THE MILITARY MONITOR,  
AND  
AMERICAN REGISTER.  

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."  

[No. 15]  
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1812.  

THE MILITARY MONITOR  
AND  
AMERICAN REGISTER,  

By T. O'CONNOR and S. WALL,  
No. 63, Pine-street,  

Next door to the COLUMBIAN Office,  

It is published every MONDAY morning, at $3 per volume, or $2 numbers; $1 to be paid in advance; $1 on the publication of the 17th number; and $1 on the publication of the 26th number.  

Letters and Communications for this paper, must be forwarded free of postage.  

NEW-YORK, 1812.  

Official.  
DOCUMENTS  

Accompanying the President's Message to Congress.  
(Continued from our last.)  

The Secretary of State to Mr. Russell.  
Dated, Department of State,  
August 21, 1812.  

[Extract.]  

My last letter to you was on the 27th July and was forwarded by the British packet, the Althea, under the special protection of Mr. Baker. The object of that letter, and of the next preceding one of the 26th June, was to invest you with power to suspend by an armistice, on such fair conditions as it was presumed could not be rejected, the operation of the war, which had been brought on the United States by the injustice and violence of the British government. At the moment of the declaration of war, the President, regretting the necessity which produced it, looked to its termination and provided for it, and happy will it be for both countries, if the disposition felt, and the advances thus made on his part, are entertained and met by the British government in a similar spirit.  

You have been informed by Mr. Graham of what passed in my late absence from the city, in an interview between Mr. Baker and him, in consequence of a despatch from the British government to Mr. Foster received at Halifax, just before he sailed for England, and transmitted by him to Mr. Baker, relating to a proposed suspension or repeal of the British orders in council: You will have seen by the note forwarded to you by Mr. Graham, of Mr. Baker's communication to him, that Mr. Foster had authorised him to state, that the commanders of the British forces at Halifax would agree to a suspension, after a day to be fixed, of the condemnation of prizes, to await the decision of both governments, without however preventing captures on either side. It appears also, that Mr. Foster had promised to communicate with Sir George Prevost and to advise him to propose to our government an armistice.  

Sir George Prevost has since proposed to General Dearborn, at the suggestion of Mr. Foster, a suspension of offensive operations by land, in a letter which was transmitted by the General to the Secretary at War. A provisional agreement was entered into between General Dearborn and Col. Baynes, the British adjutant general, bearer of Gen. Prevost's letter, that neither party should act offensively, before the decision of our government should be taken on the subject.  

Since my return to Washington, the document alluded to in Mr. Foster's despatch, as finally decided on by the British government, has been handed to me by Mr. Baker, with a remark, that its authenticity might be relied on. Mr. Baker added, that it was not improbable that the admiral at Halifax might agree likewise to a suspension of captures, though he did not profess or appear to be acquainted with his sentiments on that point.  

On full consideration of all the circumstances which might merit attention, the President regrets that it is not in his power to accede to the proposed arrangement. The following are among the principal reasons which have produced this decision.  

1st The President has no power to suspend judicial proceedings on prizes. A capture, if lawful, vests a right, over which he has no control. Nor could he prevent captures otherwise than by an indiscriminate recall of the commissions granted to our privateers, which he could not justify under existing circumstances.  

2d. The proposition is not made by the British government, nor is there any certainty that it would be approved by it. The proposed arrangement, if acceded to, might not be observed by the British officers themselves if their government, in consequence of the war, should give them instructions of a different character, even if they were given without a knowledge of the arrangement.  

3d. No security is given, or proposed, as to the Indians, nor could any be relied on. They have engaged in the war on the side of the British government, and are now prosecuting it with vigor, in their usual savage mode. They can only be restrained by force, when once let loose, and that force has already been ordered out for the purpose.  

4th. The proposition is not reciprocal, because it restrains the United States from acting where their power is greatest, and leaves Great Britain at liberty, and gives her time to augment her forces in our neighborhood.  

5th. That as a principal object of the
war is to obtain redress against the British practice of impressment, an
achievement of peace with the British government, and particularly the following:

1. Because it is more objectionable, and of the less importance, in consideration of
the instructions herebefore given you, which, if met by the British government,
may have already produced the same result in a greater extent and more
satisfactory form.

I might add that the declaration itself, is objectionable in many respects, particu-
larly the following. 1st. Because it asserts a right in the British government
to restore the Orders in Council, or any part thereof, to their full effect on a
principle of retaliation on France, under circumstances of which she alone is to
be judge; a right which this government cannot admit, especially in the extent
herefore claimed, and acted on by the British government.

2d. That the repeal is founded exclu-
sively on the French Decree of 26th of
April 1811, by which the repeal of the
Decrees of Berlin and Milan, announced
on the 5th August 1810, to take effect
on the first of November of that year,
at which time their operation actually
ceased, is disregarded, as are the claims
of the United States arising from the re-
peal on that day, even according to the
British pledge.

3d. That even if the United States
had no right to claim the repeal of
the British orders in council prior to the
French Decree of the 28th April 1811,
nor before the notification of that decree
to the British government on the 20th
of May, of the present year, the British
repeal ought to have borne date from
that day, and been subject to none of
the limitations attached to it.

These remarks on the declaration of
the Prince Regent, which are not pur-
sued with vigour, nor in the full extent
which they might be, are applicable to
it, in relation to the state of things which
existed before the determination of the
U. States to resist the aggressions of the
British government by war. By that
determination the relations between
the two countries have been altogether
changed, and it is only by a determina-
tion of the war, or by measures leading
to it, by consent of both governments,
that its calamities can be closed or mit-
gated. It is not now a question whether
the declaration of the Prince Regent is
such as ought to have produced a repeal
of the non-importation act, had war not
been declared, because by the declara-
on and war, that question is superceded,
and the non-importation act having been
continued in force by Congress, and be-
come a measure of war, and among the
most efficient, it is no longer subject to
control of the executive in the sense,
and for the purpose for which it was adopted.

The declaration however, of the
Prince Regent will not be without effect.
By repealing the Orders in Council
without reviving the blockade of May
1806, or any other illegal blockade, as
is understood to be the case, it removes
a great obstacle to an accommodation.

The President considers it an indication
of a disposition in the British govern-
ment, to accommodate the differences
which exist between the countries,
and I am instructed to assure you, that,
if such disposition really exists, and is
persecuted in, and is extended to other
objects, especially the impressment, a
durable and happy peace and reconcil-
iation cannot fail to result from it.

Mr. Russell to Lord Castlereagh.
LONDON, 24th Aug. 1812.

My Lord—It is only necessary, I trust, to call
the attention of your Lordship to a review of the
conduct of the government of the United States
in proving incontrovertibly its unceasing anxiety
to maintain the relations of peace and friendship
with Great Britain. Its persistence in suffering the
Canadian war vessels, and to their absolute
removal, and not to their re-employment in the
war, has been an offense to me, and the United
States, for which the President will be held
responsible. The impression which it has received and its
persecution in ending its attempts at amicable means
to obtain redress, are known to the world. Despairing
at length of receiving this redress from the
justice of the British government, to which it had
so often applied in vain, and feeling that a further
forbearance would be a virtual surrender of
interests and rights essential to the prosperity and
independence of the nation; confident in its protec-
tion, it has been compelled to discharge its high
duty by an appeal to arms. While, however, it
regards this offensive as the only one which
resembled in form, with a hope of preserving
any portion of that kind of character which cons-
titutes the vital strength of every nation, yet it is
still willing to give another proof of the spirit
which has uniformly distinguished its proceedings,
by seeking to arrest, on terms consistent
with justice and honor, the calamities of war—
It has, therefore, authorized me to stipulate with
his Britannic Majesty's government an armistice
to commence at or before the expiration of sixty
days after the signature of the Instrument provid-
ing for it, on condition that the British
and American vessels and cargoes, which
they have been in the situation to impress,
shall be restored, and that the British
government shall not in the future
be in such a situation, by the
blockade, nor by any other means,
to attempt the deprivation of
persons from American vessels,
or to hinder the citizens of
America from purchasing
and bringing to their own
ships, for their own and their
country's use, from British
vessels, the substances of
which they may be
in want.

As is made known to Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.
FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 29.

SIR—Although the diplomatic relations
between the two governments have been terminated,
by a declaration of war on the part of the U.
States, I have not hesitated, under the peculiar
circumstances of the case, and the authority
under which you act, to submit the principles contained in your letter of the 24th

It is sincerely believed that such an arrange-
ment would prove more efficacious in securing to
Great Britain her seamen that the practice of
impressment, which is objectionable to the
United States, and so incompatible
with the personal rights of their citizens.

Your lordship will not be surprised that I have
presented the revocation of the orders in council
as a preliminary to the suspension of hostilities,
and as a preliminary to the act of the British
government of the 23d of June last, ordaining
that revocation, is predicated on conditions, the
performance of which is rendered impracticable by the
change which is since known to have occurred
in the relations between the two countries. It cannot
never be expected that the government of the United
States will immediately on due notice of
that act, revoke or cause to be revoked its acts,
excluding from the waters and harbors of the U.
S. all British armed vessels, and interdicting com-
mercial intercourse with Great Britain. Such a
procedure would necessarily involve consequences
too unreasonable and extravagant to be for a mo-
ment presumed. The order in council of the 22d
of June last will therefore according to its own
terms be null and of no effect, and a new act of the
British government, adapted to existing circum-
stances, is obviously required for the effectual
repeal of the orders in council of which the
United States complain.

The government of the United States considers
indemnity for injuries received under the orders in
council and other edicts, violating the rights
of the American nation, to be incident to their
repeal and it believes that satisfactory provision
will be made in the definite treaty, to be hereafter
negotiated, for this purpose.

The conditions now offered to the British
government for the termination of the war by
an indefinite armistice and no other intercourse,
are the same that are made between the
United States and France, and the
British government, and, in
consequence, it will rest in the
power of the United States to
offer a friendly commercial intercourse so many advan-
tages are to be derived.

Your lordship is undoubtfully aware of the ser-
ious difficulties with which the prosecution of
the war, even for a short period, must necessarily
be attended, and the embarrassments for the
United States, from the want of
competents at accommodation.

Passions exasperated by injuries—alliances or
conquests on terms which forbid their abandonment
will inevitably hereafter embitter and pro-
tract a content which might now be so easily
and happily terminated.

Deeply impressed with these truths, I cannot
but persuade myself that his royal highness the
Prince Regent will take into his early considera-
tion the propositions, herein made on behalf of the
United States, and decide on them in a spirit of
conciliation and justice.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration,
your Lordship's most obedient servant,
(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

To the right honorable
Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.
Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell.
inst. for a suspension of hostilities.

From the period at which your instructions must have been issued, it is obvious, that this overt act was done in the name of the government of the United States, in ignorance of the order of the 23d June last, and as you inform me that you are not at liberty to depart from the conditions set forth in your letter, it only remains for me to acquaint you that the Prince Regent feels himself under the necessity of declining to accede to the proposition therein contained, as being on various grounds absolutely inadmissible.

As soon as there was reason to apprehend that Mr. Foster's functions might have ceased in America, and that a new agent might be delegated with a view to the recovery of the defaulted sum, the American station was advised of the circumstances of your letter, and has been ever ready to accede to the proposition therein contained, as being on various grounds absolutely inadmissible.

Gentlemen of the legislature, a declaration of war was officially announced by the United States, against the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, and its dependencies. The great exposure of a vast range of our southern, northern, and western frontier to annoyance from the enemy, and to the deprivations of savages in alliance with him, rendered the proclamation of hostilities during the recess of the legislature, an event peculiarly interesting to the citizens of this state, and imposed upon the executive, a task of immense responsibility and embarrassment. I considered it essentially a paramount duty to apply the resources which the foresight, and liberality of the legislature had placed at my disposal, in such manner as not only to provide a security for the property and lives of the inhabitants of the frontiers, but also to subserve the national will by facilitating the operations of the general government for a vigorous prosecution of the war, as the most certain means of bringing it to a speedy and honourable termination. My endeavours to accomplish these objects, have been generously seconded by the officers and soldiers of the militia.

It was to be feared whilst Great Britain held not only the dominion of the ocean, but was permitted to maintain an undisputed supremacy on the lakes also, that the burden upon the militia of the state in particular, in the first campaign of the war, would be extremely arduous. Accordingly most of the detached militia, together with a considerable number of independent uniform and volunteer companies have been called into actual service, either at New York, Buffalo, Lewiston, Niagara, Oswego, Sackets' harber, Ogdensburg, Plattsburg, or in frontier towns between those places. It affords me great satisfaction, however, to inform you, that it is confidently expected that the approbation made in June last, to meet the emergency of invasion or war, will be adequate to defray all the expense hitherto incurred on the part of the state.

In reflecting upon the events and consequences of the war from its commencement to the present period, we find more cause of exultation than could reasonably have been expected, considering the pacific structure of our national government; the enjoyment of nearly thirty years of peace, the smallness of our navy, the very limited number of our regular and disciplined troops, and temporary deficiency of many munitions. Nearly as great a proportion of homeward bound merchants have escaped capture as has been customary during the last three or four years of peace. The market for the produce of the farmer, has experienced an unexpected and unusual rise instead of a depression. Upon the ocean and the continent, there have been no additions to the enemy's power to come in contact with the enemy; their conduct has given lustre to the American character, and in some instances their achievements have been brilliant beyond example. It cannot but be expected that the general government, impressed with the propriety, the justice, and the indispensable necessity of yielding more ample protection to our commerce, and of rendering the American nation more formidable in war, will increase our naval establishment to the extent warranted by the resources and spirit of the nation.

Although the surrender of the northwestern army is greatly to be deplored, and tended to increase the difficulties which the militia of this state have had to encounter, and to retard the operations of government; and although the attack on Queenston did not eventuate propositly, yet it cannot for a moment be doubted that the issue of the contest will be glorious to our country. Reverses were to be expected in the first outsets of inexperienced troops. These have originated not in a want of valor in our soldiers, or of resources in our country but in the unavoidable difficulties, under existing circumstances, of directing the one, and developing the other, on a sudden emergency with the greatest advantage. In the attack of Queenston, however, and in the affair of Brownstown, prior to the surrender of Detroit, and on various other occasions, the army and militia have invariably exhibited the deliberate and undaunted bravery of veterans.

I beg leave respectfully to recommend to your consideration the propriety of making suitable provisions for the families of those officers and soldiers of the militia of this state who have been disabled or who have fallen in the battle of Queenston. It has not, as usual, to protract the November meeting of the Legislature beyond the time required to discharge the important trust of designating electors of president and vice-president of the United States. But an imperious duty requires that the care of John Bowman convicted to the crime of murder before Mr. Justice Thompson, at the last court of oyer and terminer held in the county of Herkimer; be submitted to your immediate attention. The official communication of the desiring judge is now delivered. The unequivocal guilt of the convict on the one hand, and his tender years on the other, make your duty with respect to him extremely delicate and responsible. This is the only matter of an extraordinary nature which I shall at present press upon your notice. Should you however be disposed to devote attention; during the present session to other subjects, upon an intimation of that intention I shall do myself the honour of furnishing you by special message, a detailed statement of the arrangements and proceedings and an adopted subsequent to the declaration of war. In the mean time I cannot refrain from seizing the
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and, would
... not only meet danger with firmness; he
beloved country.
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... horses, covered . with gold and pearls
... Previous to the commencement of
... for the
... we are
... to deliver a long sermon? The
... what is wrong? the relation which
... would be thought of ; a senator who
... Eneas had more of it, but was the style
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be embarrassing to the commanders who would wish to calculate on future movements. — The occasional entrusting of the transportation of ordnance to ordinary waggoneers, who feel no particular interest in the manner or time when the duty will be performed, is wrong — the following example will elucidate my observation — I lately stopped at a tavern where was also quartered a waggoneer with a light brass six pounder destined for Erie — It was French make, cast at the foundery of La Jeune, Paris 1793. So little interest did the waggoneer feel respecting its delivery, that he endeavoured to bargain with a stranger to convey it the remainder of the way, assigning as a reason for this desire, that his corn was not yet got in.

This gun was not in good order, & the haussé, that all important aid attached only to French guns, was nearly useless, as the graduated scale was hardly legible, owing to friction. The soldiers of the Western country are brave, and their numbers, and devotion to the cause in which they are engaged, will compensate for any want of discipline — with a sufficiency of the munitions of war, which it is presumed will be seasonably supplied, these men will soon give peace to the United States, and the blessings of liberty to Canada."

Extract of another letter to the Editors, dated Rome (N. Y.) Nov. 18, 1812.

"Commodore Chauncey has actually captured two British vessels on the lake, a sloop and schooner. Col. Brock relative of the late Gen. Brock was taken prisoner; and it is said, and generally believed, that the body of the General, was also on board in a hog's head of spirits."

* * *

We have seen it related, in several papers, that the General was buried with military honors near Newark — if so, the account of his being taken prisoner in a hog's head of spirits is not probable.

Washington City, Nov. 12.

Copy of a letter received yesterday by the secretary of the navy from com. Rodgers: U. S. Frigate President, at sea, Oct. 17.

Sir — I have the honor to acquaint you that on the 15th inst. near the Grand Bank, this ship, the Congress in company, captured the British king's packet Swallow, Joseph Morphey, commander, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to Falmouth. The rank of the commander of this vessel, is that of a master and commander in the navy. She had no cargo in, except eighty-one boxes of gold and silver, amounting to between 1 hundred & 50 & 2 hundred thousand dollars; the specie I took out of her, and had intended sending her to England in the character of a cartel, with her own crew; Having fallen in at this moment, however, with the American schr. Eleanor, bound from Baltimore to France, dismayed, induced me to change my first determination, and instead of sending her to England, have sent her to the U. States in charge of the master and crew of the before mentioned schooner, who at the moment of writing this have charge of the Swallow with the schooner in tow, but which, as soon as the weather will permit, they intend abandoning, after having taken her cargo on board the Swallow.

I parted company with the United States and Argus five days since; they are not however far from me at present, I apprehend.

We have not seen a single British vessel of war as yet, except one frigate which the want of wind and the approach of night prevented our chasing with any effect; although from information afterwards received we must have passed vear a squadron of five frigates the evening preceding that on which we saw the one before mentioned. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your obedient servant.

J ohn Rodgers.

Hon. Paul Hamilton Sec'y of the Navy.

C O N G R E S S.

O F T H E U N I T E D S T A T E S.

The first business that occupied congress was of course the consideration of the president's message.

The Senate came to the following resolutions on the 6th of November:

First, That so much of the president's message as concerns our relations with foreign powers, and the military establishment of the United States and ye lunteers, should be referred to a select committee, with leave to report thereon, by bill or otherwise.

Secondly, That so much of the president's message as relates to the naval establishment of the U. States, should be referred to a select committee, with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Thirdly, That so much of the president's message as relates to American vessels which have arrived in the U. S. laden with British manufactures, should be referred to a select committee, with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

And lastly, That so much of the president's message as relates to a revision of the militia laws of the U. States should be referred to a select committee, with leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The House of Representatives lost no time in expressing their sentiments on that part of the president's message with referred to the gallant conduct of Captain Hull and the victory over the Guerriere.

This business was opened by Mr. Dawson in a motion which he said he was pleased, and indeed proud to reflect, would meet with the unanimous approbation of the congress and the country at large. He then called the attention of the house to the particular part of the president's message, to which he paid a warm tribute of applause for the eloquence and appropriate language in which justice had been rendered to the officers and crew of the Constitution, for their conduct in the engagement with the Guerriere, an engagement in which our brave seamen had demonstrated that when commanded by able and gallant officers, they were capable of contending with any people upon earth, even with the British on that element where they had justly acquired so much celebrity, and proved that the American flag was capable of enforcing respect on the great high way of nations, the ocean. Mr. Dawson deprecated boasting as unbecoming in an individual or in a people, and as being rarely the concomitant of true valour. Yet he thought it but fit for the house to express in due form their sentiments and feelings on this important occasion in the name and on behalf of the nation. He therefore 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 captain 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 United States frigate the Constitution, of 44 guns, according to the provisions of the act for the better government of the navy of the United States; in testimony of the high sense entertained by congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of captain Hull, the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, in attacking, vanishing & capturing the British frigate the Guerriere, mounting 34 carriage guns, hereby exhibiting an example highly honourably to the Am.
On the 9th of November a resolution passed the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee on military affairs, to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exemption of soldiers and noncommissioned officers from arrest for debt when called into service. (Bureau.)

Summary.

It appears by the last accounts from the Wabash, that Gen. Hopkins crossed that river at Fort Harrison on the 18th October with two thousand men. He has taken with him provisions for ten days; and it is understood that he intends to direct his march to Peroes, a Kickapoo village, on the Illinois, whilst colonel Russell of the United States' army, will proceed up the river, keeping open the communication between the General and himself, in order to act as circumstances may require.

It is understood that another expedition up the Wabash, and towards Lake Michigan was contemplated to set out from Fort Harrison on or before the 1st of this month, to be performed in six days. The expedition is to consist of three regiments of infantry from Kentucky, & 70 or 80 regulars from the Indian country, amounting in the whole to 17 or 18 hundred men. May their endeavours be crowned with success.

We are informed that a part of the Pennsylvania troops have arrived at Franklinton, or their way to the head quarters of the North Western Army. Active operations will be immediately resumed, & important events may soon be expected.

On Sunday the 8th inst. the squadron at Sacket's Harbour, under Commodore Chauncey, consisting of the brig Oneida and seven schooners, mounting (in all) forty-four guns, sailed, and chased into Kingston Bay the Royal George and schooner Sally; and after a severe cannonade from the Fort, the fleet returned with the loss of one seaman killed by the enemy, & several wounded on board one of the American ships, by the bursting of a gun. The fleet brought into Sacket's Harbour two prize armed vessels, on board of one of which was Capt. Brock, nephew of the late Gen. Brock. The fleet sailed again on Friday night last in pursuit of the Duke of Gloucester and Prince Regent [British armed vessels].

We are informed that provision be now made in favour of aliens, entitled to the contemplated benefit under such regulations as will prevent advantages being taken of it for improper purposes.

This message was referred to a select committee of fire.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the president's message was referred upon the following points. Each to a select committee, viz.

1st. The subject of foreign relations.
2d. The militia, volunteers and the army.
3d. The naval establishment.
4th. The subjects of revenue and the importation of British manufactures were referred to the committee of ways and means.
5th. The subject of British licences, and of cases of corrupt and pernicious intercourse with the enemy—were referred to the committee of commerce & manufactures.

A motion made by Mr. Harper to instruct the committee of commerce and manufactures to consider of the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of flour and bread stuffs was negatived.

A Meeting of the Legislature of Vermont have passed a law for raising seven regiments of Volunteers. This act provides that each soldier shall receive thirty dollars bounty, and have his wages made up ten dollars per month.

On a full view of the few events of the past week, the reader will find nothing to damp the enthusiasm from the patriotic and military ardor of our citizens. The documents laid before congress state the terms on which peace will be given to Britain; and if there is a citizen who wishes for peace on less favorable terms, if there is a citizen who would breathe the sword while a fellow citizen remains in British bondage, to such we would say "you deserve not to be free"—lake Ontario has been secured by the American navy, Commodore Rodgers has taken a valuable prize, and he will, whether successful or not, behave worthy of the confidence placed in him; the greatest exertions are making for forwarding the objects of the campaign, in so much that something must be attempted—the troops will not remain long inactive and a few days must determine whether they will be able to take up their winter quarters in Canada.

The Marshall of South Carolina has detained in custody twelve British subjects as hostages for the safety of five seamen and one boy taken out of the privateer Sarah Ann lately captured by the British; these seamen were sent to Jamaica to be tried for their lives as British subjects. It is to be hoped that the vigorous conduct of the marshall will secure to these 6 persons (2 born in Ireland and 4 in the United States) a protection which they could not obtain during the kind of peace which we have experienced for years before the declaration of war.

FOREIGN.

We have no accounts of operations of the French armies against Russia later than those already detailed—great exertion will probably be made for the defence of Moscow, but Muscov is not capable of a long siege and fears seem to be entertained that it must fall into the power of the French. Riga is continued in a state of siege and was likely to make a long defence—should it surrender, little obstruction could be opposed to the French Emperor in his progress towards St. Petersburg.

Nothing new has been received from Spain. It is not known what number of French troops have lately entered that country, or what will be the probable consequent conduct of the British commander.

The following extract of a letter from England will show that the licences, which they granted to our merchants to export, have been continued only while useful to England—they wanted our flour, and they wanted to sell us their manufactures. Alas! they have gained these two points.

We are informed that the Legislature of Vermont have passed a law for raising seven regiments of Volunteers. This act provides that each soldier shall receive thirty dollars bounty, and have his wages made up ten dollars per month.

"Our government have refused to grant any more Licences to import provisions from America, which we presume will put an end to our exports during the War. The crops in every part of Europe are abundant, & Spain and Portugal will be amply supplied from the Black Sea, Mediterranean, Barbary, Baltic &c.—Philo. Pufc."
Extracts.

M E S S E N G E R O F F I C E

Canandaigua, Nov. 1812.

We hasten to lay before our readers the important hand-bill, which was this day politely handed us by Lieut. Roosevelt, who is ordered by Gen. Smyth to "proceed to the counties of Ontario, Seneca & Cayuga, to bring on such volunteers as will agree to cross the river Niagara into Canada, and perform a month's duty in the army.

TO THE MEN OF NEW-YORK.

For many years you have beheld your country oppressed with numerous wrongs. Your government, although above all others devoted to peace, have been forced to draw the sword, and rely for redress of injuries on the valor of the American people.

The valor has been conspicuous. But the nation has been unfortunate in the selection of some of those who have directed it. One army has been disgracefully surrendered and lost. Another has been sacrificed by a precipitate attempt to pass it over at the strongest point of the enemy's lines, with most incompetent means. The cause of these miscarriages is apparent. The commanders were popular men, "destitute alike of theory and experience" in the art of war.

In a few days, the troops under my command will plant the American standard in Canada. They are men accustomed to obedience, silence and steadiness. They will conquer, or they will die.

Will you stand with your arms folded, and look on this interesting struggle? Are you not related to the men who fought at Bennington and Saratoga? Has the race degenerated? Or have you under the baleful influence of the oppressors, who, imitating the heroes, supplies for the humane establishment the seasons, visited the tomb of the chief, and congreed the country where he lies? Yes—You desire your share of fame. Then seize the present moment. If you do not you will regret it; and say "the valiant have bled in vain," the friends of my country tell, "and I was not there."

Advance then to our aid. I will wait or you a few days. I cannot give you the day of my departure. But come on. Come in companies, half companies, pairs or singly. I will organize you for a short tour. Ride to this place, if the distance be too far, and send back your horses. But remember, that every man who accompanies us, places him self under my command, and shall submit to the salutary restraints of discipline.

ALEX, SMYTH, brig gen.
Camp near Bufaloe, 10th Nov. 1812.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the navy, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated "Sacket's Harbour, Nov. 5.

"Our 24 gun ship comes on rapidly. One grand attack will be made, we have no doubt of success and little opposition, unless they officer their vessels with lads of the royal navy. A provincial navy officer is too similar to a militia man. With the force they possess, and the unprotected situation the brig Oneida was placed in for the space of time after the declaration of war, they shewed their want of skill and energy if not entirely destroying her.

"To morrow morning we can sail with the following force:

"Brig Oneida, (flag ship) eighteen 24 lb. carraonades, and 140 men, exclusive of officers and marines.
"Schr. Gov. Tompkins, lieutenant-Brown, one 32, and one 24, four 32lb. carraonades, & 60 men, exclusive of officers and mariners.
"Schr. Conquest, lieutenant Elliott, one 32, one 24, and two 9's and 35 men, exclusive of officers and marines.
"Schr. Diana, lieutenant M'Pherson, eight 18lb carraonades, two 6's & 35 men, exclusive of officers and marines.
"Schr. Growler, sailing master Mix, one 32 pounder, two 6's, and 30 men, exclusive of officers and marines.
"There will shortly be in readiness four schra in addition to the above."

The following additional instruction has been given to the public and private armed vessels of the U. States:

"The public and private armed vessels of the United States are not to interrupt any British unarmed vessels bound to Sable Island, and laden with supplies for the humane establishment of the President of the United States. &c."

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 30.

Than has ever yet been published; embracing all the British Possessions, and part of the States of New-Hampshire, Vermont, Province of Main, Old Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan Territories, taking in the whole sea-coast from Cape May to five degrees north of New-Franland; 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, the path of conquest, and the loop-holes 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 subscription beplea to inform the public that the above work is now in 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, 300 copies, and consequently produced an unexpected delay 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. F. O'HARA.

PRINTED BY JOSEPH DESNOUES,
No. 61, Church-street, near Murray,
WHERE PRINTING IN GENERAL IS EXECUTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.