THE MILITARY MONITOR, AND
AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

Vol. I.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1812.

No. 16

THE MILITARY MONITOR, AND
AMERICAN REGISTER,

By T. O'CONNOR,

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New-York, 1812.

Official.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message to Congress.

(Continued from our last.)

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH
18 Bentick-Street, 1st Sept. 1812.

My Lord, I have learnt with much regret, by your lordship's note dated the 29th ult., which I did not receive until this morning, that the Prince Regent has thought proper to decline to accede to the proposition for a suspension of hostilities, contained in my note of the 24th of August.

It has been a matter of surprise to me that my view with regard to the revocation of the orders in council on the 23d of June last, should have been considered to have been incorrect, when it appears by your lordship's note that the British government itself had deemed it necessary to give powers to the British admiral to stipulate for its full effect, and thereby admitted that a new act was required for that purpose.

It now only remains for me to announce to your lordship, that it is my intention to embark immediately at Plymouth, on board the ship Lark, for the United States, and request that permission may be granted as soon as may be, for the embarkation of my servants, baggage, and the effects of this legation, and that the necessary passports may be furnished for my own and their safe conduct to that destination.

I avail myself of this occasion to apprise your lordship that I am authorized by the United States to leave Robert Gann Beasley Esq. as its agent for prisoners of war in this country, and to desire that every necessary facility may be offered him in the exercise of that trust, by the British government.

I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

JONA. RUSSELL
The right hon. lord vise. Castlereagh.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

Sir,—I enclose herein a copy of a note received yesterday from Lord Castlereagh, which will acquaint you that I have obtained my passports to return to the United States, and that Mr. Beasley is permitted to remain here as agent for prisoners of war.

Immediately on demanding my passport I addressed to the consuls a circular, of which you will also find a copy enclosed.

The Swiftness packet sailed on the 31st of last month from Falmouth for America, and it is very probable that she has taken out instructions, suggested by the overtures made here, but there is no reason to believe that they can be of a nature to satisfy the United States.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your faithful obedient servant,

JONA. RUSSELL.
The Hon. James Monroe, Esq.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO MR. RUSSELL.
Foreign Office, Sept. 2, 1812.

Sir, I have laid before his royal highness the Prince Regent, your letter of the 1st inst. in which you announce your intention to embark immediately at Plymouth on board the ship Lark for the United States.

I have already had the honor of forwarding to you an admiralty order for the protection of that ship as a cartel, on her voyage to America, and I hereby enclose to you a passport for the embarkation of yourself and family, in conformity to your request. The lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury will issue directions to the commissioners of the customs to give every facility to the embarkation of your effects.

If previous to your departure from England you can point out to me any particular manner in which I can facilitate your arrangements, I beg you will command my services.

His royal highness has commanded me to signify to you, for the information of your government, that there will be no difficulty in allowing Mr. R. G. B. as stated in your letter, to reside in this country, as the United States agent for prisoners of war.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with great truth and consideration, sir, your most obedient and devoted humble servant,

J. Russell, Esq.

CASTLEREAGH.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between Sir J. Borlase Warren and the Secretary of State.

Halifas (Nova Scotia) Sept. 50.

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 9th of January, 1807, and the 26th 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 countries, and I shall be most happy to be the instrument of bringing about a reconciliation on, 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 war 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 authorised to arrange with you as to the revocation of the laws which interdict the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain from entering the harbors and waters of the U. States; in default of which revocation within such reasonable period that 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 delivery 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 cruisers 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, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

Adm. of the blue, and comman-

der 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 authorised 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 accepted 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 United 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 accepted 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 is prepared to the attachment of the U. States to peace. Instructions were given at that early period to the late charge des affaires of the United 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 authorised 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 of 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 the 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 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 United States American citizens. If the U. States prohibit the employment of British subjects in their service, and enforce 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 United States would admit the right of acquiescence in the practice of the opposite party; or that Great Britain would be unwilling to restrain her cruisers from a practice which would have the strongest tendency to defeat the negotiation. It is presumable that both parties would enter into the negotiation 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. States will exclude British seamen from their service, the regulation by which this compromise should be carried into effect would be solely the object of negotiation. The armistice would be of short duration. If the parties agreed, peace would be the result. If the negotiation failed, each would be restored to its former state, and to all its pretensions, by recours to war.

Lord Castleragh, 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 U. States, and that Great 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 Alpha, 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 Great 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, and 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 U. States, and no illegal blockades revived or instituted in their stead, and an understanding obtained on the subject of impressment in the mode herein 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 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 that 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.

CONGRESS  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The owners and agents for a number of privateers presented a memorial to both houses of congress, complaining of many unnecessary disadvantages under which the cheap mode of warfare carried on by vessels such as theirs, labours, and praying relief. The general scope of their demands are reducible to the following heads:

First, To reduce the duties on prize goods.

Secondly, To deliver over the property when condemned, to the captors, to be by themselves disposed of.

Thirdly, To accelerate the process of condemnation.

Fourthly, To limit the fees of the prize courts to a fixed sum.

Fifthly, To authorize prize owners or their agents to order prizes arrived in one port to any other port, at their discretion, at any time before the actual libelling of such prizes.

Tuesday, November 10.

A resolution passed t. at a committee should be appointed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the people of the United States to a winter expedition of volunteers mounted on horseback. Mr. Johnson drew an affecting picture of the barbarous, remorseless, and implacable nature of those savages, who restrained by no ties of religion, no rules of morality, no feelings of mercy, armed with rifles, tomahawks and scalping knives, fall upon the infant settlements along our extended frontier line, and destroy the inhabitants without regard to age or sex. He instanced a fact which took place in the Indian territory near the river Ohio, in which upwards of twenty persons were barbarously butchered without the possibility of resistance; among those were women and children who were tortured in a way that disgraced even the most atrocious of the human race. The various means the savages possess of concealing themselves, and the subtlety with which they evade pursuit and elude our search, give them a decided advantage over us, which nothing can enable us to counteract but the plan now suggested. If a force sufficient to meet them be sent against them no enemy is to be found. If a small force be sent, the Indians cut them off by ambush with superior numbers; for they never will fight upon equal terms at their own firesides, Mr. Johnson instanced several cases in corroboration of what he advanced. Late in the spring, during the summer and in the fall, when thickets and leaves and the full clothing of the forests and swamps furnish lurking spots, for spying from, & hiding places, they cannot be caught or destroyed. A winter campaign of mounted men therefore was the only remedy for this evil.

After some more very pertinent observations from Mr. Johnson it was resolved that the select committee appointed on military affairs, under the President's message, should be instructed to consider of the expediency of authorizing such an expedition as we have stated.

Friday, November 13.

RETAI LATION ACT.

A committee was appointed, on motion of Mr. Wright, to bring in a bill vesting the power of retaliation in certain cases, in the president of the United States, the purport of this bill was to provide for retaliating any barbarities committee by the Indians employed by Great Britain on the soldiers or citizens of America, by practising the same upon the British prisoners which may fall into our hands.

Monday, November 16.

THE MINT.

A bill for prolonging the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia, brought in by Mr. Seybert, was, after a short resistance from Mr. Lewis who moved to substitute the city of Washington in the place of Philadelphia, as it was, in his opinion, more proper that the mint should be at the seat of government, read and passed without a division.

Tuesday, November 17.

The naval committee reported a bill formed on the memorial of the owners and agents for privateers, which was now read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Wednesday, November 18.

ALIENS ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP.

The bill authorizing the admission of aliens to the rights of citizens at the times and in manner prescribed by the acts herebefore passed on that subject, anything arising from or growing out of the war to the contrary notwithstanding.
standing, was this day read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

The Retaliation Bill was reported by the committee, read twice and committed. The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon it. Mr. Wright made a long and spirited speech in favour of the bill, which on motion of Mr. Lecock received a trifling amendment, after which it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Thursday, November 19.

The Retaliation Bill was negatived and rejected.

Friday, November 20.

The first business that came before the house this session of sufficient importance to excite warm feelings between parties and promote animated discussion was the bill for regulating and increasing the pay of soldiers and noncommissioned officers. This day, in a committee of the whole, on the first section of the bill that settled the quantum of pay to be allowed to each rank, no opposition was made—but the second section produced a pretty warm debate. The opposers maintained that this part of the bill, going as it did to protect any noncommissioned officer or soldier from arrest for debts incurred before or after enlistment was an ex post facto law and therefore unconstitutional. As the public good and justice formed the only legitimate foundation of laws, censure, if it took away the remedy of the creditor against the recruit, ought, at least, to provide for the payment of the debts of all recruits contracted before enlistment. And Mr. Wheaton, who stated the objection, moved that the words before or should be struck out. To this motion it was objected that the omission proposed would defeat the intention of the section, which was to prevent frauds from being practised, by collusion, on the recruiting officers. To this defence, which was made By Mr. Bacon, Mr. Silas Stowe replied, that though it was very true the officer might lose his bounty money, yet that was not a valid argument in favour of the provision, since the section did not remove the difficulty, and officers would be alike exposed to frauds whether or should or should not be enacted. The amendment however was lost and the section remained unaltered in the bill.

To the third section which provides for the retention in the service for the time of enlistment of all persons of eighteen years of age, a strong opposition with a motion to strike it out were made by Mr. Stowe upon the following grounds. Its tendency to injure public morals. Its infringement on public economy, and its violation of the constitution. The source of all that is good in this life, and perhaps in that to come, was proper instruction and discipline in youth; nor was it of less importance to nations, particularly those enjoying such governments as ours, where the laws and sovereignty emanating from the people at large, temperance, virtue and obedience in the youths were requisite to the well being of the state: and these three essential qualities were by the provisions of this clause, torn up by the roots. To the restless boy, impatient of solitary control, it said, "enlist in the army and get rid at once of parental authority, defraud your parent who has maintained you in your helpless childhood or your master to whom you have for years owed support and instruction!"

"Thus," said Mr. Stowe, "we enable the tender unthinking youth of the country to dissolve in one moment all the ties of natural affection, duty and gratitude. Nay more, we deliberately undertake to pay this young villain of our promotion three hundred dollars (the bounty and wages for three years) for iniquity; worse, we plunge him into all the disservices, vices, and seductions of a camp. This is not only immoral but inhuman. For humanity imposes it as an imperious duty on you to guard and educate the offspring of the poor. We not only by this act abandon that duty ourselves, but discourage others from performing it—for who will provide for infancy, if at the moment youths are first able to make any reparation for their nurture and instruction they are bribed away from their duty and seduced to ingratitude by the temptation of our three hundred dollars?"

Not less adverse was this provision (Mr. Stowe observed) to public economy, which demanded that every individual should serve society in that particular way in which he could be most beneficial. Patriotism as well as reason gave its sanction to this. Men of mature age in general can judge of what is good for themselves, and may or may not accept this offer of ours without injury; but is it politic or wise, is it reasonable or just, that you should intrude yourself, with your temptation in your hand, into the private house of industry and peace, into the manufactories of the workshop, and carry away the helpless youth from some more useful employment, to plunge, at that dangerous time of life, in all the immoralities of a camp, and after he has in the course of a war been there inebriantly infected with every contagious vice, to let him loose upon the world, a helpless vagabond.

As to the necessity of that measure, Mr. Stowe observed, that when the immense disciplined legions of Great Britain were in our very country, and we were struggling for existence, the necessity was not even then deemed sufficiently great to warrant such a strong measure; could it then be pretended that it is necessary now, when in an offensive war with three times the population of that period to oppose to the enemy?

Lastly, Mr. Stowe maintained the section to be unconstitutional—for constitutionally, no existing power has any right to take the private property of any individual without compensation—And this part of the bill went to that full extent. For not one atom, even in imagination, was the property of the farmer in his land, or of the planter in his slave more complete than that of the parent in his son, or the master in his servant. Nor was this the whole of the mischief and illegality of the section, for it went to annihilate contracts, a power forbidden to the state legislatures within themselves, and of course to the general government.

The objections thus made to the section by Mr. Stowe were further urged by Mr. Milnor—who said, that were the necessity of making a war as absolute as some persons insisted, a point with which he should not now meddle, one thing at least must be conceded, viz. that its operations should be so conducted as to do as little injury as possible to our citizens, and to make the war as little felt as possible by families, and as little interruptive of any of the occupations of life. "As yet," (said he) "we have not, thank God, a Napoleon over us to despoil us of our free institutions—to drag us into a despotism or debase us into a military government. Should that ever be the case, it will then, but not till then, be time enough to let loose the recruiting officer, or perhaps the common soldier, profiteer and inured to vice, armed with the powers granted by this bill, to intrude himself into the mechanic's workshops, or break into the sanctuary of the parent's dwelling, and with money which can answer no other purpose but that of corrupting, and with illusory tale of military glory never never to be realized, to inveigle away, to gain bounden servant; the apprentice, or the child—to the eternal prevention of his acquiring any trade or fitting himself for any calling by which he might secure a future provision and be saved from becoming a burthen to society.

To Philadelphia Mr. M. thought this
 Defence of New-York.
No. IX.

Complicated evolutions are seldom, if at all necessary. The movements we stand in need of are but few. The following will afford a synopsis of all that are necessary to perform the only duty to which it is probable we shall ever be called.

The Manual
The Platoon

Exercise.

The Charge.

In file by Platoons to the right.

Marching

to the front;

to the rear.

Advancing or retiring a flank

by wheeling up to the left.

Forming platoon

By filing to the front to the rear.

Forming Column

By wheeling backward, by subdivisions or half platoons

At the full distance of half platoons.

Marching

At half distance.

At quarter distance.

At close order of half platoons.

Opening

From the front.

From the rear.

Counter-march

From the reverse flank, the pivot guide remaining posted and faced.

Forming

By a diagonal march to the right.

Platoon

To the left.

Reducing the front on the March

By breaking into sub platoons or sections, or by advancing from the flank to centre, reforming rapidly by the Diagonal March—of sub platoons sections or files.
Wheeling on the
March into a new
direction, each
man describing
the chord of an
arc—The pivot being sta-
tionary till the comple-
tion of the wheel,
or, moveable—both
flanks, describing
areas of concentric
circles—the pivot being the smaller.

For the reasons already assigned, my
observations on exercise and move-
ments will be brief.

"The Manual exercise" consists
only of half a dozen motions of so little
importance that the most graceful
method of performing them should be
preferred; I would therefore recom-

The manner of loading and firing is
certainly susceptible of great improve-
ment.—After priming, the body should
not be turned round; but, in loading,
the left shoulder should be kept to the
front, by which not only a trouble-some
awkward motion is avoided, but a small-
er surface of the body is presented
to the enemy's shot; and, consequently,
the chance of escaping the effects of his
fire is rendered greater.—When the
loading is finished, the firelock, in pla-
too firing, should not be shouldered,
but brought smartly to the recover, and
then cocked.

The platoon officer should be in the
rear, and as soon as he shall see all his
men ready, he gives the words, aim
fire! thus the word "make ready!" need be given but once during the firing
in platoon.

The Charge with Bayonets.
The advance should be at the port,
the line can be preserved straight
by the touch of the elbows, which is
utterly impossible by advancing in the
present pro torment manner.—When
near in contact with the opposing line,
the firelocks should be brought down to
the charge, by signal or word of com-
mand.

For performing all the movements I
have recommended, I believe sufficient
instructions can be found in the book of
regulations, except for "advancing or
retiring a flank." For this perhaps an
element will suffice.—Required to
throw forward the left flank of a platoon
so as that the new position will form a
perpendicular line standing on the right
of the present line. Let this movement
be performed by filing.

The commander of the platoon places
3 files on the right of his platoon on the
new line. Two go from the left, runs
and places himself in line with the front
rank men of the former files, where the
left of the platoon is to rest. The re-
mainder trail arms—half face to the
right, and in double quick time, file into
the new position, each man by the short-
est line. When formed, they shoulder

The Military Monitor.

NEW-YORK.
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1813.

Some new arrangements, intimately
connected with the future prosperity of
this paper, occasioned a temporary sus-

The patrons of the MILITARY MONITOR will,
it is hoped, pardon this delay. Its fu-
ture emission will be regular, and every
possible exertion will be made to render
it useful and interesting.

The next Number will complete the
term for which payment was made in
advance. A second payment will, of

Gentlemen, who wrote for the paper,
and have not sent the required payment,
will not expect to be served after the
17th Number. The many sums now
due from subscribers, who never paid
a cent, and who remain deaf to every
call for payment, have determined the
editor to attend to no future orders un-
less accompanied with cash, agreeable to
the terms of publication, which may
be seen on the first column of this paper.

The Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, will be put
to press in the ensuing month.

The length of the Documents, contain-
ed in this paper, prevented the insertion
of several Communications lately re-
ceived.

President Election.—The
hard contested Election for a chief Ma-
gistrate of the United States has termi-
nated, and a short time must determine
on which of the candidates the duties of
that office will devolve for four years,
commencing 4th of March next. The
neutrality of this paper, as regards party
polities, has precluded any interference
or remark pertaining the election, nor shall
either extention or regret be expressed
on its issues. It becomes the duty of
every individual to submit to the public
will, expressed by a majority, and, in
this principle, the editor of this paper
will most cordially acquiesce.

The term for which a President
of the United States should be elected, and
the propriety of authorising his continu-
ance in office by frequent Elections, are
considerations of importance, and may
discussed without the necessity of

The controversies of political parties
are said to produce good, particularly
under a popular form of government;

In order to decide on the longest term
during which one person ought to be per-
mitted to serve as President of the U. S.
It may be best to be guided by the op-
inons of distinguished Statesmen and past
effects. The example left us by Wash-
ington, and adopted by Jefferson, is in
support of the opinion, that it is not pru-
dent to continue one person a long time
in office. Both of these Presidents de-
cluded serving longer than eight years,
although no person doubts but that
Washington would be elected to serve a
third time; and few, if any, doubt that
Mr. Jefferson would also have been
elected a third time. There is no proof
that Mr. Adams would not adopt the
rule of his predecessors; and if Mr.
Madison, has as it is generally supposed
been re-elected, there can be no doubt as
to what will be his conduct on the ex-
piration of his second term of service.—
Should Mr. Clinton be President, it is
very probable that he will adopt an
example, so often sanctioned by such
great statesmen, and which seems to be
so generally admired. As long howe-
ever as the constitution does not limit the
frequency of the elections of one per-
son to office, so long will there be the
greatest possible inducement to seek
the office from personal motives. No
injury has yet occurred from re-elections
of Presidents, the opinions of Washin-
gton & Jefferson stand respectable au-
thorities for not vesting any individual with
Presidential power for a longer term
than eight years; and past experience,
so far as it ought to be conclusive, war-
rents the opinion, that no danger can a-
rise, and that even good may result, from
one person serving twice as president.
There is much, it is true, that may be
advanced against a re-election; but inno-
vations on adopted principles are not to
be tried on light or doubtful grounds; it
is therefore probable that prudence
would, in this case, dictate a gradual ad-
ance towards perfection, if perfection
could be hoped for, and that an amend-
ment to the constitution, whereby one
individual would be ineligible to serve
as President of the United States, for a
longer term than eight years, would be
not only salutary, but going as far as the
people of the U. States ought, in the
spirit of reform, advance at present.—
Thus far seems necessary, lest some am-
bitious or cunning chief may transgress
against past practice, and leave an ex-
ample, on record, that may be improv-
ed into a consolation for life, and this last
into a Monarchy. These remarks are
general, not connected with the late
Presidential election, nor with the ap-
prehension that any particular citizen
would aspire to executive power in or-
der to destroy the people’s rights.

Summary.

The infant navy of the United States,
continues to excite general admiration, it
is daily adding to the number of its great
exploits, it must therefore be allowed
that Yankees can fight and conquer,
when opposed by equal force; and it is
reported that the British government,
aware of this, has determined to send a
powerful naval force to the American
cost, to consist of 74s, as British fri-
gates cannot succeed against frigates
commanded and manned by Americans.

On the 25th of October, off the Wes-
tern Islands, the frigate United States,
Com. Decatur, fell in with the British fri-
gate Macedonian [built in 1810] Capt.
Carden, (rated in Steel’s list as 38 guns,
but mounting 49) & carrying 306 men
and, after a close engagement of seven-
teen minutes, succeeded in capturing
her. The Macedonian has arrived at
Newport.

The energies of America, are certainly
able of defeating every project of
England, not only for the purposes of
defence, but of offence also; nor is it im-
probable that America, if forced by En-
gland, will, in a few years, be in pos-
session of a fleet sufficiently powerful to
cope with the utmost maritime force
which Britain can send into the Ame-
rican seas.

Col. Pike on the night of the 19th ult.
with a small detachment, made an in-
cursion of about 7 miles into the British
territory, attacked a post of the enemy,
put the garrison to flight and burned a
block-house. About 300 soldiers and
sailors crossed the Niagara, took two
batteries, spiked the cannon and re-
turned. The successes attending these
partial invasions are so many proofs that
if well supported, a serious impression
might be made on the enemy’s country.
It is generally supposed that to the re-
luctancy of the militia to cross the line,
has to be attributed, that the intended in-
vasion has not hitherto taken place, and
that operations must, from the lateness
of the season, be suspended, at all the
intended points of attack, until spring,
when it must be attempted by a very
superior force, or not at all. On the part
of the general government, great exer-
citions are making to supply the troops
with military stores, clothing, food, &c.
but it is probable, in order to render
arms effectual against the enemy, that
they must be put into the hands of reg-
ulars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has
made his annual report to Congress.—
He states the expense of the Army and
Navy, for the ensuing year, without any
increase, to be 22 millions. The
Treasury notes have all been issued ex-
cpt about a million, which will proba-
ably be issued by March next. He pro-
poses the issue of two millions more.—
The receipts into the Treasury to meet
the expenses of the ensuing year, will
be upwards of 12 millions, of this about
5 millions is calculated to come from
imposts, &c.

Dr. Eastis has resigned his office as
Secretary of War.—It is rumoured that
he will be succeeded by gen. Armstrong.

FOREIGN.

By a late arrival at Boston, from En-
gland, we have received the 19th, 20th,
and 21st Bulletins of the Grand Army
dated at Moscow, and which detail the
proceedings of the French, from the
battle of Moskow, fought on the 7th
Sept, until the 20th of the same month,
at which time the Emperor Napoleon’s
head quarters was at Moscow, which
city the French entered on “the 14th at
noon.”

After the defeat of the Russians on
the 7th, they found it impossible to de-
 fend the ancient capital of Moscow;
and, as it despairing ever to re-occupy it,
the governor caused the city to be set on
fire, before his flight; and, horrible to
relate, thirty thousands of his sick and
wounded countrymen are said to have
perished in the flames, whilst 200,000
persons have been left houseless, and are
now wandering perhaps in the wilder-
ness or begging for bread in the streets
of St. Petersburg, the residence of their
unnatural sovereign, who is soon likely
to become a wretched dependant on his
successors, the English ministry, for sub-
sistence, or linger the remaining part of
his miserable existence a wretched exile
in Siberia, among the numerous tri-
buty sent to colonize those icy regions, by
his semi-barbarous predecessors.

Such is the wretched condition of this
unfortunate Emperor, that he appears to
be totally insensible of his danger, nor
even do his couriers permit him to hear
of that “deed without a name,” the
burning of Moscow, perpetrated by a
barbarian, whose fellow we hope could
not be found from the shores of the
Baltic to the great wall of China. When
this cowardly wretch fled from the city,
that had been entrusted to his govern-
ment, he issued the following order,
which gives us a lamentable view of the
state of society and manners in a city,
the inhabitants of which could bear pa-
tiently to read such a production.

PRINTED BULLETIN OF THE
GOV. GEN. OF MOSCOW.

“Sept. 12.—I shall proceed to-mor-
row to confer with His Highness the
Prince Kutusow, in order to adopt, in
conjunction with him, such means as
will lead to the extermination of your
enemies.

“We will deprive these guests of their
life and send them to the Devil.

“I will return to dinner, and will
commence our operations to grind these
perfidious wretches to powder.”

Notwithstanding the removal of a
considerable part of the stores and the
destruction of more, the French will de-
rive great supplies from the occupation
of the remains of Moscow; already
they have found 160,000 muskets, 120
pieces of mounted cannon, and ammun-
tion sufficient for two campaigns. While
these events are passing, Alexander and
his Court sing Le Deym for victories
which are vouched for by the English
ambassador Cabethe, the celebrated lord
who destroyed Copenhagen with the
Congreve rockets.

In Spain, the progress of the English
is arrested by the junction of various
French Corps and the arrival of Massa-
na with reinforcements.

The Siege of Burgos has been raised by
the great Lord Wellington, and it is probable another battle of Almanza
will decide the fate of the English on
the continent, and give peace to the dis-
tracted Kingdoms of Spain and Portu-
Captured of the Macedonian

Yesterday afternoon arrived off the light-house, the U. S. frigate United States commodore Decatur. A gale of wind blowing, no communication was had with the shore until evening, when a boat came up to town with several officers, from whom the editor of the Gazette gathered the following information.

On the 25th of October, early in the morning, at 30, long. 26, the United States discovered the Macedonian to windward, and gave chase. The enemy bore down upon her, and about 10 o'clock a distant and partial exchange of shot commenced, when the Macedonian having her main-topmast shot away, bore down for closer action. In seventeen minutes after, she struck her colors to the United States.

The Macedonian was commanded by captain John S. Garden, esq., mounting 49 guns—had a full complement of men (about 300) 104 of whom were killed and wounded, among them no officer of rank. The United States had 12 men only killed and wounded, of the latter, lieutenant Funk, who died of his wounds, a valuable officer, much esteemed in this city, and whose death will be universally regretted. The nation will render his name hallowed.

When the Macedonian struck, she had nothing standing but her fore and main-masts, and fore yard. The fore and main-masts were badly wounded, and every spar, even to the smallest, out. She received nearly 100 shots in her hull, several of which were between wind and water. All her boats were rendered useless, excepting a small one, which was veered out astern before the action commenced. During the action, the fire of the United States was so vivid, that the crew of the Macedonian cheered three times, conceiving her to be on fire—but, so little was the United States impaired, that 5 minutes after she had possession of the Macedonian, she was completely ready for another action.

When captain Garden came on board the United States to present his sword to commodore Decatur, the commodore said—"Sir, I cannot receive the sword of a man who has so bravely defended his ship, but I will receive your hand." The reader can easily imagine what must have been the impression produced by this noble reception of a vanquished enemy.

General Orders.

Head-Quarters, Elizabeth-Town, Nov. 16.

The commander in chief of the militia of New-Jersey, in consequence of a particular communication made to him, by the General commanding at New York and its dependencies, thinks it prudent to direct, that all the uniform companies, who, within the state, do hold themselves in readiness, upon a previous notice of twenty-four hours, to take the field duly equipped, each man having one good blanket and four days provision ready cooked. The captains commanding companies of artillery will make contracts, on behalf of the United States, for a suitable number of horses and drivers, (by the day) to transport their respective field-pieces and their apparatus, to be paid only from the time of the order to march, until their return; and also, will take immediate measures, such as they are allowed by law, to put into good order every thing necessary for such transportation.

Each captain of an uniform company will make an immediate return of the present state of his company, both as to the men and their ammunition. Such general remarks, in regard to their present ability to take the field, as he may think proper, and transmit the same to the commander in chief without delay.

As these volunteer corps, in all sudden emergencies, form the first and best defence of the state, it is hoped that such as may be able, will display their zeal in joining themselves to some one or other of these uniform companies, as circumstances or inclination may lead, thus proving themselves a race of Jerseymen, not unworthy of their fathers.

AARON OGDEN,  
Commander in chief of the militia of New-Jersey.

Extracts.

New-London Gazette extra.


The Macedonian was built in 1810. She is how off Montauk Point.

Governor Ogden, of New-Jersey, has appointed Thursday, the 1st of January next, for a day of thanksgiving & praise in that state. His proclamation is elegant and patriotic, and meets the applause of all parties. If he continues to administer the government as he has commenced, he will be in reality the governor of the state instead of a political section of the inhabitants, and merit the united support of the whole body of the people in future elections.

ALLEN'S MAP OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA, INCLUDING EVERY PROBABLE SEAT OF WAR.

Now Preparing.
And will be ready for sale in the course of two or three weeks.

A COMPLETE MAP OF THE CANADAS

22 Inches by 20.

Then has ever yet been published; embracing all the British Possessions, and part of the States of New-Hampshire, Vermont, Province of Maine Old Massachusets, Rhode Island, connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illions, and Michigan Territories, taking in the whole sea-coast from Cape May to five degrees north of Newfoundland; extending south to the City of Washington, and west to the Mississippi; showing all the principal Towns, Cities, Rivers, Lakes, Roads, Forts, and Harbours.

At this important crisis in the American History, the utility of such a work must be evident to every reflecting mind. Public curiosity is at this time awake, and every class of citizens must be peculiarly interested in passing events. Who would not wish to trace the progress of the war, this week of conquest, and the loopholes of retreat? The possessor of the Map can do it all, both on the sea-coast and in the interior, seated at ease by his peaceful fireside.

Terms.

This Map will be delivered at the moderate price of Three Dollars, executed in a superior style, and elegantly coloured.

New-York, October 21, 1812.

The Gentlemen's Musical Repository.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that the above work is in a considerable forwardness, and will be ready for delivery on the 1st. of December next. The very extensive patronage which he has met, made it requisite to enlarge the number intended for the first edition, 500 copies, and consequently produced an unexpected delity in the publication. The size of the work has also (as a proof of the author's gratitude) been enlarged from 30 pages half-quarto, to 48 pages quarto, being an increase of eight quarto pages; this form will also be more convenient to the musician.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe for this work, will please to direct by letters, post paid, to the Shamrock Office 24 William-street, New-York. CHARLES P. O'HARA.

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