

to that of the U. States, and of giving to that foreign government "aid and comfort?"

Democrat's Prof.
TREASONABLE ASPERSIONS.—Gov. Craig does surely libel the federal party in the Eastern States, when he affirms that if they should get into power "they will exert their influence to bring about a separation from the general Union; but we may be permitted to ask, must there not have been some very unsound men of the party to induce an old intriguer, a veteran, and ways of corruption, to believe that they would look up to England "for assistance"? Do not such treasonable aspersions, from such high authority, loudly call upon the federal party to repel them with indignation and to renew their assurances of attachment to the U. States?

LEADING MEN.—John Henry assures Governor Craig "with certainty, that the leading men of the federal party act in concert;" and further he affirms that "there is no doubt that all their measures may be made subordinate to the intentions of his Majesty's government." Is it not time for the American federalists to put away far from them those leading men who would make all their measures subordinate to the intentions of his Majesty's government?

ERSKINE'S ARRANGEMENT.—What could tempt the British government to refuse to sanction the engagement made with the government of the U. States by Mr. Erskine, has been the subject of enquiry and speculation ever since the event occurred. We rather think that the following extract from one of Henry's letters will throw some light upon this subject: "If Mr. Erskine be sanctioned in all he has conceded, by his Majesty's ministers, it is unnecessary for me, as indeed it would be unavailing, to make any attempt to carry into effect the original purposes of my mission."

Are we then to conclude, from the refusal to sanction Mr. Erskine's engagement, that "the original purposes" of Henry's mission, to effect a dismemberment of the Union, are dear to "his Majesty's ministers" that they prefer a prosecution of them, even with a breach of voluntary pledged national faith to peace, friendship, and honest commerce with the U. States? If this indeed be so, and the presumption is strong, the evil deeds and evil intentions of G. Britain towards the United States are daily becoming more manifest and calling for unceasing watchfulness.

THE CAMP IN AN UPROAR.—Captain Henry's disclosures have set the federalists in commotion. One of their papers boasts of the very honorable testimony it affords to their party, but two of their papers denounce these disclosures as a vile electioneering trick. Some of them pretend it is of no consequence—Others desire to have every body read them. It is a pity these gentlemen could not agree among themselves.—The Republicans have but one sentiment on the occasion. Let the federal papers print the whole of these communications and no mutilated extracts. *Boston Pat.*

SIR JAMES CRAIG, the Governor of Canada, must have been perfectly well acquainted with the federal party, when he cautioned captain Henry against the "sanguineness of an aspiring party," as he designates the federalists. They boast, talk loud, make great brags, offer large bets, and try, by pretending to be certain of success, to gain their object.—But their bluster can't succeed. *Ibid.*

JOHN HENRY, ESQ. (For this celebrated man is an *Esquire*.) Is, we are told, a native of Ireland, where he was liberally educated, and read law. Having also acquired some military knowledge, he came to this country about the year 1797 or '98; and contrived to obtain a commission in John Adam's army. Henry, though no citizen, took an oath of allegiance to the government—and it must be confessed, has lately discharged its obligation. Plausible, accomplished, and possessing a good figure, he insinuated himself into the company and confidence of the "best blood of the nation," who will never cease to execrate him for his treachery to "mother Britain." This man, who has sprung a mine under anglo federalism, and blown it to the clouds; this Cataline, this culverin, estampan, this illustrious and rascally *Esquire*, who has done good with diabolical intent, who defeated treason by turning traitor himself—this man, we hear, has sailed for France in the *Wasp*.

The federalists (except in congress) are in arms against the executive for exposing the British intrigue—and denouncing the whole plot as an electioneering manoeuvre on the part of Mr. Madison. We should like to know how the development of an infamous conspiracy to subvert our liberties, was to affect Mr. Madison's election.

HENRY, THE BRITISH MISSIONARY.
Mr. Henry was engaged and employed by the late Andrew Brown in the capacity of Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, Mr. Brown was of a temper not well adapted to agree very long with any man, and a disagreement took place between him and Mr. Henry. Andrew Brown applied to the late Benjamin Franklin Bache, for a person qualified to conduct that paper—and Mr. Bache recommended

William Dunge, who was engaged, and did succeed to the Editorship of the Philadelphia Gazette. Mr. Henry was patronized by the late George Meade, who supplied Mr. Henry with wine, &c. and he opened a store in Chestnut street, opposite to the store of Mr. Ormrod, then a bookseller in that street, in which station Mr. Henry continued until the army to which Gen. Miranda refers in his memoirs was raised, under the administration of Mr. Adams, when, through the patronage of Mr. G. Meade, Mr. Fitzsimons and others, Mr. Henry was appointed to the army.

About the time that Mr. Henry left the Editorship of the Philadelphia Gazette, he published a proposal for printing a work consisting of extracts from a vast course of Belles Lettres reading; he devoted his time to such studies, and he had composed every thing that appeared to him curious or amusing, in an admirable manner; the manuscript the writer of this saw at Mr. Ormrod's—and it was only a single volume out of a considerable number.

These facts are of very little moment in any other view than as they may serve to identify the man, and to gratify curiosity. As to political opinions, Mr. Henry never appeared to have any. He seemed to the writer of this as a mysterious man, wrapped up in himself, discontented with the world, or distrustful of his species.

What was the date of the mission of Mr. Andrew Allen, the British consul at Boston, to England? was it not at the very time when Governor Craig's accredited agent was in Boston?

The public have now an explanation of the confidence with which the government of the union has been attacked, under the signature of A BOSTON REBEL—*ibid.*

There is a striking coincidence between the sentiments of the British governor's accredited agent—and those uttered from time to time in certain Federal papers—it may be, however, the effect of congenial feelings, morals and wishes, and not absolute concert.—*ibid.*

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from England.

By the arrival of the ship Resolution, Capt. Taylor, in 47 days from Bristol, we yesterday received London and Bristol papers to the evening of the 3d Feb. 13 days later than before received. The London Courier of Feb. 3d states, that Sir Joseph Yorke was to leave the Admiralty Board, and take command of a strong squadron for the American coast. Private letters state it as the general opinion, that a war with America would take place; but this expectation had produced no change in the price of American commodities.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

American papers to the 16th ult. have arrived, brought from Charleston by a vessel which left that port on the 22d ult. The intelligence they bring, though far from unexpected, we are sorry to say is of a menacing and warlike aspect.—By accounts from Washington, it appears to be the unanimous opinion of the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whose consideration was referred those parts of the President's Message which concerned the foreign relations of the U. States, that the encroachments of this country upon the rights of America "were such as to demand war as the only alternative to obtain justice."

In the case of the American ship Female, Crugh, detained for a breach of the Orders in Council, and brought to adjudication before the Court of Admiralty, on Tuesday last, Dr. Phillimore moved the Court for permission to introduce evidence to shew that the operation of the Decrees of Milan and Berlin had ceased. He stated, that if this fact could (as he was credibly informed it could) be proved, he should then think he might confidently contend before the Court, that Americans would be entitled to the restoration of their property, even though there was no formal revocation of the British Government. Sir Wm. Scott, after inquiring whether the proofs suggested could be immediately produced, rejected the application. He thought the case in question might follow the course of the other American cases; he could not presume a revocation, until it had been notified to him by government; and he suggested, that even if it could be shewn that the French Decrees were revoked, it would still be a question of law, whether a repeal of them as to America alone, would be considered as a repeal by our Government.

The late Gen. Sir J. Craig, who had purchased a considerable estate at East Sheen, in Surrey, a few days before his death, has left nearly the whole of his property to a domestic servant.

JANUARY 28.—Every ship of war fit for service is ordered to be got ready.

FEBRUARY 3.—The following is an extract from a letter received this morning. It seems that an account of the fall of Valencia had been received in France but that its defence was protracted until January 11:

"Genoa, Feb. 2.—This day about 1 o'clock arrived the Hornet (American sloop of war), from Cherbourg, having Mr. Porter on board, charged with dispatches from France for Mr. Russell in London. Mr. Porter says it was reported in France that Valencia had fallen the 11th ult."

A cartel has arrived from Morlaix at Dartmouth, with an American gentleman, with dispatches for the American Charge d'Affaires.

The trial of Mr. Kirwan, one of the Catholic delegates, concluded on Thursday, when the Jury, after deliberating an hour, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

On Wednesday, the *Thais* of 20 guns, Captain Scobell, arrived at Portsmouth from the coast of Africa, of which she has taken an extensive range, and where

she captured several vessels trading for slaves. The *Thais* brings certain information respecting the late of Mungo Parke, who, it appears, after the whole of his retinue had died, was proceeding up a branch of the Niger, when having given an unintentional offence to a native chief, he was assailed whilst in a canoe, passing a narrow arm of the river, and leaping overboard with his European companion, to swim to shore, was drowned with him. The canoe upset, and nothing belonging to the travellers was preserved, nor did any one escape, but some of the hired attendants. Col. Maxwell, commanding at Goree, being desirous of ascertaining the fate of this enterprising traveller, engaged a native possessing more than ordinary intelligence, to trace his track; and he returned, after being a long time absent, with the lamented result, just before the *Thais* sailed. Mr. Parke's object, it will be remembered, was to visit the city of Fumbuctoo, in the interior of Africa, from which, when he met his death, he was within 500 miles.

Accounts from Nottingham this morning, dated on Saturday, say—"The warfare which has been carrying on by the workmen against the property of the employers, for the last three months, seems to have acquired fresh energy during the last week, and to have assumed a character so decided as to fall little short of open rebellion. The ramifications of the conspiracy extend throughout every manufacturing district in the country, as well as to the towns and villages in the confines of Derbyshire."

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 19.

Mr. Poindexter presented sundry documents in refutation of the charges contained in the presentment of the Grand Jury of Baldwin county in the Mississippi territory against Harry Tomlin, which were ordered to be referred to the committee to whom the letter from Cowles Mead, Speaker of the House of Representatives of that territory, enclosing a copy of the said presentment, has been referred.

Mr. Rhea reported the Post Office bill with amendments: and, on motion of Mr. M. Clay, the bill was recommitted to the same committee.

Mr. Porter, from the committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States, transmitting the disclosures of Mr. Henry, a British Secret Agent, made the following report:

[This report and the examination of Count de Crillon, was published in our last paper.]

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the admission of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States thereto.

Mr. Johnson's amendment, for giving four Representatives to the part of W. Florida proposed by the bill to be annexed to the state now formed of the Orleans territory, again came under consideration, which, after some discussion, was negatived, 39 to 37.

Mr. Gholson then proposed to amend the bill by adding to it the following proviso:

"And provided also, That the people of that portion of West Florida hereby proposed to be made a part of the state of Louisiana shall, before the election of Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, be invested with an equal right of representation and equal privileges in every respect with the people of the residue of the said state."

This amendment was agreed to without a division.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

The several amendments made in the committee were agreed to in the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

Friday, March 20.

Mr. Poindexter, after adverting to the difficulty of getting northern troops to march to the southern extreme of the Union, and remarking that the bulk of the military force directed to be raised at this session would receive a different destination, and pointing out the consequent necessity of giving the greatest possible efficiency to the militia in that quarter, offered the following resolution, stating, at the same time, that he felt confident, if the resolution was agreed to, in his ability to present to the military committee such a system as should meet their approbation.

"Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill organizing the militia of the western and southern states and territories, for the defence of the southern and western frontier of the United States."

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for the admission of the state of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States thereto, was read a third time, and passed, without debate, by Yeas and Nays as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson. Archer. Bacon. Bard. Bassett. Bibb. Blackledge. Boyd. Breckenridge. Brown. Burwell. Butler. M. Clay. Condit. Crawford. Davis. Dawson. Dinsmore. Findley. Fisk. Franklin. Gholson. Gold. Goodwyn. Gray. Green. Grundy. B. Hall. O. Hall. Harper. Hawes. Hufty. Hyneman. Johnson. Key. King. Lacombe. Little. Lowndes. Lyle. McCoy. M'Kee. M'Kim. Metcalf. Mitchell. Morrow. Nelson. New. Newbold. Newton. Ormsby. Pickens. Pleasants. Poud. Richardson. Ridgely. Ringgold. Rhea. Roane. Rodman. Sage. Seaver. Shaw. Sheffey. Smith. G. Smith. J. Smith. Stanfird. Taggart. Taliaferro. Tracy. Troup. Turner. Van Cortlandt. Whitehill. Williams. Wilson. Winn. Wright—79.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bleeker. Champion. Chittenden. Ely. Emott. Fitch. Jackson. Law. Lewis. Livingston. Milnor. Moseley. Pearson. Pitkin. Quincy. Reed. Sammons. Seybert. Stuart. Sturges. Tallmadge. Wheaton. White—23.

After some other business, of an uninteresting nature, the house adjourned till Monday.

Monday, March 21.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims, to whom was referred the petition of the representatives of Beaumarchais, made a long

detailed report thereon, concluding with the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner is unreasonable and ought not to be granted."

Referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of conference on the Navy bill, reported the result of the conference with the Senate, each House having conceded a part of the positions on which it had insisted. Committed.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the organization of a corps of artificers; to consist of one superintendent and a number of blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, saddlers, &c. &c. The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill making provision for certain persons claiming lands under the several acts for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, was read a third time, and, after some discussion on particular claims it involves, passed by this House.

Mr. Ridgely offered for consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House a statement shewing the quota payable by each state of the direct tax laid by the act entitled 'An act to lay and collect a direct tax with in the United States'—the amount of said tax that has been paid into the Treasury from each state respectively and the respective sums and date of payment—the expenses of each state of collecting said tax—the losses that have been sustained in such state and the cause thereof, and the balance of each state's quota of said tax now due.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to incorporate the Trustees of Washington College went through a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in chair, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some other private business was transacted.

Tuesday, March 24.

Mr. Pitkin said, that he held in his hand a statement and representation, on oath, of Captain Samuel Chew of New Haven in the state of Connecticut, which he would beg leave to present to the House. Captain Chew states, that he was supercargo on board the brig *Thames*, and on the 10th of January, 1812, sailed from St. Ubes, bound to New Haven, with a cargo of salt and fruit; that on the 2d of July following, the brig was taken possession of by a French squadron, consisting of two frigates of 46 guns each and a sloop of war of 15 guns, under the command of Commodore Forrester, and that he was told by the officer boarding him, that the brig would be burnt the next morning. That the officers of the squadron informed him that they sailed from Nantes on the 8th of January. That on board the French vessels were the crews of the ship *Asia* from Philadelphia, bound to Lisbon, and of the brig *Gershom* of Duxberry, last from Boston bound to Oporto, both laden with corn and flour. That the officers of the squadron informed him that on the 17th and 23d of January, they had captured and burnt the ship *Asia* and brig *Gershom*. He also states, that he enquired of the Commodore the reasons of burning them, and was informed by him, that he had orders from his government, to burn all American vessels sailing to or from an enemy's port. That on the 3d of February the Commodore put on board of the *Thames* the captains and crews of the vessels burnt, being 37 in number, to be landed in the first port, and that on the 16th day of July, he landed them at St. Bartholomews. Captain Chew states likewise, that when the Commodore released the *Thames*, he gave him a document or writing, subscribed with his own hand, and written in the French language, and which is annexed to his statement. This document contains a list of names of the men composing the crew of the vessels captured; it also states, that they were captured on voyages from Philadelphia and Boston to Lisbon, laden with grain and flour, by the division under the command of Mons. Forrester, Member of the Legion of Honor, and that they were captured in pursuance of the instructions of the minister of marine and the colonies.

Mr. P. said, that this statement, with the original document annexed, in the French language, and under the hand of the Commodore of the squadron, had been forwarded here, for the information of the government; that the character of Capt. Chew was such, as to entitle him to full credit wherever he was known. Believing, therefore, as he did, in the truth of these statements, and that the document annexed is genuine, he thought it his duty to present it to the House for their information. The House, after hearing them read, can dispose of them by referring them to the Secretary of State, or otherwise, as they may think proper.

The papers presented by Mr. Pitkin having been read—
Mr. McKim moved that they lie on the table, until time should be afforded for the arrival of these persons in the U. States, whose testimony might confirm the facts stated.

Mr. Pitkin also wished them to lie on the table, that they might be examined by gentlemen, and receive that attention to which the importance of their contents might entitle them.

The papers were accordingly ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rhea reported the post road bill with amendments: which were read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of an ordinance department; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Bacon, after some remarks on the subject of the petition of George Blagden and others, praying for compensation for work done on the public buildings, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House an account, in detail, of all sums now due, and to whom, for labor, materials and other services of every nature and kind whatsoever, which have heretofore been furnished and performed towards erecting and repairing the Capitol and the President's House, or for procuring furniture for the same—also, whether any and what compensations are now allowed for the service of superintending those objects and the nature of those services.—Agreed to.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision by law for the payment of the following descriptions of claims, to wit: 1. Loan office certificates; 2. Indents of interest on public debt; 3. Final settlement certificates; 4. Commissioners' certificates; 5. Army certificates; 6. Credits given in lieu of army certificates cancelled; 7. Credits for the pay of the army for which no certificates were issued; 8. Invalid pensions; 9. Lost or destroyed certificates:—notwithstanding any statutes of limitation to the contrary, under such restrictions as shall ensure payment only to the original claimant, his heirs, executors, or administrators."

The resolution was agreed to, and referred to the committee of claims to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

Another resolution to instruct the committee of claims to enquire into the merit of revolutionary claims, was also agreed to; and sundry reports on such petitions were recommended to the committee of claims.

The bill for the organization of a corps of artificers, passed through a committee of the whole, was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House spent some time in committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the patent laws; about the usual hour of adjournment, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, March 25.

The following resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Milnor—

"Resolved, That the Attorney General of the U. S. be requested to examine and report to this House whether the penal code of the U. States requires any, and if any, what alterations, amendments and additions, to render the same less sanguinary and more efficient."

The House took up the message of the Senate announcing the concurrence of that body in the report of the committee of conference on the navy bill, as noticed in our last. The House concurred in the report.

Mr. Wright being very desirous of calling up his bill on the subject of seamen, on motion of Mr. D. K. Williams, the unfinished business of yesterday was ordered to lie on the table.

And the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American seamen. Mr. Wright spoke nearly two hours in support of the bill; when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Domestic Intelligence.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Our readers may recollect, that we have heretofore noticed an article in the New York "Columbian," ridiculing the Virginia nomination of Electors, and warranting an inference from its tenor, that certain individuals of the State of New-York would attempt the formation of an Electoral Ticket in opposition to the sentiment which appears unanimously to have actuated the Republicans of the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia in the nomination of Electoral candidates. Rumor has also been busy, with her thousand tongues, in propagating reports of an unnatural union contemplated between certain celebrated political characters, with a view to securing the election of a "Northern President." We have been slow to credit these rumors; and we now believe the intention to have been discarded federal aid, if the co-operation of Pennsylvania and the Western states could be secured. But the leading men in these states, the wishes of some of whom are known to have been consulted—true to Republicanism and themselves, have rejected the overtures made to them, in some cases, it is said, with marked indignation.

Under these circumstances, on the 16th inst. a secret caucus was held at Albany; to ascertain the force which could be rallied in that state in opposition to the re-election of the virtuous and patriotic Madison. After much conversation, and several propositions for a nomination, it was finally determined to be impolitic, until other states, supposed to be interested in a coalition of Northern & Western interests, should be sounded on the subject. With the view of effecting this object, we learn that a committee was appointed, to consist of nine persons, whose names may be learnt on application to the Editor.

Not. Ind.

INDIANS.

Washington City, March 24.

Extract of a letter from Governor Harrison, dated March 4, 1812.

"I have the honor to inform you that the Indians mentioned in my letter of the 26th ult. arrived at this place on Saturday last. They delivered up their arms without the least hesitation. Yesterday and the day before, I met them in council. The Kickapoo, Winnebago and that part of the Piankeshaw tribe which had joined the Prophet, had employed the Wea and Red River tribes to mediate for them; and a chief of the latter was the principal orator. He said that the whole winter had been occupied in sending messages to the different villages of the Putawatamies, Kickapoos, and Delawares, to consult upon the measures which were proper to be taken under the circumstances in which they were placed, and that it was unanimously agreed to supplicate their Father, the President, for peace; that this was the ardent wish of all those who had lately been under the influence of the Prophet—that they acknowledged it was the fault of that bad man, that the late calamity had fallen on them. The principal Winnebago Chief of the party which had joined the Prophet, was present as the representative of his tribe. I informed him of the mischief which has been lately done by his tribe on the Mississippi, and the apprehensions which were entertained of further hostility from them. He has agreed to set out immediately for the residence of his tribe to inform them of our having buried the tomahawk, and to bring on one or two of the principal men to accompany the chiefs of the other tribes in their visit to the President. He has promised candidly to explain to them the cause of the late action, (in which they lost so many warriors) and the artifices which were practiced upon them by the Prophet to induce them to engage in it. I do believe the Indians are sincere in their profession of friendship and desire for peace, and that we shall have no further hostilities, unless it be from the Winnebagoes, who are so far removed, as to consider themselves out of our reach. However, the chief whom I have sent to them assures me that they will abandon all thoughts of hostilities as soon as he arrives among them."