



"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,  
"Unwarped by party rage, to live like Brothers."

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(By Authority.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of an Additional Military Force.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the necessary expence, to the first day of January next, of the troops to be raised by virtue of an act, entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," passed on the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say :

For pay, one million four hundred and six thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.

For forage, one hundred and fifty-four thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty cents.

For subsistence, one million seventy-four thousand and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For clothing, eight hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars.

For bounties and premiums, four hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the dragoons, and for the purchase of horses for the transportation of heavy artillery, ammunition and baggage, two hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars.

For the quarter-master-general's department, including harness and other equipage, quarters, fuel, tools and transportation, four hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For contingencies, three hundred and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and seventeen cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

HENRY CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON,  
Vice-President of the U. States and President of the Senate.  
February 21, 1812.—APPROVED,  
JAS. MADISON.

AN ACT authorising a Loan for a Sum not exceeding Eleven Millions of Dollars.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars, at an interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum payable quarterly, to be applied in addition to the monies now in the treasury, or which may be received from other sources, to defray any of the expences which have been, or may, during the present session of Congress, be authorised by law, and for which appropriations have been or may, during the present session of Congress, be made by law: Provided, That no engagement nor contract shall be entered into which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum of sums thus borrowed, at any time after the expiration of twelve years, from the first day of January next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the register of the treasury, or by a commissioner of loans, for the sum to be borrowed by virtue of this act, or for any part thereof, bearing an interest of six per centum, and reimbursable as aforesaid; which stock, thus created, shall be transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the existing public debt of the United States; and it is hereby further declared, that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the President of the United States to cause the said certificates of stock, or any part thereof, to be sold: Provided, That no such stock shall be sold under par.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest and such part of the principal of the said debt as the United States are now pledged annually to pay or reimburse, is hereby

pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock which may be created by virtue of this act; it shall accordingly be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund yearly such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the principle as the same shall become due, and may be discharged in conformity with the terms of the loan; and they are further authorised to apply, from time to time, such sum or sums out of the said fund as they may think proper, towards redeeming by purchase, and at a price not above par, the principal of the said stock, or any part thereof. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter take place in the funds hereby appropriated for paying the said interest and principal sums, or any of them, in manner aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any of the banks in the district of Columbia to lend any part of the sum authorised to be borrowed by virtue of this act, any thing in any of their charters of incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

HENRY CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON,  
Vice-President of the U. States and President of the Senate.  
March 14, 1812.—APPROVED,  
JAMES MADISON.

Deferred Articles.

SOMETHING MYSTERIOUS.

It has just come to light, that Mr. Coore, aid-de-camp to Sir George Prevost, was in this town some time since. The federal papers of yesterday were instructed to say, that he did not appear in disguise, but (to them) in his proper character. If this is the case, (which we do not believe) how does it happen that it has been kept a secret till this time? It has always been the custom with the "leading federalists" on the approach of a distinguished character to make it known by issuing a bulletin.—The approach of Francis Jackson was duly announced, and a number of the "choice spirits" went out, met him on his way, and escorted him into town, and gave him a dinner at the Exchange! But Mr. Coore pays a visit at a certain time, and none but certain men must know it. There is more in this business "than meets the eye."—Look out!

It is now stated for the first time, that Mr. Morier, the late British Charge des Affaires, was in this town a short time before Mr. Coore, and that a convocation of "choice spirits" was held, no doubt for the purpose of renewing their mutual pledge of "integrity of intention."  
Boston Patriot.

Great Haste.—We have it from good authority, that on Sunday last, the day on which the news of Henry's conspiracy arrived here, a letter was dispatched to an officer of the British government in Canada.  
Ib.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have frequently seen with regret in the public prints, accusations against Congress of tardiness in their motions, and indeed total indisposition to make the serious preparations called for by the present interesting crisis; and we have seen, with equal regret, the impression in some cases prevail, from these and similar representations, that Congress and the Executive were not decided as to the course proper to be pursued. It has been the constant aim of the federal prints to produce this impression, and their publications have had the unfortunate effect to lull the mercantile interest into a false security, from the effects of which we shall rejoice if they do not eventually severely suffer.

Those who have their eyes fixed on a certain object; like the traveller, to whom the distant mountain, the object of his pursuit, appears but an hour's journey from him; overlook the intermediate obstacles they have to overcome, the natural impediments interposed, and the extent of space which intervenes. This is incident to the sanguineness of our natures, and extends as well to political as to civil life. Those who, warmed by the ardent desire to avenge their country's wrongs, have regarded the preparation for war and its

actual commencement as simultaneous operations, have, in their anxiety to attain their object, overlooked the tedious but necessary delay of preparation and organization essential to the success, nay to the institution of military expeditions. This it would however have been criminal for a government to have overlooked, and we accordingly find, that Congress have progressed, from the commencement of their present session, with a deliberate but firm step in the path pointed out to them no less by their own conviction of the duties, imposed on them by the actual state of things, than by the urgent recommendations of the Executive.

We have been led to these reflections by a remark which just now caught our eye, in a valuable republican paper, reproaching what is there called the "criminal tardiness" of Congress. Let us see, since they are said to have been so inactive, what has been done, in the present session, by way of preparation for anticipated war. Notwithstanding the novelty of the subject, our inexperience in war, and the consequent difficulty of arranging the details of a large military body, its equipage, &c. we find that—

Congress have passed some acts and originated others

To fill up the ranks and prolong the enlistments of the present army;

To raise an additional regular force of twenty-five thousand men;

To authorise the employment of a volunteer force of fifty thousand men;

To raise six companies of mounted Rangers for the defence of our western frontier;

To arm the militia;

To authorise detachments of militia;

To complete the fortification of our maritime frontier;

To repair and fit out our whole naval force;

To procure camp equipage, baggage waggons, &c. &c.

To purchase ordnance and military stores;

To purchase a vast supply of sulphur and saltpetre;

To make further provision for the corps of engineers;

To establish a quarter-master's department and create commissary-generals, &c.

To provide for the support of the army and navy for the ensuing year;

To authorise a loan of eleven millions to defray these great expences;

And have taken steps evincing their determination to lay taxes to raise a revenue to pay the interest of the war loans, &c.

Is all this nothing?

But it may be asked, and indeed the question has been already put—why are not the men enlisted?—why have not recruiting parties been sent out?

In reply to these questions, we need only state a single fact: that it is only in the course of the last week that the Senate confirmed a part of the appointments of officers in the new army, without whose aid recruiting could not be commenced. We have understood that letters of appointment have been immediately expedited to those whose appointments have been confirmed, and that the recruiting will be forthwith vigorously commenced.

In relation to other preparations, we are not in the habit of prying into Executive secrets, but we should deem the Head of the War Department remiss in his duty if he have not caused ample preparation of military stores, camp equipage, clothing, &c. to be prepared, in a quantity sufficient to meet the probable demand. But we feel a confidence that he has performed this important, this all essential duty; and that those who exult in the idea of their country's imputed imbecility and nakedness will find their views of profiting by her distress most happily thwarted, to the joy of every real friend of his country.

AMERICAN HEROISM.

Col. Arnold, with a detachment of Yankees, left Cambridge in the autumn of 1775, and penetrated through the wilderness of Maine to the vicinity of Quebec, where he formed a junction with General Montgomery. On reaching the southern bank of the St. Lawrence, Col. Arnold's detachment were exhausted, and destitute of every thing except their courage and the inspiring presence of their leader. This expedition was one of the most Hannibal-like of any that were undertaken during the re-

volutionary war; and no historian has detailed it in a manner to make it so interesting and instructive as it ought to be. If any survivor of the detachment will communicate a short history of their journey through the wilderness; and of the manner of their crossing the St. Lawrence;—(whether on rafts, in boats, or on the ice) his communication cannot fail to be interesting at the present time—to the soldier who may again be called to a similar enterprise; and to the historian who may be ambitious to make his writings subserve the military genius of his countrymen. Yankee.

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPRESSED SEAMEN.....No. I.

"Nothing extenuate,  
Nor set down aught in malice."

Permit me to detail a few particulars relative to this important object of national concern, as it has frequently fallen under my observation at sea, as well as on shore. When vessels are met with on the ocean by British vessels of war; on being boarded, a demand is made of the roll, or articles, and the men being mustered, the officer interrogates them, who (if it is bad weather) is generally the sailing-master, or one of his mates, or perhaps a lieutenant; with very little knowledge of mankind, or of national dialects, he undertakes to be sole judge, to decide and determine the place of birth of every man on board, their legal testimonials (the place where they embarked being strong prima facie evidence) to the contrary of his opinion notwithstanding; the fate of the men being thus summarily decided, the condemned are taken on board the man of war, and turned before the mast. Melancholy prospect, worst of slavery, to fight for their oppressors! From that moment (particularly if found to be good seamen) they are solicited by the officers as well as men to enter, they are tempted by assurance of "leave to go on shore when in port with the liberty men." "Some months elapse in this way; "no morning sun shines for them," all is gloom, horror, slavery! To escape appears impossible! At length they listen to the seductive hope of opportunity to regain their liberty by entering, despair whispers it is the only chance! The bounty is taken! but double disappointment follows; the ship goes into port, and they find themselves more strictly watched! Still upborne by the hope of freedom (for men that deserve it never despair) they preserve a miserable existence, till at length the glorious day arrives, and one of them escapes! Wages, prize money, and oppression, are left behind; his friends and his country receive him again! Having witnessed the escape of a man who had been ten years in one of those dens of slaves, I would paint his joy, describe the expressions of his fears and his feelings, if it were possible, but it is not in the power of language. Who can then describe the sufferings of his companion left behind? Still compelled to drag the galling chain, and fight for his tyrants, he also attempts to desert, but is retaken! The rules of that navy which is supported by conscription, by depriving foreigners as well as natives of their liberty, are not less cruel in the punishments they inflict. He is tried, found guilty, and FLOGGED THROUGH THE FLEET!

GHOST OF MONTGOMERY.

From notes while in Barbadoes Court of V. Admiralty.

\* A certain number, who, it is supposed, can be relied on, are allowed each day, or at least every Sunday, to go ashore.

No. II.

The picture in my last may have given some idea of the sufferings to which our Poor Tars are reduced when taken into slavery; hearing it asserted that it was "too highly drawn" and that "it seldom happened," I found the observations fell from an Englishman, to whom I was able to state, from perfect knowledge, that owing to the interference of a gentleman of Philadelphia, a very respectable young man of Boston, who deserted from the Arcasta British frigate at La Guyras, was saved from this worse than death. Of that remonstrance it is believed a copy is in the hands of government.

Is it of any consequence, how many may have suffered this—what shall I call it? Let every man who has feeling, or a friend—every father who has a son—mothers, sisters! name it! Is it not

enough to know that one has suffered? and what nation has inflicted this unpunished, this unpunished? the only power on earth, that has by her own law declared the right of foreigners, the subjects and citizens of every other nation under Heaven, by service only, to equal privilege with her own native subjects.\* Who has by law provided, that if one of her subjects becomes a citizen of the United States he shall never assume his rights of allegiance? By Lord Hawkesbury's act (as it is called) when taking out a register for a vessel in England, the owner is to swear, he "has never taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign power, prince or state, except to a power in Europe to obtain the rights of a burgher or citizen." This act of Parliament for excusing perjury, in those who shirked British vessels under the Imperial flag at Ostend (then a free port) is equally a declaration of their morality and their present consistency. Who can think without shuddering, without horror, of an innocent man, whose only offence is his profession, being carried in a boat with a gallows suspended over his head, from ship to ship, his hands tied up to the cross bar, and along side of every one hearing a mock sentence read; and then imagine him whipped with a "cat o' nine tails" 'till the blood trickles down his manly back! fancy! no it is not fancy, for it has been repeated! repeated! repeated! 'till his giant independent spirit burst indignant from its prison and left the galling cords which bound his fettered body.

When on some occasion an Englishman had his ears unjustly cut off by the Spaniards, the British Parliament was applied to for redress—the sufferer being brought before the House, with a handkerchief on his head to hide his disgrace, was asked, "when the act was done, when you were thus treated, what did you think?" He replied: "at that moment I expected to die; I prayed to my God for pardon of my sins, and relied on my country for REVENGE."

GHOST OF MONTGOMERY.

From notes while in the Court of Vice Admiralty at Malta.

\* Blackstone.  
† He cannot again even own a British ship.  
‡ Can an American deserter from a British man of war be tried by his peers, or by his officers!

NO. III.

Having in every British port had feeling excited, and reflections called forth on the melancholy exhibition and sufferings of my much wronged fellow-citizens, confined on board their floating galleys, I was induced to enquire into other effects of this system of oppression exercised by a nation claiming pre-eminence in Europe for justice, and to make an estimate of the pecuniary aid her navy received from this atrocious mode of maintaining it, by a calculation of the amount due to American Seamen for wages and prize money, who having been impressed had already deserted (whether before or after being forced or induced to enter) and from the best information which could be obtained in England it may exceed 350,000 dollars!

Convinced by these unvarnished facts, methinks I hear my tortured countrymen exclaim, where is the cure? It is certainly much more easy to point out grievances than remedies—but who can doubt our having the means of redress?

Some years since, the ship — was boarded by the British frigate —, commanded by a sprig of nobility; the second mate and carpenter, both legal citizens, were by his order impressed, notwithstanding very strong remonstrances; at length the owner of the ship they were taken from spoke to them in the boat—"Touch not a rope in that frigate—remember you are Freemen—maintain your rights or perish!"

They behaved like men, and were successful. The boatswain was ordered to set them to duty; they refused: he threatened—they replied, "do not lift your hand!" "we will never do duty in this ship"—they were sent to the quarter deck: the captain asked them a few questions, and ordered them to be flogged; they told him with looks (of which he could not doubt the sincerity) "if we receive one blow, this ship, nor any other British ship, shall contain us, if gun powder be on board." They were put aboard a sloop the next day and sent to Jamaica, where they rejoined their own ship. He knew that in the hour of action those men could not wish for victory; but would endeavor to get revenge; they had known freedom, and who that estimates its value will