

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

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## REQUISITION OF MILITIA.

Circular to the respective Governors of the following States.

War Department, July 4, 1814.

Sir,

The late pacification in Europe offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with certainty that such will be its application, and still less than any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the president has deemed it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic, and (as the principal means of doing this will be found in the militia) to invite the executives of certain states to organize and hold in readiness, for immediate service, a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of 28th February, 1793, and 18th of April, 1814.

The enclosed detail will show your excellency what, under this requisition, will be the quota of—As far as volunteer uniform companies can be found, they will be preferred.

The expediency of regarding (as well in the designations of the militia as of their places of rendezvous) the points, the importance or exposure of which will be most likely to attract the views of the enemy, need not be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and of its place or places of rendezvous, will be acceptable.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect, your excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

**JOHN ARMSTRONG.**

His Excellency the Governor of

Detail for Militia Service, under the Requisition of July 4, 1814.

New-Hampshire.—3 regiments & 1 battalion, viz. 350 artillery, 3,150 infantry; total 3,500. Gen. staff—1 major gen. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 assistant adj. gen.

Massachusetts.—10 regts. viz. 1000 artillery, 9000 infantry; total 10,000. Gen. staff—2 maj. gens. 4 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 3 assist. dep. qr. mas. gens. and 2 assistant adj. gens.

Rhode-Island.—1 battalion, viz. 50 artillery, 450 infantry—500. Connecticut.—3 regiments; viz. 300 artillery, 2,700 infantry; total 3000. Gen. staff—1 major gen. 1 brig. gen. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 as. adj. gen.

New-York.—13 regiments and 1 battalion, viz. 1,350 artillery, 12,150 infantry; total 13,500. Gen. staff—3 major gens. 7 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 6 as. dep. qr. mas. gens. and 3 assistant adj. gens.

New-Jersey.—5 regiments, viz. 500 artillery, 4500 infantry; total 5000. Gen. staff—1 major gen. 2 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 as. dep. qr. mas. gen. and 1 as. adj. gen.

Pennsylvania.—14 regiments, viz. 1400 artillery, 12,600 infantry; total 14,000. Gen. staff—3 major gens. 7 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 6 as. dep. qr. mas. gens. and 3 as. adj. gens.

Delaware.—1 regiment, viz. 100 artillery, 900 infantry; total 1,000.

Maryland.—6 regiments, viz. 600 artillery, 3,400 infantry; total 4,000. Gen. staff—1 maj. gen. 3 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 as. dep. qr. mas. gen. and 1 as. adj. gen.

Virginia.—12 regiments, viz. 1200 artillery, 10,800 infantry, total 12,000. Gen. staff—3 maj. gens. 6 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 5 as. dep. qr. mas. gens. and 3 as. adj. gens.

North-Carolina.—2 regiments, viz. 700 artillery, 6,300 infantry; total

7000. Gen. staff—1 major gen. 3 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 as. dep. qr. mas. gen. and 1 as. adj. gen.

South-Carolina.—Five regiments, viz. 500 artillery, 4,500 infantry; total 5,000. Gen. staff—1 maj. gen. 2 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 as. dep. qr. mas. gen. and 1 as. adj. gen.

Georgia.—3 regiments and 1 battalion, viz. 450 artillery, 3,150 infantry, total 3,500. Gen. staff—1 maj. gen. 2 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 as. dep. qr. mas. gen. & 1 as. adj. gen.

Kentucky.—5 regiments and 1 battalion, viz. 5,500 infantry; total 5,500. Gen. staff—1 maj. gen. 2 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 as. dep. qr. mas. gen. and 1 as. adj. gen.

Tennessee.—2 regiments and 1 battalion, viz. 2,500 infantry; total 2,500. Gen. staff—1 brig. gen. 1 as. dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 as. adj. gen.

Louisiana.—One regiment, viz. 1000 infantry; total 1000.

Mississippi Territory.—1 battalion, viz. 500 infantry; total 500. Gen. staff, Louisiana & Mississippi—1 brig. gen. and 1 dep. qr. mas. gen.

From the Federal Republican. CELEBRATION.

In conformity with the terms of a general notice, we learn that a distinguished meeting of the citizens of Virginia and Maryland, was held at Shepherdstown, on Friday the 1st of July.

Col. Swearingen of Virginia, a veteran officer of the revolution, was selected as chairman, and John Hanson Thomas, Esq. of Maryland, as Secretary of the meeting.

Resolutions were introduced by Edward Coiston, Esq. proposing a solemn celebration in honor of the late memorable events which have rescued Europe from oppression, and delivered our country from a pernicious and debasing influence.

The resolutions were zealously adopted by the meeting; and the celebration is fixed to take place at Shepherdstown, on Thursday, the 28th July, which is the anniversary of the sacrifice of Langan at the Baltimore jail, and the sufferings of the patriotic band associated in that struggle for the maintenance of the most invaluable principles of civil liberty, of the same principles, which by the downfall of Buonaparte, are again secured upon a safe and happy basis.

John R. Cooke, Esq. then submitted to the meeting a declaration of sentiments to be prefixed as a preamble to the resolutions, which was cordially approved of, and ordered to be published.

As soon as we receive the Martinsburg Gazette, in which the proceedings of the meeting were to appear immediately, we shall be happy to announce them in the Federal Republican. At present we are enabled, by the attention of the committee of arrangements, chosen from both sides of the Potomac, to insert the following timely and general invitation to the festival, extending without limit of place to all those whose hearts beat in unison with the feelings which have occasioned it.

United Celebration at Shepherdstown, on the Potomac.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration of the late glorious events in Europe; by which the deliverance of the world, and the redemption of our own country from the fear of bondage, has been accomplished—respectfully offer a general invitation to all friends to the principles of the proposed celebration, to partake in the jubilee at Shepherdstown, on Thursday the 28th of July.

This invitation extends to citizens of Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, and the District of Columbia, and to friends in any part of the country, to whom it may be convenient and agreeable to attend.

The ceremonies of the day will be opened with religious worship. A prayer will then be delivered—Solemn music will accompany the service of the day. The order of procession will be arranged under the authority of the committee.

Tickets of admission to the festive entertainment, which will be held

at a select spot adjoining Shepherdstown, will be provided at a fixed price July 1st, 1814.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.  
David Hunter,  
Henry Bottler,  
J. S. Lane,  
J. B. Henry,  
Aaron Jewett,  
John Brien,  
John Blackford.

Editors generally are requested to insert this notice in their papers.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13.

Copy of a letter from Captain Porter to the Secretary of the Navy.

Essex Junior, July 3d, 1814—at sea.

Sir—I have done myself the honour to address you, repeatedly, since I left the Delaware; but have scarcely a hope that one of my letters has reached you; therefore consider it necessary to give you a brief history of my proceedings since that period.

I sailed from the Delaware on the 27th October, 1812, and repaired with all diligence (agreeably to instructions from Com. Bainbridge) to Porto Praya, Fernando de Noronho, and Cape Frio, and arrived at each place on the day appointed to meet him. On my passage to Porto Praya to Fernando de Noronho, I captured his Britannic Majesty's packet Nocton; and after taking out about 11,000 pound sterling in specie, sent her under command of Lt. Finch, for America. I cruised off Rio de Janeiro, and about Cape Frio, until the 12th January, 1813, hearing frequently of the commodore, by vessels from Bahia. I here captured but one schooner with hides and tallow—I sent her into Rio.

The Montague the admiral's ship, being in pursuit of me, my provisions now getting short, and finding it necessary to look out for a supply, to enable me to meet the commodore by the 1st of April, off St. Helena, I proceeded to the Island of St. Catharine's (the last place of rendezvous on the coast of Brazil) as the most likely to supply my wants, and at the same time afford me that security necessary to enable me to elude the British ships of war on the coast, and expected there. I here could procure only wood, water, and rum, and a few bags of flour; and hearing of the commodore's action with the Java, the capture of the Hornet by the Montague, and of a considerable augmentation of the British force on the coast, and of several being in pursuit of me, I found it necessary to get to sea as soon as possible.

I now agreeably to the commodore's plan, stretched to the southward, scouring the coast as far as Rio de la Plata. I heard that Buenos Ayres was in a state of starvation, and could not supply our wants; and that the government of Montevideo was very inimical to us. The commodore's instructions, now left it completely discretionary with me what course to pursue, and I determined on following that which had not only met his approbation, but the approbation of the then secretary of the navy. I accordingly shaped my course for the Pacific; and after suffering greatly from short allowance of provisions, and heavy gales off Cape Horn (for which my ship and men were illly provided) I arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th March, 1813. I here took in as much jerked beef, and other provisions, as my ship would conveniently stow, and ran down the coast of Chili and Peru; in this track I fell in with a Peruvian corsair, which had on board 24 Americans as prisoners, the crews of 2 whale ships, which she had taken on the coast of Chili. The captain informed me, that as allies of Great-Britain, they would capture all they should meet with, in expectation of a war between Spain and the U. S.—I consequently threw all his guns and ammunition into the sea, liberated the Americans, wrote a respectful letter to the Vice-Roy, explaining the cause of my proceedings, which I delivered to her captain. I then proceeded for Lima, and recaptured one of the vessels, as she was entering the port. From thence I proceeded for the Gallapagos Islands, where I cruised from the 17th April until the 31 October, 1813; during

which time I touched only once on the coast of America, which was for the purpose of procuring a supply of fresh water, as none is to be found among those Islands, which are perhaps the most barren and desolate of any known.

While among this group, I captured the following British ships, employed chiefly in the sperm whale fishery—

Letters of Marque.	tons.	men.	guns.	pieces.	for.
Montezuma	270	21	2		
Policy	175	26	10	18	
Georgians	280	25	6	18	
Greenwich	338	25	10	20	
Atlantic	355	24	8	20	
Rose	210	21	8	20	
Hector	270	25	11	20	
Catharine	270	29	8	18	
Seringapatam	357	31	14	26	
Charlton	274	21	10	18	
New Zealander	259	23	8	18	
Sir A. Hammond	301	31	12	18	
	3455	302	107		

As some of those ships were captured by boats, and others by prizes, my officers and men had several opportunities of shewing their gallantry.

The Rose and Charlton were given up to the prisoners; the Hector, Catharine and Montezuma, I sent to Valparaiso, where they were laid up; the Policy, Georgiana and New Zealander, I sent for America; the Greenwich I kept as a store ship, to contain the stores of my other prizes, necessary for us; and the Atlantic, now called the Essex Junior, I equipped with twenty guns, and gave command of her to licut. Downes.

Lieut. Downes had conveyed the prizes to Valparaiso; and, on his return, brought me letters informing me that a squadron under command of Commodore James Hillyar, consisting of the frigate Phebe, of 36 guns, the Racoon and Cherub sloops of war, and a store ship of 20 guns, had sailed on the 6th July for this sea. The Racoon and Cherub had been seeking me for some time on the coast of Brazil, and on their return from their cruise, joined the squadron sent in search of me to the Pacific. My ship, as it may be supposed, after being near a year at sea, required some repairs to put her in a state to meet them; which I determined to do, and bring them to action, if I could meet them on nearly equal terms. I proceeded, now, in co. with the remainder of my prizes, to the island of Nooahavah, or Madisen's island, lying in the Washington groupe, discovered by a captain Ingraham, of Boston; here I caulked and completely overhauled my ship, made for her a new set of water casks, her old ones being entirely decayed, and took on board for my prizes, provisions and stores for upwards of four months, and sailed for the coast of Chili on the 12th Dec. 1813. Previous to sailing, I secured the Seringapatam, Greenwich, and Sir Andrew Hammond, under the guns of a battery which I erected for their protection, after taking possession of this fine island for the U. States, and establishing the most friendly intercourse with the natives. I left them under the charge of licut. Gamble of the marines, with 21 men, with orders to repair to Valparaiso after a certain period.

I arrived on the coast of Chili on the 12th January, 1814; looked into Concepcion and Valparaiso, found at both places only three English vessels, and learned, that the squadron which sailed from Rio Janeiro for that sea, had not been heard of since their departure, and were supposed to be lost in endeavoring to double Cape Horn.

I had completely broken up the British navigation in the Pacific; the vessels which had not been captured by me, were laid up and dare not venture out. I had afforded the most ample protection to our own vessels, which were, on my arrival, very numerous and unprotected.

The valuable whale fishery there is entirely destroyed, and the equal injury we have done them may be estimated at two and a half millions of dollars, independent of the expences of the vessels in search of me. They have furnished me amply with sail, cordage, cables, anchors,

provisions, medicines and stores of every description; and the slops on board them have furnished clothing for the seamen. We had in fact lived on the enemy since I had been in that sea, every prize having proved a well found store ship for me. I had not yet been under the necessity of drawing bills on the department for any object, & had been enabled to make considerable advances to my officers and crew on account of pay.

For the unexampled time we had kept the sea, my crew had continued remarkably healthy; I had but one case of the scurvy, and had lost only the following men by death, viz.

John S. Cowan, Lieutenant,  
Robert Miller, Surgeon,  
Levi Holmes, O. Seaman,  
Edward Sweeney, do.  
Samuel Groce, seaman,  
James Stafford, Gunners Mate,  
Benj. Geers, } Qr. Gunners,  
John Rogers, }  
Andrew Mahan, Cor. of Marines,  
Lewis Price, Private Marine.

I had done all the injury that could be done the British commerce in the Pacific, and still hoped to signalize my cruise by something more splendid before leaving that sea. I thought it not improbable that Commodore Hillyar might have kept his arrival secret, and believing that he would seek me at Valparaiso, as the most likely place to find me, I therefore determined to cruise about that place, and should I fail of meeting him, hoped to be compensated by the capture of some merchant ships, said to be expected from England.

The Phebe, agreeably to my expectations came to seek me at Valparaiso, where I was anchored with the Essex, my armed prize the Essex Junior, under the command of Lt. Downes, on the look out off the harbor; but, contrary to the course I thought he would pursue, Com. Hillyar brought with him the Cherub sloop of war, mounting 28 guns, eighteen 32 pound carronades, eight 24's, and two long 9's on the quarter deck and fore-castle, and a complement of 180 men. The force of the Phebe is as follows: thirty long 18 pounders, sixteen 32 pound carronades, one howitzer, and 6 three pounders in the tops, in all 53 guns, and a complement of 320 men; making a force of 81 guns and 500 men; in addition to which, they took on board the crew of an English letter of marque lying in port. Both ships had picked crews, and were sent into the Pacific in company with the Racoon of 22 guns and a store ship of 20 guns, for the express purpose of seeking the Essex, and were prepared with flags bearing the motto, "God and country; British Sailors' best rights; Traitors offend both." This was intended as a reply to my motto, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," under the erroneous impression that my crew were chiefly Englishmen, or to counteract its effect on their own crews. The force of the Essex was 46 guns, forty 32 pound carronades and six long 12's, and her crew, which had been much reduced by prizes, amounted only to 255 men. The Essex Junior, which was intended chiefly as a store ship, mounted 20 guns, ten 18 pound carronades, and ten short 6's with only 60 men on board. In reply to their motto, I wrote at my cabin, "God, our Country and Liberty; Tyrants offend them."

On getting their provisions on board, they went off the port for the purpose of blockading me, where they cruised for near six weeks, during which time I endeavoured to provoke a challenge, and frequently but ineffectually, to bring the Phebe alone to action, first with both my ships, and afterwards with my single ship, with both crews on board. I was several times under way, and ascertained that I had greatly the advantage in point of sailing, and once succeeded in closing within gun-shot of the Phebe and commenced a fire on her, when she ran down for the Cherub, which was 2 1/2 miles to leeward; this excited some surprise and expression of indignation, as previous to my getting under way, she hoisted her motto flag and fired a gun to windward. Com. Hillyar seemed determined to avoid

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is Office  
2 Cents.