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

At an early day after the close of the last session of Congress, an offer was formally communicated from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, of his mediation, as the common friend of the United States and Great Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them. The high character of the Emperor Alexander being a satisfactory pledge for the sincerity and impartiality of his offer, it was immediately accepted; and as a further proof of the disposition on the part of the U. States to meet their adversary in honorable experiments for terminating the war, it was determined to avoid intermediate delay, incident to the distance of the parties, by a definitive provision for the contemplated negotiation. Three of our eminent citizens were accordingly commissioned with the requisite powers to conclude a treaty of peace, with persons clothed with like powers on the part of Great Britain. They are authorised also to enter into such conventional regulations of the commerce between the two countries, as may be mutually advantageous. The two envoys who were in the United States at the time of their appointment, have proceeded to join their colleague already at St. Petersburg.

The envoys have received another commission authorizing them to conclude with Russia a treaty of commerce, with a view to strengthen the amicable relations, and improve the beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The issue of this friendly interposition of the Russian Emperor, and this pacific manifestation on the part of the U. S. time only can decide. That the sentiments of G. B towards that Sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation, must be presumed. That no adequate motives exist to prefer a continuance of the war with the U. S. to the terms on which they are willing to close it is certain. The British cabinet also must be sensible that with respect to the important question of impressment, on which the war so essentially turns, a search for, or seizure of British persons or property on board neutral vessels on the high seas, is not a belligerent right derived from the law of nations; and it is obvious, that no visit or search, or use of force, for any purpose on board the vessels of one independent power on the high seas, can in war or peace be sanctioned by the laws or authority of another power.

It is equally obvious that for the purpose of preserving to each state its seafaring members, by excluding them from the vessels of the other, the mode heretofore proposed by the United States, and now enacted by them as an article of municipal policy, cannot for a moment be compared with the mode practiced by G. Britain, without a conviction of its title to preference; inasmuch as the latter leaves the discrimination between the mariners of the two nations, to officers exposed by unavoidable bias, as well as by a defect of evidence, to a wrong decision under circumstances precluding, for the most part, the enforcement of controlling penalties, & where a wrong decision, besides the irreparable violation of the sacred rights of persons, might frustrate the plans and profits of entire voyages; whereas the mode assumed by the United States guards with studied fairness and efficacy against errors in such cases, and avoids the effect of casual errors on the safety of navigation, and the success of mercantile expeditions.
If the reasonableness of expectations, drawn from these considerations could not have been the evil, we had the less reason to dread it. But it becomes the duty of every freeman to keep in mind the true policy, or rather the indispensable obligation of adapting the means to the end, and to consider, that the only course to that happy event is economy. | From Major Hakkil, acting inspector general of the 8th U.S. Army, 1813.

The provosts last made for filling the ranks and enlarging the staff of the military establishment, will be for the consideration of Congress, and the other provisions respecting the authority, may not still further improve the military establishment of this country.

The sudden death of the distinguished Governor of the two States in France, without any special arrangements by him for such a contingency, or provision being made to supply the void, has subject to his last communications; nor has there been any, as far as we are informed, such measure for bringing the dependents of his family, in his personal representative in the United States.

This failure adds to delays, before so many important points, and, in the name of our deceased Minister has been appointed, and is ready to proceed on his mission to the European courts, in the serving of our interests.

The letter is presented to the committee of the whole, and the other is referred to the two sentences under which the loan of which the United States has been authorised by the state of Pennsylvania, but which has not yet been brought into effect.

The loan of sixteen millions is not the only one that has been prescribed by the spirit & manner, in which the most of our actions, and efficient direction, were given in the revisions of this act. The loan of sixteen millions was not recommended by the state or by the inauguration of this advantage could only be done by a well disposed system of internal revenue, in aid of existing sources; which will have the effect, both of abbreviating the amount of necessary loans, and on that account, as well as by the measure of a national premium on the terms.

This involves the idea of the importance of the interests of our common weal, and, as such, the property of all the citizens, which equally avoids the embarrassment of our local exchequer, and a confirmation of their patriotism which it calls for national organization, and efficient direction, has left us without the expected sums above estimated; and a want of funds has resulted in the vigorous employment of there, for the highest praise, and the full re.

This is in the vigorous employment of there, for the highest praise, and the full re.

The loan of sixteen millions was not recommended by the state or by the inauguration of this advantage could only be done by a well disposed system of internal revenue, in aid of existing sources; which will have the effect, both of abbreviating the amount of necessary loans, and on that account, as well as by the measure of a national premium on the terms.

The letter is presented to the committee of the whole, and the other is referred to the two sentences under which the loan of which the United States has been authorised by the state of Pennsylvania, but which has not yet been brought into effect.

The loan of sixteen millions is not the only one that has been prescribed by the spirit & manner, in which the most of our actions, and efficient direction, were given in the revisions of this act. The loan of sixteen millions was not recommended by the state or by the inauguration of this advantage could only be done by a well disposed system of internal revenue, in aid of existing sources; which will have the effect, both of abbreviating the amount of necessary loans, and on that account, as well as by the measure of a national premium on the terms.

This involves the idea of the importance of the interests of our common weal, and, as such, the property of all the citizens, which equally avoids the embarrassment of our local exchequer, and a confirmation of their patriotism which it calls for national organization, and efficient direction, has left us without the expected sums above estimated; and a want of funds has resulted in the vigorous employment of there, for the highest praise, and the full re.

The loan of sixteen millions was not recommended by the state or by the inauguration of this advantage could only be done by a well disposed system of internal revenue, in aid of existing sources; which will have the effect, both of abbreviating the amount of necessary loans, and on that account, as well as by the measure of a national premium on the terms.

This involves the idea of the importance of the interests of our common weal, and, as such, the property of all the citizens, which equally avoids the embarrassment of our local exchequer, and a confirmation of their patriotism which it calls for national organization, and efficient direction, has left us without the expected sums above estimated; and a want of funds has resulted in the vigorous employment of there, for the highest praise, and the full re.
I have it was the field before; numbers of the President's Message. We immediately to embark and land on the right message is distinct and satisfactory.

The enemy & released the Kentuckians. So perfectly secured.

You will also receive herewith a plan of the place.

I should be unwilling to believe, that the loss of You will also receive herewith a

The General had it would be when I last wrote to you; many instances of desperate wounds. I have strong reasons to believe, that the loss of You will also receive herewith a

You will also receive hereewith a monthly return of the troops at Camp Meigs for the last month; the communication with the other parts being cut off, the returns were not received. A copy of Gen. Clay's report to the House of Representatives on the enemy's batteries is herewith forwarded, by which it will be seen that my intentions were perfectly unpremeditated, and that there were only a few captured. It is not to be wondered at that our vessels were perfectly united, in the view of the great probability of their being perfectly secured. The enemy may have attempted to intercept the boats without the presence of a man, as none were engaged in keeping the batteries, so complete was the surprise.

The excessive open plain intervened between the river and the hill upon which the enemy's batteries were placed; this plain was raked by four of our eighteen pounders, a twelve and a four pounder, which were spiked, could not have brought one gun to bear on the battery. So perfectly was their position of the men in the enemy's batteries; the General had it would be when I last wrote to you.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men. To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men. To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.

To the killed 91 men, 39 killed 60 wounded, captured 129 men.
nation. The state, to be charged to the future aid of existing colonies, will be submitted to; and he became virtually abjured of patriotism.

The following extract of a letter from a youth in the army of the United States, who has done much honor to himself in the taking of York, to his father in camp:

"It contains some particular information respecting the treatment of the prisoners, to the inhabitants, and their disposition towards westward which has not yet been noticed."

Fir, Upper Canada, May 3, 1813.

DEAR FATHER,

"We arrived at this place on the 27th, and the enemy had such sufficient time to prepare for an attack. They had landed 500 troops, and 150 ran a large frigate. The town was in a very good state, and we lay full of fire to the enemy."

The British commanders would thus communique to prisoners, real attack, by calling their attention to, where none is intended.

The following extract of a letter from a youth in the army of the United States, who has done much honor to himself in the taking of York, to his father in camp:

"It contains some particular information respecting the treatment of the prisoners, to the inhabitants, and their disposition towards westward which has not yet been noticed."

Fir, Upper Canada, May 3, 1813.

DEAR FATHER,

"We arrived at this place on the 27th, and the enemy had such sufficient time to prepare for an attack. They had landed 500 troops, and 150 ran a large frigate. The town was in a very good state, and we lay full of fire to the enemy."

The British commanders would thus communique to prisoners, real attack, by calling their attention to, where none is intended.

The following extract of a letter from a youth in the army of the United States, who has done much honor to himself in the taking of York, to his father in camp:

"It contains some particular information respecting the treatment of the prisoners, to the inhabitants, and their disposition towards westward which has not yet been noticed."

Fir, Upper Canada, May 3, 1813.

DEAR FATHER,

"We arrived at this place on the 27th, and the enemy had such sufficient time to prepare for an attack. They had landed 500 troops, and 150 ran a large frigate. The town was in a very good state, and we lay full of fire to the enemy."

The British commanders would thus communique to prisoners, real attack, by calling their attention to, where none is intended.

The following extract of a letter from a youth in the army of the United States, who has done much honor to himself in the taking of York, to his father in camp:

"It contains some particular information respecting the treatment of the prisoners, to the inhabitants, and their disposition towards westward which has not yet been noticed."

Fir, Upper Canada, May 3, 1813.

DEAR FATHER,

"We arrived at this place on the 27th, and the enemy had such sufficient time to prepare for an attack. They had landed 500 troops, and 150 ran a large frigate. The town was in a very good state, and we lay full of fire to the enemy."

The British commanders would thus communique to prisoners, real attack, by calling their attention to, where none is intended.

The following extract of a letter from a youth in the army of the United States, who has done much honor to himself in the taking of York, to his father in camp:

"It contains some particular information respecting the treatment of the prisoners, to the inhabitants, and their disposition towards westward which has not yet been noticed."

Fir, Upper Canada, May 3, 1813.

DEAR FATHER,

"We arrived at this place on the 27th, and the enemy had such sufficient time to prepare for an attack. They had landed 500 troops, and 150 ran a large frigate. The town was in a very good state, and we lay full of fire to the enemy."

The British commanders would thus communique to prisoners, real attack, by calling their attention to, where none is intended.

The following extract of a letter from a youth in the army of the United States, who has done much honor to himself in the taking of York, to his father in camp:

"It contains some particular information respecting the treatment of the prisoners, to the inhabitants, and their disposition towards westward which has not yet been noticed."

Fir, Upper Canada, May 3, 1813.

DEAR FATHER,

"We arrived at this place on the 27th, and the enemy had such sufficient time to prepare for an attack. They had landed 500 troops, and 150 ran a large frigate. The town was in a very good state, and we lay full of fire to the enemy."

The British commanders would thus communique to prisoners, real attack, by calling their attention to, where none is intended.
ably to our many solemn declarations, we should hasten to follow the example of France. Our ministers answered in a sort of a vague way; but at any rate, they did not repeal—and in February, 1811, the law went into effect against us. Our goods and our vessels were shut out of the American ports, while those of France were admitted. We asserted, that Napoleon had not repealed his decrees. America asserted that he had, but we would not believe her. We insisted, that she did not know the fact nearly so well as we did. In short, we continued to refuse to repeal. At last, the great distresses and the consequent complaints of the manufacturers led to an enquiry, at the bar of the house of commons, into the effects of the orders in council, when such a mass of evidence was produced by Mr. Brougham in support of the proposition, that the non-importation law of America was the principal cause of those distresses, that the ministers (Perceval being dead) gave way; and the orders were repealed.

This is the plain and true history of the matter; and I particularly wish the reader to bear in mind, that our orders, had, up to the moment of Napoleon's repeal of his decrees, always been acknowledged by us to contain violation of the known rights of neutrals; but, in our justification, we said, that it was forced upon us by the decrees of the enemy. This was our language up to the moment of Napoleon's repeal. But, what says lord Castlereagh now? So far from acknowledging that the orders in council enforced a violation of any known neutral right, he contends (if the report of his speech be correct) that they were founded on our known and primitive rights. The words, as they stand in the report, are these:—

"The orders in council had been a point on which considerable difference of opinion in this country had prevailed, but they had been abandoned, not so much on the ground of this country not having the right, as with a view to commercial expediency. He rather wished, however, to wave the renewal of that branch of the question, now that the whole proceedings of government were before the house. With respect to the main principles of that system, ministers were still unaltered in their opinion, when the conservation of the country rendered it necessary to resort to it. At the time the measure was adopted, such a system was necessary, not only as it respected France, but as connected with the nearest policy for the general interests of the British empire. Had it not been for the manly resistance given by that measure to the power of France, France now would have been as triumphant, in a commercial point of view, as she was with respect to the continent. He begged he might always be considered as an admirer of that system." 

Now, I state that the orders in council themselves, and the papers of our diplomatic agents, and the speeches of sir William Scott, almost explicitly acknowledge, that the measure was to be justified only on the ground of its being a retaliation on France; and that, in the two former, is expressed, his majesty's earnest desire to imitate France in doing away those obnoxious measures—This was our language up to the moment when the repeal of the French decrees was announced to us. Our language has indeed, since changed; and it was during the debates upon Mr. Brougham's motions, coolly argued, that the repeal of the orders would make the Americans the carriers of the commerce of the world. But, though we have changed our language, is does not follow that America should change hers.

She always contended that by the orders in council her rights were violated; she always contended, that all the seizures we made under those orders were unjust; and, of course, she demands indemnity for those immense seizures. —But is it really so? can it be possible can the thing be, that a secretary of state has asserted, in open parliament, that without any reference to the conduct of France, and that though the decrees of Napoleon did not exist, we had a right to do what was done, towards neutrals, under the orders in council; and that, whenever we think proper, we have a right to do the same again? If it be so; if this assertion was made by the minister for foreign affairs, and if it be meant to be maintained, then, certainly, the war with America will be long indeed.

Reader, what was it that was done in virtue of these orders in council? I will give you an instance. An American built ship, owned by a native American, manned by native Americans, laden with flour, or any thing else the growth of America, and bound from America to France, or to any other country named in the orders in council, was seized on the high seas by any of our vessels of war, carried into any of our ports, the ship and cargo condemned, and the master and his crew turned on shore to beg or starve, or live and find their way home as they could.—This was done in virtue of the orders in council; and, if the Report be correct, this is what we have a right to do towards neutrals again, "whenever the conservation of the country" calls for it, that is to say, whenever our government thinks proper to cause it to be done! Now, I will not waste my time and that of the reader by any discussion upon maritime and neutral rights; but will just ask him this one question: If we have a right to act thus towards America, whenever we think proper, she being at peace with us, what can she lose in the way of trade, what can she risk, in changing that state of peace for a state of war? 

In my next, I shall discuss the other points brought forward in this debate.

WM. COBBETT.

American Prize-list.

List of Enemy's vessels, captured and brought into port or destroyed by the public and private armed vessels of the United States. 

(continued from our last.)

The prize brig sent into the Chesapeake by United States' brig Argus, was driven out again by a gale of wind, and recaptured by the Maldonite frigate. We therefore deduct one number from the general account, though we think that 10 per cent, added, would not embrace all the prizes actually made, not being duly published.

265. Brigg Venus, from Brazil and London, 10 guns, richly laden with 563 bales of cotton, fastened, &c. sent into Savannah by the privateer Polly of Salem.

266. 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294—nine British vessels, sunk, burnt, and destroyed by the Patriot of New-York, during a cruise of 56 days.

295. Packet Townsend, from Falmouth for Barbadoes, heavily armed, captured by the Tom, of Baltimore, after a severe engagement in which the captain of the Townsend and four of her men were killed and several wounded. The Tom was but little injured, and had only two men wounded.

296. Brigg Burchall, a packet from Barbadoes for Demarama, with an English commissary and his lady on board, captured by the High-Flyer of Baltimore, and sent into port. The High-Flyer has captured a number of drogiers plying between the islands—she released one of them with the commissary and 72 prisoners, and sent her as a flag of truce into Demarama; and governor Cornmichael returned a complimentary letter to her capt. for his kind treatment of them.


298. Schooner Neptune, captured by the Revenge of Philadelphia, and given up to release her prisoners, after the proper formalities.

299. Schooner Neptune, with a cargo of salt, oil, fish, &c. sent to Portland, by the Revenge of Salem; on her way from the farmer to the latter place was wrecked—crew and cargo saved.

300. Schooner—, driven ashore on the coast of Nova Scotia, and burnt, by the Revenge of Salem.

301. Brig Fancy, sent into New-London by the Joel Beale, privateer.

302. Schooner Nelly and Pamela, captured by the Revenge of Philadelphia, was wrecked on Chincoteague shoals—crew and cargo saved.

PRINTED BY JOSEPH DESMONDES, FOR THE PROPRIETOR. NO. 6, CHURCH-STREET, NEAR ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,