



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1814.

No. 783.

Vol. XV.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Boston Patriot.
DAILY PATRIOTIC, AND WORTHY OF ALL IMITATION.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 1st Regiment, 3d Brigade, 1st Division Massachusetts Militia, held at Blanchard's Coffee House, Court Street, on Sunday evening last, the following among other energetic Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we anxiously anticipate an Order from the Commander in Chief, calling into the field a suitable force to repel every attempt of the enemy to invade our territory.

Resolved, That in case General Orders are not issued for the desired cooperation of the Militia of this vicinity, we feel it to be a duty we owe ourselves and our country, to make it known, that the officers of the First Regiment, 3d Brigade, 1st Division, have determined to make our utmost exertions, together with such voluntary aid as we can obtain from the men of our respective companies, and such other volunteers as will associate with us, under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and will march under him to such post as he may assign, where we can make the greatest exertions, and to the best effect.

Resolved, That the Lieut. Colonel be requested to order the Regiment to parade on Friday next for the purpose of inspection; and to make such preparations as may be deemed necessary for the last emergency.

BOSTON TOWN MEETING.
At the town meeting, in Boston on Saturday, the Hon. Judge Dawes was chosen moderator: the resolves which follow were proposed, after which the Hon. Mr. Dexter moved to postpone the consideration of them, and offered as a substitute some resolves which he had prepared authorising the raising of a loan and the appointment of a committee of defence.

This postponement was opposed by the Hon. Messrs. Sargent and Otis, and supported by the Hon. Mr. Gray. It was negatived by a large majority. Benjamin Austin, Esq. opposed the resolves and likewise offered others of a different purport, which were negatived. On taking the question upon the resolves they passed unanimously. The meeting was full, embracing, as was supposed, 3 or 4000 persons.

Whereas, in the progress of the present unhappy war, it has become perceptible that the destruction of the public ships and naval arsenals in the various ports of the United States, is a principal object of the enemy, and therefore, this town, notwithstanding its uniform disapprobation of the measures which have led to this calamity, and its endeavors to avert it, may be exposed to danger from an enterprise against the ships of war which are now lying in our port, without any adequate means of protection and defence furnished by the national government; and

Whereas, we entertain a full confidence that the executive government of this Commonwealth has been, and still is, occupied in preparing all the means and resources, which are at its disposal, for defending this port and town from invasion; and we moreover believe that the brave and disciplined militia of this and the neighboring counties, which are ready at the shortest notice, to repair to any point of attack, will present to an invading foe, a superiority in number to any force, which is yet known to be on our coast. Yet, as in times of great and imminent danger, extraordinary exertion may be acceptable to his excellency the Governor to receive the assurance that the citizens of Boston, in the "times which try men's souls," are, as they ever have been, ready to aid, by manual labor and pecuniary contributions, and by all the ways and means in their power, in promoting and making effectual, any measures of defence, which may be decided by the proper authority:

Resolved, That the citizens

of this town cherish an undiminished confidence in the disposition of the Governor & Council, to organize and hold in readiness, for defence of this town and its vicinity, a competent portion of the force under his command, and are persuaded that such measures have been & will be adopted, to prepare for any great emergency as will justify the reliance placed by their fellow citizens upon their vigilance and solicitude, for the safety and honor of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That we will heartily and cordially co-operate with his excellency in any measures that may be devised for the defence of the Capital in which our services may be useful; and, that we will, whenever in his opinion the occasion may require, make prompt & effective arrangements for the employment of all classes of our fellow citizens in the construction of fortifications or other means of defence, and for obtaining from patriotic individuals, voluntary loans and contributions of money, to be applied to those objects.

Resolved, That while we deplore the evils and calamities of a war, in the production of which we have in no wise been instrumental, we are not dismayed by the aspect of the force which is employed against us, nor do we despair of our country. "United we stand, divided we fall," and we are strong in the assurance, that the courage, resources, experience and patriotism of our country will yet surmount the evils and the perils which surround us, and transmit to posterity, our union and liberties, strengthened by a recollection of errors and dangers, and a disposition to learn wisdom from misfortune.

Resolved, That the moderator of this meeting, be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions certified by the Town Clerk, to his Excellency the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
GENERAL ORDERS.
Head Quarters, Boston, September 6th, 1814.

The war between the United States and Great Britain, having lately become more destructive, in consequence of violations of our territory by the forces of the enemy, which continue to menace our cities and villages, the shipping in our harbors and private property on shore; His Excellency the Commander in Chief

Orders, the whole of the Militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning; with arms, ammunition and accoutrements, as the laws of the United States, and of this State require. Every man must likewise be provided with a good knapsack and blanket. Captains of companies must realize it to be one of their most solemn and imperious duties, to see the law respecting arms & equipments efficaciously executed. But the commander in chief relies on the concurring aid of all the General and Field officers, in encouraging the Company officers in the discharge of their duty. The Maj. Generals and Commanding Officers of Divisions, will give the necessary orders for an immediate inspection of their several Regiments by Companies. Every instance of deficiency of arms or equipments should be forthwith supplied by the delinquent individual, or by the town to which he may belong, agreeable to the requirements of the Militia Law.

The Officers commanding Regiments, Battalions and Companies of Artillery will pay special attention at this interesting moment to the state of their field pieces, their carriages and tumbrils; and see that every thing appertaining to them is in the most perfect order for marching and for action; and particularly that suitable horses are always engaged and ready at any moment to be attached to their pieces, that they may be moved to any point required with celerity. All the companies of artillery now to be called into immediate service, besides the requisite supplies of fixed and other ammunition, will be furnished by the Quarter Master General with prologues and bricoles. The Legislature of this State, always proud of its Militia, has been particularly liberal in its Artillery Establishment. And

the Commander in Chief promises himself that, emulating the brilliant example of Knox and his heroic associates in the artillery of the revolution, they will be equally distinguished for their discipline as soldiers, and for their gallantry in the field.

Under possible events, the Cavalry of the several Divisions, may be in requisition. Every motive, therefore, of love of country, of honor and sympathy of their fellow-citizens who may be suffering the perils of war, will prompt them to maintain the most perfect state of preparation, and to move, when called to the scene of action, with all the rapidity of which cavalry is susceptible. The General Officers and the Field Officers, of cavalry, as well as the Company officers, will direct their attention to the quality of their horses, and suffer no man to be mounted but upon a horse sound and fit for actual service. A few bad horses may occasion irretrievable disaster.

[Here follows the places at which the several Divisions are to meet.]
The troops called into actual service by this order will serve three months after they arrive at their ultimate rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

By his Excellency's command,
J. BROOKS, Adj. Gen.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.
From the National Intelligencer.
The Public Buildings at Washington have been mostly destroyed, the various offices are locating themselves in those private houses which are mostly commodious and conveniently situated for the purpose. The President will occupy Colonel Tayloe's large house which was lately occupied by the French Minister. The Department of State occupies the house lately inhabited by Judge Duvall; the Treasury Department is fixed at the House formerly occupied by the British minister Foster; the War Office is in the building adjoining the Bank of the Metropolis. The Navy Office in Mr. Mechlin's House near the West Market, and the General Post Office in one of Mr. Way's new houses, &c. &c.

It is stated in some of the papers, we observe, that the Congressional Library was saved. We are sorry to contradict this statement. The Vandals destroyed without remorse this collection of valuable and scarce books, the loss of which is irreparable. If his incendiary hands were not to be arrested by the monument of art exhibited in the South Wing of the Capitol, it could not be expected that the enemy would respect, what none but Heathens or barbarians ever before wantonly destroyed, a Public Repository of History, Science, and Law. We are sorry to learn also that Elias B. Caldwell Esq. lost the whole of his valuable Law Library, which was in the same building.—The papers and Books of the Senate were all saved, and all the material papers of the House of Representatives.

It is stated, we perceive, in some of the Northern prints, that the cannon at the Navy Yard were all destroyed. This is a mistake. The enemy was in so great a hurry to retrace his steps, that he only spiked two brass pieces, not touching several hundred iron pieces which lay in the Yard. It is also stated that the Arsenal near the Navy Yard was destroyed. The enemy did not take time even to destroy that valuable depot.

General JOHN ARMSTRONG has resigned the office of SECRETARY OF WAR, as will be seen by his letter from the Balt. Patriot, in this paper. We greatly regret the occasion of his resignation; and can only wish that a successor may be found equally well qualified for the office. On this subject we have now only one remark to offer. This is no time

for denunciation or even recrimination. It is a moment requiring all true friends to the country to support the constituted authorities in the execution of their duty, and not employ themselves in fomenting dissensions and weakening the confidence of the People in those whom they have set over them.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press contains the following note on that part of Gen. Winder's official letter which has allusion to the requisition of militia from Pennsylvania not having been duly carried into effect:

"We never heard of, nor have we ever seen any call made by the general government, or any of its officers on the Virginia or Pennsylvania Militia en masse. Further it is a serious fact, that the call for 5000 Pennsylvania Militia, to join Gen. Winder's army, was not received by the state government, 18 hours before the enemy had actually entered Washington City."

Destructive Hurricane.....On Thursday evening last while our devoted city was in possession of the Enemy, it was visited by a tremendous hurricane, which did great damage to the houses, blowing off the roofs of many, destroying chimnies, fences &c. In some parts of city every house was more or less injured. Much injury was doubtless done higher up the country, where indeed it levelled an immense number of trees, uprooting them here & there, but more frequently twisting them off the roots.

So generally have the citizens of Virginia marched to the defence of the capital of Virginia, that Gov. Barbour has found it necessary to issue his Proclamation to restrain their zeal for the service. Indeed, the late disaster at Washington has excited a spirit of patriotic indignation throughout the Union, which cannot but have a good effect in the future prosecution of the war.

A letter from Col. Croghan to Gen. M'Arthur of the 23d August gives an account of the destruction of the enemy's schooner Nancy laden with stores for Mackinaw and a blockhouse, in the river Nautauwasaga, which empties into Lake Huron, about 100 miles S. E. of Cabot's Head.

The Governor of Massachusetts, has convened the Legislature of that state and has issued General Orders directing the whole of the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

In Boston, England, the Banking Houses, of Messrs. Barnard, Messrs. Sheath, Low, Steel and Wray, have failed, and caused thereby a great sensation among the people at and near that place. Messrs. Bellairs and Son, and Messrs. Edwards and Harper of Stamford have also failed.

Since our last, the example of the Banks of Philadelphia respecting their refusal to pay out specie has been followed by those of New York, Baltimore, and several others to the Northward and westward.

A letter from Com. Chaucey to the Secretary of the Navy, of the 10th of August, assuring the Secretary he was under no pledge, to meet Gen. Brown at the head of Lake Ontario, and that the project was impracticable, concludes as follows:

"My fixed determination has always been to seek a meeting with the enemy the moment the fleet was ready, and to deprive him of an apology for not meeting me, I have sent four guns on shore from the Superior, to reduce her armament in number to an equality with the Prince Regent's, yielding the advantage of their 68 pounders. The Mohawk mounts 2 guns less than the Princess Charlotte and the Montreal and Niagara are equal to the General Pike and Madison. I have detached on separate service all the brigs; and am blockading his four ships, with our four ships, in the hope that this may induce him to

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the President has conferred the following brevet commissions for distinguished and meritorious services in the Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Gaines, Aug. 15, Major General.
Capt. D. Ketchum, 25th Inf'ry July 25, Major.
2d Lt. E. B. Randolph, 30th Infantry July 25, 1st Lieutenant.

Capt. T. Biddle, Jun. corps of Artillery, Aug. 15, Major.
Capt. A. C. W. Fanning, corps of Artillery, Aug. 15, Major.
Capt. B. Birdsall, 4th Rifle, Aug. 15, Major.
1st Lt. N. N. Hall, 21st Infantry, Aug. 15, Captain.
Insp. Gen. Aug. 15, Captain.
Capt. R. Deaha, 24th Inf'ry Aug. 4, Major.

FROM NEW MEXICO.
A letter transmitting to the Editors an advertisement for Chaplains for the Republican army of New Mexico, under date of Natchitoches, August 3, contains the following information respecting the movements of that army.—Nat. Int.

"Our prospects at present are flattering, and in all probability we shall take up our line of march for Santa Fe in the course of all next month. The great drought and the scarcity of water in the large prairies which lie westwardly have operated to produce our present delay."

Steam Vessel of War. Yesterday, Messrs. Mitchell and Morris, agents on behalf of the navy department for constructing the steam vessel of war, visited the establishment near Powles Hook, where the Engine is building. We are informed they were highly pleased with the forwardness of the machinery, and workmanship. In a few weeks it is expected, all things will be ready for this great experiment on coast and harbor defence.—Nat. Adv.

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor to a gentleman in New-York.
" As there has been some gross misrepresentations of late in the papers respecting the commanders of different vessels. I will give them to you correct.

Superior, Com. I. Chaucey,
Mohawk, Capt. J. Jones,
Pike, W. M. Crane,
Jones, Woolsey,
Jefferson, Ridgely,
Madison, Trenchard,
Sylph, Elliott,
Oneida, Brown,
Gov. Tompkins, L. Pettigrew,
Lady of the Lake, Mix,
Conquest, S. Master Nichols,
Ontario, Trant."

Just Published,
And for sale by Elijah Weems, at Jos. Gales' and Boylan and Sloan's Book Stores, Raleigh.

A New Edition of M. Carey's GENERAL ATLAS.
Containing fifty-eight Maps, viz.

1 map of the World- 32 South America
2 chart of do. 33 Caracas
3 map of North America 34 Peru
4 — British possessions in America 35 Chili and the Viceroynalty of La Plata
5 — United States 36 Brazil
6 Vermont 37 Europe
7 N. Hampshire 38 Sweden, Denmark and Norway
8 Maine 39 Russia
9 Massachusetts 40 Scotland
10 Rhode Island 41 England and Wales
11 Connecticut 42 Ireland
12 New York 43 United Provinces & Netherlands
13 New Jersey 44 Germany
14 Pennsylvania 45 France divided into Departments
15 Delaware 46 Hungary and Turkey in Europe
16 Maryland 47 Spain & Portugal
17 Virginia 48 Italy
18 North Carolina 49 Switzerland
19 South Carolina 50 Poland
20 Georgia 51 Asia
21 Kentucky 52 China
22 Tennessee 53 Hindostan
23 The Mississippi Territory 54 Islands and Chanels between China and New Holland
24 The State of Ohio 55 New-S. Wales with Norfolk Island, Ld. Howe's Island, Port Jackson, &c.
25 The N. Western, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana Territories 56 Africa
26 State of Louisiana 57 Countries round the North Pole
27 Missouri Territory 58 Capt. Cook's discoveries
28 Seven Ranges of Towns laid out by Congress 59
29 Mexico
30 West Indies
31 French part of St. Domingo

Subscribers to this Work are requested to call at the above Book Stores for their copies to come out."