLIC** was a British Sloop-of-War, also mounting sixteen 32 pounders, with a crew of 108 men commanded by Captain Thomas Whinyates. The engagement took place on October 18, 1812, lasting less than an hour, with both vessels badly damaged, but the **FROLIC** struck her colors and surrendered with a loss of about 90 killed or wounded. Shortly after a British ship-of-war **POICTIERS**, of 74 guns, commanded by Captain John P. Beresford showed up and captured both vessels. They were taken to Bermuda, where the American prisoners were exchanged. The **WASP** was kept as a prize of war, reoutfitted and re-named, by the British navy.

In the letter Jones says he has nothing more until "I return with the mail from Clifton", Monroe county in western New York?? Also interesting note that "the revenue the year past is sixteen & half Million of dollars considerably more than pays the expence"! The letter was "carried by "Ensign Hale" as noted.

BONAPART was the main reason that Great Britain lost the war - they did not have enough man power and money to wage a full-scale war on two continents at the same time.

Warrant and receipt for prize money, Fort George, Oct. 19, 1813

(1) Fort George, 19 Oct. 1813

Capt. Phelps Asst. D Q. Master Gen. will pay the said Jacob Dockstad
ten dollars as prize money from him

Geo. M'Clure, Br. Gen. Commanding

(Note: Gen. M'Clure left in command of Fort George Oct. 13, 1813.

Lossing Page 631)

(2) Rec'd of E.L. Phelps Asst. D.Q.M.Gen. ten dollars by order of Gen.
G.M'Clure it being prize money for the Indians

Fort George, Oct. 19, 1813

Jacob (his X) Dockstad

(Note: On Dec. 10 M'Clure abandoned Fort George & retreats to Fort
Niagara. On Dec. 18 Gen. M'Clure resigned his command. Lossing, Page 633-5)

Rec'd of E. L. Phelps Asst. D. Q. M. Gen.
Ten Dollars by order of Gen. G. M'Clure
it being for prize money to the Indians
Fort George
Oct. 19th 1813
Jacob ^{his} Dockstad
mark



MAJOR GENERAL
U. S. A.

W. H. Adams

Fort George 19th Oct 1813

Capt. Phelps M. D. & Master Genl. will pay the Indian
Jacob De Kethard ten dollars as prize money promt.
havin

W. H. Adams

Geo. M. Blay M. D. Genl.

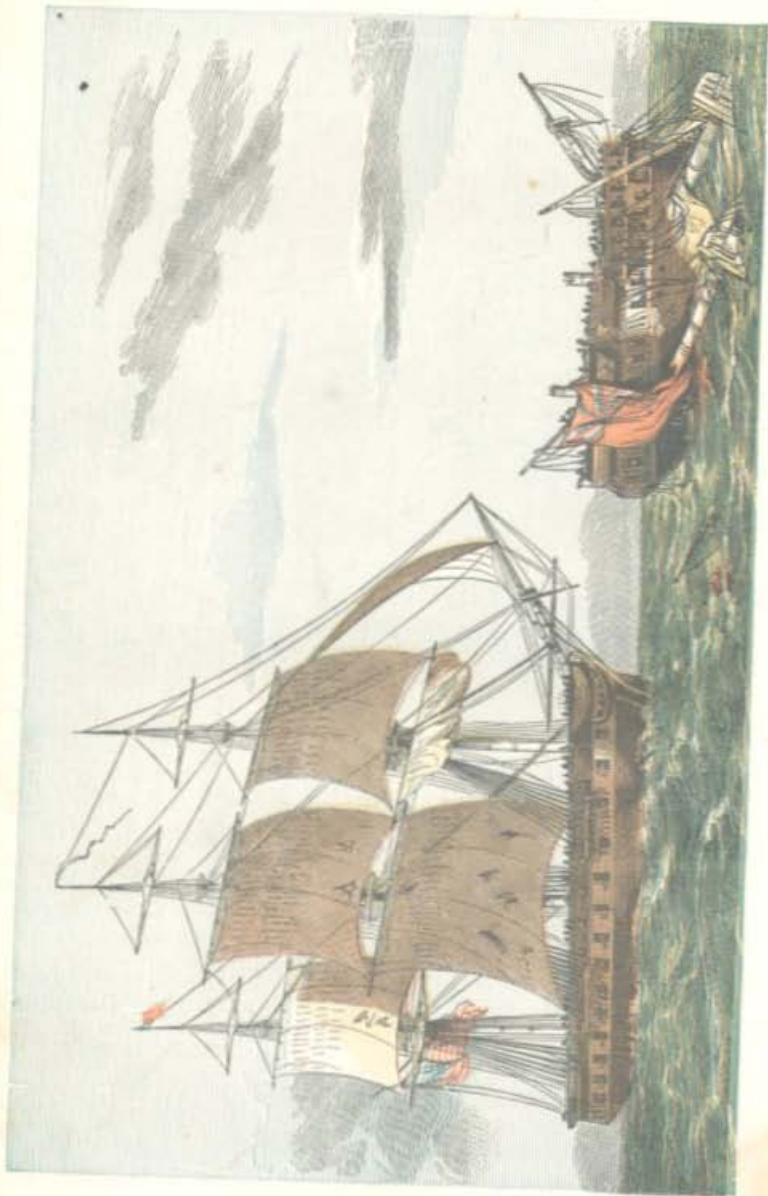
Commanding



Engraved by C. C. Smith. Copy by A. L. Smith. From a Copy by A. L. Smith.

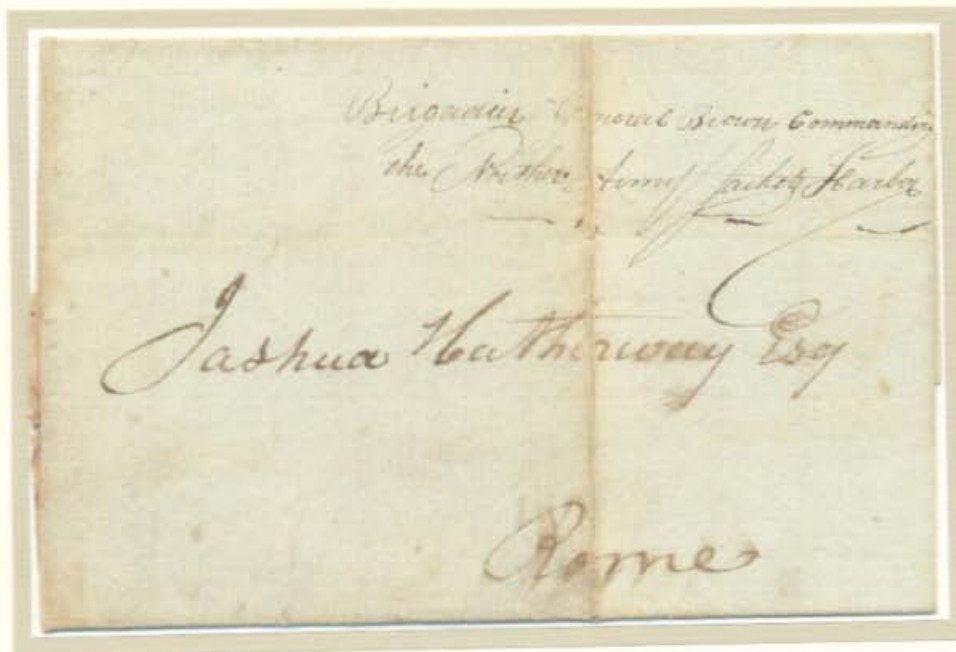
JACOB BROWN

Jac. Brown



CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE.

THE WESTERN MAILS



Jac Brown

Folded letter to Joshua Hatheway, Postmaster at Rome, New York. It is endorsed "Brigadier General Commanding/the Northern Army Sackett's Harbor". It may have passed through the mails FREE because of the endorsement or by military express.

ATTACK ON SACKETT'S HARBOR 1813

On May 28th a British squadron appeared off Sackett's Harbor. It consisted WOLFE; of 24 guns, ROYAL GEORGE, 24; EARL of MOIRA, 18; schooners PRINCE REGENT, SIMCOE and SENECA. The squadron was in command of Sir James Lucas Yeo, under the direction of Sir George Prevost, Governor General of Canada. The following letter by General Jacob Brown describes the action that followed. He was made Commander in Chief of the Army on June 15, 1815 until his death on February 24, 1828, when he was succeeded by Winfield Scott.

"Sackett's Harbor 29th [May 1813]

Dr Sir I received an order some days since from Genl Dearnorn to take command at this Post - Comd [Commodore] Chauncey is up the lake [Lake Ontario] - We were this morning attacked as day dawned by Sir George Prevost in person who made good his landing with at least a thousand picked men - Sir James Yeo commanded the fleet. After a tolerably well fought action generally and most admirably as it bore upon some corps - We are completely victorious. Sir George took to his fleet after loosing some distinguished officers and of course some gallant men. Our loss is very severe as to the quality of those who have fallen. The enemy left many of their wounded on the field - but I have no doubt carried off many more - We shall probably be again attacked as Sir George must feel very sore. All I can say is, whatever may be the result we will not be disgraced. Jac Brown"

Swanton Sept. 14 1757

Dear Sir I have not a head large
 enough to express our joy in this
 Country. the Lord has been on our
 Side in giving us a complect Victory over
 the wretched both by Land and water on
 Lake Champlain. to their disgrace they have
 have surrendered their whole force on the water
 which was superior to ours, ^{in numbers} their Land force
 was said to consist of twelve or fifteen thousand
 Regulars, ours was not to exceed fifteen hundred
 which was employed in the fort at plattsburgh
 there was twelve hundred yolk militia, but the
 the Vermont Militia was ~~not~~ more in number
 was than any person expects for from Swanton
 to Benning, they was one complect train of troops
 with the green cloth in their hats, but ~~they was~~
~~not~~ there was ~~not~~ more than two thousand
 Engaged before the King with his royal host
 Left his tents standing and his packets out on

THE WESTERN MAILS
LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND PLATTSBURG 1814.

The Battle of Plattsburg Bay, on Lake Champlain, was two battles fought on the same day - September 11, 1814 - one naval and the other on land. SEE map above. Although one of the very smallest actions of the war, it was one of the most decisive. Official reports give the British land forces at 14,000 and the U.S. 4,700. With the defeat of the British fleet, General



PLAN OF THE NAVAL ACTION ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

British ships — American —

Prevost pulled out with his army, giving the Americans a complete victory. Sir James Yeo charged Genl. Prevost with the British loss because he had ordered the naval action before the ships were in position and full force. Back in England Prevost demanded a court-martial, but died, worn out by worry and humiliation, on January 5, 1815. At the time of the Plattsburg Bay battles the British forces were being defeated at Baltimore and peace negotiations were taking place at Ghent, Belgian. Both British losses influenced the treaty.

Georgia Sept 17

Folded letter postmarked at "Georgia [vt.] Sept 17 [1814]".
 Rated "Free" to Joshua Hatheway, postmaster, Rome, New York.

"Swanton [Vt.] Sept. 14 1814

Dear Sir I have not a head large enough to express our joy in this country. The Lord has been on our side in giving us a complete victory over the British both by land and water on Lake Champlain. To their disgrace they have surrendered their whole force on the water which was superior to ours in numbers - Their land forces were said to consist of twelve or fifteen thousand regulars. Ours was not to exceed fifteen hundred which was employed in the fort at Plattsburg - There were twelve hundred York militia, but in the Vermont Volunteers was more in numbers than my pen can express - for from Swanton to Bennington was one complete line of troops with the green bough in their hats but there was no more than two thousand engaged before Prevost [Genl. Sir George] with his royal host left his tents standing and his pickets out in numbers when seven hundred which surrendered to our arms with a large number of killed and a large quantity of provisions and ammunitions. Simon J. Howe and myself - four of Uncle Brush's sons and Abraham Hatheway were in the action and have all returned home in high spirits. There was but one man killed who wore the green bough. The volunteers have the highest praise from General M. Coomb [Alexander Macomb] who was first in command - The British said that behind every tree was a Yankee firing at them and every log was a solid column and every Yankee an officer and every officer a soldier - I forgot to state that the British Commodore Downey [Captain George Downie, in command of the British fleet] was killed in the early part of the action [In the first fifteen minutes of the naval battle, a cannon ball knocked a British gun from its carriage into Downie, instantly killing him].... The above action was on the eleventh instant.... Levi Hatheway Jr...."

THE WESTERN MAILS

BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA JULY 5.1814

"Dear Sir

Buffalo July 10th 1814

I just drop a few words to you relating to our arms,our Army under command of Major Gen.Brown [Jacob] Brig.Gen.[Winfield] Scott & [Eleazer W.] Ripley..Crossed the Niagara [river] on the eve ofthe 2nd and on the third Fort Erie was surrendered without opposition in which were about 150 men.On the next day our Army passed down the Niagara [and] met with some little opposition at Black Creek about 12 miles down river but the British retired to Chippeway where they had a strong and well fortified position.On the 5th Inst.they marched out of Chippewayand met our Army about two miles and a half above,where Gen.Scotts Brigade,the Seneca Indians,and Pennsylvania Volunteers engaged them and after a severe engagement of near two hours the British were obliged to retire leaving as report says three hundred dead and wounded on the field. Our loss in killed is stated at 71,wounded 150,many severely. All the wounded capable of being removed have been conveyed to this place and it is a shocking sight to behold.Some with one leg,some with one arm,many shot through the body.Arms,legs and in fact every part of body mangled.One was tomahawked in five places through the skull was brought here alive. Likewise three that were scalped,all save one of which have since died.The British have since evacuated Chippeway,our Army in pursuit &c .The groans of the wounded and dying are constantly sounding in our ears.We have an Officer in our house which was shot through the body which we expect will not survive many days.....I write this in great haste knowing you would be anxious to hear from this frontier.....H.Callender."



Folded letter addressed to Levi Callender, Greenville, Co. Greene/S.N.York. Postmarked "Buffalo N Y/July 11[1814]" and rated "17" cents.

LCRR

CARTEL for the Exchange of PRISONERS and the UNITED STATES

THE provisional agreement for the exchange of naval prisoners of war, made and concluded at Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, on the 28th day of November, 1812—between the Honorable RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE, His Britannic Majesty's Attorney and Advocate General for the province of Nova Scotia, and WILLIAM MILLER, Esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and Agent for Prisoners of War at Halifax, and JOHN MITCHELL, Esq. late Consul of the United States at St. Jago de Cuba, American agent for prisoners of war at Halifax, having been transmitted to the Department of State of the United States for approval, and JOHN MASON, Esq. Commissary General for prisoners for the UNITED STATES, having been duly authorised to meet THOMAS BARCLAY, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's agent for Prisoners of war, and for carrying on an exchange of prisoners, for the purpose of considering and revising the said provisional agreement; and the articles of the said agreement having been by them considered and discussed, it has been agreed by the said THOMAS BARCLAY and JOHN MASON, subject to the ratification of both their governments, that the said provisional agreement shall be so altered and revised as to stand expressed in the following words:

Article 1st. The Prisoners taken at sea, or on land, on both sides, shall be treated with humanity, conformable to the usage and practice of the most civilized nations during war; and such prisoners shall without delay, and as speedily as circumstances will admit, be exchanged on the following terms and conditions, *That is to say*: An Admiral or a General commanding in chief shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty men each; a vice Admiral, or a Lieutenant General, for officers of equal rank, or for forty men each; a Rear admiral, or a Major General, for officers of equal rank, or for thirty men each; a Commodore with a broad pendant, and a captain under him, or a Brigadier General, for officers of equal rank, or for twenty men each; a captain of a frigate, or Lieutenant Colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for ten men each; Commanders of sloops of war, bomb ketches, fire ships and packets, or a Major, for officers of equal rank, or for eight men each; Lieutenants or masters in the navy, or captains in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for six men each; master's-mates, or lieutenants in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for four men each; midshipmen, warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels, and captains of private armed vessels or sub-lieutenants and ensigns, for officers of equal rank, or for three men each; lieutenants and mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels, and all petty officers of ships of war, or all non-commissioned officers of the army, for officers of equal rank, or for two men each; seamen and private soldiers one for the other.

Second.—All non-combatants, that is to say, surgeons and surgeons mates, pursers, secretaries, chaplains and schoolmasters, belonging to the army or men of war; surgeons and surgeon's mates of merchant vessels, or privateers, passengers, and all other men who are not engaged in the naval or military service of the enemy, not being sea-faring persons; all women and girls, and all boys under twelve years of age; every person of the foregoing description, or of whatever description exempt from capture by the usage and practice of the most civilized nations, when at war—if taken, shall be immediately released without exchange, and shall take their departure at their own charge, agreeably to passports to be granted them—or otherwise shall be put on board the next cartel which sails—persons found on board recaptured ships, whatever situation they may have held in the capturing ship—shall not be considered as non-combatants. Non-combatants are not to be imprisoned except for improper conduct, and if poor or unprovided with means to support themselves, the government of each nation will allow them a reasonable subsistence, having respect to their rank and situation in life.—

Third.—American prisoners taken and brought within any of the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, shall be stationed for exchange at Halifax in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Bridge-town in Barbadoes, Kingston in Jamaica, Falmouth and Liverpool in England, and at no other ports or places, and British prisoners taken and brought into the U. States, shall be stationed at Salem in Massachusetts—Scheneectady in the state of New-York—Providence in Rhode-Island—Wilmington in Delaware—Annapolis in Maryland—Savannah in Georgia—New-Orleans in Louisiana, and at no other ports or places in the United States.—The government of Great Britain will receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the government of the United States, to reside at or near each of the before mentioned places in the British dominions, for the purpose of inspecting the management and care which is taken of the American prisoners of war at each station; and the government of the United States will in like manner receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the British government, to reside at or near each of the stations before mentioned, within the dominions of the United States, for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care taken of the British prisoners of war at each of the stations; and each government shall be at liberty to appoint an agent to reside at or near any depot established for prisoners by the other nation, for the purpose of taking care and inspecting

S of WAR, between GREAT BRITAIN, TES of AMERICA.

reasonable time, not exceeding ten days. They are to be furnished by the government in whose possession they may be, with a subsistence of sound and wholesome provisions, consisting of one pound of beef, or 12 ounces of pork; one pound of wheaten bread, and a quarter of a pint of pease, or six ounces of rice, or a pound of potatoes, per day, to each man; and of salt and vinegar in the proportion of two quarts of salt, and four quarts of vinegar, to every hundred days subsistence. Or the ration shall consist of such other meats and vegetables (not changing the proportion of meat to the vegetables, and the quantity of bread, salt and vinegar always remaining the same) as may from time to time be agreed on, at the several stations, by the respective agents of the two governments, as of equal nutriment with the ration first described.—Both governments shall be at liberty, by means of their respective agents to supply their prisoners with clothing, and such other small allowances, as may be deemed reasonable, and to inspect at all times the quality and quantity of subsistence provided for the prisoners of their nations respectively, as stipulated in this article.

Eighth—Every facility shall be given as far as circumstances will permit, to the exchange of prisoners; and they shall be selected for exchange according to the scale hereby established on both sides, by the respective agents of the country to which they may belong, without any interference whatever of the government in whose possession they may be; and if any prisoner is kept back, when his exchange shall be applied for, good and sufficient cause shall be assigned for such detention.

Ninth—To carry on a regular exchange of prisoners between the two countries, four vessels shall be employed, two of which shall be provided by the British government, and two by the government of the U. States; and the two vessels of each government shall be as near as possible of the burthen of five hundred tons together, and neither of them less than two hundred tons; and shall be manned, victualled, and provided with every necessary and convenience for the safe transportation of prisoners; the expence of the two British vessels is to be defrayed by the British government and of the two American vessels, by the government of the U. States. When these vessels are provided, surveyed and approved of, by the proper officers of both governments, they shall be furnished with passports from each government, as flags of truce, and shall carry arms and ammunition sufficient, with a guard not exceeding a non commissioned officer and six men, to guard the prisoners, and keep them in subjection; and shall each carry one signal gun with a few charges of powder, and shall carry a white flag constantly at the fore top mast head—the British cartel ships shall carry a British ensign at the gaff end, or ensign staff, and the American ensign at the main top mast head—and the American cartel ships shall carry the American ensign at the gaff end or ensign staff, and the British ensign at the main top mast head. No cartel shall be suffered to proceed to sea with less than thirty days full allowance of water and provisions for the ship, company, and the number of prisoners embarked on board; and when such cartels shall be established, they shall be kept at all times constantly well provided with sails, rigging, and every thing proper and necessary to make them staunch, safe, and sea-worthy; and shall be constantly employed in carrying prisoners to and from the different stations herein before named, and appointed for the exchange of prisoners; and when carrying American prisoners from a British port to an American port, the American agent at the port of embarkation shall direct the station at which such prisoners shall be delivered, and when carrying British prisoners from an American port, the British agent shall direct at which of the British stations such prisoners shall be delivered; and the agents for prisoners of war on both sides, shall by agreement settle and fix the several species of provisions which shall constitute the daily ration to be served out to prisoners while on board cartels, with the value thereof; and a regular account shall be kept of the number of days each prisoner shall have been victualled on board each cartel, and the British government shall pay at that rate the expence and cost of victualling the British prisoners delivered at a British station; and so the American government shall, in like manner, pay at the same rate the daily charge for victualling the American prisoners, delivered at an American station; but no charge is to be introduced for the transportation or carriage of prisoners, as each nation is to furnish for that service an equal number of tons of shipping.—No cartel shall be permitted to remain in port more than ten days after her arrival unless delayed by winds or weather, or the order of the commanding officer of the station at which she may be, whether British or American. And in future, cartels shall on no account, unless driven by stress of weather, or some other unavoidable necessity, put into any British or American port—save the ports herein before appointed for the exchange of prisoners, unless specially agreed upon by the principal agents of the two governments. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on to be provided as cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be increased, and so in like manner diminished, by agreement, on the occasion may require; each nation always furnishing an equal share of the tonnage necessary.

Tenth—Until regular cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing article, the

To John Randall, Esquire
Annapolis, Maryland

to the care of Peter Haynes, Esq.,
Washington, U. States

Hon'd by Brig.Genl Winchester (Put in D.O. ay Baltimore
May 15)
(on reverse) Ex'd J.D. Wint(?) Major and Brigade Major

Quebec, April 20, 1814

Dear Father

Our hopes of an immediate return to the U. States are again disappointed. An exchange of Prisoners of War has been effected by Genl Winder in conjunction with Col. Baynes, on the part of the British Govt., but unfortunately six American officers and non-com'nd officers confined as hostages. We are totally unable to account for this unexpected event and must therefore remain in suspense until we hear from the U. States. While I deplore the necessity which separates us from our Country I rejoice sincerely that so many of my fellow captives will be restored to their Friends and to the enviable rank Of Free men.

The general opinion here is that this exchange is only the forerunner of an entire exchange of all prisoners of War, and that we shall soon be returned to the U. States. As Genl. Winder has left Canada for the U. States you will have an opportunity on receipt of this, of ascertaining precisely our situation. I have just this moments seen Generals Winchester and Chandler who leave this place tomorrow for the U. States. Genl Winchester has promised to deliver this to Mr. Hagner should he proceed to Washington which he expects to do.

I hope the letters which I wrote by Cohn. Lewis have been received. We continue in good health and support our situation with patience and fortitude, confident that our Country will omit no exertion to effect our enlargement from captivity. I am anxious to hear from home to know of the continued health and happiness of all my dear relatives and friends whom you will assure of my most affectionate remembrance.

Adieu dear Father

Affectionately your Son

T. Randall

[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting on the main body of the letter, possibly containing a letterhead or address.]



Mr. [Name] [Address]
Chowk to [Name]
Post Office [Name]
Chandernagar

24 [Name]
[Name]

have an opportunity, on the receipt of this, of ascer-
taining precisely our situation. I have just this
moment seen General, Winchelsea and Chandler
who leave this place tomorrow for the 6th Regt.

Genl Winchelsea has promised to deliver this
to Mr. Haguer should he proceed to Washington
which he expects to do. I hope the letter, which

I wrote by Col^l Lewis have been received. We
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remembrances Adieu dear Father

affectionately your Son
J^r Paudale

John Paudale Esquire

To Peter Hagner, Esquire
 Washington, United States
 Brig. Genl. Winder (carried by)

Quebec Prison, January 15
 1813 (1814)

My Dear Friend

The return of General Winder to the United States on Parole by permission of Sir George Prevost afforded me the opportunity of writing to my friends at home. I had very little expectation when last I had the happiness of seeing you, that the first performance of my promise (to write to you) would either be at so distant a period, or under circumstances of the present nature. I flatter myself however that you will do me the justice to believe, that my omission in that particular, is neither to be ascribed to a disregard of my promise, nor to the forgetfulness of those sentiments of affection and gratitude which induced me to make it. The confusion and incessant trouble attending the march of Recruits to the frontier the continual movements and variety of scenes passed through when arrived there, which left me scarce a moment which I could call my own, induced me daily to postpone writing you. But believe me, when I assure you that neither the stern mandates of my duty, nor the still sterner aspect of Affairs could obliterate for a moment from my mind, the remembrance of those Friends and Relations, whom I left behind me; amongst whom I am happy to have you a member.

The situation in which we have been placed since the commencement of this unfortunate and cruel System of Retaliations (a System which is fraught with incalculable ill, and wholly inefficacious to remedy the evils for which it is intended) has been rendered as comfortable as was not incompatible with a strict and unrelenting confinement. We are allowed Books in our Prison; which with the Society of each other, serves to beguile us of many tedious moments and is not destitute of either of amusement, or instruction. From our Agent Col. Gardner we receive whatever pecuniary assistance our situation requires.

The consciousness likewise that our misfortunes are unmerited and our Country will take every measure not inconsistent with its honor and dignity speedily to reinstate us to the rank of Freemen, dispels the gloom which would otherwise prey upon our minds. We have sanguine hopes that a strong assurance of a conciliatory disposition on the part of the British Governmt. which the mission of an officer of General Winder's talents and situation evidences, will not fail to meet with a corresponding one on the part of the American Governmt. and to produce a recurrence of those honorable and human principals of warfare, which ought to regulate the conduct of enlightened and civilized nations.

The General we understand carries with him proposals from Sir Geogr Prevozt, which if acceded to will produce a speedy and honorable termination of all difficulties in the way of an exchange; and avert those dreadful consequences likely to accrue from a perseverance in those measures of Retaliation.

For my part I never could conceive for a moment that either party would be so callous to the feelings of humanity, or so blind to consequences to suppose that mutual and reiterated acts of cruelty and aggression constantly increasing in numbers and degree, and calling into action all those irritable feelings which would otherwise lie dormant, could ever eventuate the settlement of the abstract principles of Right. I am confident therefore that the American Governmt. having evinced a laudable and absolute determination to defend its rights and vindicate its Soldiers from the ignominy of

Andover Prison January 18th 1843

My Dear Friend

The return of General Hunter to the United States on Parole, by permission of Sir George Prevost, affords me an opportunity of writing to my Friends at home. I had very little expectation or hope that the first performance of my promise (to write to you,) would either be at so distant a period, or under circumstances of the present nature. I flatter myself however that you will spare the justice to believe that my omission in that particular, is neither to be ascribed to a disregard of my promise, nor to a forgetfulness of those sentiments of affection, and gratitude, which induced me to make it. But confusion and incessant trouble attending the march of Recruits to the frontiers, the continual movements, and variety of orders, imposed through which arrived there; which left me scarce a moment to what I could call my own, induced me early to postpone writing to you: but believe me, when I assure you, that neither the stern mandates of my duty, nor the still sterner aspects of a ^{war} Affairs could obliterate for a moment from my mind, the remembrance of those Friends, and Relations, to whom I felt myself united, amongst whom I am happy to have you in the number.

The situation in which

Peter Hagner, Esquire
Washington, D. Ca. Untied States

Ex. Maj. Gen Wayne
"Plattsburg July 15"

Quebec June 28, 1814.

My dear Sir

While I lament the continuance of this unfortunate state of things, which separates me for an indefinite period from my Country and friends, I feel an inclination to relieve as much as possible the anxiety of those whom I know to be interested in me. You will I am sure excuse the great dearth of news in my letters and attribute it to the peculiar situation in which we are placed as Pr. of War, which precludes us from entering on any topic not particularly relating to ourselves.

I am sorry that it is not in my power to give you any satisfaction as to the termination of this business. I have only heard of the refusal of the President of the U. States to ratify the Convention framed by Genl. Winder, but as to the reasons assigned for that refusal, on the course likely to be pursued in consequence of it we remain totally uninformed.

At present the affair is involved in such doubt and mystery that it would be rash for form even a conjecture upon it. Something however seems to be in agitation between the two governments which I hope will soon prove favorable. Late accounts from Europe state, that the British Govt. have insisted upon the settlement of this Hostage business, as a preliminary to any negotiation for peace; if that be the case the Question will become of more immediate importance to both nations. It appears strange that we have heard nothing of the condemnation or even trial of those 23 American soldiers, sent to England, the presumption therefore is strengthened that they are Americans and consequently should be first released, as being the original cause of all this confusion. But should the facts alledged against them be true, if they were at once proved, the case would stand better as the Parties would then know the grounds of difference. At present a system of Retaliation is pursued with increasing vigor when the primary cause and the point upon which the Question must ultimately turn, seems to be forgotten or at least never adverted to. I have been induced by the nature of the subject to make these few remarks, contrary to my first intention, and shall therefore return to my present situation.

We have all been for a considerable time removed from the Prison to a large, and commodious house, in a pleasant part of the City, where we have the benefit of an extensive G rden and are on parole. As there are 20 officers in the House, we form a very large mess, and having access to the Public Libraries, enjoyall those retional amusements consistent with our situation. I should with a part of the officers have been removed to the house immediately after the release of the Generals who had before occupied it, but that one night I took the liberty of walking out of the window in the Jail, for which I was complimented with a private apartment for some weeks. This measure of Punishment, or precaution (as it was called) did not continue long, but to prevent any attempt of the same kind, I was removed on Parole with the residue of the officers. I am extremely sorry that I failed in this attempt to free myself from Captivity by my own exertions, in which I should have succeeded, but for the noise made by my companion in following me, which exposed us to the Centenial (sp.).

5071

My dear Mr. Wagner
15

Peter Wagner Esq.

Washington, D. C.

5181

United States

HISTORICAL
LETTER 20
FLEET GOING
TO BUEN WASHINGTON

New York July 2. 1814.

Dear Henderson,

was brought here by the intelligence
given of a British Fleet being off here and
a flying report. The fleet reported at 30 sail dis-
-minished regularly as we approached and on our
-sight here we find a 74 and 2 frigates anchored
about 10 miles below here. They find some 20
-30 guns on coming to anchor without any appa-
-rent spirit and have not moved since. Some
-frigate are entertained that they will send their boats
-off here in the night but we are defeated by
-25 militia men and the remembrance of Washing-
-ton's victory over Cornwallis. They just come off
-from Cornwallis's campsite when we have been over-
-sight the British fleet and seeing the militia men
-men, and they are as left by the British boys
-militia any but a suspect if the British boys
-should land they would soon find their rights
-left. Cornwallis's fate the late Congress was
-made and he has been putting the Regiment in
-motion.

Have been round the whole of the British
-lines and a part of the American lines seen the
-redoubt stormed by Hamilton Cornwallis's quarters and
-the place where his army filed their arms. The
-S. Area presented for Washington Cornwallis's sword.

On the River side and on the East and
-South the fortifications are still visible indeed
-almost as perfect as the earth can make them

street stands the Capitol a pinched narrow
building and at the other end the College which
the Sage of Monticello says is indebted to its roof for
not being mistaken for a Brick Kiln. As you enter
from Richmond you first come to the College on
your right. It is a low 2 story building fronting
the end of the street, North east (I think) The front
has one door and six windows on each side of
the door in each story. There is a Gothic porch. From
each end there projects a wing to the rear. These
wings are only one story with arched windows
throughout. The whole roof then are dormer windows.
In front and embracing a space on each side of
the College is a yard which diminishes from the
College and at the street is reduced to an obtuse point.
In front of the College and facing each other are 2
square buildings with square roofs uniting at two
corners facing each other. From the sides of these
buildings leading to these buildings there are grooves
two. In front of the College and a little in advance
of these houses for the faculty, elevated on a marble
pedestal and surrounded by an iron railing is a
marble statue in Roman costume of Lord Robertson.
On the top of the College is a small cupola. Proceeding
down the street on the left in a ruinous condition
is a large brick church surrounded by a brick wall
In these are some handsome tomb stone monuments.
A little farther in an open square on the left is
the work house a small building and opposite to it
a magazine a round tower surrounded by a wall

WAR OF 1812

" Camp near Burlington

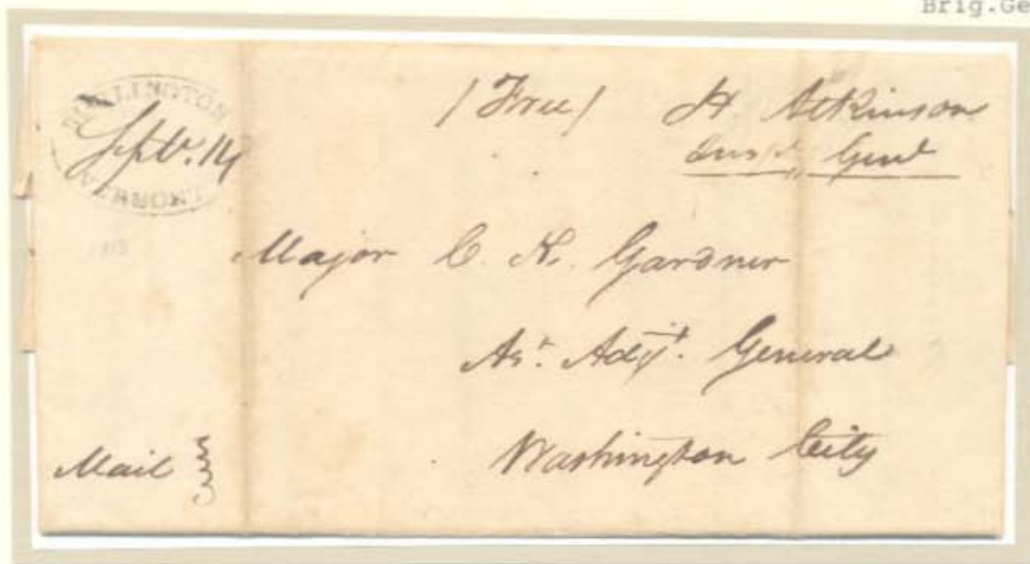
Septem. 13, 1813

Dear Gardner.

Three days ago our Army began to move towards the Enemy, upwards of 2000 Troops are already on Cumberland Head a position five miles below Plattsburg & twelve above the Enemies City, a thousand more will follow in the morning. Other detachments are expected and will follow also. We have the entire command of the Lake [Champlain] - The Enemies squadron (much inferior to ours) has dropped down to Isle aux Nior under cover of His Batteries. From every information that we have been able to get the Enemy appear to be greatly alarmed, & indeed He has good cause. We shall enter Canada in about ten days with 4000 Troops. The plan of operation you will yet have to hear. Our Troops are new, but they have been astonishingly improved since the arrival of Genl. Hampton [Wade], & I believe will make a good fight. Two detachments of light Infantry of two hundred each have been made from the main body. Are commanded by Maj. Hamilton [Wm. S. resigned 1817] & the other by Maj. Snelling [Josiah, later Colonel, built Fort Snelling, Minn.], these are handsome commands for those Gentlemen & I presume will be infinite service in our operations. Lomax [Mann Page Lt.] commands a select compy of Light Artillery & will act in cooperation with them. We have two other companies of Artillery, and two Troops of Cavalry well mounted. Indeed I think upon the whole we should calculate on a favorable issue of the campaign, and I should not be surprised if we were to make a decisive stroke on Montreal. This you will perceive is Speculation, but it is nevertheless well founded. Genl. W. [James Wilkinson*] made two attempts to interfere with the command here. Genl. H. [Hampton] has assurances that it is not to be touched by another untill a junction is made with an other army &c."

Write to me addressed here/Yr friend truly

H. Atkinson [Henry, Col., later Brig. Genl.]



Brig. Genl. Wade Hampton was ordered to penetrate Canada toward Montreal. He did go as far as Odell Town, just within the borders of Canada, westward of Rouse's Point. Rather than push ahead, he returned to Champlain and marched westward to a point near the present town of Chateaugay, where he encamped for twenty six days awaiting orders.

*James Wilkinson rose to Brig. Genl. in the American Revolution and was a Maj. Genl. at the time of this letter. He resigned March 16, 1814 and died February 4, 1835. Josiah Snelling was promoted to Colonel in 1819. He was commanding officer and builder of Fort Snelling, Minnesota - August 1820 to May 1825. See Snelling letter dated at "Ft. St. Anthony Feb 20, 1822", original name which was changed to Fort Snelling in honor of its builder by Genl. Winfield Scott on January 7, 1825.

Washington 21st Oct^r 1814

My dear Ann,

I enclose a paper which contains a letter from Governor Wright of Congress, it will shock the feelings of any savage. Desire Elbridge or Thomas to have it published in the Patriot, with this addition, "That General Stewart informed a member of the Senate of the U. States, that the British officers stripped young ladies at the same time, & obliged them to stand before those Cannibals an hour & an half naked, & untill they permitted these distressed females again to cloath themselves and that Admiral Coburn, is Cockburn, the infamous Cockburn. Accept with dear mamma & the Children the Aff^r regards of yours sincerely & affect^{'ly}

E. Gerry

P. S. Oct^r 23. Since writing the above, I have called on some Gentlemen, who lodge at M^{rs} Suters, of whom I mentioned to your dear Mamma some anecdotes. I saw her two sisters, who had left Washington on the approach of the enemy & who informed me "That General Moss with several British officers came to their Sister's House, near to the Treasury building, & to the President's house, & desired to have Coffee ready for them on their return; calling her by name, that before their return other British officers whom she had mistaken for the same, came in & seated themselves at the tea table. That all the officers wore grey coats over their uniforms, & made it difficult to distinguish them--- That when General Moss, who it seems was a genteel well behaved man of about 30 or 35 years old, came in, he appeared to be surprized, till informed of the mistake. That She immediately replenished her Coffee pot, of which he made her drink, before he took any himself. That one of the officers then told her that Admiral

Washington 21st October 1814

My dear Ann.

I enclose a paper which contains

a letter from Governor Wright of Connecticut, ^{of which} ~~which~~ would
 shock the feelings of any savage, desire Ellridge or
 Thomas to have it published in the Patriot, with
 this addition, "That General Stewart informed a member
 of the Senate of the United States, that the British, ^{officer} stripped
 young ladies at the same time, & obliged them to stand
 before these bar-milch, ^{an hour or half} naked, ^{unless} they permitted
 the distressed females again to cloath themselves
 and that Admiral Cochrane, is back from the infamous Cockburn
 except with dear mamma & the children the aff
 regards of your sincerely & affectionately
 J. G. M.

I am to advise of the President's of have not
 time to write more; I may inform your dear
 mamma & dear Eliza, that I am happy &
 know not their letters of the 14th to be so well answered than this evening or to more than

P.S. Oct 23. Since writing the above, I have called
 on some Gentlemen, who lodge at Mrs Sturton's, whom
 I mentioned to your dear Mamma some weeks ago. I
 saw her two sisters, who had left Washington on the
 approach ^{the} of Genney & who informed me "That General Trip

THE WESTERN MAILS



THE DAY THEY BURNED THE WHITE HOUSE!

British artillery officer's letter of September 2, 1814. A vivid eye witness account of the battle of Blandensburg, the taking of Washington, the burning of the Capitol and the Presidents House. Written by one who took part in the action, a few days after the event. Much interesting detail of the composition of the British force comanded by Maj. Genl. Robert Ross, the destruction of the dock yard, arsenal and military stores by the Americans to prevent from falling into British hands. A fascinating historical letter. SEE transcript on following pages. Folded cover carried by British packet to England as per PORTSMOUTH SHIP LETTER, rated 1/2 and on arrival at Glouster it was rerated 1/10 (1 shilling 10 pence) and forwarded.

THE WESTERN MAILS

H.M. Ship Royal Oak,
Patuxcent River.

Sept. 2nd 1814.

My dear Father,

I know it will give you the greatest pleasure to know of the almost unparalleled success of our little army. We arrived at the mouth of the Chesapeak on the 15th August after one of the longest and most tedious voyages ever known and immediately proceeded up this river with our whole fleet - the army landed at Benedict on the 19th. The primary object of the expedition was to attract the attention of the enemy and prevent his reinforcing his army in the North - which was in a great measure effected by our landing, but it was desirable to increase his alarm by threatening the Capitol and doing him all the injury which so small a force was capable of. We had been joined at Bermuda by the 21st Regiment, 1000 strong and a company of Artillery and in the Chesapeak by a battalion of Marines. Genl. Ross landed at the head of 3,500 bayonets. We landed but a small proportion of cannon and a few rockets as the Genl. was fearful of incumbering himself as we were entirely destitute of animals for Draft - we proceeded up the right bank of the river looking from its source to Marlborough, the boats of the fleet advancing at the same time, our intention being to destroy a flatilla of enemy boats lying in the river, which was accomplished on the 22nd when Commodore Barney* who commanded them, finding it impossible to save them, set them on fire and marched his men to join the American army.

On the 23rd it was determined that we should march against Washington and we advanced a few miles on the direct road - I had by this time collected a great number of horses and had formed a small Corps of Cavalry of my drivers with these dispersed so as to make an appearance of our being in force, we pursued the enemy on the 24th who retired into Washington and breaking up the two bridges, in the meantime our army had taken a sudden turn to

* Commodore Joshua Barney U.S.Navy.

THE WESTERN MAILS

- 2 -

the right and we arrived at Bladensburg where there was another bridge which had not been destroyed almost at the time the others were blown up - The Americans were very strongly posted at some height which over-looked the river they had 10 lines of cannon and, as Commodor Barney who was wounded and taken told us, seven or eight thousand men. Our army was much fatigued and the rear was nearly two miles off - nevertheless, Genl. Ross judged it right to order an immediate attack by the troops in front before they could recover from the confusion they were evidently in - the attack was executed and in an hour the enemy was driven from covering half of his position and retired in great confusion leaving every one of his guns in our possession - about one half of our troops only were engaged - Genl. Ross has expressed himself extremely pleased with the conduct of the artillery on the occasion and has mentioned them in the most distinguished manner in the Public orders. In the evening, the army marched into Washington, a few muskets only being fired on us - then immediately proceeded to burn the Capitol, a most handsome, elegant building - the President's house and all the public offices - the enemy himself set fire to the dockyard arsenal and all his military storehouses and in the morning we proceeded to accomplish the destruction of the cannon and everything which had escaped the flames. The loss of the Americans must have been immense, there were seven or eight magazines blown up during the night. The navy-yard appeared to have been full of stores - all of which have been destroyed, as well as the buildings together with all the Rope Walks* in the place in fact, everything that could be of use to them in a Naval or military point of view. 206 pieces of ordinance have been taken by us. We commenced our march back to the fleet on the evening of 25th and embarked on the 30th.

The enemy never having dared to show himself. Genl. Ross has recommended me for promotion which I trust there is little doubt of my getting. I am very anxious to hear from England, having received no letter since the beginning of April.....

* Long narrow buildings where rope is made.

J. Murhill"



My Dear Aunt 10th Sept

I have received your letter of the 6th July
by the Packet, the Newcastle is not
arrived she will have those that you
sent to the Admiralty, always write

by 10th



10th Sept
Mr Malcom
Upper Cursey
London



Deposited

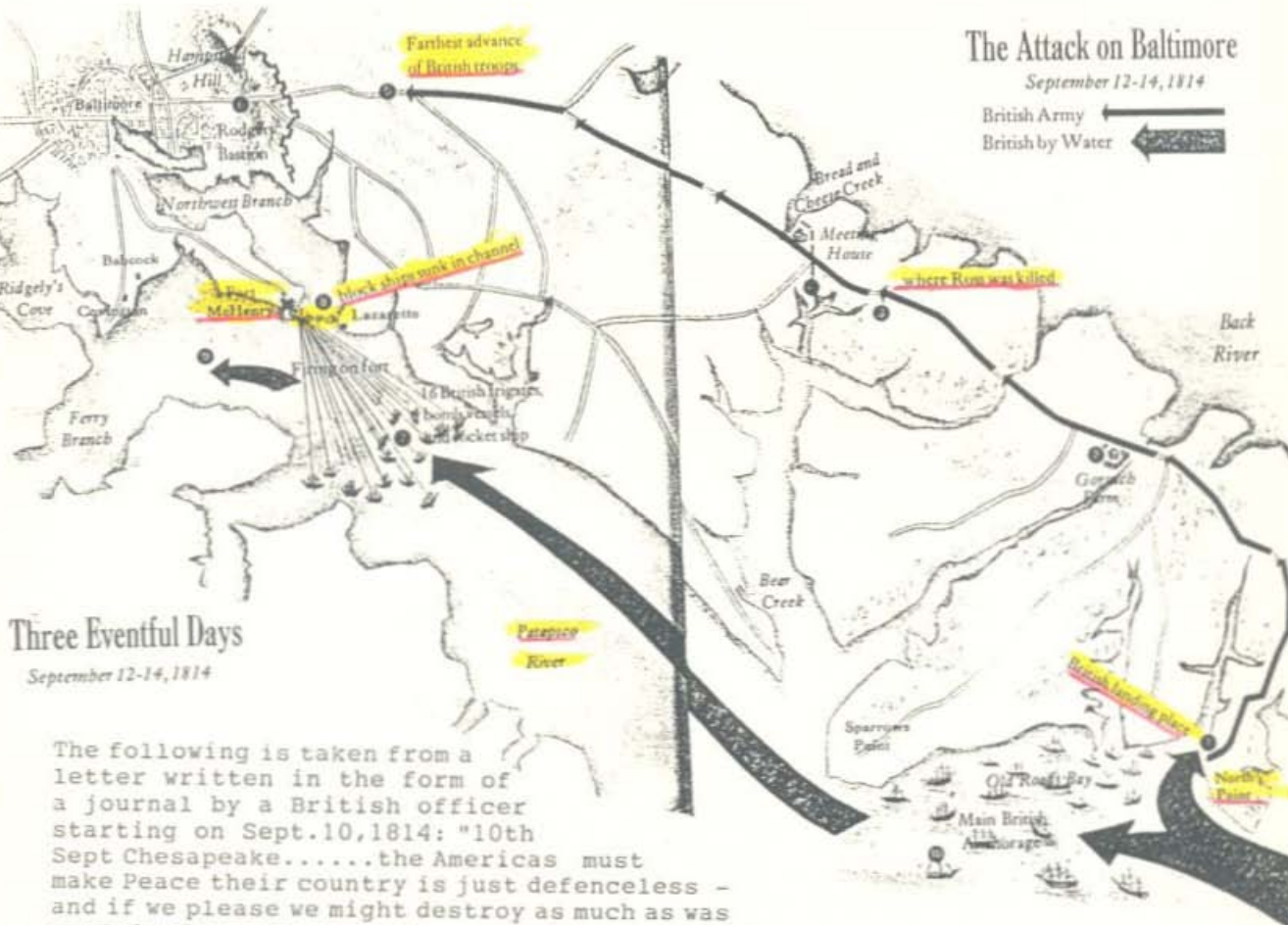
THE WESTERN MAILS

The Attack on Baltimore

September 12-14, 1814

British Army

British by Water



Three Eventful Days

September 12-14, 1814

The following is taken from a letter written in the form of a journal by a British officer starting on Sept. 10, 1814: "10th Sept Chesapeake.....the Americas must make Peace their country is just defenceless - and if we please we might destroy as much as was conceived necessary if the war continues, we must levy contributions for the expence of it on the counties that are exposed - we are now going to Baltimore - my principal objection is the sickly season, and its being short for a Coup de Main - I wish that we had gone to the North for two months and then returned. The Americans in general are very averse to the war - they have nothing to animate them, and their only pleasure is railing at each other, which they do to perfection - the wind is fair and I shall be at the mouth of the Patapsco [river] tonight [SEE MAP] - I trust we shall succeed, but I fear our information is not sufficiently correct - the Admiral [Sir Alexander Cochrane, in command of the British fleet on the North American Station] has been over persuaded to change his plan.....And I think so has the General [Ross] by Cockburn [Rear Admiral, George] and the Quarter Master general. both dashing sanguine men, full of Zeal and enterprise but sail rather fast. 16th Sept -We landed on the 12th fourteen miles from Baltimore at North point [SEE MAP]. I took leave of the General [Ross] about six miles on the road, at two o'clock - at three the enemy were discovered and just as our Troops were formed an unfortunate Ball struck my esteemed and gallant friend [Ross] - the only words he spoke were "take me to the Royal Oak and if I die request the Admiral to write my wife", I sincerely lament him - I had formed a strong friendship for him and it was reciprocal - he was not only a brave, but he was a good man - he was always in the front, at Washington he escaped by a miracle, he had two horses shot under him. I have written Mrs, Ross - she is at Bristol with his Brother. He died on his way to the beach in the arms of a Lieut of the Royal Oak who had always accompanied him. [Lieut Haymes aide to Ross] I have had his body preserved

THE WESTERN MAILS

and we propose burying him at Hallifax [Nova Scotia] and erecting a monument. Our Army defeated the Americans but on their approach to Baltimore they found it defended by a strong intrenched camp with double their numbers to defend it - We had got within shot of the Batteries - but they had sunk ships to prevent our approach - our bombs could only throw shells into the Forts - they could not reach the Town. Sir A. Cochrane [Admiral] was in the SURPRISE and your friend in the SEA HORSE with Gordon [Capt. James A.] as fine a fellow as ever, It became a question wither the Camp should be stormed - it was considered that we might force the works, but that our loss would be more than our little army could stand - it was therefore resolved to retreat which they did and embarked without molestation. If the General had lived he would have retreated, and there is only this to be said that on approaching Baltimore it was found to strong and we gave up the enterprise having beat a superior force on the road - My own opinion is that if it had been attacked by the Bayonet in the night it should have succeeded but it was a greater risk than Col. [A.] Brooke [who took over command on the death of Ross] was authorised to run - he is a very good officer, we have not lost many men - they all did their duty famously - the Seamen were particularly steady - six hundred of them were on shore. James as usual got credit - he knows his business but his Brigadier is a great fool - Col. Paterson of the 21st - it is distressing to see so fine a Regiment in the back ground from the heads wanting that necessary article. I am just returned to my ship [Royal Oak] we all find occupation and our ships are generally aground every day - I told you in my last that Capt. Dix was appointed to the MENELAUS [38 gun frigate - to replace Capt. Sir Peter Parker who had been killed] - Capt. Crofton who takes charge of this, was my Captain for a few days he appears a gentleman like man he was only acting - there is an old friend of mine on this station that I hope to get hold of, Capt. Pearce, I have now got my lower deck guns, so that I begin to hold up my head, but this war must not continue -

We should make peace as soon as possible.

..... James Pasley commanded the Seamen that were landed from the ROYAL OAK - he is a spirited fellow [and probably the James refered to above]. You will see Capt. Capt. Carlton - he was in the Action with James when you have heard his story write Jane.

Pult. Malcolm"

"O SAY! CAN YOU SEE BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT"

This letter was written onboard the HMS ROYAL OAK, 74 gun Frigate, by Rear Admiral Poultney Malcolm, Commander of the troop convoy. SEE MAP for the positions of the troop ships off North Point and the war ships firing on Fort McHenry. Rear Admiral George Cockburn was in charge of the fleet of war ships, Malcolm was in charge of the troop convoy, Major General Robert Ross in charge of the army troops and Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane was in overall command of the expedition as well as the North American Station. During the burning of Washington the British had taken Dr. Wm. Beans captive. Francis Scott Key had been taken onboard Cochrane's flagship, SURPRISE, to negotiate Beans successful release. Before they could leave the night bombardment of Fort McHenry had began and the action that followed forever immortalized our National Anthem, The Star-Spangled Banner. When Key saw the American flag still waving over the fort in the early hours of dawn, he wrote down his notes for the song. The following is in reference to names above: Col. Arthur Brooke, Capt. Edward Dix and Capt. Edward Crofton.

War Department

September 1st 1812

I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of August 26th & to communicate the President's approbation of your arrangements.

I have to request your Excellency to hasten the march of the two thousand troops required through General Dearborn — you will please to communicate with him & adopt such measures as he may recommend. — I am now commanded by the President to vary the destination of the Brigade required of your Excellency by my letter of the 13th of August, as to have them detached and rendezvous in such part of the State as will enable them to join the North-Western Army in the State of Ohio as soon as practicable. — It will be distinctly understood by your Excellency that this force is required in addition to those for General Dearborn's Command, and the recent disaster at

EUSTIS, WILLIAM — Sec of war, LS, War Dept, 1 Sept, 1812, to the governor of Pennsylv 4to, 1½ pages. "...I have to request your Excellency to hasten the march of the two thousand troops required through Gen Dearborn... I am now commanded by the President to have them detached and rendezvous in such part of the State as will enable them to join the Northwestern army in the State of Ohio as soon as practical..." Postscript in Eustis' hand, "It is desired that the Brigade should consist of fifteen hundred infantry." Docket indicates 2,000 men were furnished.....

Attorney for the affiant against and unlawful arrest and detention
of me and detaining and detaining me as a Prisoner as aforesaid, and
to cause the substitution in that behalf substituted against
the said Thomas to stay to be continued and carried on to final
Judgment and execution, with all due diligence and despatch, or
such order or provision to be compliance and satisfaction as my
said Attorney or Attorneys may think best, and of the body fully
before and behind my said Attorney or Attorneys to comply
as or as if he my said Clerk in the premises against the said
Thomas to stay when such terms and conditions and for such
sum of money as is then compliance as my said Attorney or Attorneys
may think reasonable and proper. (And when upon finally and fully
to be paid equal and discharge my said Clerk against the said
Thomas to stay. And generally to do, execute and perform all such
other and further things and matters and acts in and about the prem-
ises as shall become requisite and proper thereon in as full a man-
ner as I may be able, and my own right or could do were I personally
present and acting in my own behalf, or as if my said Attorney or
Attorneys were therewith more especially empowered, with full
power of substitution, and to execute hereby engaging my to satisfy
you and all other, all and to have my said Attorney or Attor-
ney shall or may lawfully do or cause to be done in the premises
under and by virtue of these presents. In Witness whereof I have
written and set my hand and seal this twenty fifth day of November in the
year then last ended one thousand eight hundred and twelve

Sec'd and Deliv'd
In the presence of

1 in witness whereof
Melvill

THE WESTERN MAILS



Folded letter above is dated at "London 27 Decem. 1814". It is postmarked by the "POST PAID WITH DRAWN SHIP LETTER/LONDON/30 DE 30/1814. Just when it left England is not certain, but it was over 5½ months before its arrival on May 17th, 1815 at Philadelphia as per postmark, where it was rated SHIP 27½ and forwarded to Rhode Island .

Note: The British government had a monopoly on the mails and all overseas mail had to go via a mail packet. During the years 1814, 1815 a letter could be sent by any vessel not being a mail packet or by an individual, if it was postmarked as a WITH DRAWN SHIP LETTER, otherwise it would be subject to confiscation. The postmark was struck over the folded letter-joint to prevent further enclosures. The marking is scarce but fine examples as above are rare.



TREATY OF GHENT ENDING THE WAR OF 1812.

Commercial letter written the day after the arrival of the Treaty of Ghent in London and the day before it was ratified by the Prince Regent - Dec. 28, 1814: "We congratulate you most sincerely on the near approach of Peace between our two countries - so long and anxiously desired - the Preliminary Treaty from the Commissioners at Ghent having arrived yesterday - has been ratified by the Prince Regent - & will be forwarded without delay, to the United States for the Signature of the President - which we cannot doubt will be obtained - until that takes place, hostilities are not to cease. We hope to get this on board the M.W. which carries out the Treaty.".
 Tho. Dickason & Co. to Messrs. Brown & Ives, Providence R. I.

The British sloop of war FAVORITE sailed from England on the 2nd of January, 1815, and arrived at New York with the Treaty on the 11th of February. The intelligence was too late to prevent the battle of New Orleans which took place on January 8th. It may be that a duplicate was sent on another ship as it was a common procedure in those days.

Pensacola June 11th 1816

Dear Sir

After a most tedious and fatiguing march of
several days through the wilderness, from the Appalachicola, we arrived at this
place, which we entered, without resistance notwithstanding the repeated
declarations of the Spanish officers, that we should be fired on. We
marched on ready for action, expecting a shot every moment. The Governor
had retired to the Barracas a strong work, commanding the entrance
of the Bay of Pensacola, with about 300 troops, determined to defend
it to the last extremity (as he said). On the 25th ultimo we set down
before his work, and before the next morning erected a battery in 300 yds
of the upper Fort. A severe cannonading commenced, as soon as
Lopez that day and part of the next, when he thought proper to capitulate.
His flag of truce was received just as the storming parties had been formed,
desiring to surrender the place, ~~which~~ was accepted. However, not
many of them would ^{part} have witnessed the rising of the next day.
We had a few killed and wounded, the enemy many more.

General Jackson with his volunteers ~~at~~ ^{with}
for Pensacola, the day before yesterday, leaving the regular troops in charge
of this town, and the Barracas. The whole of the Floridas, with the
of St Augustine, has been ceded to the American Forces, subject to the orders
of the President of the United States. I trust they will never be returned, as
in ~~the~~ the present situation of Spain, she is entirely unable, to restrain, or keep
in check, her own Indians, who hate the Spaniards in habit, as their
enemies, killing their cattle, and destroying their property as they pleased. I am
now the Civil and Military Governor of West Florida, with as
much trouble upon my hands, as any bellows ever had. The People
are so remarkably dissatisfied, notwithstanding, this fine American liberty,
we have been telling them of.

This is the most beautiful site for a
town I have ever seen, and the harbor, the handsomest and

THE WESTERN MAILS

SPANISH SURRENDER OF PENSACOLA TO THE AMERICAN 1814

Historic letter written by Maj. George M. Brooke describing the capture of Pensacola, West Florida from the Spanish and British on Nov. 7, 1814. He writes from Pensacola June 1st 1815: "After a most tedious and fatiguing march of twenty days through the wilderness, from Appalachicola, we arrived at this place, which we entered, without resistance notwithstanding, the repeated declarations of the Spanish officers, that we should be fired on. We moved on ready for action, expecting a shot every moment. The Governor had retired to the Barrancas [Fort] a strong work, commanding the entrance of the Bay of Pensacola, with about 300 troops, determined to defend it to the last extremity (as he said). On the 25th ultimo we set down before his work, and lay to next morning, erected a battery in 320 yds of the upper Fort. A severe cannonading commenced at sun rise, lasted that day and part of the next, when he thought proper to capitulate, A Flag of truce was recd. just as the storming parties had been formed, [Wanting] to surrender - the peace was accepted, otherwise not many of them would not have witnessed the rising of the sun. We had a few killed and wounded, the enemy many more. Genl Jackson [Andrew] with his Volunteers set out for Tennessee, the day before yesterday. The whole of the Floridas, with the [exception] of St Augustine, has been ceded to the American Forces, subject to the decision of the President of the United States. I trust they will never be returned, as in the present situation of Spain, she is entirely unable, to restrain, or keep in check, her own Indians, who hated the Spanish inhabitants, as their slaves, killing their cattle and destroying their property as they pleased. I am now the Civil and Military Governor of West Florida, with as much trouble upon my hands, as any fellow ever had. The People are extremely dissatisfied, notwithstanding, this fine American liberty we have been telling them of. This is the most beautiful site for a Town I have ever seen, and the harbor, the handsomest and [best] basin of water in the world, large enough to contain the Navies of Europe. Ships of the largest class, have sufficient depth of water over the bar, at all times, there being never less than 24 feet, and generally 26. I have made no acquaintances as yet, although the beauty and the smiles of the females, are certainly great inducement. I have seen some most lovely women. It is strange I have not recd a single letter from Va [Virginia] with the exception of Allmonds, since I left the State. Before long, I will write you more in detail, as now, there are twenty persons, waiting on his Excellency the Governor, and I have just excused myself for a few moments, to take advantage of an express, going to Fort Montgomery, to which place address me.

Yrs ever truly & sincerely/Geo. M. Brooke"

Geo. M. Brooke

By the Treaty of Paris in 1783 the Floridas were returned to Spain by the British. At the time of this letter the British were using the port of Pensacola in operations against the United States during the War of 1812. Andrew Jackson had led an expedition to run the British out of West Florida although the U.S. did not want to provoke a war with Spain. As it turned out there was no battle for Pensacola and Spain dropped her claim to West Florida at the end of the War of 1812. Then on February 22, 1819 Spain ceded East Florida to the United States. The writer, George M. Brooke, enlisted as a lieutenant in the army in 1808 and had just been promoted to Major May 1, 1814. He died Mar. 9, 1851 with the rank of Major General.



From the Crimean War

THE BATTLE OF THE CREEK, 1854. BY G. H. R. W. G. B. L. A. N. W.

From the original drawing in the possession of the Publisher.

Published by G. H. R. W. G. B. L. A. N. W.

Printed and Published by G. H. R. W. G. B. L. A. N. W. No. 1, Pall Mall East, London.

CONNECTICUT

2 Dollars per ann. payable in advance.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1813.

Edicship Almanack.

1813.	☉	☾	R	S	Major Pass	☉	☾	R	S	☉	☾	R	S	☉	☾	R	S
PERMANENT,	H.	N.	R.	S.	W.	F.	T.	M.	T.	W.	F.	T.	M.	T.	W.	F.	T.
7 Tuesday,	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
8 Wednesday,	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
9 Thursday,	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
10 Friday,	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
11 Saturday,	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
12 Sunday,	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5
13 Monday,	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5

More Prizes from Waiter's Office.

Ticket No. 24,382

Was drawn on Tuesday last, the seventh day of

drawing of the New-York

Board of Health Lottery,

2,500 Dollars.

G. & R. WAITE'S

Truly fortunate Lottery-Office in Maiden Lane,

The Saturday preceding, to a gentleman in Brunswick, New-Jersey. The public will please to take notice that the CAPITALS are all drawing but one, and may come out of the wheel the next day's drawing. The following are the only prizes yet drawn over fifty dollars, six and six of which have been sold by G. & R. WAITE:

24382	2500 doll.	4112	100 doll.
1497	800 doll.	2914	100 doll.
8398	200 doll.	8482	100 doll.
8330	200 doll.	4362	100 doll.
11849	200 doll.	19878	100 doll.
41866	200 doll.	34927	100 doll.
42344	200 doll.		

The following capital Prizes remain in the wheel, viz.

40,000 Dollars,	6,000 Dollars,
20,000 Dollars,	5,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars,	2,000 Dollars,

Besides others of 1,200 dollars, 1000 dollars, 800 dollars, 200 dollars, 100 dollars, &c. &c. 17 Distant Advantages are informed, that if the Capital Prizes should happen to be drawn at the time that our orders are received in New-York by G. & R. WAITE, the money they inclose for Tickets shall be returned to them by mail if requested.—Present price of tickets \$9.—New-York and Southerly money taken in payment. New-York, Jan. 19, 1813. 9

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM containing 150 acres, lying on the east bank of the North River, in the town of Rhinebeck, county of Dutchess and state of New-York, about 100 miles from New-York. It is suitably divided into meadow, plough and woodland, and handsomely watered with a good farm-house, dairy and wash-house, with a good barn and wagon-house, a new cider mill and press on the premises, all in good repair. This farm is especially adapted to grain, oats about 50 tons of the best English hay and

BROADCLOTHS.

A FEW pieces of superfine blue and brown cloths, very handsome for servants, for sale low for New-York money. By

H. HUDSON, J. & Co.

228 Jan. 1813.

Sheep and Cows for sale.

THE subscriber has for sale, 30 good Sheep, of different grades of the Merino breed—also, 4 good Cows, and 1 pair of five-year old Oxen, handsome and good to work.

DANIEL RICHMOND.

West Hartford, 20th of 1st month. 9

Two Domestic Reeling and Spinning Machines, of different constructions, of Cotton, Wool, Flax and Tenc.

THE citizens of Connecticut see hereby informed that the undersigned has purchased of the Agents of the original inventors, the full and exclusive rights of making, using and vending the above Machine in Connecticut, for and during the term of fourteen years from the 21 day of December 1811, which was secured to him at that period by letters patent under the great seal of the United States. The most important advantages of this highly useful and valuable improvement may be stated in a few words—1. It possesses the privilege of reeling and spinning the Merino and other wools on the same machine with great exactness and remarkable facility. 2. It will spin the common wool directly from the roils, without having previously done so as fine and even as the common spinning. 3. It will spin cotton as fine and even as the common spinning. 4. It is very convenient for doubling and tripling thread and cotton yarn of all descriptions with astonishing expedition. 5. Its operation is not half so laborious as the English Jenny, and it is easily managed by girls or children with immature hands. 6. It will produce a saving over the common spheres of from twelve and half cents to one hundred. Let these facts be duly considered by candid and liberal minds, together with the vast saving of time and trouble and the expences of board and wages when one person will perform the service of six or eight girls in the usual method of spinning.

N. H. All persons are cautioned against using the above invention within either of the counties named, as every offender will be dealt with as grievous to law. One Hundred Dollars will be given to any person who shall prosecute to effect any infringer on the above patent, and a liberal reward for information of all trespasses on that conviction may be had. The grant of one of these Machines is for the town of East-Windsor—the other Machine is for the whole State of Connecticut, excepting the counties of New-London, New-Haven, Middlesex, and excepting the towns of Coventry and Ellington, in the county of Windham, and the town of Eastford, in the county of Hartford.

ISRAEL ALLEN.

Past-Windsor, January 5, 1813.

I. SAVAGE, & Co.

Offer for sale, and New-York with reserved to the publisher.

Part of the following: for the insertion of the Almanack, serve for eggs, without material

OR, DO AS OTHER

A GREAT

YTON VILLIAM VICKS, a

A visitor was at Clark Hill the day a year since, and left poor Vicks the next day. He was very kind and generous, and gave me some of his own eggs. I was very glad to see him, and he was very kind to me. He was very kind to me, and he was very kind to me. He was very kind to me, and he was very kind to me.

There's neigbore VICKS, I

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WATERLOO. THE GREAT BATTLE.

WATERLOO. THE GREAT BATTLE.

15

His Excellency

Wm. C. C. Claiborne,
Governor of the State of Louisiana,

New Orleans,

Camp Hopkins
Orlando 20th/1874

J R Hicks -

Polk
Callie

Camp Stepten, 30th Decr 1814

Sir,

Untill this moment no invading enemy has approached us, nor do I believe that any are near at hand, with intention of attacking directly the post I have the honor to command, but from various reports from officers & from the coming of Cannon that are at times heard here, I am confident that the City of Orleans is menaced and with a very strong force, but let the force be what it may I feel satisfied that the pride of great Britain will be again humbled, in particular when opposed to such Commanders & such Troops as I represent them. At the same time would be gratified myself & all the other officers, to have a proportion of their tails, and damps of thought expedient —

L^{td} Randall of the Volanters arrived here last evening from a law to the Sea shore, saw no enemies ^{or} vessels there, nor could he receive any information of any having been near these waters. he made Prize of three Private Negroes, some dry goods, & Ben was, the Negroes & dry goods from Grand Cheniere, the Ben was from on board of a Prize Scho. laying at Coast Island. Sent thereby a Catharian prisoner

230
Sir

Washington Dec 26 1815

There is reason to believe that some of the prisoners, taken by the Indians, in the battles of the river Raisin and at Fort Meigs, may be yet held in captivity. On one or both of those occasions, Indians were observed, on the side of the enemy, whose costumes and statures indicated that they belonged to tribes that had never before engaged us in war. These tribes are supposed to have come from towards or perhaps beyond the head of Lake Superior. It is known to be the practice of the Indians to divide amongst their several tribes the Captives

INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Henry Clay writes to Wm. H. Crawford, Secretary of War, about prisoners taken into captivity by the Indians at the River Raisin and Fort Meigs:

"Washington Dec. 26 1815

Sir There is reason to believe that some of the prisoners, taken by the Indians, in the battles of the river Raisin and at Fort Meigs, may yet be held in captivity. On one or both of those occasions, Indians were observed, on the side of the enemy, whose costumes and statures indicate that they belonged to tribes that had never before engaged us in war. These tribes are supposed to have come from towards or perhaps beyond the head of Lake Superior. It is known to be the practice of the Indians to divide amongst their several tribes the captives that victory may place in their power... some of our prisoners may have been carried away by remote tribes and yet remain in bondage. At the battle of Fort Meigs Charles Postlethwait was wounded. His father, John Postlethwait of Lexington K... has several times since heard of him, and has recently received some information which induces him to think it possible that his son may be yet alive... how painful the state of uncertainty of parents and relatives must be, under such circumstances... it is perhaps the duty of the government - it would certainly be an act of humanity, to employ all practicable means to recover and to restore to their friends any prisoners yet detained. I should think that through the Indian agents, and by other measures in the power of Government, an inquiry could be instituted, and if any prisoners are found in the situation supposed, that they might be regained... I shall be glad to be enabled to communicate to Mr. Postlethwait, or to any other person concerned, the steps that you may think proper to take... H. Clay".

Henry Clay, the noted American statesman, was a cousin of General Green Clay, who led the 3000 Kentuckians to the relief of Fort Meigs in the war of 1812. SEE General Wm. Henry Harrison's letter on the battle of Fort Meigs in this collection under date of "5th May 1813".

(1)

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MESSAGE

FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TRANSMITTING
COPIES OF A CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN
MR. MONROE AND MR. FOSTER,
RELATING TO THE

ALLEGED ENCOURAGEMENT

BY
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

OF THE
INDIANS TO COMMIT DEPREDACTIONS

ON THE
INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES;

AND TO
A SEAMAN CLAIMED

BY THE
BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

JUNE 11, 1812.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

WASHINGTON:
A. AND G. WAY, PRINTERS.

.....
1812.

Washington 26 Dec 1815

A. Clay
c. Double

Jan 1816

and to
order to
the
order to
order to

Washington Nov. 26th 1812

Sir,

Yours of this date is rec^d, and in reply, you will see

concerning Camp Kettle for the use of the Garrison

of Genl. Jackson; it would be most desirable

by the law requiring, but as that is

incommodation of those troops who

without had best procure them

and respectfully

your Obedt^{serv} Servant

Wm. Moulton

Mr. P. Lewis Esq.

Town of Newburyport to Joseph Carrier D^r

1814

March 15th For Ringing 28 Bells from March 15th 1814 to

to January 15th 1815 for Town Meetings

Ringin^g Bell for Peace - - - - -

\$3.50
1.50
<hr/>
\$5.00

Rec^d Pay by order on Treasurer Joseph Carrier

Bill for Ringing
Bell for Peace
Nov 7 1812

Letter from her
Cousin
Willie Blaine

W. B. Lewis, Esq.
No. 2. N. W. Market St.
Washington

15
100

Harper & Brothers, Publishers,

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, \$3 00 a year; HARPER'S WEEKLY, \$3 00 a year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY, together, \$5 00 a year.

HARPER'S CATALOGUE may be obtained gratuitously, on application to the Publishers personally, or by letter, enclosing Six Cents in Postage Stamps.

Franklin Square, New York,
Ap. 4th 1864.

Dear Mr. Lossing,

We sent the woodcuts
for the War of 1812 to our composing
room, for rough impressions,
in accordance with your late
request. They will be ready
shortly.

Yours very truly,

J. W. Harper, Jr.



HARPER & BROTHERS over-all illustrated cover, bearing 3 cent 1861 stamp, tied by a geometrick star cancel, postmarked APR 4, 1864. Cover is a patented letter-envelope, with message enclosed, addressed to **BENSON J. LOSSING**, eminent wood-engraver and author of the monumental history **WAR OF 1812**. The letter illustrated is signed by J.W. Harper Jr. The book was published in 1868.