

EASTERN FEDERALISM.

(From the Standard.)

The war men of the East have completely taken themselves in; that wealth which was thrown into the East by the infamous corruption which plundered the poor soldiers of the revolution of their rights...

There was not, according to them, either talents, merit, or wealth, any where in the Union but among them; the social tie had lost its hold upon them; the reinforcement of their early sufferings from a cruel and oppressive government, was not only extinguished...

So strong was this infatuation, that they had concluded that the loan for '1846 could not be obtained by government without them; it never entered into their imagination that money was to be had any where but in Boston, or from the strong chests of the old speculators on a soldier's warrents...

The eastern folks had conspired against their country and in favor of the public enemy, to prevent the accomplishment of the loan; they calculated that the government could not go on without them...

These eastern sycophants calculate in the same way concerning the war—they have imagined that Canada cannot be invaded nor conquered without them; yet presently we shall find these very people counting offices of power and profit in those provinces.

The accomplishment of the loan in so short a time and on such easy terms, is more than the eastern folks had calculated upon—and their folly has wrought its own punishment, by depriving them, thro' their own absurdity, of the benefits of the loan...

The French Ambassador—The administration seem to think it necessary to make the people believe they are desirous of peace and for that purpose, they pretend that no way offers so obvious as to apply to the emperor of Russia, and to procure him to exert his good offices to bring the nations to terms...

But if he could bring himself to do so, who in his senses can ever believe that Albert Gallatin is the man to conclude a peace between the countries?—The only question at issue, and for which alone the war is continued, is whether Great Britain will insist upon the right of taking her own subjects when found on board our merchant vessels on the high seas...

From the Federal Republican. A few remarks as to the terms of the sixteen million loan. In the first place, 88 in the \$ 100 are paid, which bear an interest of 6 per cent. which is six dollars and eighty-two cents per annum, upon \$ 100...

From the North Western Army.—Since the publication of the Daily National Intelligencer of yesterday, we have seen letters from Camp Meigs of the date of April 4th, which have removed the apprehensions we then expressed for the safety of that fort...

um, we understand, was supplied by Mr. Pease and Mr. Astor, at about 7 1/2 per cent.

It is obvious, as 12 per cent. discount was allowed in hand, and 6 per cent. upon \$800,000, that upwards of 18 per cent. upon the 100 is paid the first year, which is nearly three millions of dollars.

Independent of all this, when the loan is reimbursed (if ever that day comes) \$ 100 is to be paid for every eighty-eight loaned, which is 12 per cent. more than the amount advanced for thirteen years. So that, according to our apprehensions, there is a loss of \$ 1,920,000 discount, which is 12 per cent. on the day of the loan, and there is a loss of the like sum on the day of reimbursement, making 24 per cent. in thirteen years, besides 6 per cent. interest upon \$800,000, between years, making the interest upon the loan between 8 and 9 per cent.

Why did not Mr. Gallatin go to work in the regular old fashioned honest way, and say at once I will give so much per cent. for so much money? Because the people would not understand the subject, and as the people have nothing to do with loans and taxes, why say we no business to know a thing of the rate of interest. Hence the intricate terms of the loan, 12 per cent. discount, 12 per cent. at the end of thirteen years, and \$ 62 per cent. per annum. A federal administrator, who would plan dealing and wanting money, would say of course, I will give you so much per cent. per annum, no discounts, premiums, or what not, for so much simple interest. An American would have done so; but an Italian or a Frenchman would reverse the matter.

A profile to our calculation, about 18 millions of dollars will have been paid for the use of 16 millions for 13 years. At legal interest, money doubles its value in less than fifteen years; at the rate of interest fixed by Mr. Gallatin to keep the treasury from being bankrupt, it more than doubles itself in twelve years.

BRITISH PACKETS

The Federalists are filled with a ridiculous outcry on the subject of the mail of the packets received and transmitted by the British Packets. Little care was as friends of what is true, what the factory boys say about it. First, to be sure, honest men would be misled by the country, we will just observe, that during war, letters are never permitted to pass from one enemy to another without being opened; and that the opening of the letters by the two governments respectively, as well as the other arrangements respecting the packets, was settled by a reciprocal agreement between the agents of the two countries.

War precludes all communication between two nations, except that mercantile correspondence which the courtesy of modern war permits. It would be a novelty in war, to permit sealed letters to pass to the enemy during its continuance, by which it becomes a device to aid or comfort.

Our government has therefore, in guarding against its performance what has certainly been a painful though indispensable duty.



THE WAR.

From the North Western Army.—Since the publication of the Daily National Intelligencer of yesterday, we have seen letters from Camp Meigs of the date of April 4th, which have removed the apprehensions we then expressed for the safety of that fort. It is true that the Indians are prowling around the camp, and butcher every straggler they can find; but their aggregate force is not half as great as is represented in the articles we have copied from Ohio papers. An attack was expected from the combined British and Indians about the 10th or 12th inst. but no apprehensions were entertained of the result. Reinforcements were rapidly moving on from every quarter. Major Amos Budd led the command at the last advice. In a few days it is expected that there will be upwards of four thousand men within this encampment.

The acting Governor of the Indiana Territory in a late speech to the Legislature thus proceeds to contrast the present situation of that Territory, with what it was previous to the battle of Tippecanoe.

At your last assemblage gentlemen, our political horizon seemed clear; our infant territory bid fair for rapid and rising grandeur; our population was highly flattering; our citizens were becoming prosperous and happy, and security dwelt every where, even on our frontiers. But alas! the scene has changed—and whether this change, as it respects your territory, has been owing to an over anxiety to extend our dominions, or to a wish for retaliation by our foes, or to a foreign influence, I shall not pretend to decide. But that there is a change, and that too, a distressing one, is evident. For the Aborigines, our former neighbours and friends, have become our most inveterate foes; they have drawn the scalping knife and raised the tomahawk, and shouts of savage fury are heard at our thresholds. Our frontiers are now wilds, and our inner settlements have become frontiers; some of our best citizens, old men worn down with age, and helpless women, and innocent babes, have fallen victims to savage cruelty. Our citizens, even in our towns, have frequent alarms, and constant apprehensions, as to their preservation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Kaskaskia, dated February 27.

Another instance of savage barbarity occurred in this territory on the 9th inst. upon the bank of the Ohio, 7 miles above its mouth. In my last I mentioned that an Indian trail had been discovered passing from the northward in a direction to the mouth of that river, crossing the road about half way between this and Shawnoctown. After we heard of Gen. Winchester's defeat, we concluded they were runners going to the southern and southwestern Indians, with the news of that disaster—which conjecture was probably correct. On their arriving upon the Ohio, it seems they traced the shore till they came to where three small crafts were lying

received liberty and pay. The list is also given as a list of American prizes in a vast number of cases the men acknowledged themselves to be Englishmen, or given for other subjects of Great Britain. Some, though taken from American merchant ships were the subjects of Denmark, or other nations at war with Great Britain. Some acknowledged the names in their professions were not their true names—others had professions that did not correspond with their persons. Some had professions that were forged or altered. Many of the seamen were taken from English merchant ships, and no suggestion is made that they had not entered voluntarily.

Your committee will make but one other remark on these documents—the secretary of state, in his report last mentioned, observes, that there is reason to believe, that no precise or accurate view is now or ever can be exhibited of the names, or the number of our seamen, who are impressed into and detained in the British service, and that it is equally impossible from the want of precise returns to make an accurate report of the names or number of citizens of the United States, who have been compelled to enter into the French service, or are held in captivity under the authority of that government, whether taken from the vessels captured on the high seas, or seized in rivers, ports or harbors; the names of a few only, are given below the number believed to be so detained, being within the knowledge of this department. A detail is therefore not attempted with respect to this part of the call of the house of representatives.

Why the secretary of state thought it proper to give a detail of British impressments, and to withhold a detail of French impressments, or to detain under such circumstances, it is not the part of your committee to determine.

From this examination it was apparent that these official documents were so uncertain and unsatisfactory, that later papers could be placed on them. It became necessary, therefore, to resort to other evidence; and none appeared to your committee, to promise so satisfactory a result as the testimony of eminent merchants and experienced ship-masters of some of the principal seaports of this state; men, who from their professional as well as local knowledge, must be acquainted with the cases of impressments from their own vessels, and their own towns—Your committee accordingly under the order of the house, authorized them to send for persons and papers, summoned a great number of merchants and ship-masters, without distinction of party, from Boston, Salem, Marblehead, Portland, and other seaports, which, all together owned a vast proportion of the whole shipping of this commonwealth. They also examined some of the custom-house officers; and also made enquiries of experienced officers of the navy. The united testimony of these witnesses, (which will be found in the depositions hereto annexed, numbered from 1 to 51, and which your committee request, may be considered as a part of their report) forms a body of evidence, from which highly important and interesting results have been obtained, some of which your committee beg leave here to offer to the consideration of this house.

It appears from the depositions of the merchants who were examined, and who have been engaged in commerce and navigation for 10, 15 and 20 years past, that the whole number of seamen they have together employed upon an average for the last 12 or 15 years (deducting the period of the embargo) amounts to about 1500, annually—which for 15 years would make an aggregate of 22,500 and 12 years would make an aggregate of 18,000 seamen, constantly employed during those periods respectively; the average of these two aggregates will be 21,000—in this vast number of seamen thus constantly employed by these witnesses, your committee have found the following cases of impressments by the British, viz:—

American seamen	12
Foreign seamen	23
Total 25	
of which there have been discharged, as follows viz.	
Foreigners discharged	6
Americans discharged	9
do—escaped	1—10
leaving, of the 12 Americans impressed as above, but one who was retained. Such was the result of the evidence of the witnesses, in respect to impressments from among the seamen in their employment.	
The whole number of impressments, (excepting the men hereafter mentioned taken in British ships of war) that were testified to before your committee, including not only cases within the personal knowledge of the witnesses; but also cases that they had heard of from the officers of the impressed seamen, in such a manner as entitled them to credit, amounted, with the following, to one hundred and forty seven, 147	
And cases of supposed impressments,	40
Total 157	
By the British	145
French	11
Portuguese	1
Of the whole number, there were Americans	
Louisianian	167
Foreigners	1
Unknown	47
Of the Americans there were	
Discharged on application,	51
Escaped,	9
Entered,	4
Died,	3
Detained,	8
Supposed to be detained,	20
No account given,	42
Total 107	

To the above add the cases of the men who were taken in the British frigate Guerriere, (on the 18th) and who informed capt. Hull, that they had been impressed; the sum-total will then be 173.

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Your committee, while they have seen with the highest satisfaction that every other cause of hostilities in this hemisphere have preceded with the deepest concern that the blood and treasure of the country are still to be expended in the prosecution of a war, the object of which is to compel Great Britain to relinquish a principle which never till the present time seems to have been considered by that government of the United States as a necessary clause of war.

The U. S. as it is said, engaged in the war for the sole purpose of vindicating their rights and honor. If therefore becomes a duty to inquire for the people of the U. S. to make whether their rights have been invaded, and how many instances, in such a manner as to amount to a violation, by the last resort of a sovereign state. It should be found that this is not the case, but that the principle which has made the cause of the war against Great Britain, has been recognized and practised upon by France and other powers. Being considered on our part as a cause of war, the just and equitable people of Massachusetts, as well as of the other parts of the Union, will not, it is believed, think it necessary that the war should be continued for that object; they will not think it just for a neutral power to make war for the sake of requiring of one nation, what they have not exacted of others, and what others have never exacted of them.

The government of the U. S. however, to whose reasonable discretion is committed the power of declaring war, has thought it proper to announce, that the present war is still to be prosecuted for the purpose of compelling the relinquishment of this claim of Great Britain. It is then more than ever necessary that the people of this commonwealth, a portion of the Union destined to bear a large share of the burthen and calamities of the war, should carefully inquire into, and correctly understand the nature of this claim, and the real magnitude of the injury for which hostilities are to be continued, in order that they may be enabled to devise the best means which may be in their power, as a member of the Union, of contributing to the restoration of peace. Your committee, therefore, have thought it to be their duty, deliberately and dispassionately to make this inquiry; and in doing it, they have felt all that responsibility which must result from a just regard to the welfare of our common country, and the essential interests of the citizens of this commonwealth. With this view they have found it necessary to present a detailed statement on the subject committed to them; a statement which in their opinion will satisfy the honest and necessary of a farther and more minute enquiry, than it has been possible to make during the present session of the legislature.

In prosecuting this enquiry, your committee in the first place thought it proper to obtain facts sufficient to enable them to form some estimate of the number of impressed seamen of this commonwealth. For that purpose they had recourse to various official reports made to congress, by Mr. Madison, while secretary of state, and by his successor, Mr. Monroe; and they hoped to have found in those documents, published under the authority of the government, satisfactory information on this point. But in this expectation they have been entirely disappointed; they have found those reports so uncertain and erroneous, that they could place little reliance upon them. In proof of this, your committee beg leave to offer a few remarks; and such as they shall make, will chiefly arise from their examination on the last of these reports, dated Jan. 15, 1812.