

of August that this Minister gave in a new Declaration, by which the difficulties with respect to forms were by no means removed nor the negotiation by one step brought nearer to its object. After a useless exchange of notes upon every preliminary question, the 10th of August arrived. The Prussian and Russian negotiators could not exceed this term; the Congress was at an end, and the resolution which Austria had to form was previously determined, by the progress of this negotiation—by the actual confession of the impossibility of peace—by the no longer doubtful point of view in which his Majesty examined the great question in dispute—by the principles and intentions of the Allies, wherein the Emperor recognised his own—and finally, by the former positive declarations, which left no room for misconception.

Not without sincere affliction, and alone consoled by the certainty that every means to avoid the war had been exhausted, does the Emperor now find himself compelled to action. For three years has his Majesty laboured with increasing perseverance to effect, by mild and conciliatory measures, real and durable peace for Austria and for Europe. All his endeavors have failed; there is now no remedy, no recourse to be had but to arms. The Emperor takes them up without any personal animosity, from a painful necessity, from an irresistible duty, upon grounds which any faithful citizen of his realm, which the world, which the Emperor Napoleon himself, in a moment of tranquility and reason, will acknowledge and justify. The necessity of this war is engraven in the heart of every Austrian, of every European, under whose soever dominion he may live, in such legible characters, that no art is necessary to distinguish them. The nation and the army will do their duty. An union established by common necessity, and by the mutual interest of every power that is in arms for its independence, will give due weight to our exertions, and the result, with the assistance of Heaven, will be such as must fulfil the just expectations of every friend of Order and of Peace.

### American Intelligence.

TRANSLATION FROM THE ORIGINAL IN FRENCH.  
Head-Quarters, Montreal, 27th Oct. 1813.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency, the Governor General and commander of the forces, having transmitted to His Majesty's government a letter from Major General Dearborn, announcing that the American Commissary of Prisoners, resident at London, had informed his government that twenty three soldiers of the 1st, 6th and 16th Regiments U. S. Infantry, taken prisoners, had been sent to England, and were detained in rigorous confinement, as British subjects; and that the said Major General Dearborn, had received instructions from his government to place in close confinement twenty three British soldiers to be kept as hostages for the safety and exchange of the aforesaid U. S. soldiers sent to England; and that, in obedience to his said instructions, he had caused twenty three British soldiers to be closely confined and kept as hostages: And the persons mentioned in the letter of Major General Dearborn being soldiers serving in the American army made prisoners at Queenstown, who declared that they were born British subjects, having been sent in confinement to England to be tried according to law: His Excellency the commander of the forces, has received orders from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, through the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State, to announce without delay to Major General Dearborn that he had transmitted to his government a copy of that letter, and that in consequence he had received instructions to give explicit notice to Major Gen. Dearborn, that his Excellency had been commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to forthwith closely imprison and detain forty six American officers and non-commissioned officers as hostages for the safety of the twenty three British soldiers who have been closely confined by order of the American government. At the same time His Excellency is directed to give notice, that he is authorized in case any of the said British soldiers should suffer death under the pretext, that the soldiers now prisoners in England, and whom not only the laws of Great Britain but of every independent state, placed under the same circumstances would condemn, have been found guilty and in consequence been executed, to select from among the American officers and non-commissioned officers, who are prisoners, double the number of British soldiers who shall have been so unjustly put to death, and to immediately execute the said officers and non-commissioned officers.

And his Excellency is further authorised to make known to Major Gen. Dearborn, that the commanders of the armies and of the fleets of his Majesty on the American coasts, have received orders to prosecute the war with unintermitting rigor against all the towns, cities, or villages belonging to the United States, and against the inhabitants thereof, if after the due communication of these presents to Maj. Gen. Dearborn, and the grant of a reasonable time for transmitting them to the American Government, that government should unhappily refuse to abandon its design of taking away the lives of any of the soldiers who are at present, or who may hereafter be kept as hostages, for the causes mentioned in the letter of Maj. General Dearborn.

His excellency the commander of the forces in announcing to the troops the orders of his royal highness the Prince Regent, flatters himself that they will be sensible of the paternal solicitude which his royal highness has shown for the protection of the person and honor of the British soldier, which, in contempt of justice, of humanity, and the law of nations, have been grossly outraged in the persons of twenty three soldiers now closely confined as hostages for an equal number of traitors who have been guilty of the infamous and unnatural crime of raising their pariah arms against the country which gave them birth, and who will be tried accord-

ing to the equitable laws of their offended country.

The British soldier will view this outrage, which is an abandonment of all principle, and an aggravation of the atrocious insults and cruel barbarities daily and maliciously practised on many of his unhappy comrades, who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as an additional incitement to confirm his resolution never to yield but with his life, his liberty, to an enemy who is a stranger to every principle of honor of justice and of the laws of war.

EDWARD BAYNES,  
Adj. Gen. British North America.

Extract of a letter from Major General Wilkinson to Lieut. General Sir George Prevost, dated Head-Quarters, Grenadier Island, Nov. 1st, 1813.

"I yesterday evening had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst, and shall immediately transmit a copy of it to the Executive of the United States.

I forbear to animadvert on the acts of our superiors, whatever may be their tendency; but you must pardon me, for taking exception to an expression in your letter. The government of the United States cannot be "DETERRED," by any consideration of Life, or Death, of Depredation, or Contagion, from the faithful discharge of its duty to the American Nation."

#### A PROCLAMATION,

By Wm. H. Harrison, Major General in the Army of the U. States, and commanding the Eighth Military District.

An armistice having been concluded between the United States and the tribes of Indians called Miamias, Patawatomies, Eel River Miamias, Weas, Ottoways, Chippeways and Wyandots, to continue until the pleasure of the government of the former shall be known—I do hereby make known the same to all whom it may concern. This Armistice is preparatory to a general council to be held with these different tribes; and until its termination they have been permitted to retire to their hunting grounds, and there to remain unmolested, if they behave themselves peaceably. They have surrendered into our hands hostages from each tribe, and have agreed immediately to restore all our prisoners in their possession, and to unite with us in the chastisement of any Indians, who may commit any aggression upon our frontiers. Under these circumstances, I exhort all citizens living upon the frontiers to respect the terms of said armistice, and neither to engage in nor countenance any expedition against their persons or property; leaving to the government with whom the constitution has left it to pursue such course with respect to the Indians as they may think most compatible with sound policy and the best interests of the country.

Done at Detroit, this 16th Oct. 1813.

WM. H. HARRISON.

#### LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER—AND ENTIRELY TO BE DEPENDED ON.

Extract of a letter from the Army.  
"General Wilkinson passed the British fort at Prescott, on the night of the 6th inst. and without other loss than two privates killed and three wounded.

"He was at Hambleton on the 8th, where the cavalry, &c. was crossed. No molestation had been given by the Canadians. They retired from the water side, scarcely any venturing to look at our passing armament. They do not, as on the Chateaugay, lay waste the country in our front.

"This (Gen. Hampton's) division of the army is again in march for the St. Lawrence.—A few days will settle the question whether we pass our Christmas before Quebec or not.

"The plan of campaign (now it is fully developed) is the subject of universal praise in the army. It is deep, exact and comprehensive.—Without some act of God, we shall execute it worthily."

#### CREEK INDIANS.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 26.

SIR—Agreeably to your order of the 21st inst. we proceeded to Mim's Fort to collect the bones of our countrymen that fell in the late attack on that place, and to bury their remains, the last human office that we could perform to the obsequies of our fellow citizens, and brother soldiers.

We collected and consigned to the earth TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN, including MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN. The adjacent woods were strictly searched for our countrymen, and in that pursuit we discovered at least one hundred slaughtered Indians. They were covered with rails, brush, &c. We could not be mistaken as to their being Indians, as they were interred with their war-dress and implements—and although they have massacred a number of our helpless women and children, it is beyond doubt, to them, a dear bought victory. The adjacent country we have strictly examined, and no sight of Indians could be discovered.

The object of our command being completed, we have returned to this post.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your ob'tservants,

(Signed) J. P. KENNEDY,  
Capt. and Brig. Major, Commanding the Detachment.

F. L. CLAIBORNE,  
Brig. Gen. Commanding Mount Vernon and its Dependences.

#### VICTORY OF THE TENNESSEE CORPS,

Camp at Ten Islands, Nov. 4th, 1813.

Gov. BLOUNT,  
Sir,—We have retaliated for the destruction of Fort Mims. On the 2d I detached Gen. Coffee with a part of his brigade of cavalry and mounted riflemen, to destroy Tallushatchee, where a considerable force of the hostile Creeks were concentrated. The General executed this in style. A hundred and eighty six of the enemy were found dead on the field, and about eighty taken prisoners; 40 of whom

have been brought here. In the number left there is a sufficiency but slightly wounded, to take care of those who are badly.

I have to regret that five of my brave fellows have been killed, and about 30 wounded; some badly, but none I hope, mortally. Both officers and men behaved with the utmost bravery and deliberation.

Captains Smith and Bradley, and Winston, are wounded, all slightly. No officer is killed. So soon as General Coffee makes his report I shall enclose it.

If we had a sufficient supply of provisions, we should in a short time accomplish the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. Seventeen Cherokees under the command of Col. Brown, acted with bravery in the action.

Two of Chenubby's sons, and Jim Fife, of the Natchez tribe, also distinguished themselves. One of the Creek Prophets is killed. A. J.

ALEXANDRIA, NOV. 15.

Fire!—We are sorry to state, that on Friday night last the draw house, belonging to the Washington Bridge, together with about two hundred feet of the bridge was consumed by fire. This will occasion a very serious interruption to the travellers and wagons, of which there are vast numbers daily passing north and south. The bridge we hope and expect will be speedily refitted; as it has, since the war, made a handsome interest to the stockholders, besides creating a large surplus fund, which the directors have prudently hoarded for exigencies.

PLATTSBURG, NOV. 10.

General Hampton arrived at this place from Chateaugay last night, and it is said, and I believe with truth, that his army is on its march for Odletown, with intention to penetrate into Canada by the Lacade Road, to cooperate with Wilkinson's army, which is descending the River St. Lawrence, and has passed Prescott and Ogdensburg.—Since the rains, the weather has been fine. Yesterday was as brilliant and almost as warm as a summer's day. Ever since Gen. Hampton went to Canada by Chateaugay, Plattsburg has been threatened with invasion from Odletown; but I believe we shall now throw back the invasion upon our British neighbors between this and St. John's. The celebrated Col. Clark will have a very handsome command of Riflemen, when the army moves again into Canada.

#### Legislature of North Carolina.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, Nov. 18.

A letter from John Stephens on the subject of steam-boats, was laid before the house by the Speaker, read and referred.

Mr. Spencer presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Rose Bay Turnpike Company; and a bill, in conformity therewith, to amend the act establishing a turnpike from the west end of Mattamuskeet to Rose Bay, in Hyde.

Friday, Nov. 19.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of Robeson, praying that a certain Duncan Campbell may be restored to the privileges of citizenship. Read and referred.

Mr. Black presented the petition of John Hawthorn of Robeson, stating that a certain Jacob Rhodes of that county, had embraced in a grant for 5000 acres of land the further quantity of 23,000 acres, and praying that he might be compelled to surrender said surplusage.—Read and referred.

Mr. Phifer presented the petition of James Orr and others of Mecklenburg, claiming a warrant for 360 acres of land, as heirs of Charles Orr, a corporal in the late war. Read and referred.

Mr. Loftin presented a bill to amend an act establishing an academy in the town of Kinston. Read and referred.

Mr. Boylan (Wake) presented the following resolution. Resolved, That a select joint committee of both houses be appointed to take into consideration the situation of the public buildings and property in and adjacent to the city of Raleigh; and the propriety of building suitable houses for the accommodation of the executive of this state. Agreed to.

Mr. Carson presented the petition of Jonathan Hampton, attorney for Joseph Milligan, praying that he be authorized to receive a warrant issued at the last session of the General Assembly in favor of said Milligan.

The several subjects contained in his Excellency the Governor's message, were jointly referred to select committees.

Saturday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Martin presented a bill to alter the place of holding a separate election in the county of Wilkes.

Mr. Newby presented a bill to incorporate the "Orphan Asylum Society" of Fayetteville. Read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Drew, Resolved, That the committee appointed to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as relates to the propriety of the State's obtaining by loan, and paying into the Treasury of the U. States, its quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress at their late session, be instructed to enquire from corporate bodies or others, upon what terms and upon what conditions and usance money can be borrowed for the purpose aforesaid.

Mr. Stanly presented a bill to incorporate a company to be called the Club-foot and Harlem's Creek canal company; and a bill respecting the Episcopal Church of Newbern, and the property thereto belonging.

Mr. Cameron presented the memorial of William Polk, of Raleigh, proposing to buy a strip of the public land adjoining his lot. Read and referred to the committee on the public property.

Monday, Nov. 22.

Mr. Roberts presented a bill for the payment of the Jurors attending the county and superior courts in the county of Carteret and for other purposes.

Mr. W. W. Jones presented a bill for the better regulation of the Wilmington academy.

Mr. Phifer presented the petition of John Baker of Rowan, praying that the dividing line be so altered as to include his plantation within the county of Cabarrus.

Mr. W. W. Jones presented a bill to authorize the commissioners of pilotage for the port of Wilmington to supply vacancies occasioned by death or resignation.

Mr. Seawell (Moore) presented a bill to equalize the land tax and to amend the revenue laws of this state.

Mr. E. Harris presented a bill to establish one other separate election in the county of Mecklenburg.

Mr. Callaway presented the petition of the officers of militia of Ash county, praying that it be constituted a rifle regiment. Read and referred to a select joint committee.

Mr. Crow presented the petition of the Wardens of the poor of Lutherford, relative to the support of the poor of said county.

Mr. Relfo presented a petition and bill to authorize the Trustees of Nixonton academy to sell certain houses and lots, and for other purposes.

Jas. Iredell, esq. was elected solicitor of the first judicial district in the room of Mr. Slade, deceased.

Mr. Hoke presented a bill to establish and incorporate an academy in the town of Lincoln.

Mr. Collins presented a bill to regulate practitioners of physic in this state.

Mr. Taliaferro presented the petition of Frederic Alberts stating that he was an ensign in the revolutionary war and praying the arrears of pay due him for said service.

A bill was received from the Senate to amend the acts now in force relative to appeals from the county to the superior courts.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Mr. Hamlin presented a bill to regulate elections in the county of Halifax.

Mr. Steele presented a petition, and a bill in conformity thereto, to incorporate the Theban Society of the town of Salisbury, and for other purposes.

Mr. Stewart presented the petition of Elizabeth M. Kinnie of Iredell, praying to have secured to her certain property against the claim of her husband.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, Resolved, That a select joint committee be appointed to revise and amend the wreck laws of this state, with power to report by bill.

Mr. Cuthbertson presented a bill concerning divorce and alimony.

Mr. Jordan presented a bill to authorize Anson Albertson to cut a canal and make a road thereon.

Mr. Newby presented the petition of a number of the inhabitants of the town of Fayetteville praying to have certain obstructions removed from a street of said town.

Mr. Stanly presented the petition of Benjamin D. Rounsaville of Raleigh, stating that he is entitled to two tracts of land in the county of Rowan, the title to which lands is in the state, and praying that the case may be enquired into.

#### Resolutions respecting Mr. Stone.

On introducing the resolutions inserted below, Mr. Drew, of Halifax, remarked, that he had never with greater pride submitted to the house any proposition. This was a government founded on public opinion; and it was an inherent right of the people to censure such of their representatives as might have aberrated from the path of public duty. However this principle should be controverted by some, and however others entertained opinions of the expediency of arraigning before the public tribunal the conduct of persons entrusted with high and honorable offices, no consideration should deter him from bestowing censure where he thought it necessary. With this view he had prepared the resolutions he held in his hand, expressing a disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. David Stone, of Bertie; and therefore asked leave to introduce them:

#### RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED IN THE GENERAL

##### ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

4. In all free and well organized governments more especially those of the republican form, where all political power is wisely vested in the people, it is the inherent right of the constituents to call in question, to consider, and finally, if necessary, to reprehend the moral and political conduct of their representatives: And whereas, in the present just and necessary war which the United States are waging against Britain, it is the absolute duty of every citizen to watch over the interest of his common country, to guard the republic from external as well internal foes, and to promote the interests the security and welfare of the great commonwealth of the United States of America: And whereas, David Stone, of Bertie, Esquire, a Senator of this State in the Congress of the U. States, did, for reasons best known to himself, but in opposition to the true and obvious interest and policy of the United States, and contrary to the wishes and expectations of the good people of this State, vote against the law imposing a direct tax on the people of the United States, in order to support the war; against the act laying an embargo to restrain and prohibit the illicit intercourse and correspondence kept up in time of war by the British Tories of our country, with the cruel and savage enemy hovering on our sea-coast, and feeding them from our harbors and shores; against the appointment by the President of the honorable Albert Gallatin, as ambassador to the court of Russia: When we therefore consider the known principles on which Mr. Stone was elected, and by him publicly avowed and declared previous to his election to the high office of honor and trust which he now holds, and which he has manifestly abused, and which, when contrasted with