

tatives of the sea coast of the slave holding States, and asks if they are willing to say to England, "we intend to go to war with you?" does the gentleman mean to excite our fears for the loss of our property? As one of the many on this floor, who stand in the situation mentioned by that gentleman, I step forth to declare for myself and my constituents, that when loss of national honor is placed in the scale, and attempted to be balanced by pecuniary interests we will without hesitation kick the beam. But, sir, we are now contending for the restoration of rights, the deprivation of which strike at the very foundations of our prosperity. Sir, to us it matters little whether our cities tumble into ruin by destruction, or want of employment—by poverty produced by British wrongs and aggression—or in vindicating the cause of our country, fall by a quicker process. I have no fear of invasion, and therefore have no fears arising from the black population, which strikes with such horror on the sensitive mind of the gentleman from Virginia. For my country, Mr. Speaker, I lament its existence; I view it, sir, as the bane, the curse of the land; and most sincerely do I wish that a second Moses could take them by the hand, and lead them in safety to a distant land, where their cries would never more strike on the ear of sympathy.—For one, sir, I promise I would not expose myself to the waves of the sea. We are told that we stand pledged to France, that we must become a party with her in this war. I call upon the gentleman from Virginia to make the assertion good, to fix the imputation upon the Executive or upon this House. Sir, my pledge is to my country, to this very land; here, and here alone, the warm affections of my heart find a point around which to rally. To all other governments I am perfectly indifferent.—I am no Frenchman—I am no Englishman.

We have been told that this will be a war of aggrandizement, a war of conquest. I am as little disposed to extend the territory as any other individual of this House. I know that dissimilar interests must and will prevail from too great an extension of our dominion. But we will not here enter into a discussion, whether an accession of territory would or would not conduce to the interests of the government. Sir, this will be a war forced upon us; we cannot under existing circumstances avoid it. To wound our enemy in the most vulnerable part, should only be considered. I trust if our differences with Great Britain are not speedily adjusted (of which I have no expectation) we shall take Canada. Yes, sir, by force—by valor; not by seduction, as the gentleman from Virginia expresses it. I have no reliance on their friendship; I hope it will not be calculated upon. I am not deterred from the firm purposes of my mind by the predictions of the gentleman from Virginia: I have no fears that the people of our country will desert their government, while asserting the rights of the country; and I must believe, that gentleman's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, that Virginia will not be the last to afford supplies. We are told that republicans are inconsistent; that in '98 they refused to raise an army, altho' General Washington would be at their head, and that we then had sufficient cause to go to war with the directory of France. For myself, sir, I was at that period concerning the lessons of childhood. I will not now undertake to say whether at that time there was or was not sufficient cause for war, as has been declared. To me it matters not. I am just commencing my political career; I am consistent; I find myself degraded by insults unrevenged, and most ruined by ineffectual efforts to prefer friendship with nations who feel that they have forgotten right; and altho' I am bound to large standing armies in my country—yet, under those circumstances I feel justifiable in departing from a general principle.

Washington is more!—Yes, sir, the Father of his country can no longer wield its destinies, but there are men. I trust, (without referring to a quitted felons,) on whom the confidence of this nation might in safety repose; men whose military skills could be fully adequate to every emergency; men, who actuated by that patriotic love of country, not uncommon in the annals of this nation, would fight our battles, redeem the national spirit, and when nations had returned to a sense of justice, and reparation had been made for the wrongs wantonly inflicted on us, would without hesitation resign their authority into the hands of the government, whence it emanated. We have been told that Great Britain is fighting the battles of the world; that we are protected by that nation "who rides upon the mountain wave, whose home is on the deep." Sir, for myself, I disclaim her protection—protected in what? In our property?—No; it is a notorious fact that we are plundered in every quarter of the world—on our own coasts—even in the very mouths of our harbors. Are we protected in our liberties? Let the voice of our impressed seamen, torn from their homes, their wives, their families, speak their protection: Let the cries of their miserable offspring, deprived of their

protector, their friend, their father, declare their protection. But, sir, I have done. I am unwilling to cast a censure on the government of my native country; but I put it to the nation—I put it to this House, was it brave!—was it consistent with that independence which we profess to maintain, to submit without a struggle to that annihilation of the liberties of those hardy sons of our country, seeking their subsistence on the wretched element, that common highway of nations. Sir, they are our brothers—they are entitled to the same privileges, to the same protection. Yet the gentleman from Virginia feels no sympathizing emotions of soul on calling to mind the hardships they endure; yet he declares to us that should he be convinced that Great Britain has either directly or indirectly spilled the blood of our citizens, he would hesitate no longer—he would march to Canada. Let him turn his eyes to those floating mansions—he will there behold the blood of our citizens—brave, honest, industrious citizens—streaming in torrents, shed by the hands of their brothers, their friends.—We have been told that Great Britain never will relinquish her right (for such they affect to call it)—For one, sir, I never will submit to it. I had rather that fast anchored Isle—that protector of the liberties of the world, should be swept from the catalogue of nations, than submit that one American, one natural born citizen, should at her will be torn from his family, his country, and kept in a state of the most horrid slavery. Sir, this will not be a war of conquest. It will be a struggle for existence.

I am sorry that I have detained the House for a moment—I perfectly agree with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) that we should put an end to debate. I have been drawn into these remarks by what fell from my colleague.—I again repeat that his doctrine is nothing more or less than submission.—Sir, I denounce the principle.

### Congress.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 7.

A message from the Senate was read informing the House that they had postponed the further consideration of the bill for establishing a quarter-master's department, until the first Monday of December next.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill authorising the President to make a detachment of the militia.

[This bill authorises the calling out of 100,000 militia, and appropriates one million of dollars. The bill is similar to the former laws on this subject, except that it contains no provision for accepting of volunteers.]

It was ordered to a third reading without amendment.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, February 10.

Mr. Macon called the attention of the House to the informal proceedings of Saturday, occasioned by the death of his friend and colleague, General Thomas Blount, which he moved might be entered upon the Journals. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and they were entered as follows:

"House of Representatives, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1812. "In consequence of the death of General Thomas Blount, last evening at 8 o'clock, a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of North-Carolina, of which Mr. Blackledge communicated information to the Speaker, he requested the attendance of the members in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on this day at 12 o'clock; and a quorum having accordingly assembled, he addressed them as follows:

"Of the event, gentlemen, which has deprived this House of one of its most valuable members, and a disconsolate wife of one of the tenderest of husbands, you have all heard. The usage of the House of Representatives, in paying the last tribute of respect to departed worth on such occasions, I have no doubt accords with the sentiments of every one of you. To enable you to execute this melancholy duty, your informal attendance has been requested. You may therefore take such order as may seem to you proper."

Whereupon, on Motion of Mr. Williams, 1. "Resolved unanimously, That a Committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of General Thomas Blount, late a Representative from the State of North-Carolina.

2. "Ordered, That Messrs. Macon, Alston, Blackledge, Cochran, Franklin, King, Pearson, M'Bryde, Pickens, Sawyer and Stanford, are appointed the said Committee.

3. "Resolved unanimously, That the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of General Thomas Blount, late one of their body, by wearing crape on the left arm for one month.

4. "Resolved unanimously, That a message be sent to the Senate to notify them of the death of Gen Thomas Blount, late a member of this House, and that his funeral will take place to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Mr. Macon moved the following additional resolution, which was also agreed to: "Resolved, That the Speaker of this House notify the Executive of the State of North-Carolina of the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late General Thomas Blount, one of the Representatives from that State."

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill from the Senate in relation to a corps of engineers, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill for the relief of disabled and supernumerated officers and soldiers, was

read the third time; and on the question being put "Shall the bill pass its third reading?" it was opposed by Messrs. Shaw, Alston and Rhea, and supported by Messrs. Gold, Wright and Dawson. Mr. Tallmadge spoke in favor of the bill generally; but objected to certain parts of the details. On which account, Mr. Gold moved to recommit the bill. This motion was negatived 50 to 37; and afterwards the bill was lost 57 to 47.

On motion of Mr. M. Kee, the House again resolved itself into a Committee, on the report of a Select Committee on certain petitions in relation to the affair on the Washash; when Mr. Jennings' amendment, which proposed allowing the widows, &c. of the slain officers and soldiers, bounties in land, instead of money, was negatived. The resolutions allowing the bounties, pensions, &c. as recommended by the Select Committee, were all agreed to. The report of the Committee of the whole was concurred in by the House, and a bill ordered to be reported accordingly.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FROM LONDON PAPERS

Received at the National-Intelligencer Office.

It has been mentioned that the Capt. of the Constitution, on arriving at Portsmouth, neglected to salute the flag of the Port Admiral. We have made inquiry on the subject of two gentlemen who were passengers on board the American frigate, and we find that the facts are wholly mis-stated. Capt. Hull dropped anchor at Portsmouth, at two o'clock on the 10th inst and immediately sent a Lieut. on board the Admiral's ship, to signify his intention to salute, and to enquire if the compliment would be returned. The Admiral was not on board, but a Telegraph communicated with the shore, and the answer was that the Admiral would be happy to pay his respects at 10 o'clock the following morning. Capt. Hull never quitted his ship till that time, when the salute was given with 17 guns from the Constitution, being according to the usual form, the discharges corresponding with the number of States of which the Republic is composed. The compliment was acknowledged by 11 guns from the Admiral's ship.

Such was the reception of the American, and no complaint is made of it.—But we are told that the attention paid to Capt. Hull and all his crew, at Cherbourg, was of the most flattering description; and that the Port-Admiral there having represented in a letter to Napoleon, the beautiful structure of the American frigate, the French Ruler ordered a complete admasurement to be made of her, and an accurate model to be prepared. It was, on this occasion, with some spirit remarked, that no objection could be made to Bonaparte's taking pattern from the American Constitution.

On Saturday last, Mr. Russell, recently charged with the management of the affairs of the U. States at Paris, and now named to a similar situation at London, set out for England. The day before his departure, he was entertained at dinner at Grighlon's hotel, by an assemblage of his principal fellow-citizens at present in Paris, to the number of 60. Mr. Barlow, ambassador from the U. S. Mons'r de la Fayette, and several other distinguished personages, honored the company with their presences. The chair was filled by Mr. Devereux, of Baltimore, who in the name of the company, took occasion to address Mr. Russell, and expressed to him the sentiments of high consideration and sincere esteem for him, with which those who composed the assembly were penetrated. Happily, their regret for his departure was diminished by the gratification of finding him nominated to the same important functions at London, which he so properly filled here, inasmuch as their country would thus continue still to enjoy the benefit of his zeal and talents. They could not moreover but be filled with hope and confidence on seeing their interests in the hands of an ambassador, all whose acts had been devoted to the service of their country."

\* This gentleman is, we believe, the same who, while yet a very young man, or rather quite a boy, took a leading part in the disturbances in Ireland in the year 1798; and, having been made a prisoner after one of the battles, in which he acted as a principal Chief, was, in consideration of his extreme youth, candor, and gallantry, released by the government, on the condition that he should not reside in Ireland. Mr. Devereux, upon this, retired to America, and established himself as a merchant at Baltimore, at which place, and indeed throughout the U. States, and the various countries in Europe which he has visited, in the course of his extensive commercial pursuits, but particularly in London, where he has been several times, his conduct, as a merchant and a man, has been such as to conciliate the esteem of all who knew him, and in many instances to command the highest admiration. Mr. Devereux is of a highly respectable family in the county of Wicklow.

May be had at J. Gales's Store—Price \$7  
PRICE & STROTHER'S  
MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA  
On Canvass and Rollers.  
CASH OR BOOKS  
Given at this Office for clean Linen or Cotton  
R A G S.

### Domestic Intelligence.

#### A PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.  
Whereas information has been received, that a number of individuals who have deserted from the Army of the United States, have become sensible of their offence, and are desirous of returning to their duty: A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals, as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the Commanding Officer of any military post within the U. States, or the territories thereof.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1812, and the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

JAMES MADISON.  
By the President,  
JAS. MONROE, Sec. of State.

#### IRISH BLAVER

Extract of a letter from \* Robert Thompson, of the U. S. 4th regiment, to his brother in New-York, dated

"Vincennes, Jan. 1.  
"My Dear Brother,  
"It is with the greatest joy I have to inform you of the late brilliant and glorious battle with the Indians. Being over-hasty in the battle, night amazing dark, and not seeing well at the best of times, I found myself before I knew of it in the midst of the Savages. I shot one and bayoneted another; and in the act of taking his scalp I was completely overpowered by numbers. They were bringing me off (as I supposed) to roast me alive;—judge what must have been the situation of my mind! I struggled and cried out for help; fortunately disengaging my right hand, I drew out my knife and stabbed the Indian that was bringing me off to the heart—he fell, and with my left I struck another near the temple, he fell to the ground, and one blow with my knife ended his days. I seized his rifle (for in the scuffle they got away my gun) and shot another through the head; I was then in a very perilous situation: they all came round me—I kept them off with the butt end of the rifle—in a few minutes all would have been over with me, for I began to grow faint with the loss of blood, when I was relieved by a party of Dragoons with the valiant Major Davies at their head—they carried me off. During the well-contested fight I received a severe wound through my thigh and lost part of my finger by a cut—I have also received several severe wounds from the tomahawk and scalping knife, but the Doctor says there is no kind of danger."

\* Mr. Thompson is a native of Dublin, and in the 23d year of his age. Having received a liberal education, he studied law under a very eminent professional gentleman in that city, visited this country in the year 1807, and being disappointed in the line of his profession, he voluntarily entered the United States army sooner than he was of any expense to his relations.—Shamrock.

#### INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis, (Louisiana,) dated Jan'y 4th, 1812:—"We have lately been alarmed about the Indians. Several persons have been killed in the neighborhood of St. Genevieve; it is said by the Osages and Creeks. They have retreated, I understand, to the river St. Francis, & have there 500 men embodied (about 70 miles from this place.) An express arrived here some days since from St. Genevieve, demanding all the troops we could raise—that is of militia. I stood a draft and was exempt—I have since joined a volunteer troop of cavalry, but do not expect that we shall be called out."

Vincennes, Jan. 4.  
Captain Snelling, the Commandant of Fort Harrison, arrived here a few days ago. The Capt. has had an opportunity of conversing with a number of the Indians who were in the late action, and has taken much pains to ascertain the number that fought against our troops. He put down on paper the number of each tribe, as given by each individual.—The one which gave the least made the amount 560, and he who gave the most to upwards of 700. They belonged to the Kickapoo, Pottawattamie, Wyandot or Huron, Piankeshaw, Shawanoe, Muscoe, Ottawas & Chip-pawa tribes.

From the Baltimore American.

In the Senate of the U. States, on Thursday last, while the volunteer bill was under consideration, Mr. Gregg said, that it had been the general opinion of the members of the Senate's committee on Foreign Relations, that no military man would be willing to risk his reputation on the invasion of Canada with an army of volunteers; that an army of disciplined regulars alone would be competent to ensure success in such an expedition; and that it was thought that 16 or 17,000 effectives, who would be raised by the bill for raising the nominal number of 25,000 regulars, would be sufficient to obtain the occupation of the British provinces. He said he could not foresee any advantages which the attempt to authorize the acceptance of volunteers could produce. The bill might, however, do no harm. When the committee of foreign relations, he said, first met, a proposition was made to raise an army of 25,000 regulars, to be enlisted and rendezvoused at St. Alban's by the first of April next. This proposition was not acceded to; but hence, nevertheless, had originated the bill for raising such a force.

Gen. Bradley said, gentlemen were mistaken about the nature and character of volunteers. They would be the most efficient force Vermont alone could produce. 10,000 select volunteers, well disciplined and armed, who could beat a similar force of the best appointed legions of Napoleon. They could drive them out of Canada in a short time; and if necessary they could drive the whole of them into an eternal world! They could whip the 25,000 regulars of Mr. Giles.—He said these were the men who longed for a chance to avenge their country's wrongs; they thought Congress pusillanimous—cowards. He said the country was all fire and fight, from Pennsylvania to St. Mary's; and if government would act with spirit, it would soon see the ability and will of these volunteers to fight. He said, they would not ask whether the constitution authorized the President to march them into Canada. Congress, he said,

had better go home, if they did not intend to relieve the country and commerce from their present depressed, degraded and ruinous state.

The British minister, attended by his Secretary (Mr. Baker) made his appearance in the Senate on Wednesday last, during the debate on the volunteer bill. It is certainly very indelicate for a foreign minister between whose government and our own political relations are so critical, to present himself before either house of congress while those relations are under discussion. We believe Mr. Foster himself has felt the effects of such conduct. His feelings are said to have been wounded by some remarks made by Mr. Giles in reply to Mr. Giles last week. His predecessors have generally forbore to indulge themselves in this species of indecorum.—Mr. Morier, however, was often guilty of it. The French minister has never been in either house while congress were debating. The Russian minister, Count Pahlen, who is said to be one of the most learned men of the age, frequently attended during the last session, but he was perfectly justifiable, because the U. States and Russia were in a state of amity and friendship; no differences had taken place between them. The Count, too, having been the first Russian minister that ever came to America, must have felt an irresistible curiosity to witness the modes and manners of a great republican legislature, deliberating on the concerns of a confederacy of 17 independent states. The sight was so unlike any which he had ever seen, that it not only could do no harm, but it was laudable for him to gratify his curiosity. None of these circumstances could palliate the conduct of the British minister; and we sincerely hope that he may receive a more severe admonition on the subject, than he received on Wednesday last.

Mr. Baker is supposed to be the efficient British minister here. It is said, that he is the writer of most of the letters to Mr. Monroe, under Mr. Foster's name. Balt. Amer.

#### GOV. HARRISON.

The following certificates going far to exhibit the conduct of Governor Harrison in the late expedition against the Indians, in its true light, we are gratified in the opportunity of publishing them; though we cannot but regret that personal differences or political animosities should have been permitted so to bear sway as to render any certificates on such a subject necessary—whether in accusation or defence of the parties concerned.—Nat. Int.

#### CERTIFICATE.

The Battle of Tippecanoe having terminated a campaign which led us to victory and honor, it is with pain we behold aspersions in the public prints, aiming to destroy the confidence of our country in our late Commander in Chief.

Governor Harrison having relinquished the command of the army lately employed against the Indians, and probably as an officer left us forever; the present statement cannot be attributed to servile flattery, but to the true and honest expression of our real sentiments in favor of a general, whose talents, military science and patriotism, elevate him to a high rank among the worthies of the Union, and whom we consider injured by the gross misrepresentations of the ignorant or designing, who are alike inimical to the best of governments and the best of men.

We therefore deem it our duty to state, as incontrovertible facts, that the commander in chief, throughout the campaign and in the hour of battle, proved himself the soldier and the general; that on the night of the battle, by his order, we slept on our arms, and rose on our posts; that notwithstanding the darkness of the night and the most consummate savage cunning of the enemy in eluding our sentries, and rapidly in rushing through the guards, we were not found unprepared; that few of them were able to enter our camp, and those few doomed never to return; that in pursuance to his orders, which were adapted to the emergency, the enemy were defeated with slaughter almost unparalleled among savages. Indeed one sentiment of confidence, respect and affection, towards the commander in chief, pervaded the whole line of the army; which any attempt to destroy, we shall consider as an insult to our understandings and an injury to our feelings. Should our country again require our services to oppose a civilized or savage foe, we should march under command of Governor Harrison with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame.

- JOEL COOK, capt. 4th infy.
- JOSIAH SNELLING, capt. 4th U. S. regt. infy.
- R. C. BARTON, capt. 4th infy.
- O. G. BURTON, capt. 4th infy.
- N. F. ADAMS, lt. 4th infy.
- CHA. FULLER, lt. 4th infy.
- A. HAWKINS, lt. 4th infy.
- E. O. GOODING, 2d lt. 4th infy.
- H. BURCHSTEAD, ensign.
- JOSIAH D. FOSBER, surg. 4th regt. infy.
- HOSEA BLOOD, surg. assist. surg. 4th regt. infy.

I certify, on honor, that on the evening of the 6th of November, the field officers were assembled for orders, and that the watch-word was given as usual; that it had been a standing order for the men to sleep on their arms, with their accoutrements on; that though an attack was not expected, proper precautions were used to prevent a surprise; that at the commencement of the attack I attended Gov. Harrison to the left of the rear line, where the firing was the heaviest; that Captain Barton's company had formed under the fire of the enemy, and Brown's, Wentworth's and Cook's companies were formed; that the Governor ordered Cook's and Wentworth's companies to form a line across the camp, and when formed ordered to march up to support Captain Barton, where they silenced the fire of the enemy; that the companies of the front and right flanks had time to form before the attack, and those of the left flank, though more suddenly attacked, completely checked the progress of the enemy; that, as adjutant of the army, I attended the commander in chief during the engagement, except when carrying his orders, or seeing them executed, which gave me an opportunity of seeing every part of camp and knowing the state thereof.

NAT. F. ADAMS, lt. 4th regt. infy. and Adj. of the Army under comd. of Gov. Harrison.

I certify, that on the night of the action of Tippecanoe, the company under my command (composed of my own and late Welsh's) lay on their arms completely prepared for battle; that at the moment of alarm one sergeant and two privates were up renewing the fires, and