

some time I had fallen in with 18 days before. On board of the Prince George I saw the prisoners captured in the Wanderer in Barbadoes on board. On the 9th of January, while still command of Barbadoes, I captured the ship Edward of 6 guns and 8 men, from London bound to Leguana in ballast, which vessel I also sunk. Having learnt from the master of the Edward as well as those of the Wanderer and Prince George, that they had been separated in the Bay of Biscay from their convoy, consisting of the Queen 74, two frigates, and two sloops of war, I was induced, owing to a belief that the convoy was still to the eastward, to remain to windward of Barbadoes until the 16th January, when finding they must have passed, I changed my ground and ran off Cayenne, and from thence down the coast of Surinam, Berbice and Demerara, through between Tobago & Grenada; thence through the Carribean Sea, along the south east side of Portorico, through the Mona Passage, down the north side of Jamaica and other leeward islands, without meeting a single vessel of the enemy, or any other than 4 Spanish drogers and one Swedish ship, until I got near the Manilla Reef; near which, after capturing and sinking the British schooner Jonathan, loaded with rum and dry goods, (the most valuable part of which I took on board) I hauled over for the Florida shore and struck soundings off St. Augustine, and from thence ran on soundings as far as Charleston, passing within 4 or 5 miles of Columbia Island, and near to Savannah as the weather and depth of water would allow, without meeting a single vessel except a Spanish ship from the Havana, bound to Spain, but steering for Savannah, in consequence of having sprung a leak.

Arriving off Charleston, (which was on the 11th inst.) I stretched close in with the Bar, and made the private signal of the day to two schooners lying in the Bar Roads, and which from their appearance I believed to be public vessels. After remaining all day off the Bar with colors hoisted and the before-mentioned signal displayed, without being able to communicate with the schooners, I stood to the northward, and at 7 o'clock the next morning discovered and chased a ship to the southward which, after pursuing 8 or 9 miles, led me to a second sail, [a brig under her topsails, with her topgallant-mast hoisted and flying jibboom rigged in] and from thence to the discovery of a third sail, represented from the mast head to be a large frigate; on discovering the third sail, added to the manœuvres of the first and second, I was induced to believe them part of an enemy's squadron, and accordingly hauled up and stood for the former, to ascertain her character. And after making her from the deck, perceived she was a frigate as reported. I now tacked and shortened sail, believing that towards night I might be enabled to cut off the ship [which was a small frigate or a large sloop of war] and a brig, from the third or largest sail, at this time 9 or 10 miles to windward; in this, however, I was not able to effect my purpose, owing to the weather sail [between sunset and dark] bearing down for the others. Judging now from the manœuvres that after dark they would chase, I stood to the eastward under short sail; believing that in the morning I might find them in some disorder; at day light, however, owing to the haziness of the weather, they were not to be seen, consequently, I wore and stood back to the westward to make them again, and in a few minutes discovered two [one on the lee, the other on the weather bow] to which I gave chase, but after chasing them about half an hour, the weather becoming more clear and two large ships suddenly making their appearance [one on the weather and the other on the lee beam] I changed my course to the eastward, when the four immediately crowded sail in pursuit; but, owing to the weather, assisted by the enemy's manner of chasing, I was enabled to get clear of them without difficulty in a few hours. From this I pursued a course on soundings [except in doubling Cape Harteras] to 18 fathom water off the Delaware, where, in a fog, I fell in with a large vessel, apparently a man of war. Shortened sail to topsails and cleared ship for action, but she suddenly disappearing, and in a few minutes she, or some other vessel near, being heard to fire signal guns, I stood on to the northward, from a belief I was near another squadron. From the Delaware I saw nothing until I made Sandy Hook, when I again fell in with another of the enemy's squadrons, and by some unaccountable cause was permitted to enter the bay, although in the presence of a decidedly superior force, after having been obliged to remain outside seven hours and a half waiting for the tide.

I am, &c. JOHN ROGERS. Hon. W. Jones, Secretary of the navy.

From the Boston Chronicle of Monday, Feb. 29. LATEST FROM BURLINGTON.

We understand by a gentleman who arrived in this town last evening, from Burlington, that a party of British troops, consisting of about 2000, under the command of Col. Scott, lately crossed over to French Mills, and from thence proceeded to Malone, and Chateaugay Four Corners; but apprehending an attack from the American army at Plattsburg, they precipitately retreated in the midst of a violent storm of snow and hail, on Sunday evening, 20th inst. towards Coteau de Lac. They inquired with much earnestness about Forsyth's Regiment, and appeared to owe them a particular enmity.

About 60 regulars had deserted from them, and were with the American army at Plattsburg. They were principally Irish, and stated that one half the

Remont by which they had hoped would be secured an opportunity of effect. The gentleman from whom we procure the above intelligence, was made prisoner by this partisan corps, but having a previous promise in his pocket, was released. He had sent an express to Gen. Wilkinson, apprising him of the movements of the enemy.

The British Officers, prisoners of war, sent from Burlington to Chelsea, Mass. have all, except two, violated their parole of honor, and deserted to Canada. They were, however, arrested and confined in Montreal prison by the enemy.

New York, March 1. The letter of marque scht. Meteor, Capt. Selby, of this port, was captured on the 7th of February, by the British frigate Endymion, and ordered to Bermuda. The Meteor was, when captured, 36 days from Nantz, bound to N. York, with a cargo invoiced at \$300,000. Her crew were landed on Block Island, on Wednesday last.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Benjamin Hawkins to Maj. Gen. Pinkney, dated Camp near Fort Mitchell, February 13 1814.

"A runner who is intelligent and was sent by me to the chiefs low down this river, who are connected with the Seminoles, returned this evening. He heard a talk from the governor of Pensacola to the Seminoles delivered in his presence to the Chiefs of 12 villages. The purport was, that being an ignorant people they should listen to their old Chiefs, and aid them to crush the Prophets, who had deceived him by their lies. As they had misapplied the powder he gave them to hunt provisions for their women and children, he should give them no more—they had deceived, divided, and ruined their nation. The British were not expected to possess the country bordering on the tide waters of the Florida, and if they should come, they could not remain long as the U. S. would drive them off. The Indians had once been deceived by them, and must take care how they trust them again. It was expected peace would be made among white people every where this year, and it would be right for the Seminoles to help their old chiefs to destroy the Prophets. The deception played on him was through the fears of his officer under him and second in command who urged him to let the Prophets' party come and take him by the hand, and to give them some ammunition to hunt for their women & children. The chiefs he saw were friendly."

If any credit be due to the professions of the governor of Pensacola, we may calculate from his talk to the Seminole chiefs, that no more ammunition will be obtained by the hostile Indians from him. Until further lights are shed on the subject, it may remain doubtful, whether his acquiescence in their demands proceeded from fear of them or enmity to us. It is quite likely, that our formidable military force in the Creek Nation may have intimidated the Spanish Commandant more than the threats of the Indians, and that he finds it prudent to change his tone to them, and to offer the best apology he can to our government.

The following statement, handed us by an officer of the Patriots, directly from their camp, and on his way to Washington city, [for the purpose we presume of supplicating assistance from the general government contains we believe a correct view of their situation and prospects.

"On the 10th of January the Patriots left the St. Mary's river, about 70 strong; their numbers increased on their march to about ninety, and on the 16th of the same month they arrived at the Autlochew Indian settlement called Paine's Town. On the 18th they commenced their blockhouse, 25 feet square, which they soon reared two stories high, and immediately proceeded to surveying that land. On the 10th of this month the force of the Patriots had increased to 160 men, and by this time I have no doubt they muster more than 200 as recruits were daily arriving.

The Autlochew country excels any that I have seen. The cattle, of which there are large numbers in the range, are as fat as I ever saw killed in the woods. The land is equal in quality to any in America. Within seven miles of Fort Mitchell is a large lake, about 4 miles long, and no doubt communicates with Lake George and the river St. John's which is about 22 miles So. E. of Fort Mitchell.

These waters bring an excellent navigation into the heart of the country. On the 25th of January a large water melon was found, which was quite sound and eat well. The wild vegetable hoke was growing in abundance, at the height of twelve or fourteen inches. The Orange Tree grows spontaneously, and is now ornamented with its yellow fruit. The Fort stands on a Prairie, which is 7 or 8 miles wide and 20 long. This district of country is admirably suited to the culture of the Sugar cane.

The Patriots are well supplied with ammunition and provision. They will raise a crop this season, and are determined to hold the country or lose their lives in defending it."

Mr. Worthington, from the Military committee, reported a bill to establish an additional Military Academy; which was passed to the second reading.

Mr. Hub of Geo. from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported without amendment, the bill more effectually to enforce the non-importation laws.

The bill giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain on board privateers, was read the third time and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the act to provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections, rebel invasions, &c. and after some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.



CONGRESS. IN SENATE. Thursday, March 3.

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Friday, March 4. The President communicated the report from the Treasury on the expenses attending the intercourse with the Barbary powers.

Mr. Gallard, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize an augmentation of the Marine Corps, by the enlistment of 600 privateers, and the appointment of a competent number of officers. Passed to a second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Thursday, March 1.

Mr. Murfree and Mr. Macon, of North-Carolina, presented severally petitions from sundry inhabitants of North-Carolina, praying the aid of Congress in opening an inland water communication from the Chesapeake Bay to St. Mary's river. Referred to a select committee.

Agreeably to the order of day the house went into the committee of the whole; Mr. Brechtbridge in the chair, on the loan bill.

Mr. Pickens, by permission of Mr. Lowndes, who was entitled to the floor, made a few remarks in addition to, and explanatory of, some parts of his speech yesterday.

Mr. Lowndes then resumed the floor, and concluded in an hour and an half the speech which he commenced yesterday in favor of the bill.

Mr. Epes next took the floor, and in a speech of more than an hour, replied to the arguments and declamation of the opposition.

Mr. Pitkin of Conn. spoke about an hour in explanation of his former speech. When he concluded—the bill under debate was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow; and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 2. PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF EMBARGO.

Mr. WAIGHT of Md. rose to submit a motion for consideration. He said, feeling, as he did, a perfect confidence in the sincerity of the administration to affect by negotiation at Gottenburg an honorable peace; and knowing, as he did, that the President had perfect confidence in the Princes Regent in his own proposition to meet at Gottenburg to settle by negotiation the unhappy differences that subsist between the two nations, upon the principles of the laws of nations, and the maritime rights of Great Britain; and from the policy of this government, tested by their proposition through Mr. Russell after the war, upon an agreement to negotiate on certain conditions, to agree to an armistice, and from the proposition of the British government through Admiral Warren, on an agreement to negotiate on certain terms, to agree also to an armistice—he thought he was justified from the conduct of both governments in the belief that an armistice will be agreed to on the commencement of the negotiations at Gottenburg as the practice of all nations, as well as the two powers now negotiating, evinced this to be the common usage of nations. It is certainly, said he, one of the first dictates of humanity to spare the effusion of blood—and during impending negotiations, believed to be entered into with sincerity and good faith, it would seem to me to be a measure of primary importance to of heal asperities and then lead to a happy termination the negotiations.

If then, sir, the sword shall be sheathed during the negotiation by an armistice, that sword that can only wound the enemy, I ask, if the two edged sword, the embargo, ought not during the negotiation also to be sheathed, that which cuts both friends and foes? And whether it is not our duty to treat our devotion to our constituents and to relieve them from all pressure that may not be absolutely necessary? Their patriotic submission to it, while absolutely necessary to press the enemy, entitles them to its removal, while the prospect of peace induces a hope that it may not be necessary as a weapon against the enemy.

Having myself advocated the embargo, in the summer session, and the present embargo, and there being no power to suspend it at this time, but by an act of the Legislature, I have thought it my duty to submit the following resolution—but I feel it my duty to the administration to declare that it is without their consent and without their knowledge.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of suspending the Embargo Law during the impending negotiation for peace.

Mr. Wright appeared to be inclined to let his motion lie on the table for the present; but Mr. Grosvenor said he conceived it was highly proper that the fate of a proposition of this character should be at once known, and therefore moved that the House now proceed to consider the resolution.

Mr. Seybert having required the Yeas and Nays on the question of consideration, which by the rules of the house is not to be debated, it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baylies of Mass Bayly of Va. Bigelow, Bradbury, Breckinridge, Brigham, Caperton, Lilly, Cooper, Cox, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis of Mass Dewey, Davall, Ely, Gaston, Geddes, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hopkins of N. Y. Howell, Huffy, Hungerford, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Macon, M'Kee, Miller, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Pickens, Pitkin, Post, Potter, John Reed, Wm. Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Robertson, Ruggles, Sherwood, Shepherd, Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mass. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wood, Wright—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Alston, Avery, Barr, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Comstock, Conrad, Creighton, Cuthbert, Davis of Penn. Dancyelles, Earle, Eppes, Farrow, Forsyth, Franklin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Harshbarger, Ingalls, Ingham, Irwin, Jackson of Va. Kennedy, Kern, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lyle, M'Coey, M'Lean, Moore, Murfree, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Penn. Rhea of Tenn. Rich, Sevier, Seybert, Shanton, Smith of Va. Smith of Penn. Tanshill, Taylor, Truitt, Udree, Ward of N. J. Whitcomb, Williams, Yancey—68.

So the house refused to consider the said resolution.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statement of the emoluments of the officers of the customs.

The bill from the Senate for the better organizing, paying and supplying the army of U. States, was twice read and committed to the committee on Military Affairs.

The engrossed bill authorizing a loan of 25 millions dollars, was read a third time.

On the question 'shall this bill pass?' Mr. Stanford opposed the bill in a speech of considerable length; and Mr. Flak of Vermont, spoke also at considerable length in support of it.

Thursday, March 3. Mr. Epes, had before the House two bills, one dressed by the Secretary of War to the committee of Ways and Means upon the subject of the loss of militia employed in the actual service of U. States during the year 1813, and of the pay of the army of the United States.

Mr. Kent, of Md. reported a bill establishing a Bank of the Metropolis.

Mr. Nelson—determined the pledge he had given, by a very able speech in support of it.

Mr. Grosvenor followed in his usual manner, in opposition to it, and in vindication of his first speech on this subject.

During Mr. Grosvenor's speech, which was a little before five o'clock, considerable business was caused in the House by what the Speaker called the personality in his remarks, and for which he was called to order by the chair, and made no quired explanation.

When he sat down, several gentlemen rose to speak. Mr. Ward obtained the floor, and moved to adjourn—Lost, yeas 41.

Mr. Elk of N. Y. required the previous question. Mr. Stanford moved to lay the bill on the table. After some desultory and rather disagreeable debate, in which Messrs. Seybert and Jarman opposed Mr. Stanford's motion to lay the bill on the table, it was decided in the negative.

The house determined to have the previous question now put, yeas 91.

The previous question was then put in the following form, viz. Shall the main question be put? and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

For the previous question 93. Against it 58.

The main question, on the passage of the bill, was decided by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Arnold, Avery, Barr, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Comstock, Conrad, Crawford, Creighton, Cuthbert, Cuthbert, Davis of Penn. Denoyelles, Dewey, Earle, Epes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Franklin, N. Y. Forster, Forsyth, Franklin, Goodrich, Grundy, Griffin, Grundy, Harris, Harshbarger, Hungerford, Ingalls, Ingham, Irwin, Irving, Jackson of Va. Johnson of Va. Kennedy, Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, M'Coey, M'Kee, M'Lean, M'Lean, Montgomery, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Penn. Rhea of Tenn. Rich, Ringgold, Robertson, Sage, Seybert, Skinner, Smith of Penn. Smith of Va. Tanshill, Taylor, Telfair, Truitt, Udree, Ward of N. J. Whitcomb, Williams, Wilson of Penn. Wood, Wright, Yancey, Fisher—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies of Mass Bayly of Va. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckinridge, Brigham, Caperton, Champion, Cilly, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Dewey, Ely, Gaston, Geddes, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hopkins of N. Y. Jackson of R. L. Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Miller, Moffitt, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickens, Pitkin, Post, Potter, J. Reed, W. Reed, Ruggles, Sheffield, Sherwood, Shippen, Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Vose, Ward of Mass. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter—55.

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And the House adjourned at sunset.

Friday, March 4. The Speaker presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the District of Columbia, praying the act laying an Embargo may be repealed, or modified as to permit them to export their produce to the Eastern states.—Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Epes, the bill making appropriations to support the military establishment of the United States for the year 1814, passed through a committee of the whole Mr. Macon of N. C. in the chair, the blanks therein being filled with the following sums:

For pay of army and militia \$ 8,395,000
Forage to officers 244,576
Subsistence 4,377,479
Camp and field equipage 400,000
Medical and Hospital Department 235,000
Bounties and premiums 450,000
Clothing 2,025,000
Quarter Master's Department 3,500,000
Ordnance stores, &c. &c. 800,000
Fortifications 500,000
Contingencies 703,000
Indian Department 451,500

Thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Epes, the bill to support the navy of the United States for the year 1814, was passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, and the blanks therein were filled with the following sums:

For pay and subsistence of officers and pay of the seaman 3,679,341
Provisions 1,439,921
Medicines, &c. 120,000
Repairs of vessels 1,500,000
Ordnance, &c. 300,000
Contingent expenses 500,000
Navy Yards, &c. 100,000
Pay, &c. of Marine Corps 219,573
Clothing for same 71,338
Military stores for same 27,698
Contingent expenses of do. 46,000

The bill having been thus amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT. Mr. Macon from the joint committee appointed on the subject, reported as follows:

The committee appointed on the part of the House, jointly with the committee appointed by the Senate, to ascertain when the House can be adjourned without detriment to the public service, have carefully examined the state of business before both Houses, and report as their opinion that they may be adjourned on Monday, the 11th day of April next; and submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective houses on Monday, the 11th day of April next.

After the rejection of two motions to postpone