These are extracts of a few of the most leading parts of this long letter-The Report of Bassano relates to the Maritime Rights of Neutrals, recognizing the principle that " the flag covers the property."

The following letters close the correspendence for the present :

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, June 3d, 1812. SIR-In the letter of May 30 b, which I had the honor to receive from you on the 1st instant, I perceive a difference in a particular passage of it from a passage on the same subject, in the disparch from Lord Castlereagh to you, which you were so good as to communicate to me entire, as appears from the tenor of the letter to have been intended by your government. The passage in your letter to which I allude is as follows : " America, as the case now stands has not a pretence for claiming from G. Britain a repeal of her orders in council. She must recollect that the British government never for a moment countenanced the idea that the repeal of those orders could depend upon any partial or conditional repeal of the decrees of France. What she always avowed was her readiness to rescind her orders in council as soon as France rescinded absolutely and unconditionally her decrees. She could not enter toto any other engagement without the grossest injustice to her allies as well as to neutral nations in general; much less could she do so if any special exception was to be granted by France upon conditions utterly subversive of the most important and indisputable maritime rights of the British Empire."

According to the tenor of the dispatch of Lord Castlereagh to you, my recollection is, that in stating the condition on which the orders in council were to be repealed in relation to the United States, it was specified that the decrees of Bertin and Milan must not be repealed singly and specially in relation to the United States, but be repealed also as to all other neutral nations, and that in no less extent of a repeal of the decrees had the British government ever pledged itself to repeal the orders in council.

However susceptible the passage in your letter may be of a construction reconcilable with the import of the dispatch from Lord Castlereagh, yet as a similar phraseology of your government on other occasions has had a construction less extensive; and as it is important, in every respect, that there should be no misunderstanding, or possibility of error, you will excuse me for request ing that you will have the goodness to inform me whether, in any circumstance, my recollection of the import of titia passage in Lord Castlereagh's dispatch is inaccurate.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, June 3, 1812. Sm-I have received your letter of to-day, requesting an explanation relative to the supposed meaning of a passage in a dispatch from Lord Castlereagh to me that I had the honor to communicate to you confidentially, and I beg leave to state to you that while I conceive it to be very difficult to give an explanation upon a single point in a note of considerable length without referring to the whole context, and also believe it | Meigs addressed them as follows : to be altogether irregular to enter into a discussion respecting a communication so entirely informal, yet I have no hesitation in assuring you that my note of May 30 contains the whole substance of the dispatch alluded to.

In the correspondence that will probably take place between us in consequence of the new ground upon which the Duke of Bassano's report has placed the question at issue between our two countries, I shall be extremely happy to enter at full length upon any topic which you may wish particularly to discuss.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, June 4, 1812. Six-I have had the honor to receive pour letter of yesterday, in reply to mine of the same date.

As the dispatch of Lord Castlereagh was communicated by you to me, in my official character, to be shewn to the President, and was shewn to him accordingly, and as the dispatch itself expressly !

government, I cannot conceive in what dered confidential, or how it could be understood, that the executive was to receive one communication for itself and transmit to Congress another, liable, in the opinion of the executive, to a different or doubtful construction. I cannot but persuade myself, sir, that on a reconsideration of the subject you will perchive that there can be no impropriety in a compliance with the request contained in my letter of yesterday. Should I be mistaken in this expectation, I flatter myself that you will see the propriety of freeing your own communication from ambiguity and liability to misconstruction. With a view to this, permit me to enquire whether the passage in your letter stating the condition on which your government always avowed its readiness to rescind the orders in council, namely, as soon as France rescinded, absolutely and unconditionally, her decrees, includes in its meaning, that the decrees must be rescinded in relation to other neutral nations, as well as to the United States, previous to a repeal of the orders in council in relation to the United States?

Domestic.

THE ARMY OF OHIO.

DAYTON, May 28.

Capt. Sloan's troop of horse from Cincinnati, arrived in town yesterday after-

The troops have encamped on the western bank of Mad River, three miles. from town. On Monday last, Governor Meigs surrendered the command to Brigadier-General Hull. We have been furnished with the following account of the proceedings of the day, which, as it meets with our entire approbation, we insert in the place of any statement of our own.

Camp Meigs. Western Bunk of

Mad River, May 22. The exertions used by Gov'r Meigs, in collecting the corps now assembled in this camp, gives him a just claim to the undivided applause of every man attached to the interest or honor of his country. With unprecedented celerity, he has collected, from almost every part of the state, fifteen hundred men, and organized them into three regiments-At first unfurnished with money, and merely holding the executive requisition, he proceeded to arrange and to obey the call. The reiterated injuries and insults which our country has received, had awakened the feelings and aroused the indignation of the great body of the people. The pulse beat high. The spirit of our citizens was raised. It did not evaporate in empty declamation or in idle parade. At the first signal, the young men of our state, men of character and standing, prepared to abandon the security and comforts of domestic life, and to encounter the dangers, privations, and difficulties of an Indian expedition. They prepared to maintain by arms the fair inheritance transmitted to them, and to demonstrate that the interminable forests of the West could neither weaken their attachment, nor divide their affection from the government of their country. The duties of the Executive then became arduous and important. On him devolved the duty of organizing all, of arranging all, of providing for all. To him every application was made. The arms and accontrements, the camp equipage and stores were all to be provided. The public arsenal at Newport was almost empty; there were no rifles, no knapsacks, no blankets, no tents, no bullets nor moulds-in fact, nothing but arms and cartridge boxes, many of whichwere good for nothing. In this situation, the Governor made every exertion, and eventually succeeded in placing the detachment in a situation for marching.

Brigadier-General Hull had been selected by the General Government to conduct the expedition. He arrived in Dayton a few days since, and yesterday Governor Meigs surrendered to him the command. The regiments of Cols. Findley and Cass were encamped in a

prairie three miles from Dayton. The corps, after a review of parade, formed a close column, when Governor

Afficers and Soldiers

Of the first Army of Obio ! Collected suddenly and rapidly from various parts of the State, you have manifested a zeal worthy the character of a free people You will soon be completely organized, and I trust hat harmony will forever continue. Already you have made considerable advances in discipline : you will improve it ; it will soon become easy, familiar and agreeable. Subordination is the soul of discipline-order, safety and victory are its results. Honor consists in an konorable discharge of duty, whatever may be the rank. Respect each other according to your stations. OFFICERS, be to your men as parents to children-Man, regard your officers as fathers. You will soon march. My heart will will always be with you. The prayers of all good cit.zens will attend you: By the directions of the President of the U.

States, I have so far organized and marched you-In his name, I thank you, I feel great satisfaction in knowing that you are to be placed under the command and guidance of Brigadier General Hulf, a distinguished officer, of revolutionary experience-who, being superintendant of Indian affairs, and chief magistrate of the territory to which you are destined, was happily selected for the service, His influence and authority there will enable him to provide for your convenience.

you return to the embraces of your friend and relations, they may be proud to salute you, as one who had honorably belonged to the first army of Ohio. The second army is organizing, and will follow if necessary.

Our frontiers must be protected from sa-vage barbarity, our rights maintained, and our wrongs avenged.

Go then ! fear not ! be strong ! acquit your selves like men; and may the God of Armies be

After which General Hull delivered the following address:

Patriotic Officers and

Soldiers of the State of Ohio, The manner in which his Excellency Governor Meigs has delivered over to my command this part of the army, has excited sensations which I strongly feel, but which it is difficult for me to express. His great exer tion, and the talents he has displayed in assembling, organizing, disciplining, & preparing in every respect for actual service, so respectable a military force, are known to you. and will be fully known to his country; this knowledge of his conduct will be the highest eulogium. Long may he live, and long may he adorn his elevated station.

The crisis has arrived, when our country

has deemed it necessary to call into the field her patriotic sons. The spirit which has been manifested on this occasion, is highly honorable to the officers and soldiers who compose this army, and to the section of the Union to which you belong. You have exhibited an example to the elder part of the community. worthy of imitation. Citizens distinguished for talents and wealth, have made a voluntary tender of their services, to defend the violated rights of the nation. Such men are entitled to the fair inheritance which was purchased by the valor and blood of their fathers -A country with such a defence has nothing to fear. In any possible exigence, it is environed with a bulwark of safety. To officers and soldiers, who have engaged in the public service with such honorable and patriotic motives, it is unnecessary to urge the importance of regularity and discipline, or the necessity of subordination and obedience to orders. The same spirit which induced you voluntarily to engage in the service of your country, will animate you in the discharge of your duties. With patience you will submit to the privations and fatigues incident to a military life; and if you should be called to meet danger in the field, you will manifest the sincerity of your engagements by the firmness and bravery of your conduct. In marching through a wilderness, memorable for savage barbarity, you will remember the causes by which that barbarity has been heretofore excited. In viewing the ground stained with the blood of your fellew citizens, it will be impossible to suppress the feelings of indignation. Passing by the ruins of a fortress, erected in our territory by a foreign nation, in times of profound peace, and for the express purpose of exciting the savages to hostility, and supplying them with the means of conducting a barbarous war, must remind you of that system of oppression and injus tice, which that nation has continually practised, and which the spirit of an indignant people can no longer endure. If it is impossible that time should obliterate the remembrance of past transactions, what will be the impressions on the present occasion? The wrongs of the same nation have been conti nually accumulating, and have at length compelled our country to put on the armour of safety, and be prepared to avenge the inju-

ries which have been inflicted. In a few days, you will be joined by a body of troops of the U. States' Army. Among them, you will have the pleasure of seeing the 4th Regt. of Infantry, the gallant heroes of Tippecanoe. They will act by your sides, in your approaching campaign, while they will be ambitious to maintain, and, if possi ble, to increase the glory they have already acquired, your conduct will be stimulated by the splendor of their example, and you will be inspired with ambition to acquire laurels at least as brilliant as those they deservedly wear. That harmony and friendship may pervade this army, and that glory and fame may attend it, in all its movements, are wishes in which I am confident all will heartily

Colon. Cass, after a few moments of previous consultation with Col. Findlay addressed the troops in a style of appro priate and well deserved encomium.

The regiment proved, by three cheering shouts, the united confidence felt in their commander in chief. The column was then displayed, and

the parade dismissed.

Col. M'Arthur's regiment, encamped in the rear of Dayton, had previously received the same addresses from Governor Meigs and General Hull.

Col. M'Arthur returned last evening to his camp, and and will join the grand camp with his regiment immediately.

On Tuesday, General Hull pitched his tents in Camp Meigs, on the western bank of Mad River, and on the same day the United States flag was hoisted .- At the raising of the flag, the troops formed a hollow square around the standard, expressive of their determination not to surrender it, but with their lives. If they should have occasion to try their prow ess in the field, we trust, they will not forget the solemn pledge. After the standard was erected Col. Cass delivered the following short but pertinent and impressive address.

Fellow-Citizens !- The Standard of your Country is displayed. You have rallied round it to defend her rights and avenge her injuries. May it wave protection to our friends and defiance to our enemies. And should we ever meet in the hostile field, I doubt not but the Eagle of liberty, which it bears, will be found more than a match for the Lion of Eng-

General Hull has lately sent an Address to the Chiefs, Sachems and Warriors of the nations of Ottawas, Chippewas, Putawatomies, Wiandots, Miamies, Delawares, Munsees, and such of the Shawanese as reside in the State of Ohio and Territory of Michigan, informing them that their great Pather who presides at the council fire of the nation, had deemed it necessary to send a numerous army on the northern frontier; that he carries in one hand the olive branch of peace, in the other the sword;

I pray that each may so conduct, that when it protection, safety and happiness; and it and that those who prefer the other will experience all the punishment his powerful hand can inflict. That the army is entrusted to his command; but he offers them his counsel as heretofore, and tells them, when every thing dear to them is at stake, to beware how they forfeit their very existence amongst us.

مر المولاد THE ENEMY WITHIN.

Great Britain having exhausted her artifices of diplomacy and duplicity, has through Perceval at length fairly revealed her envy, hatred and jealousy of our prosperity; her secret emissaries & her open advocates having expended all their ordinary means, are now resorting to their extraordinary means; if they cannot deter by menace, they seek to distract by fraud; and when the country after eighteen years of ceaseless effort to obtain peace and maintain neutrality, -after repeated submission to injuries which would have forced any other nation into direct war-war is now render ed not merely unavoidable, but sacredly and politically indispensable.

This is the moment which the enemy within selects to sow distrust-to spread doubts-to distract and paralyze public opinion. When union should be every honest man's rallying word, the emissaries of England labor to excite discord-When unatoned injuries call for justice, the hirelings of England cry out for peace. Those who reproached our government for having forborne and stifled indignation under the repeated pressure of outrage-those who reproached our government and said we could not be kicked into a war, are now the brawlers for peace. The govern ment is base when it submits-and when it resists, it is still base !

Can any thing of American feeling mix with conduct so atrocious, mean, and treacherous as this? Could any corruption be too low or vile for men who are vite enough to act thus - men who affect to be Americans! Englishmen who are known agents, and directly or indirectly in pay, we do not blame—they are earning their wages it is the business upon which they were put-it is their stock in trade-they are laboring in their vocation. But when men profess to be Americans, and speak and act as they do, it is impossible not to view them as enemies within the bosom of the land, who appear to mistake the public patience for tameness of spirit, and who are not aware that the mildest spirit is the most terrible when emaged.

We have no doubt whatever, that the Committee of Foreign Relations have reported either propositions in the form of resolutions, or in some other shape, DE TERMINING RESISTANCE BY ARMS A

GAINST THE TYRANNY OF G. BRITAIN We have no doubt that it has been sent to the Senate, and that it will be

concurred in by that body. It is not true, as has been reported. that there is a majority m that body prepared to submit to British outrage. It is not true that there is a majority in that body, so lost to every feeling of national right and national character, as to be adverse to resistance or willing to submit to further humiliation.

There may be a difference of opinion on the means and manner of making resistance, but there is not even a respectable minority opposed to resistance in some shape : we make no doubt that the result will be a concurrence in sentiment between all the branches of the government; and that however they may differ on the particular course, when determined, it will be so decisive and with numbers in both Houses so numerous, as to leave no room to question that their determinations, and the honor and interests and the wishes of the nation, are concurrent. Aurora

Milledgeville, June 3. The marder of William Lott by a parcel of Creek Indians, communicated in the following letter from Col. Hawkins, will furnish fresh cause of alarm to our frontier settlers, and particularly to travellers passing thro' the nation. Whether this atrocious crime was countenanced by the Chiefs, or whether it be the desperate act of a few lawless individuals, such as are found in civilized as well as savage societies, will probably be manifested by the measures which the Chiefs may take respecting the offenders.

Creek Agency, 25th May, 1812. Messrs. Grantlands,-William Lott, traveling with several others, was fired on by four Indians, and killed on the 23d, eight miles on this side Mr. Cornell's, on the post road Mr. Cornell tracked up and found out the murderers. The Chiefs are to convene within a week, and see what can be done. Such a violent and unprovoked murder is committed in the midst of solemn assurances on the part of the Chiefs, that they were friendly to the citizens of the United States, and would by all the means in their power restrain their young people from acts of violence on their persons and property. I am &c.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

MORE BRITISH " PROTECTION." By the last arrivals, we find that three more American vessels have been sent into the robbers' den-viz. Schooner Sarah, Ladson, of Baltimore for France ; Schooner Vesta, from Bordeaux for New-York; Schooner Martha, from Bordeaux for Philadelphia.

They will all be condemned, under the orders of the " world's last hope." Chron.

BLACKER THAN BLACK !- The Ship Plora, Davis, from New York for London, laden with naval stores, &c. was CAPTURED some time since by a British cruizer, near the coast of France, and sent into England. The gers excluded, and the doors of the blace bas been tried and condemned. 16. were closed until as adjournment took place. that those who accept the one will enjoy ! Flora has been tried and condemned.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, June 8. Mr. Cutts, from Massachusetts, and peared (for the first time this session)

was qualified and took his seat, Mr. Gholson reported a bill concening invalid pensioners. Twice read and committed.

Mr. D. R. Williams offered a resolu. tion to amend the standing joint rules of proceeding, so as that, during the trans. action of Legislative proceedings, the members of one House should be admir ted in the other, although the subject of their deliberations should be of a section nature, subject to the injunction of a crecy imposed by the two Houses in spectively.

The resolution lies one day for conderation as the rules require. Mr. Johnson offered the following to

solution for consideration: Resolved, That the Committee on Militan Affairs be instructed to enquire into the en pediency of authorising the President of the addition U. States to organize companies of Rangers; and that they have

leave to report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Johnson said he would not detain the House with that detailed information which he had received as to the exten of the calamity, which had fallen upon the people on the frontier settlement and which would be more disastrous, if not arrested by greater force. He would only refer gentlemen to the public prints for that general information which would justify his motion and would give some idea of the extent of danger to be apprehended by the murders and the wide range in which they are committed branching from the Wabash in the West to the North and to the South. He also stated that, such was the patriousm of the people in the Western Country, 2 or 300 Volunteers, men of the first respectability and character, from Ken. tucky, had embedied themselves and had marched to the Indiana l'erritory to relieve the people in their great danger, and that these Volunteers had gone at their own suggestion, without reward or

The resolution was ageed to. Mr. Pearson rose, and after some introductory remarks offered the follow. ing resolution:

the wish or prespect of compensation.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before the House a statement of the number of troops which have enlisted in the service of the U. States under the anthority of laws passed during the present sei. sion of Congress : designating those persons enlisted for the old from those enlisted for the new establishment, and the particular corps to which they are respectively attach. ed; that he lay before this House a statement of the number of volunteers who have tendered their services to the United States in conformity to the law passed at this session of Congress authorising the acceptance of volunteers, designating the states and territories from which such offers have been made; that he state what additional improvements to the fortifications or other works of defence for our maritime frontier, have been made during the last six months; that he state as far as practicable the actual state of such fortifications or works, and the quantum of resistance they are calculated to afford

against an attack of any naval power. Mr. Troup demanding the Yeas and Nays on the question of now proceeding to consider the resolution, they were taken as follows:

YEAS .- Messrs. Baker. Bigelow Bleeck er. Breckenridge, Brigham. Champion. Chittenden. Cooke. Davenport, Emott. Fitch. Gold. Gray. Hufty. Jackson. Law. Lewis. Macon. Milnor. Mosely, Pearson, Pitkin Potter, Quincy. Reed. Ridgely. Rodman. Sheffey. Stanford. Stuart. Sturges. Tallmadge. Tallman. Wheaton. White Williams. Wilson.-57.

NAYS .- Messrs, Alston Anderson, Archer. Avery. Bard. Barrlett. Bassett. Bibb. Black ledge. Boyd. Brown. Butler. Calhoun. Car. Clay. Clopton. Condit. Crawford. Cutts. Davis. Dawson Desha. Dinsmoor, Earle. Findley. Fisk. Franklin. Gholson, Goodwyn. Green Grundy. B. Hall. O. Hall. Harper. Hawes. Hyneman. Johnson. Kent. King. Lacock. Lefever. Little. Lowndes, Lyle. Maxwell. Moore, M'Coy. M'Kee. M'Kim. Metcalf. Mitchill Morgan. Morrow, Nelson. New, Nebold, New ton. Ormsby Pickens. Piper, Pleasants. Pond. Ringgold. Rhea. Roane. Roberts. Sammons. Seaver. Sevier. Seybert. Shaw. Smilie. G Smith. J. Smith. Stow. Strong. Taliaferto. Troup. Turner, Whitehill. Winn. Wright-82

Tuesday, Jane 9. On motion of Mr. Williams, the House proceeded to consider the resolution yester day submitted by him for amending the rule so as to admit members of either House the other during their respective secret sit tings; which, after some debate, was dist greed to.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill authorising the State of Tennessee to perfect titles to lands in certain cases. This bill was widely debt ted by the Tennessee and Carolina members the interests of whose States are particularly involved in such a provision as this law contemplates. The committee rose and report ed progress, and the bill was ordered to le on the table.

A message was received from the Prese dent of the U. States-inclosing copies of let fers which have recently passed between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, and which shall be given in our next paper. They relate to a declaration of the Prince Regent of England, respecting the Orders in Council, and to the

subject of Impressed Seamen. The message and documents were resd, and ordered to lie on the table, and printed.

Wednesday, June 10. Mr. Bard presented the memorial of stating that he has invented a new shell for the purposes of maritime and har-bor defence, and praying that Gongress will cause an experiment thereof to be made, Referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Harper, The galleries were cleared and all strate