From the Spirit of 'Seventy Six.

Since the affair at Queenstown, we have taken no little pains to collect a correct description of the country lying between Lakes Erie and Ontario, being immediately upon the river Niagara. In this neighborhood have been collected a considerable military force, on both sides of the river. The troops have been so disposed as to occupy, at short distances apart, both banks of the Niagara. The river between the lakes is generally narrow, considering the vast column of water which it passes from lake Erie to lake Ontario. Between Lewistown and Queenstown, it is not more than four hundred and fifty yards wide, so that during the whole summer, the American and English troops have been *encamped or garrisoned* within sight, and in several places, within gun-shot of each other. Passing up Niagara from lake Ontario, the first point of importance on the American shore is Fort Niagara, now known by the name of old Niagara. Immediately opposite is a beautiful town called Newark, (sometimes Niagara) covering a mile square, with its streets at right angles.—Here is the gaol and court house of the home district; & near to it on the heights above Navy Hall, is Fort George, at present the most important garrison the English have on the river. From the mouth of the river to Queenstown is seven miles, the river for the whole distance navigable by the largest ships. It is said there is an excellent road on the banks of the river from Newark by Fort George, Queenstown, Fort Welland or Chippewa, up to Fort Erie. Queenstown, about six miles from Fort George, is at the head of Navigation from Ontario towards the Falls. At this place commences the portage by land, which continues to Fort Welland above the falls, where the navigation of the river again sets in, and continues to Fort Erie. Before the declaration of war, at Queenstown, Fort Welland, and Fort Erie, there were block houses and small huts for the accommodation of troops which were occupied by detachments from Fort George, that formed the principal depot or rendezvous of English soldiers. At these places there are now built substantial breastworks, mounted with cannon, and well maned.

Fort Erie is situated at the Eastern extremity of lake Erie, where its waters narrow into the Niagara river. This Fort formerly was inconsiderable and like that of Welland was established for the purposes of transporting public stores. Within a few years it has been greatly augmented, and is now large enough to receive and quarter an army. From this place Brock proceeded with the reinforcement, that retook Queenstown on the memorable 13th inst. Crossing the American shore; corresponding with the points that have been noticed on the English shore, is Niagara, opposite to Newark and Fort George, and Lewistown opposite to Queenstown. These places are all below the Great Falls. Above and at the distance of eighteen miles from Lewistown, is Black Rock. Here is a pretty good harbour; from this point it was that the American tars proceeded, when they recently captured and carried off the Brig Adams and the sloop Caledonia. Three miles above and at Buffaloe Creek is an American post called Fort Erie, and is immediately opposite to the English Fort of the same name. The whole extent of the River Niagara is not exceeding thirty miles. Bounded by this river on the East, lake Ontario on the North, Lake Erie on the South, and by Norfolk County on the West is a very fine and populous settlement, composing Lincoln County, consisting of twenty townships, containing 90,000 inhabitants, and furnishing seven battalions of militia. For the same extent, on the line separating the U. States from Canada, the English are no where so strong and so difficult to be resisted as on the Niagara river. Independent of the regular troops quartered at Fort George, Queenstown, Welland and Fort Erie, and of the numerous tribes of Indians that live in this neighborhood, and associate amicably with the Canadians, the county of Lincoln alone affords a militia force of three thousand men, better armed and better drilled than any militia of the U. States. All these forces are within five hours march of any given point on the river Niagara. It would require a force of ten thousand men, well disciplined and well organized, to invade successfully, the county of Lincoln alone.

For the sake of enabling our readers, more readily to understand the various dispositions of troops which may be made from time to time on our frontiers, we shall spare no exertions, to represent, as accurately as our means of information will allow, a description of the most important places occupied by our own, and the enemy's forces together with a description of the adjacent country. In furnishing the foregoing sketch we have been much aided by the inspection of a most excellent Map of Upper Canada compiled at the request of his Excellency Maj. General Simcoe, first Lieutenant Governor, by the Surveyor General David William Smith, Esq. For the use of which we hold ourselves much indebted to the politeness of a respectable citizen of this place.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

Camp, near Plattsburg,
12th Oct, 1812.

SIR—However incompatible it may be with the character and profession of a soldier, to enter into the party politics of the day, yet when the honor of the government, the corps he commands, and his personal fame are wantonly attacked, and attempted to be sacrificed to satiate the malignant venom of party purposes, it becomes his duty as a man, a soldier, and a patriot, to come forward and boldly contradict the base calumniator. The following piece "from the Connecticut Herald," and re-published in the New York Herald of October 3d, is not only calculated to bring disrepute on the government, but to hold up our army as a mob wanting in discipline as well as patriotism. The piece alluded to is as follows, viz.

"The multiplied proofs of folly or of madness, or some worse cause, that have driven the nation into a ruinous offensive war, are accumulating with every day's experience. Barely to enumerate the evidence would occupy columns. Two or three facts of recent occurrence, which have come to my knowledge, are in point, and worthy of record. It is then a fact (for I state it on the best authority) that either the national treasury is so miserably empty, or the proper department so deficient in duty, that the army under general Dearborn, which has been so long idling away their time near Albany, was not only unpaid, but unprovided with the common necessaries of a camp; and when, a few days since, a part of the above troops were ordered to the frontiers, one whole regiment (col. Pike's) absolutely refused, and deliberately stacked their arms, declaring they would not move until paid. In this refusal they were justified by the colonel, an old soldier, who admitted they ought not to march unless government would first pay the arrears due them.

"It fortunately happened that Mr. Secretary Gallatin was then at Albany, and on learning the state of affairs at the encampment, he borrowed twenty thousand dollars from one of the banks, on his private credit, by which means the troops were paid, and cheerfully followed their commander."

In contradiction to this statement, it will be sufficient to give the following facts:—That the regimental paymaster had in his hands, funds to pay the whole regiment up to the 31st. And within three days of the period when the troops moved, that three companies were paid previous to their march, and the balance so soon as the regiment halted a sufficient time to give the officers an opportunity to adjust the rolls and prepare the accounts of the recruits.

Secondly—That those funds were received by the regimental paymaster from the district paymaster, Mr. Eakins, who was then at Albany, and not from Mr. Gallatin, who (it is believed) did not arrive till after the regiment moved from Greenbush. These facts can be corroborated by every officer of the 15th infantry, who one and all deem the paragraph published in the Herald a base calumny, a direct attack on their honor as soldiers, and declare that the author, whoever he may be, has asserted gross untruths. As for myself, I have had the honor to serve in the army from the rank of volunteer to the station I now hold, during the administration of gen. Washington, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, and can affirm, that I have known some troops under the three first, to have been upwards of a year without a payment—and under the latter for eight months. This was owing to the dispersed state of our troops on the western frontiers. But never did I hear of a corps shewing a disposition to refuse to do their duty, because they had not received their pay—nor do I believe the American army has been disgraced by an instance of the kind, since the revolutionary war. But ask any man of consideration, what time it requires to organize an army, or a corps of new recruits,—if, owing to the want of a knowledge of the officers, to forms of returns, accounts, &c. will it not be some time before a new corps can be as well equipt, or appear as much like soldiers, as an old one? Every soldier will reply, that it will require two years at least to teach both officers and men to reap the same benefit from the same supplies as old soldiers—and although at this time, the 15th regiment has been as regularly supplied as any other corps, with clothing, pay, arms and accoutrements, even to watch coats to protect the centinel against the winter storms—yet were there an old regiment, laying by their side, who had received the *same supplies*, they most indubitably would be better equipped and make themselves more comfortable, having the saving of two or more years' supplies on hand. But whether ill or well supplied, the soldiers and officers have too just a sense of the duty they owe their country and their own honor, ever to refuse to march against the enemy—and the colonel begs leave to assure the author of the above paragraph, that he hopes he will forbear any future attempt to injure his reputation by praising an action which, if *true*, must have forever tarnished the small claim he now has to a military character.

Z. M. PIKE,
Colonel 15th U. S. Infantry.

Valuable Land for Sale
IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, for ready money, at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, on Tuesday the 15th day of December, 1812, a tract of land, situate in the county of Jefferson, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being a part of Ferdinando Fairfax's Shannondale tract, and containing 1267 acres, be the same more or less, conveyed by deed from the said Fairfax to Thomas Parker and Bennett Taylor, trustees to secure the payment of a sum of money in the said deed mentioned, due from the said Fairfax to John Hopkins. The Deed of trust with a plat and certificate of survey annexed, will be exhibited on the day of sale.

BENNET TAYLOR,
acting Trustee.
October 9, 1812. tds

BLANK BOOKS
For Sale at this Office.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & CO.
Have received, and are now opening at their Store in Shepherd's-Town,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Fall & Winter Goods,
Which are well worth the attention of those who may wish to purchase. October 30. tf.

FOR SALE,
A healthy Negro Woman,
28 years of age. For terms, apply to
DANIEL BUCKLES,
Shepherd's-town.
A distant purchaser will be preferred.
October 30.

Notice.
THE purchasers at the sale of the Personal Property of R. I. W. CONN, deceased, are notified, that their obligations will become due on the 8th of Nov. next. The subscriber will attend at the old furnace on the 10th of said month, with the obligations, to receive payment. All those indebted failing to attend, may expect suits to be brought, without discrimination.
RAPHAEL CONN, *Adm'r.*
October 30.

Caution.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing or fowling, or in any manner trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near the old furnace, as he is determined to prosecute every offender in future. HENRY BUCKLES.
October 30.

REMOVAL.
The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph M'Cartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the *BLUE DYING and COVERLET WEAVING* in all its various branches.—Those wishing to favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid, and the charges reasonable.—Thanking a generous public for past favors, and hopes a continuance of the same.
JOHN LEMON.
Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

Fulling and Dying.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now in his employ, good Workmen as assistants in the above business, with soap and dye stuffs of the newest fashions. He flatters himself he will be able to do work with neatness and dispatch. He also informs the public, that he has commenced the Wool-Carding business at the Green Spring Fulling Mill, where he will continue to card till the last of October.
He still continues to carry on the Fulling and Dying business at the Mill Creek Fulling Mill, where he keeps hands employed. Movers, and those wanting their work done in a hurry, will be waited on with the greatest attention.
WILLIAM BAILEY.
October 23.

Writing Paper
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

For Sale,
AN excellent PLANTATION upon Tuscarora Creek, about four miles from Martinsburgh, in Berkeley county, Virginia—containing upwards of three hundred and thirty acres, about one hundred and sixty acres cleared, about thirty five acres of meadow, which is believed to be superior to any on the creek—two apple orchards, two buildings contiguous to each. This farm is well calculated for the accommodation of two families; on it are several never-failing springs of excellent lime-stone water—There is a Saw-mill on the farm, and the head-race is dug for a Merchant-mill, with a fall of nineteen and a half feet.—The title is indisputable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person inclined to purchase, will most probably view the premises. For terms, apply to *Ebenezer Christy*, at the Bloomery Mills in Jefferson county, or to the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL CHRISTY.
September 25. 2m.

The Subscriber
RESPECTFULLY informs the Farmers of this county, that, for nearly three years past, he has occasionally directed his mind to the planning of a *Thrashing Machine*, (in which he flatters himself he has been completely successful) which would be simple in its construction, and easily worked; yet, of sufficient power to answer every purpose desired.
Early in June last, he accordingly suggested his design to a friend in this place, who has generously aided him in carrying it into execution; insomuch, that the building of it is nearly completed. In order, however, to give it the finishing stroke, *he still requires further assistance;* and, therefore, earnestly solicits the patronage and aid of those gentlemen who are disposed to encourage useful mechanical inventions in general; but particularly one from which, he presumes, the public will derive great benefit.
He takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he is a practical Mechanic, being brought up to the business of a Mill-Wright; that he has invented several machines, which are in daily use, and for which he has obtained patents.
THOMAS BEATTY.
N. B. He may be heard of at Mr. *James Anderson's.*
Charlestown, October 23.

FOR SALE,
Two Houses and Lots
In Charlestown, Jefferson County. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.
JOHN HAINES.
October 30, 1812.

Blank Deeds
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1812. [No. 242.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, November 4.

The President of the United States this day communicated, by Mr. Coles, his private Secretary, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

On our present meeting, it is my first duty to invite your attention to the Providential favors which our country has experienced, in the unusual degree of health dispensed to its inhabitants, and in the rich abundance with which the earth has rewarded the labors bestowed on it. In the successful cultivation of other branches of industry, and in the progress of general improvement favorable to the national prosperity, there is just occasion, also, for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness.

With these blessings are necessarily mingled, the pressures and vicissitudes incident to the state of war, into which the United States have been forced, by the perseverance of a foreign power, in its system of injustice and aggression.

Previous to its declaration, it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and forecast, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan territory, with a general view to its security, and, in the event of war, to such operations in the uppermost Canada as would intercept the hostile influence of G. Britain over the savages, obtain the command of the lake on which that part of Canada borders and maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts. Brigadier General Hull was charged with this provisional service; having under his command a body of troops composed of regulars and volunteers from the state of Ohio. Having reached his destination after his knowledge of the war, and possessing discretionary authority to act offensively, he passed into the neighboring territory of the enemy with a prospect of easy and victorious progress. The expedition nevertheless terminated unfortunately, not only in a retreat to the town and fort of Detroit, but in the surrender of both, and of the gallant corps commanded by that officer. The causes of this painful reverse will be investigated by a military tribunal.

A distinguishing feature in the operations which preceded and followed this adverse event, is the use made by the enemy, of the merciless savages under their influence. Whilst the benevolent policy of the United States invariably recommended peace and promoted civilization among that wretched portion of the human race: and was making exertions to dissuade them from taking either side in the war, the enemy has not scrupled to call to his aid their ruthless ferocity, armed with the horrors of those instruments of carnage and torture, which are known to spare neither age nor sex. In this outrage against the laws of honorable war and against the feelings sacred to humanity, the British commanders cannot resort to a plea of retaliation: for it is committed in the face of our example. They cannot mitigate it, by calling it a self-defence against men in arms: for it embraces the most shocking butcheries of defenceless families. Nor can it be pretended that they are not answerable for the atrocities perpetrated; since the savages are employed with a knowledge and even with menaces that their fury could not be controlled. Such is the spectacle which the deputed authorities of a nation, boasting its religion and morality, have not been restrained from presenting to an enlightened age.

The misfortune at Detroit was not, however without a consoling effect. It was followed by signal proofs, that the national spirit rises according to the pressure on it. The loss of an important post, and of the brave men surrendered with it, inspired every where new ardor and determination. In the states and districts least remote, it was no sooner known, than every citizen was ready to fly with his arms at once to protect his brethren against the blood-thirsty savages let loose by the enemy on an extensive frontier; and to convert a partial calamity, into a source of invigorated efforts. This patriotic zeal, which it was necessary rather to limit than excite, has embodied an ample force from the states of Kentucky and Ohio, and from parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is placed, with the addition of a few regulars under the command of brigadier general Harrison; who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations, than by their personal merits. The greater portion of this force is proceeding on its destination, towards the Michigan territory, having succeeded in relieving an important frontier post, and in several incidental operations against hostile tribes of savages, rendered indispensable by the subserviency into which they had been seduced by the enemy, a seduction the more cruel, as it could not fail to impose a necessity of precautionary severities against those who yielded to it.

At a recent date, an attack was made on a post of the enemy near Niagara, by a detachment of the regular and other forces under the command of major general Van Ranssalaer of the militia of the state of New-York. The attack, it appears, was ordered in compliance with the ardor of the troops who executed it with distinguished gallantry, and were for a time victorious; but not receiving the expected support they were compelled to yield to reinforcements of British regulars and savages. Our loss has been considerable and is deeply to be lamented. That of the enemy, less ascertained, will be the more felt, as it includes among the killed, the commanding general, who was also the Governor of the province; and was sustained by veteran troops, from unexperienced soldiers, who must daily improve in the duties of the field.

Our expectation of gaining the command of the lakes, by the invasion of Canada from Detroit, having been disappointed, measures were instantly taken to provide on them a naval force superior to that of the enemy. From the talents and activity of the officer charged with this object, every thing that can be done may be expected. Should the present season not admit of complete success, the progress made will ensure for the next a naval ascendency, where it is essential to our permanent peace with and controul over the savages.

Among the incidents to the measures of the war, I am constrained to advert to the refusal of the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to furnish the required detachments of militia towards the defence of the maritime frontier.—The refusal was founded on a novel and unfortunate exposition of the provisions of the constitution relating to the militia. The correspondences which will be before you, contain the requisite information on the subject. It is obvious, that if the authority of the United States to call into service and command the militia for the public defence, can be thus frustrated, even in a state of declared war, and of course under apprehensions of invasion preceding war; they are not one nation for the purpose most of all requiring it; and that the public safety may have no other resource, than in those large and permanent military establishments which are forbidden by the principles of our free government, and against the necessity, of which the militia were meant to be a constitutional bulwark.

On the coast, and on the ocean, the war has been as successful, as circumstances inseparable from its early stages could promise. Our public ships and private cruisers, by their activity, and where there was occasion, by their intrepidity, have made the enemy sensible of the difference between a reciprocity of captures, and the long confinement of them to their side. Our trade, with little exception, has safely reached our ports; having been much favored in it by the course pursued, by a squadron of our frigates, under the command of commodore Rodgers. And in the instance in which skill and bravery were more particularly tried with those of the enemy, the American flag had an auspicious triumph. The frigate Constitution, commanded by capt. Hull, after a close and short engagement, completely disabled and captured a British frigate, gaining for that officer and all on board, a praise which cannot be too liberally bestowed; not merely for the victory actually achieved, but for that prompt and cool exertion of commanding talents, which giving to courage its highest character, and to the force applied its full effect, proved that more could have been done in a contest requiring more.

Anxious to abridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time, after it was declared, in conveying to the British government the terms on which its progress might be arrested, without awaiting the delays of a formal and final pacification. And our charge d'affaires at London was at the same time, authorised to agree to an armistice founded upon them. These terms required that the orders in council should be repealed as they affected the United States, without a revival of blockades violating acknowledged rules; that there should be an immediate discharge of American seamen from British ships, and a stop to impressment from American ships, with an understanding that an exclusion of the seamen of each nation from the ships of the other, should be stipulated, and that the armistice should be improved into a definitive and comprehensive adjustment of depending controversies.

Although a repeal of the orders susceptible of explanations, meeting the views of this government, had taken place before this pacific advance was communicated to that of Great Britain, the advance was declined, from an avowed repugnance to a suspension of the practice of impressment, during the armistice, and without any intimation that the arrangement proposed with respect to seamen would be accepted. Whether the subsequent communications from this government, affording an occasion for reconsidering the subject, on the part of Great Britain, will be viewed in a more favorable light, or received in a more accommodating spirit, remains to be known. It would be unwise to relax our measures, in any respect, on a presumption of such a result.

The documents from the Department of State, which relate to this subject, will give a view also of the propositions for an armistice, which have been received here, one of them from the authorities at Halifax and in Canada, the other from the British government itself, through admiral Warren; and of the grounds upon which neither of them could be accepted.

Our affairs with France retain the posture which they held at my last communications to you. Notwithstanding the authorised expectation of an early as well as favorable issue to the discussions on foot, these have been procrastinated to the latest date. The only intervening occurrence meriting attention, is the promulgation of a French decree, purporting to be a definitive repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. This proceeding altho' made the ground of the repeal of the British orders in council is rendered, by the time and manner of it, liable to many objections.

The final communications from our special Minister to Denmark, afford further proofs of the good effects of his mission, and of the amicable disposition of the Danish government. From Russia we have the satisfaction to receive assurances of continued friendship, and that it will not be affected by the rupture between the United States and Great Britain.—Sweden also professes sentiments favorable to the subsisting harmony.

With the Barbary powers, excepting that of Algiers, our affairs remain on the ordinary footing. The Consul General residing with that Regency, has suddenly and without cause been banished, together with all the American citizens found there. Whether this was the transitory effect of capricious despotism, or the first act of predetermined hostility, is not ascertained. Precautions were taken by the Consul on the latter supposition.

The Indian tribes, not under foreign instigations, remain at peace, and receive the civilizing attentions, which have proved so beneficial to them.

With a view to that vigorous prosecution of the war, to which our national faculties are adequate, the attention of Congress will be particularly drawn to the insufficiency of the existing provisions for filling up the military establishment. Such is the happy condition of our country, arising from the facility of subsistence and the high wages for every species of occupation that notwithstanding the augmented inducements provided at the last session, a partial success only has attended the recruiting service. The deficiency has been necessarily supplied, during the campaign, by other than regular troops with all the inconveniences and expenses incident to them. The remedy lies in establishing, more favorably for the private soldier, the proportion between his recompence and the term of his enlistment. And it is a subject which cannot too soon or too seriously be taken into consideration.

The same insufficiency has been experienced in the provisions for volunteers made by an act of the last session. The recompence for the service required in this case, is still less attractive than in the other. And although patriotism alone has sent into the field some valuable corps of that description, those alone who can afford the sacrifice can reasonably be expected to yield to that impulse.

It will merit consideration also, whether, as auxiliary to the security of our frontier, corps may not be advantageously organized, with a restriction of their services to particular districts convenient to them. And whether the local and occasional services of mariners and others in the seaport towns, under a similar organization, would not be a provident addition to the means of their defence.

I recommend a provision for an increase of the general officers of the army, the deficiency of which has been illustrated by the number & distance of separate commands, which the course of the war and the advantage of the service have required.

And I cannot press too strongly on the earliest attention of the Legislature the importance of the re-organization of the staff establishment: with a view to render more distinct and definitive the relations and responsibilities of its several departments.—That there is room for improvements which will materially promote both economy and success, in what appertains to the army and the war is equally inculcated by the examples of other countries and by the experience of our own.

A revision of the militia laws for the purpose of rendering them more systematic, and better adapting them to emergencies of the war, is at this time particularly desirable.

Of the additional ships authorised to be fitted for service, two will be shortly ready to sail; a third is under repair; and delay will be avoided in the repair of the residue. Of the appropriations for the purchase of materials for ship building the greater part has been applied to that object, and the purchases will be continued with the balance.

The enterprizing spirit which has characterized our naval force, and its success both in restraining insults and depredations on our coasts, and in reprisals on the enemy, will not fail to recommend an enlargement of it.

There being reason to believe that the act prohibiting the acceptance of British licences, is not a sufficient guard against the use of them for purposes favorable to the interests and views of the enemy, further provisions on that subject are highly important. Nor is it less so, that penal enactments should be provided for cases of corrupt and perfidious intercourse with the enemy, not amounting to treason, nor yet embraced by any statutory provisions.

A considerable number of American vessels, which were in England when the revocation of the orders in council took place, were laden with British manufactures, under an erroneous impression that the non importation act would immediately cease to operate, and have arrived in the U. States. It did not appear proper to exercise, on unforeseen cases of such magnitude, the ordinary powers vested in the treasury department to mitigate forfeitures, without previously affording to Congress an opportunity of making on the subject such provision as they may think proper. In their decision, they will doubtless equally consult what is due to equitable considerations and to the public interest.

The receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have exceeded sixteen millions and a half of dollars; which have been sufficient to defray all the demands on the treasury to that day, including a necessa-

ry reimbursement of near three millions of the principal of the public debt. In these receipts is included a sum of near $5,850,000, received on account of the loans authorised by the acts of the last session: the whole sum actually obtained on loan amounts to eleven millions of dollars, the residue of which being receivable subsequent to the 30th of September last, will, together with the current revenue, enable us defray all the expenses of this year.

The duties on the late unexpected importations of British manufactures will render the revenue of the ensuing year more productive than could have been anticipated.

The situation of our country, fellow citizens, is not without its difficulties, though it abounds in animating considerations, of which the view here presented of our pecuniary resources is an example. With more than one nation, we have serious and unsettled controversies; and with one, powerful in the means and habits of war, we are at war. The spirit and strength of this nation are, nevertheless, equal to the support of all its rights, and to carry it through all its trials.—They can be met in that confidence. Above all, we have the inestimable consolation of knowing that the war in which we are actually engaged, is a war neither of ambition nor of vain glory; that it is waged, not in violation of the rights of others, but in the maintenance of our own; that it was preceded by patience without example, under wrongs accumulating without end; and that it was finally not declared until every hope of averting it was extinguished, by the transfer of the British sceptre into new hands clinging to former councils; and until declarations were reiterated to the last hour, through the British envoy here, that the hostile edicts against our commercial rights, and our maritime independence, would not be revoked; nay, that they could not be revoked without violating the obligations of Great Britain to other powers, as well as her own interests. To have shrunk, under such circumstances, from manly resistance, would have been a degradation blasting our best and proudest hopes. It would have struck us from the high rank, where the virtuous struggles of our fathers had placed us, & have betrayed the magnificent legacy which we hold in trust for future generations. It would have acknowledged that on the element which forms three-fourths of the globe we inhabit, and where all independent nations have equal and common rights, the American people were not an independent people, but colonists and vassals. It was at this moment, and with such an alternative, that war was chosen. The nation felt the necessity of it and called for it. The appeal was accordingly made, in a just cause, to the just and All-powerful Being who holds in his hand the chain of events and the destiny of nations. It remains only, that faithful to ourselves, entangled in no connections with the views of other powers, & ever ready to accept peace from the hand of justice, we prosecute the war with united councils, and with the ample faculties of the nation, until peace be so obtained, and as the only means, under the divine blessing of speedily obtaining it.

JAMES MADISON.

November 4, 1812.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN SIR J. BORLASE WARREN AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 30.

SIR—The departure of Mr. Foster from America, has devolved upon me the charge of making known to you, for the information of the government of the U. States, the sentiments entertained by his royal highness the prince regent, upon the existing relations of the two countries.

You will observe, from the enclosed copy of an order in council, bearing date the 23d of June, 1812, that the orders in council of the 7th of January, 1807, and the 26th of April, 1809, ceased to exist nearly at the same time that the government of the U. States declared war against his majesty.

Immediately on the receipt of this declaration in London, the order in council, of which a copy is herewith enclosed to you, was issued on the 31st day of July, for the embargo and detention of all American ships.

Under these circumstances, I am commanded to propose to your government the immediate cessation of hostilities between the two countries, and I shall be most happy to be the instrument of bringing about a reconciliation, so interesting and beneficial to America and G. Britain.

I therefore propose to you, that the government of the U. States of America shall instantly recall their letters of marque and reprisal against British ships, together with all orders and instructions for any acts of hostility whatever against the territories of his majesty, or the persons or property of his subjects; with the understanding, that immediately on my receiving from you an official assurance to that effect, I shall instruct all the officers under my command to desist from corresponding measures of warfare against the ships and property of the U. States, and that I shall transmit without delay corresponding intelligence to the several parts of the world where hostilities may have commenced. The British commanders in which will be required to discontinue hostilities from the receipt of such notice.

Should the American government accede to the above proposal for terminating hostilities, I am authorized to arrange with you as to the revocation of the laws which interdict the commerce and ships of war of G. Britain from the harbors and waters of the U. States; in default of which revocation within such reasonable periods as may be agreed upon, you will observe by the order of the 23d June, the orders in council of January, 1807, and April, 1809, are to be revived.

The officer who conveys this letter to the American coast, has received my orders to put to sea immediately upon the delivering of this despatch to the competent authority; and I earnestly recommend that no time may be lost in communicating to me the decision of your government, persuaded as I feel that it cannot but be of a nature to lead to a speedy termination of the present differences.

The flag of truce which you may charge with your reply will find one of my cruizers at Sandy Hook, ten days after the landing of this despatch, which I have directed to call there with a flag of truce for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir,

Your most obedient and most faithful
Humble servant,
JOHN BORLASE WARREN,
Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

MR MONROE TO SIR J. B. WARREN.

Department of State,
October 27, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th ult. and to submit it to the consideration of the President.

It appears that you are authorized to propose a cessation of hostilities between the U. States and G. Britain, on the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, and, in case the proposition is acceded to, to take measures, in concert with this government, to carry it into complete effect on both sides.

You state also, that you have it in charge, in that event, to enter into an arrangement with the government of the U. States for the repeal of the laws which interdict the ships of war and the commerce of G. Britain from the harbors and waters of the U. States. And you intimate, that if the proposition is not acceded to, the orders in council (repealed conditionally by that of the 23d of June last) will be revived against the commerce of the U. States.

I am instructed to inform you, that it will be very satisfactory to the President to meet the British government in such arrangements as may terminate without delay the hostilities which now exist between the U. States and G. Britain, on conditions honorable to both nations.

At the moment of the declaration of war, the President gave a signal proof of the attachment of the U. States to peace. Instructions were given at that early period to the late chargé des affaires of the U. States at London, to propose to the British government an armistice on conditions which it was presumed would have been satisfactory. It has been seen with regret, that the propositions made by Mr. Monroe, particularly in regard to the important interest of impressment, was rejected, and that none was offered, through that channel, as a basis on which hostilities might cease.

As your government has authorized you to propose a cessation of hostilities, and is doubtless aware of the important and salutary effect which a satisfactory adjustment of this difference cannot fail to have on the future relations between the two countries, I indulge the hope that it has, ere this, given you full power for the purpose. Experience has sufficiently evinced that no peace can be durable unless this object is provided for. It is presumed, therefore, that it is equally the interest of both countries to adjust it at this time.

Without further discussing questions of right, the President is desirous to provide a remedy for the evils complained of on both sides. The claim of the British government is to take from the merchant vessels of other countries British subjects. In the practice, the commanders of British ships of war often take from the merchant vessels of the U. States American citizens. If the U. States prohibit the employment of British subjects in their service, and inforce the prohibition by suitable regulations and penalties, the motive for the practice is taken away. It is in this mode that the President is willing to accommodate this important controversy with the British government, and it cannot be conceived on what ground the arrangement can be refused.

A suspension of the practice of impressment pending the armistice, seems to be a necessary consequence. It cannot be presumed, while the parties are engaged in a negotiation to adjust amicably this important difference, that the U. States would admit the right, or acquiesce in the practice of the opposite party; or that G. Britain would be unwilling to restrain her cruizers from a practice which would have the strongest tendency to defeat the negociation. It is presumable that both parties would enter into the negociation with a sincere desire to give it effect. For this purpose it is necessary that a clear and distinct understanding be first obtained between them, of the accommodation which each is prepared to make. If the British government is willing to suspend the practice of impressment from American vessels, on consideration that the U. S. will exclude British seamen from their service, the regulations by which this compromise should be carried into effect would be solely the object of negociation. The armistice would be of short duration. If the parties agreed, peace would be the result. If the negociation failed, each would be restored to its former state, and to all its pretensions by recurring to war.

Lord Castlereagh, in his note to Mr. Russell, seems to have supposed, that, had the British government accepted the propositions made to it, G. Britain would have suspended immediately the exercise of a right on the mere assurance of this government that a law would be afterwards passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the service of the United States, and that G. Britain would have no agency in the regulation to give effect to that proposition. Such an idea was not in the contemplation of this government, nor is to be reasonably inferred from Mr. Russell's note; lest, however, by possibility such an inference might be drawn from the instructions to Mr. R. and anxious that there should be no misunderstanding in the case subsequent instructions were given to Mr. R. with a view to obviate every objection of the kind alluded to. As they bear date on the 27th of July, and were forwarded by the British packet Althea, it is more than probable that they may have been received and acted on.

I am happy to explain to you thus fully the views of my government on this important subject. The President desires that the war which exists between our countries should be terminated on such conditions as may secure a solid and durable peace. To accomplish this great object it is necessary that the interest of impressment be satisfactorily arranged. He is willing that G. Britain should be secured against the evils of which she complains. He seeks on the other hand that the citizens of the United States should be protected against a practice which, while it degrades the nation, deprives them of their rights as freemen, takes them by force from their families and their country into a foreign service, to fight the battles of a foreign power, perhaps against their own kindred and country.

I abstain from entering, in this communication, into other grounds of difference. The orders in council having been repealed, (with a reservation not impairing a corresponding right on the part of the United States, and no illegal blockades revived or instituted in their stead) and an understanding being obtained on the subject of impressment, in the mode proposed, the President is willing to agree to a cessation of hostilities, with a view to arrange by treaty, in a more distinct and ample manner, and to the satisfaction of both parties, every other subject of controversy.

I will only add that if there be no objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to impressment in the mode proposed, other than the suspension of the British claim to impressment during the armistice, there can be none to proceeding, without the armistice to an immediate discussion and arrangement of an article on that subject. This great question being satisfactorily adjusted, the way will be open either for an armistice or any other course leading most conveniently and expeditiously to a general pacification.

I have the honor, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Letter from Captain Elliot to the Secretary of the Navy of the U. States.

BLACK ROCK, Oct. 9.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the morning of the 8th inst. two British vessels, which I was informed were his Britannic majesty's brig *Detroit*, late the United States' brig Adams, and the brig *Hunter*, mounting 14 guns, but which afterwards proved to be the brig Caledonia, both said to be well armed and manned, came down the Lake and anchored under the protection of Fort Erie. Having been on the lines for some time and in a measure inactively employed, I determined to make an attack, and if possible get possession of them. A strong inducement to this attempt arose from a conviction that with these two vessels, added to those which I have purchased and am fitting out, I should be able to meet the remainder of the British force on the Upper Lakes, and save an incalculable expense and labor to the government. On the morning of their arrival I heard that our seamen were but a short distance from this place, and immediately dispatched an Express to the officers directing them to use all possible dispatch in getting the men to this place, as I had important service to perform. On their arrival, which was about 12 o'clock, I discovered that they had only 20 pistols and neither cutlasses nor battle-axes. But on application to generals Smith and Hall of the regulars and militia, I was supplied with a few arms, and gen. Smith was so good on my request as immediately to detach fifty men from the regulars, armed with muskets.

By 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I had my men selected and stationed in two boats, which I had previously prepared for the purpose. With these boats, 50 men in each, and under circumstances very disadvantageous, my men having scarcely had time to refresh themselves after a fatiguing march of 500 miles, I put off from the mouth of Buffaloe creek, at 1 o'clock the following morning, and at 3 I was along side the vessels. In the space of about 10 minutes I had the prisoners all secured, the top sails sheeted home, and the vessels under way. Unfortunately the wind was not sufficiently strong to get me up against a rapid current into the Lake, where I had understood another armed vessel lay at anchor, and I was obliged to run down the river by the Forts, under a heavy fire of round, grape, and canister, from a number of pieces of heavy ordnance and several pieces of flying artillery, was compelled to anchor at a distance of about 400 yards from two of their batteries. After the discharge of the first gun, which was from the flying artillery, I hailed the shore, and observed to the officer, that if another gun was fired I would bring the prisoners on deck and expose them to the same fate we should all share—but notwithstanding, they disregarded the caution and continued a constant and destructive fire. One single moment's reflection determined me not to commit an act that would subject me to the imputation of barbarity. The Caledonia had been beached, in as safe a position as the circumstances would admit of, under one of our batteries at Black Rock. I now brought all the guns of the Detroit on one side next the enemy, stationed the men at them, and directed a fire which was continued as long as our ammunition lested and circumstances permitted. During the contest I endeavored to get the Detroit on our side by sounding a line, there being no wind on shore, with all the line I could muster; but the current being so strong, the boat could not reach the shore. I then hailed our shore, and requested that warps would be made fast on land, and sent on board; the attempt to all which again proved useless. As the fire was such as would, in all probability sink the vessel in a short time, I determined to drift down the river out of reach of the batteries, and make a stand against the flying artillery. I accordingly cut the cable, made sail with very light airs, and at that instant discovered that the pilot had abandoned me. I dropped astern for about 10 minutes, when I was brought up on our shore on Squaw Island—got the boarding-boat ready, had the prisoners put in and sent on shore, with direction for the officer to return for me and what property we could get from the brig. He did not return, owing to the difficulty in the boat's getting on shore.—Discovering a skiff under the counter, I put the four remaining prisoners in the boat, and with my officers I went on shore to bring the boat off. I asked for protection to the brig of Lieut. Col. Scott, who readily gave it. At this moment I discovered a boat with about 40 soldiers from the British side, making for the brig. They got on board, but were soon compelled to abandon her, with the loss of nearly all their men. During the whole of this morning both sides of the river kept up alternately a continual fire on the brig, and so much injured her that it was impossible to have floated her.—Before I left she had several heavy shot of large size in her bends, her sails in ribbons, and rigging all cut to pieces.

To my officers and men, I feel under great obligation. To Capt. Towson and Lieut. Roach of the 2d regiment of artillery, Ensign Prestman of the infantry, Captain Chapin, Mr. John M'Comb Messrs. John Town, Thomas Dain, Peter Overstocks, & James Sloan, resident gentleman of Buffalo, for their soldier and sailor like conduct. In a word, sir, every man fought as if with their hearts animated only by the interest and honor of their country.

The prisoners I have turned over to the military. The Detroit mounted 6 six-pound long guns, a commanding officer, marines, a boatswain and gunner, and 56 men—about 30 American prisoners on board, muskets, pistols, cutlasses and battle-axes. In boarding her I lost one man, one officer wounded, Mr. John C. Cummings, acting midshipman, a bayonet through the leg—his conduct was correct, and deserves the notice of the department. The Caledonia mounted two small guns, blunderbusses, pistols, muskets, cutlasses, and boarding pikes, 12 men including officers, 10 prisoners on board. The boat boarding her commanded by sailing master George Watts, performed his duty in a masterly style.—But one man killed, and four wounded badly, I am afraid mortally. I enclose you a list of the officers and men engaged in the enterprize, and also a view of the Lake and River in the different situations of attack. In a day or two I shall forward the names of the prisoners. The Caledonia belongs to the N. W. Company, loaded with furs, worth I understand $200,000.

With sentiments of respect, I have the honor to be, &c.

JESSE D. ELLIOT.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton,
Sec'ty U. S. Navy.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, November 5.

Mr. Dawson, after some prefatory remarks, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to present, in the name of Congress, to capt. Isaac Hull, a gold medal with suitable emblems and devices; and that the sum of dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be distributed as prize money to the officers and crew of the U. States frigate the Constitution of 44 guns, according to the provisions of the act for the better government of the navy of the U. States; in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of capt. Hull, the officers and crew of the said frigate Constitution, in attacking, vanquishing and capturing the British frigate the Guerriere, mounting 54 carriage guns, thereby exhibiting an example highly honorable to the American character and instructive to our rising navy.

Some conversation passed on the proper mode of disposing of this subject, when it was ordered to lie on the table, till a committee should be appointed to whom it should be referred.

Friday, November 6.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The bill entitled "An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization," which passed the two houses at the last session of Congress, having appeared to me liable to abuse by aliens having no real purpose of effectuating a naturalization, and therefore not been signed, and having been presented at an hour too near the close of the session to be returned with objections for reconsideration, the bill failed to become a law. I recommend that provision be now made in favor of aliens entitled to the contemplated benefit, under such regulations as will prevent advantage being taken of it for improper purposes.

JAMES MADISON.

November 5, 1812.

The above message having been read, was referred to a select committe of five.

EXPORTATION OF BREAD STUFFS.

Mr. Harper having stated that he had a motion to make which in his opinion required secrecy, the House was cleared of strangers, and so remained till three o'clock, when the House adjourned, and it appeared that the injunction of secrecy on the proceedings had been removed; and that the motion submitted by Mr. Harper was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the exportation of flour and other bread stuffs from the U. States and the territories thereof, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Newton* moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "That," and inserting "the exportation of flour and bread stuffs, from the U. States and their territories, ought to be prohibited by law."

This motion was negatived.

The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution, and decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bard, Bibb, Blackledge, Carr, M. Clay, Crawford, Cutts, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Fisk, Franklin, Green, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Macon, Moore, Mitchill, Newton, Pond, Seaver, Seybert, Strong, Williams, Widgery—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bassett, Bigelow, Bleecker, Boyd, Brown, Butler, Brigham, Calhoun, Cheves, Chittenden, Champion, Condit, Davenport, Dawson, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fitch, Gholson, Goldsborough, Grundy, Goodwyn, Hawes, Huffy, Hyneman, Jackson, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Law, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kim, Metcalf, Morrow, Milnor, Moselev, Nelson, Newbold, Ormsby, Pearson, Pickens, Pleasants, Pitkin, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sammons, Sevier, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, White, Wheaton, Wilson, Wright—76.

So the motion was negatived by a large majority.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.

From Halifax.—Yesterday arrived the cartel Spitfire, with a flag of truce from Halifax. We have received papers to the 23d inst.

The ships of war and frigates belonging to the station were mostly at sea. The Poictiers 74 guns, capt. Beresford, had sailed for Bermuda.

The British frigate Nymphe, of 38 guns, capt. Epworth, arrived at Halifax, saw com. Rodger's whole squadron on the 15th inst. about 50 leagues S. W. from Sambro Light, and was chased by them but escaped. On the night of the 16th the Sophia, of 18 guns, from the river St. Lawrence for Halifax, fell in with a large frigate, and an armed schooner or brig, made the usual naval signals to them, which not being answered, the Sophia set all sail and escaped.

The 2d bat. of the 89th British reg. and part of the 100th regiment had arrived at Halifax from England.

The naval force now on the Halifax station, consists of two 74's one 64, one 44 gun frigate, seven 38's, two 36's, one 32, two 20's, eleven 18's, two 16's, and 5 or six smaller vessels.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

Military line of Express—Capt Morgan's company of Light Dragoons are to be employed on this service—each dragoon to be stationed at the distance of about 10 miles from each other, and to extend from the head-quarters at Greenbush to Niagara—24 hours is the time calculated to be taken up in transmitting despatches from one post to the other—the distance about 320 miles. General Dearborn's last despatches for Gen. Van Rensselaer, were sent by this line.

Gen. Van Rensselaer was on his way home to Albany. It was said he had applied to General Dearborn to be superceded in the command at Niagara. Brig. Gen. Smyth, inspector-general, has now the command of the troops at that place.

CHARLES-TOWN, November 13.

PATRIOTIC.

A few days ago a roll was opened in this town for a company of volunteers—and we take pleasure in stating that upwards of 50 enterprising spirits have already entered their names, made choice of their officers, and offered their services to the President of the U. S.

Besides the above company of volunteers, upards of 100 men have been enlisted in this county for the regular army.

"We congratulate," say the Martinsburgh typographical Directory—"We congratulate the friends of Peace, Union and Commerce, on the result of the election," &c. But they take care not to state the federal *gain* since the election in April last. This, to the friends of PEACE and SUBMISSION, must have a *squally* appearance. After the pains taken by the Staunton Junto, and the "General Committee" to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting: after the most unexampled exertions in every way, right or wrong: After appeals were made to Heaven to attest *truth and sincerity*—and, after the circulation of numerous barefaced falsehoods—Behold the result! In the large and populous county of Berkeley, a federal majority of FIFTY THREE!!!

Thus the mountain is happily delivered of the mouse. And it may truly be said, that the friends of freedom—the friends of correct republican principles—the friends of their country—in short, the WHIGS in that county, have done themselves much honor, in thus checking the progress of disaffection, in what has long been considered its *strong hold*, in this part of Virginia.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Madison.	*Federal.*
Frederick County,	457	329
Augusta,	244	396
Rockingham,	456	65
Shenandoah,	548	12
Hampshire,	majority	65
Berkeley,	186	239

Letters from an authentic source on the New York frontier inform, that, in the late engagement at Queenstown, the number killed of our forces was sixty; wounded 170; prisoners, 386 regulars and 378 militia. On the part of the enemy General Brock was slain, as before stated; and his Aid-de-camp, mortally wounded, is since dead, and has been buried in the same grave with his General.

The U. States frigate ESSEX, went to sea on the 27th ult. it is supposed to join the squadron already out.

The CONSTITUTION frigate and the HORNET sloop of war sailed from Boston also on the 27th ult. The Chesapeake is nearly ready for sea.

A TORY PUT TO THE BLUSH!

Last week on the arrival of privateer with her prize at Salem, among the spectators gathered on the occasion was a certain Squire——of Danvers; who just as the English captain and the other prisoners were landing was uttering the most bitter imprecations against the American government for permitting the Americans to capture English vessels, &c.—The English captain after hearing him, though patiently, answered—"I know not who you be—nor by what authority you abuse your own country and government; but I do know, that were you in *my* country to utter such language, you would lose your head. I am here a prisoner, and the ship which contains my property has been taken from me and is lawful prize. But I do not blame the American government: my government seized American property while it professed to be at peace; and it has laid down principles which America ought not submit to—principles which if they were put in force by another nation against England, would not permit her for one moment to hesitate in declaring war. Justice is on the side of America; and I am astonished to find, before my foot had reached them on her own shores an American who can applaud and justify, that in his own country's enemies which an Englishman cannot find ground to excuse in his own government."—The rebuke was so severe that for once, a *Tory is said to have blushed*—to have turned on his heel and departed, without answering the irrefutable argument of his magnanimous opponent.—*N. H. Pat.*

THE WASP CAPTURED.

The following letter informs us of the capture of the sloop of war Wasp, by a British 74 gun ship, after having herself taken a British vessel of war of superior force, which was re-captured at the same time the Wasp was taken. This letter affords still further evidence of the superiority of American nautical skill and bravery, and almost proves that an American armed vessel is superior to any British vessel of equal force. Though the honor won by our gallant seamen more than compensates for the loss sustained, we cannot but regret that the brave *Jones* had not an opportunity of reaping the reward of his skill and conduct, by bringing his prize into port.

H. B. M. SHIP POICTIERS,
October 21, 1812.—at sea, lat. 33.

MY DEAR FATHER,

The fortune of war has placed us in the hands of the enemy. We were captured by this ship on Sunday evening last, after having ourselves captured H. majesty's brig Frolick. The Frolick was of superior force to us. She mounted 18 thirty-two pound carronades and two long nines. The Wasp you know had only 16 carronades. The action lasted 43 minutes. We had five killed.—The slaughter on board the Frolick was dreadful. We are bound into Bermuda—I am quite unhurt. In great haste, yours, &c. J. BIDDLE.

P. S. Although our cruize was short, I consider ourselves as very fortunate.

We understand that the governor general of the Canadas has made a proposal to general Dearborn, to release all the American prisoners in his possession, on receiving an assurance from our government, that they shall not serve in the present war unless previously exchanged. *Albany Gazette.*

In the House of Representatives, a debate yesterday took place, in conclave, on a proposition made by Mr. Harper, to prohibit the exportation of bread stuffs from the United States. The proposition was negatived by a large majority.—This decision will doubtless put at rest the numerous speculations which have recently been made on that contingency.

Extract of a letter from capt. Thomas Gist, of the United States army to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

"*Camp, Niagara, Oct. 16.*

"On the 13th—[as published already] we landed on the Canada shore, 700 regulars and 500 militia——when as bloody a battle ensued as history has recorded.—[After stating the victory, he proceeds] we were again attacked with more vigor and by their reinforcements, when our militia run; we again beat them, however. A third time they advanced with 400 Indian reinforcements, we fought them until nearly all our men were killed or wounded while thousands of the militia were looking on the havoc from the American shore; but could not be prevailed on to join us.

Col. Scott of the artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner early in the day——when capt. NATHAN TOWSON (of Baltimore) took command of the artillery. He fought as brave as Cæsar, *and mowed down whole sections* of the enemy with grape shot—when we had not 300 men out of 700 left standing, the white flag was hoisted—on which several of our heroes cut it away, swearing they would never surrender. I had but *seventeen* men left out of my whole company, 100, and they are prisoners!! I ran to a boat full of wounded, we pushed off and crossed under a shower of grape. I escaped with one cut in the head from the sword of a British officer, whom my servant shot dead. They have killed 400 of our men; but we killed as many of their's" *American.*

ARMY OF THE U. STATES.

The following Officers of the Old Army have received brevet commissions of one grade in advance of their present rank, under an act passed at the last session authorising the issuing brevet commissions to all officers who shall have served for ten years in any one grade in the army;

Brig. Gen. *James Wilkinson,*
Col. *Henry Burbeck,*
Lt. Col. *Constant Freeman,*
Major *Wm. MacRae,*
Captain *Nehemiah Freeman,*
Captain *Lloyd Beall,*
Major *Zebulon Pike,*
Captain *John Whistler,*
Captain *Hugh M'Call,*

General Wilkinson of course now ranks as *Major-General* by virtue of this promotion.

The friends of *licenced* commerce, and an *ignominious* peace, no sooner heard of the surrender of Hull's army, than they laid the whole blame upon democracy, and for this amongst the most cogent of their reasons that *Hull* was presumed to be a democrat.—What would they now say, if the democrats were to censure the "friends of union, peace, & commerce," as the cause of the late defeat at Niagara—because the commander, col. Van Rensselaer, is of their party? We put this question, to shew how unjust and how shameful it is to denounce an immense portion of our population, for the errors or incapacity of individuals—we would not, however be understood as comparing either the events or the commanders, that we have mentioned. *Aurora.*

Return J. Meigs, Esq. is re-elected Governor of the State of Ohio, by a large majority.

Edw. Johnson, Esq. has been re-elected Mayor of Baltimore, by an unanimous vote.

Yesterday at 10 o'clock the *Petersburg Volunteers*, under capt *M'Rae*, took up their line of march from this city for Canada, there to join their brethren in arms against the enemies of our country.—They were escorted several miles from Richmond by his excellency Governor Barbour, all the Field Officers, the Troop of Cavalry, and the several Independent Companies belonging to the city. May health and happiness attend these brave defenders of their country's rights on their march, and may success crown their arms. *Enquirer.*

"*Man is to man the sorest, surest ill!*"
YOUNG.

It is a singular fact that the whole civilized world is, at this time in an actual state of war, an event which had not happened for many ages, not since the art of printing was discovered, or the time when barbarism prevailed in Europe.—So general a state of warfare as the present, is not recorded in history, for added to the civil, a part of the savage world are also engaged in war.

New-York, November 5.

Extract of a letter from Plattsburg, dated Oct. 27, from an officer in the army.

"Our militia at Stafferstown, 18 miles from Plattsburg, have crossed over the British lines, and taken 2 lieutenants, 37 privates, a quantity of blankets, clothing, ammunition, guns and presents for the Indians. General Chaundler arrived this morning with 1500 regulars. We have just been supplied with flints, and 60 rounds of fixed ammunition."

Hides & Skins wanted.

THE highest price, in cash, will be given for hides and skins, delivered at the subscriber's tan yard, about 50 yards from the Charlestown mill.

JACOB E. PARSON.

Charlestown, Nov. 13.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his dwelling, on the Cave Farm, on Thursday the 19th instant; Horses, Cows, Hogs; some neat furniture, some well cured Hay, &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by

WELDON BRINTON.

November 13, 1812.

N. B. Some valuable working negroes, composed of stout *Men, Women* and *Boys*, are offered for hire the next year, those who want any thing in this way, may do well to make early application. Bonds well secured, will be required for the payment of the wages, furnishing the clothing, &c. W. B.

From the National Intelligencer.

NAVY-YARD AT WASHINGTON.

The importance of this growing establishment to our infant navy is but little known, and owing to an ungenerous and illiberal jealously, every effort was made to detract from it and exalt and magnify the dispatch that our vessels meet with in their equipment at other places. It will scarcely be credited by those who are prejudiced against this Navy-yard, or whose interest it may be to keep down its growth, that since the 4th day of April last the following important services have been rendered: The Constitution frigate, of glorious memory, arrived at the Navy-yard for repair; she required a general, I might almost say a thorough, repair in her hull, but the shortness of time would not admit this being done; nevertheless she received considerable repairs in her hull, a new foremast, bowsprit, many new yards, her hold cleared, and the ship hove out both sides, her copper repaired and bottom cleansed, her rigging taken into the loft, overhauled and refitted; new sails of every description, and a general supply of ammunition in store. She left this as well finished as a ship could be, before the middle of June. At the same time the repairs of the frigate Constellation progressed.—The cutter Viper was hauled upon the wharf, rebuilt and launched, and left the Navy-yard to seek the foes of our country and serve as a tender on the Norfolk station. On the same ways from which this cutter was launched about the middle of June, the frigate Adams was hauled up. Without remitting in the repairs of the Constellation, which is now ready to drop down, and will be ready for sea as soon as her crew can be obtained, have the repairs of the Adams progressed to the astonishment of all who beheld her. This ship has been cut open and lengthened fifteen feet in her extreme breadth, and with the aditional beam given to her will become a famous cruizer. It is gratifying to the Navy-yard that the gallant Morris is to command her. From appearances it is confidently believed that she will be ready for sea by the middle of December. What at other places would have partly retarded the equipment of the ships abovementioned, has not been noticed—it is hardly worth mentioning in the annals of this Yard. Nine gun-boats, (each carrying an 18 pound cannon and two carronades) that had been lying on the stocks in an unfinished state, about the first of August were ordered to be ready. It has been done, and at this moment the last boat is about to leave the yard, better equipped and found than any boats the service can boast. Indeed, sir, it is preposterous to compare this establishment with any other on the continent, after the length of time that government have been collecting the best of workmen in every branch of mechanism, the erection of the most extensive work shops & buildings for the preservation of materials, magazines, deposits of seasoned timber and every preparation for shipbuilding, it is but a poor compliment to say that the officers of every rank in the navy allow that the work done at this is of a character altogether superior to what is done at other places.

VINDEX.

TROY, (*N. Y.*) Oct. 30.

The following from capt. Lyon was received in this village by last evening's northern mail.

French Mills, Oct. 24.

SIR—By permission of major Young, I forward you an extract from the official account of the rencontre at St. Regis, on the 22d inst. I wish you to have the goodness to hand it for publication after perusal.

Yours, &c. O. LYON.

Saml. Gate, Esq.

"*Head Quarters, Camp, French Mills, 24th October*, 1812.

"On the 22d, I dispatched several confidential friends to reconnoitre about the village of St. Regis: they returned with the information that the enemy had landed in the village, and that we might expect a visit from them immediately. Their number was stated by no one less than 110, and from that to 300; the most certain information fixed on the former number. It was also believed that the enemy were determined to make a stand at that place and would speedily increase their number. This determined me to make an immediate attempt to take out those already landed, before any reinforcement could arrive. I ordered the men to be furnished with two days rations of provisions, with double rations of Whiskey; and at eleven at night, we marched with the utmost silence, that we might give as little alarm as possible.—We took a circuitous route through the woods, and arrived at Gray's Mills at half past 3, A. M. We found here a boat, a small canoe, and two cribs of boards. Capt. Lyon's company crossed in the boat, captain M'Niel's in the canoe, and the remainder, with our horses, crossed on the cribs. We arrived within half a mile of the village at 4 o'clock, where being concealed from the enemy by a little rise of the ground, we halted to reconnoitre, refresh the men, and make our disposition for the attack, which was arranged in the following order:

Captain Lyon was detached from the right, with orders to take the road running along the bank of St. Regis river, with directions to gain the rear of captain Mountaigny's house in which, and Donally's, the enemy were said to be quartered.—Captain Tilden was detached to the St. Lawrence with a view of gaining the route of Donally's house, and also securing the enemy's boats (expected to have been stationed there) to prevent their retreat. With the remainder of the force I moved on in front and arrived within 50 yards of Mountaigny's house, when I found by the firing that capt. Lyon was engaged; at the same instant I discovered a person passing in front, and ordered him to stand; but not being obeyed, ordered captain Higbie's first platoon to fire, and the poor fellow soon fell. He proved to be the ensign named in the list of killed. The firing was at an end in an instant, and we soon found in our possession 40 prisoners, with their arms, equipments, &c.

[Here follows a list of killed, 4 in number, and 1 wounded mortally. Equipments, 1 stand colours, 2 batteaux, 38 guns, &c.]

"After searching, in vain, for further military stores, we recrossed the river at the village, and returned to camp by the nearest route, where we arrived at 11 A. M. The batteaux, with baggage, &c. arrived a few minutes before us. We had not a man hurt. I cannot close this letter without stating to your excellency, that the officers and soldiers, for their conduct on this occasion, deserve the highest encomiums; for so strict was their attention to duty and orders, that we entered the place without even being heard by the Indian's dogs. The prisoners I have just sent off to Plattsburgh, to await the disposition of your excellency.

I am, &c.

G. P. YOUNG, Major,
Commanding the troops stationed at F. Mills.

Brig. gen. Bloomfield, commanding advanced N. Army.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold upon the 27th day of this inst. before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for cash, a House and Lot, in said Town, lying on West Street, and now in the occupancy of Samuel Farnsworth, and being the same conveyed to the undersigned in trust, by the said Farnsworth, to secure the payments of debts due from him to George S. Harris. The undersigned will make such title as is vested in him by the said conveyance in trust, which is of record in the office of the County Court of Jefferson.

T. SMALLWOOD.

Charles-Town, November 6.

Was Found

Between Battletown and Haine's mill, on the 30th ult. a red Morocco pocket book, containing several letters and accounts. The owner may have it by applying at this office and paying the expense of this advertisement.

Nov. 6.

NOTICE.

ALL those who were purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of *Peter Zombro*, deceased, are hereby informed that their notes will become due on the 18th of this month, and are requested to make payment on said day, otherwise their notes will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection, as no indulgence can or will be given.

GEO. J. BOLTZ, *Executor.*

Berkeley County, November 5.

Notice.

THE purchasers at the sale of the Personal Property of R. I. W. CONN, deceased, are notified, that their obligations will become due on the 8th of Nov. next. The subscriber will attend at the old furnace on the 10th of said month, with the obligations, to receive payment. All those indebted failing to attend, may expect suits to be brought, without discrimination.

RAPHAEL CONN, *Adm'r.*

October 30.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & CO.

Have received, and are now opening at their Store in Shepherd's-Town,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which are well worth the attention of those who may wish to purchase. October 30. tf.

James Brown & Co.

At their Store in Shepherd's-Town, are now opening and selling,

ROSE, striped and plain Blankets
Superfine white and scarlet Flannels
Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted qualities
Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths
Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains
Jersey Stripes and Plains
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted
Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors
Bedford Cords and Stockinets
Velvets and Velveteens, assorted
Marseilles, Toilenette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Silk, Kid, Shammy and other Gloves
Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes
French ditto ditto
Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Books and Stationary
China and Queen's-ware

Together with a variety of other articles, as well of necessity as of elegance and taste. They are determined to sell their goods at a remarkably low advance for ready payment—and to punctual customers, at a short credit.

November 6. tf

To the Public.

THE large and commodious WAREHOUSE erected by the Potomac Company at Harper's Ferry, for the reception of all kinds of PRODUCE, is now in readiness and so arranged as to receive it from the Waggons or Boats, free from any charge. The subscriber has procured a number of new Boats, of the best construction, which will always be manned by the most careful and experienced Boatmen. He pledges himself for the most satisfactory care of all articles committed to his charge, and will transport the same with the greatest possible expedition to George-Town or Alexandria, and bring back in return, whatever may be desired by the shippers, at the most reduced freights. For the accommodation of the public in general, he will, at all times keep on hand for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, Plaster, Salt, Fish, &c. All persons storing produce with the subscriber, are assured, that it shall meet with no detention at any moment when it may be prudent to navigate the river.

WM. GRAHAM.

October 30, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,

aged about 23 years. He is offered for sale for no other reason than that he ran away without cause. The purchaser must agree to remove him at least 300 miles from this place. Inquire of the Printer.

Jefferson county, Nov. 6. tf.

Jefferson County, to wit.

September Court, 1812.

Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, Complainants,

vs.

Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, Magnus T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of said county.

A copy.

Teste, GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

Oct. 16.

FOR SALE,

Two Houses and Lots

In Charlestown, Jefferson County. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

JOHN HAINES.

October 30, 1812.

☞ All persons indebted to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository, for subscriptions, advertisements, or books, are requested to make immediate payment. Necessity alone compels this request.

Valuable Land for Sale

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, for ready money, at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, on Tuesday the 15th day of December, 1812, a tract of land, situate in the county of Jefferson, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being a part of Ferdinando Fairfax's Shannondale tract, and containing 1267 acres, be the same more or less, conveyed by deed from the said Fairfax to Thomas Parker and Bennett Taylor, trustees to secure the payment of a sum of money in the said deed mentioned, due from the said Fairfax to John Hopkins. The Deed of trust with a plat and certificate of survey annexed, will be exhibited on the day of sale.

BENNET TAYLOR,
acting Trustee.

October 9, 1812. tds

For Sale,

AN excellent PLANTATION upon Tuscarora Creek, about four miles from Martinsburgh, in Berkeley county, Virginia—containing upwards of three hundred and thirty acres, about one hundred and sixty acres cleared, about thirty five acres of meadow, which is believed to be superior to any on the creek—two apple orchards, with buildings contiguous to each. This farm is well calculated for the accommodation of two families; on it are several never-failing springs of excellent lime stone water—There is a Saw-mill on the farm, and the head race is dug for a Merchant-mill, with a fall of nineteen and a half feet.—The title is indisputable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person inclined to purchase, will most probably view the premises. For terms, apply to *Ebenezer Christy*, at the Bloomery Mills in Jefferson county, or to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL CHRISTY.

September 25. 2m.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman,

28 years of age. For terms, apply to

DANIEL BUCKLES,
Shepherd's-town.

A distant purchaser will be preferred.

October 30.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing or fowling, or in any manner trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near the old furnace, as he is determined to prosecute every offender in future. HENRY BUCKLES.

October 30.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph M'Cartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the *BLUE DYING and COVERLET WEAVING* in all its various branches.—Those wishing to favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid, and the charges reasonable.—Thanking a generous public for past favors, and hopes a continuance of the same.

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1812. [No. 243.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the *Farmer's Repository* is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7.

From Spain and Portugal.—The ship Rebecca, Hamilton, from Madera, sailed Oct. 3d—the Pique frigate, of 44 guns, had arrived at Madeira in 4 days from Lisbon, with information, that Massena had entered Spain, with large reinforcements—capt. Singleton of this port, had also arrived at Madeira from Cadiz, whence he sailed the 26th Sept. and confirmed the account respecting Massena, and stated his force at 40,000 men. Only one American, (brig Corporal Trim, of Boston) had arrived at Cadiz, since the news of war reached there. The schr. Draper, Shane, hence was captured by the British and sent to Gibraltar. The Fair American, of this port, has arrived at Teneriffe.

Capt. Bartling, of the Margaret, from Lisbon, sailed Sept. 29, and states, that reports reached Lisbon of the defeat of the Russians by Napoleon in a general action; and that Alexander had sent a *carte blanc* to Bonaparte for peace.

The markets low at Cadiz, Lisbon and Madeira.

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From England.—Arrived, this forenoon, in 37 days from London, the cartel ship Lark, Hutchinson, Philadelphia. In her came Mr. Russell, late chargé des affaires in London. Also, as passengers, John Spear Smith, Esq. and John E. Howard, Esq. of Baltimore; Wm. M. Heyward, Esq. of Baltimore, Wm. M. Fisher, esq. of Philadelphia, Nathan Bridge, of Boston, and capt. P. Denthie, of Baltimore.

From the papers, we learn that Seville has been assaulted and taken by the combined armies. The particulars of the action, are not contained in any papers we have seen.

The 16th bulletin of the French army, is dated at Viasma, August 31st—to which place the emperor's head quarters were removed on the 30th. It states that the people of the country are retiring to Moscow; that there had already crouded into that city a million and a half of souls; and that general Kutusoff, who had been appointed commander in chief of the Russian armies, took the command on the 28th.

A London paper of the 28th September, contains the following article.

From the Paris Moniteur of Sept. 21.

"Letters from the grand army have been received which state that a battle was fought at Molaisk, about 60 miles from Moscow, on the 7th of September, which commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning and at 3 in the afternoon the Russians were in complete rout.—The emperor Napoleon was still on horseback at 7 in the evening directing the pursuit of the flying Russians. We hope soon to have the detailed particulars of their great signal victory."

On the above, the *London Courier (the ministerial echo)* remarks—The French do not say that they had entered Mojaisk.—but if they had entered the town, it was probably after a severe engagement, after which the Russians *doubtless retreated in pursuance of their plan of war.* They will *doubtless make another* stand, and we trust in God, a successful one at Moscow.

The Russian account had not been received. A report was also current in London when our informant came away, that another great battle had been fought at Polosk between the Russians commanded by count Witgenstein on one side, and the French commanded by Oudinot on the other, in which the former were victorious.

From France, nothing favorable had been heard. In England parliament was about to be dissolved, and a great electioneering campaign had opened. The riots which had of late begun to assume a threatening appearance, had subsided owing very much to the prospect of very abundant harvests in all parts of the kingdom.

The following vessels were spoken by the Lark. October 6, in the chops of the channel, spoke a British convoy of 20 sail of merchantmen from England to the West Indies, under a convoy of three frigates.

Before the Lark sailed, the ship Pacific, from this port, had arrived at Liverpool.

Accounts from Malta and Gibraltar, state that Admiral Freemantle had been sent up the Adriatic, and had arrived at Lissa, having with him about 6,000 men. The object was not known—perhaps as a mere diversion.

From the despatches from sir Wm. Bentick, it appears that *Sicily is about becoming an ally of England!*

The French army, it is stated in a Paris paper, were on their march from Smolenski towards Moscow. The enemy, they say, continue to retreat.

The battle of Salamanca had produced a great accession of recruits from the Portuguese peasantry, who had come forward with renewed alacrity. Provisions were more abundant.

The proclamation (says the Times, of the 26th September) for the dissolution of parliament, it is stated, will appear in the gazette of Tuesday evening.

Major gens. Wheatly and Hulse, both died lately in Portugal.

The official account of the taking of Seville, appears in the London Gazette of the 22d September. The loss was very trifling. The place was defended by eight French battalions of infantry, & two regiments of cavalry.

About seventy of the fleet from the Baltic had arrived at Gottenburgh, with loss of anchors, &c.

On the 18th September, a person belonging to the suit of Mr. Foster, arrived at London, with dispatches from Washington. He left Halifax in the Gleanor on the 26th August. It is remarked on his arrival, "that the revocation of the orders in council had produced little or no effect here; and it was not supposed that any alteration would take place *till Mr. Madison was out of power.*"

The 15th French bulletin says, "At the battles of Smolensk and Valontina, the enemy lost 20 generals killed, wounded or taken, and a very great number of officers. The number of killed, taken or wounded, on these occasions may amount to from 25 to 30,000 men."

Other accounts say the Russians were victorious, the French having lost 12,000 men.

The 17th French Bulletin of the grand army, dated Ghijat, September 3, is filled with unimportant details of military operations. It states, that "potatoes, pulse and cabbages, grow there in abundance, and the granaries are all full."—The bulletin adds, "the enemy is employed in forming an entrenched camp in front of Mojaisk, and has established lines before Moscow."

The price of grain in England is stated to be falling rapidly.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 9.

The following committees were appointed by the Speaker pursuant to the order of the House of Friday last, founded on the President's message.

Committee of Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Smilie, Calhoun, Grundy, Goldsborough, Macon, Nelson, Harper, Desha and Seaver.

Committee on Military matters.—Messieurs Williams, Sevier, Lyle, Troup, Lowndes, Stuart, Wright, Chittenden and Avery.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Basset, Bleecker, Hyneman, Bacon, Widgery, Alston, Milnor, Dawson and Stow.

Mr. Mitchill presented the petition of sundry owners and agents of privateers, praying an amendment of certain provisions of the prize law, and a reduction of the duties on prize goods. After some conversation on the mode of reference, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Jennings the Committee of claims were instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing the value thereof to each person who lost a horse at the battle of Tippecanoe.

EXEMPTION OF SOLDIERS FROM ARREST FOR DEBT.

Mr. Bacon stated that under the present law, exempting from arrest privates in the army of the United States in certain cases of debt, frauds had been, and more extensively might be, committed; inasmuch as a soldier who was tired of the service, by giving his bond for a feigned debt for an amount greater than twenty dollars, could procure himself to be arrested and kept out of service, &c. Mr. B. further illustrated the evasions to which the present law is liable, and concluded by moving the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for exempting altogether from liability to arrest, or being taken in execution for debt, of any non-commissioned officer, musician or private belonging to the army of the United States, or to any volunteer corps, when called into service pursuant to law.

The resolution was agreed to.

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Tuesday, November 10.

Mr. Mitchill presented the petition of sundry merchants of the city of New York, praying to be released from the penalties incurred by recent importations of British goods into the United States. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Pleasants presented a petition of a similar tenor from Tompkins & Murray, of Richmond, in Virginia; which was referred in the same manner.

Mr. Poindexter observed that a bill had last session passed this House for erecting the Mississippi territory into a state, but rejected in the senate from a particular objection, which it was now understood would be soon removed by the consent of the state of Georgia to the measure. He therefore proposed that a bill for that purpose should be again originated in this House; and therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the people of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and of admitting them into the Union on an equal footing with the orignal states; and that the committee have leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Poindexter, B. Hall, Grundy, Taliaferro and Goodwyn appointed a committee accordingly.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

Mr. Johnson observed that he had drafted a resolution for the consideration of the House, the object of which was to authorise an expedition of mounted volunteers against the several Indian tribes hostile to the United States. He said the people of the U. States had the power and the will to break up and to extirpate those hostile savages, to desolate their country, or compel them to surrender at discretion, as the Miamies had done lately when they beheld the strong arm of the government uplifted and ready to fall upon them heavily. And it was the imperious duty of Congress so to organize this power, and so to direct this will as to make it effectual and most destructive to the enemy in the line of its operation. Mr. J. said a winter campaign of mounted men well selected, well organized and well conducted for 60 days, would close an Indian war, which was restrained on their part by no ties of religion, by no rules of morality, by no suggestions of mercy, by no principles of humanity.—Sir, said he, you well know that we cannot so guard any part of our extended line of frontier as to prevent entirely the incursions of the savages, so long as they have a place of safety or a hiding place upon our borders; by reason of which a few desperate savages, well armed with their rifles, tomahawks & scalping knives, and paid for the scalps of our citizens, may travel in the night, watch their place of assassination undiscovered, and fall upon our infant settlements thus exposed and massacre them without distinction of age or sex, and not leave even an infant to lisp the sad sorrow to the passing stranger. Such has been the fact in many places on our frontier since the battle of Tippecanoe; and such was the melancholy fact near the Ohio river, in Indiana, when upwards of twenty persons were horridly murdered in cold blood, without the opportunity of resistance; the most of these unfortunate victims were women and children, whose heads were roasted by the fire, and in this cruel mode tortured to death, and under circumstances which would blacken and dye with deeper disgrace the most infamous and abandoned set of beings on earth. Since the defeat of Braddock, Mr. J. observed, the conflict with the Indians had always been an unequal one, and the U. States had never carried on such a campaign against them as would bring them to their reason. He observed, that a winter campaign of mounted men would place us on an equality in our contest with the Indians; and he pledged himself for the efficacy of such an expedition, if sanctioned and authorised by Congress, and left to the executive of Kentucky, so far as the forces were taken from that state.—On such a campaign they must meet us in battle, or surrender at discretion; they could not avoid our search nor evade our pursuit—the season would furnish certain means of discovery; their strong holds would be broken up; their squaws and children would fall into our hands, and remain sure pledges against savage ferocity and barbarity. Nothing do they so much fear as to have their squaws taken prisoners. Their winter quarters would be discovered and their stock of winter provisions would be destroyed; and once during the revolution the friend to his country would enjoy the satisfaction of seeing our savage enemies humbled in the dust and solely at our mercy, notwithstanding all the arts of British intrigue to the contrary. On the contrary, we want no additional evidence, no train of reasoning, nor a particular detail of facts to convince us that any other kind of force, and at any other period, will only give us a partial remedy. Upon any other principle we give the savage foe every advantage. When threatened and pursued by a force sufficient to chastise them, no warriors can be found—they scatter through the woods like the wild beasts of the forest. Send a small party, and they are immediately surrounded and cut off by superior numbers. In fact, sir, they will not meet at their own doors and firesides equal numbers in honorable combat—they must always have some great and decided advantage. In the several attacks made upon fort Wayne, fort Harrison, and Bellvene, at which places our officers and soldiers acted with a firmness and gallantry deserving the highest praises of their country; the Indians retreated at the approach of assistance, and could not be found. We witnessed the same scene when our army penetrated their country from fort Wayne, who burnt their towns and destroyed their crops. In short, sir, late in the spring, in the summer and in the fall, every thicket, every swamp—nay, every brush heap surrounded with weeds furnishes a hiding place; and it is in vain to search after Indians at such a time, if they are not disposed to be seen. Mr. J. said, with this imperfect picture before us, which, however, contained undeniable facts, Congress could not reconcile it to its duty not to take such steps as would speedily terminate the war with the savages. Such steps had been taken as to produce much temporary distress among the Pottawatamies and other tribes, and the destruction of their villages and crops would employ many of their warriors in procuring subsistance for their squaws and children; which consequently gave a correspondent relief to our frontier settlements; that a winter campaign well conducted was indispensable to complete the work which was begun with so much zeal, but which could not produce all the benefit that might be expected from a regular authorised expedition; for it would be recollected that the mounted men had gone out suddenly upon the spur of the occasion, without compensation, with a view to relieve the frontiers from the disasters of Hull's humiliating surrender; and in such voluntary associations many men would consider themselves under less obligations than if employed by the government, although the party with whom he had the honor to act served beyond the time for which they enrolled themselves, and never quitted the service until honorably discharged. Mr. J. ob-