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(By Authority.)

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Georgetown Lancaster School Society.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John Laird, Henry Foxhall, Stephen B. Balch, Robert Beverly, Robert Munroe, John McDaniel, junr., David Wiley, Walter D. Addison, Daniel Buzzard, Francis S. Key, Walter Smith, John Abbot, and their successors, duly elected or appointed, in manner hereinafter directed by, and they are hereby made, declared and constituted, a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, stile and title, of "The Trustees of the Georgetown Lancaster School Society."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all and singular, the lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights, privileges, goods and chattels heretofore given, granted, devised or bequeathed to the said school, or to any person or persons, for the use thereof, or that have been purchased for or on account of the same, be, and are hereby vested in and confirmed to the said corporation: And further, That the said corporation may purchase, take, receive and enjoy any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, rights or privileges, or any goods, chattels or other effects, of what kind or nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, sold, bequeathed or devised unto them, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable of making such gift, grant, sale or bequest; and the said property, real and personal, to rent, sell, convey and confirm, or otherwise dispose of, as fully and effectually as any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do: Provided, That the clear annual income of all such property may not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and that the aforesaid property, real and personal, be considered as held in trust, under the management and at the disposal, of said corporation, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incidental to said school.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation, by the name, stile and title aforesaid, be, and shall be hereafter, forever able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in any court or courts, or other places, and before any judge or judges, justice or justices, or other persons whatsoever, within the district of Columbia or elsewhere, in all and all manner of suits and actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to make, have and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and to cause the same to be stamped and renewed at their pleasure; to appoint a president, treasurer, secretary and such other officers as they may deem necessary and proper, either out of their own number, or otherwise; to assign them their duties and to fix their compensation, and to remove any or all of them from office, appoint another or others in their place as often as they shall think fit; to make, ordain, establish and execute such bye-laws and ordinances as may be deemed useful for their own government and for the government of the school; and the same to alter, amend or abrogate at pleasure; to fill up vacancies that may happen in their number, between two annual elections; and to determine upon, do and transact all business and matters appertaining to the said corporation, agreeably to the rules, bye-laws and ordinances thereof, during their continuance in office: Provided, That not less than five trustees be a quorum to do business, and that no bye-law, rule or ordinance shall be made repugnant to the laws of the district of Columbia.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a meeting of the members of the said society held on the second Monday in February next, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the school-house erected by the said society, at which time and place the said members, or such of them as may be present, shall elect and choose by ballot, from their own number, twelve trustees to serve for the year ensuing their election, and until others shall be elected or appointed to serve in their place.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the trustees shall keep, or cause to be kept, in suitable books for the purpose, just and proper entries of all proceedings and accounts of said school and corporation, and have them laid before the society at every annual meeting, previous to taking the votes; and shall always deliver the said books, together with all the property of said school and corporation, in good order, to their successors in office, whenever required.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That children may be bound (in the manner now by law provided) to the said society; the deed or articles of apprenticeship, to be executed on the part of the said society by any two of the trustees thereof; and it shall be agreed by the said deed, on the part of the said society, that every such child or children shall be provided with all necessary food, clothing and lodging, and taught reading, writing and Arithmetic, and be placed in the service of, and under the control and management of some discreet and fit person, competent to instruct and educate the said apprentice, in some trade or employment, which may enable such child or children to earn a living by honest industry.

HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice-President of the U. States and President of the Senate.

March 19, 1812.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

Copies of Letters from Brigadier-general HULL to the Department of War, accompanying the dispatch published in our last paper.

Sandwich, 7th August, 1812.

SIR—On the 4th inst. Major Van Horn, of Col. Findlay's Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, was detached from this army, with the command of 200 men, principally riflemen, to proceed to the river Raisin, and further, if necessary, to meet and reinforce Capt. Brush, of the State of Ohio, commanding a company of volunteers, and escorting provisions for this army. At Brownstown, a large body of Indians had formed an ambuscade, and the Major's detachment received a heavy fire at the distance of 50 yards from the enemy. The whole detachment retreated in disorder. Major Varnum made every exertion to form, and prevent the retreat, that was possible for a brave and gallant officer, but without success. By the return of killed and wounded, it will be perceived, that the loss of officers was uncommonly great. Their efforts to rally their companies was the occasion of it. I am, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

W. HULL.

Hon. WM. EUSTIS, Sec. of War.

Report of killed in Major Van Horn's defeat.

Captain Gilchrist, Captain Ullery, Captain McCollough of the Spies, Captain Berstler severely wounded, and not expected to recover (since dead)—Lieut. Pentz, Ensigns Roby and Allison and 10 Privates.

Total lost, 17.

Number of wounded, as yet unknown.

Detroit, 15th August, 1812.

SIR—The main body of the army having re-crossed the river at Detroit, on the night and morning of the 8th inst. six hundred men were immediately detached under the command of Lieut. col. Miller, to open the communication to the river Raisin, and protect the provisions, which were under the escort of Capt. Brush. This detachment consisted of the 4th United States' regiment and two small detachments under the command of Lt. Stansbury and Ensign McLabe of the 1st regiment; detachments from the Ohio & Michigan volunteers, a corps of artificers, with one six pounder and an howitzer under the command of Lieut. Eastman, and a part of captains Smith and Sloan's cavalry commanded by captain Sloan of the Ohio Volunteers. Lieutenant-colonel Miller marched from Detroit on the afternoon of the 8th instant, and on the 9th about 4 o'clock, P. M. the vanguard, commanded by capt. Snelling of the 4th United States' regiment, was fired on by an extensive line of British troops and Indians at the lower part of Maguago about fourteen

miles from Detroit. At this time the main body was marching in two columns, and captain Snelling maintained his position in a most gallant manner, under a very heavy fire, until the line was formed and advanced to the ground he occupied, when the whole, excepting the rear guard, was bro't into action. The enemy were formed behind a temporary breast work of logs, the Indians extending in a thick wood on their left. Lieutenant-col. Miller ordered his whole line to advance, and when within a small distance of the enemy made a general discharge, and proceeded with charged bayonets, when the whole British line and Indians commenced a retreat. They were pursued in a most vigorous manner about 2 miles, and the pursuit discontinued only on account of the fatigue of the troops, the approach of evening, and the necessity of returning to take care of the wounded. The judicious arrangements made by Lieut. colonel Miller, and the gallant manner in which they were executed, justly entitle him to the highest honor. From the moment the line commenced the fire, it continually moved on, and the enemy maintained their position until forced at the point of the bayonet. The Indians on the left, under the command of Tecumseh, fought with great obstinacy, but were continually forced and compelled to retreat. The victory was complete in every part of the line, and the success would have been more brilliant had the cavalry charged the enemy on the retreat, when a most favorable opportunity presented. Although orders were given for the purpose, unfortunately they were not executed. Majors Van Horn and Morrison, of the Ohio Volunteers, were associated with lieut. col. Miller, as field officers in this command, and were highly distinguished by their exertions in forming the line, and the firm and intrepid manner they led their respective commands to action.

Captain Baker of the 1st U. States' regiment, capt. Brevort of the second, and captain Hull of the 13th, my aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Whistler of the first, requested permission to join the detachment as volunteers. Lieut. col. Miller assigned commands to capt. Baker and Lieut. Whistler, and capt. Brevort and Hull, at his request, attended his person and aided him in the general arrangements. Lieutenant-colonel Miller has mentioned the conduct of these officers in terms of high approbation. In addition to the captains who have been named, Lieut. col. Miller has mentioned captains Burton and Fuller of the fourth regiment, captains Saunders and Bown of the Ohio volunteers, and captain Delandre of the Michigan volunteers, who were attached to his command—and distinguished by their valor. It is impossible for me in this communication to do justice to the officers and soldiers who gained the victory I have described. They have acquired high honor to themselves and are justly entitled to the gratitude of their country.

Major Muir of the fourth regiment commanded the British in this action. The regulars and volunteers consisted of about four hundred, and a larger number of Indians. Major Muir and two subalterns were wounded, one of them since dead. About forty Indians were found dead on the field, and Tecumseh their leader was slightly wounded. The number of wounded Indians who escaped has not been ascertained. Four of Major Muir's detachment have been made prisoners, and fifteen of the 41st regiment killed and wounded. The Militia and Volunteers attached to his command were in the severest part of the action, and their loss must have been great, it has not yet been ascertained. I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. HULL, BRIG. GEN.

Commanding N. W. Army.

Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS, Secretary of War.

Return of killed and wounded in the action fought near Maguago, August 9th, 1812.

Fourth U. States' Regiment—10 non-commissioned-officers and privates killed, and 45 wounded; capt. Baker of the 1st regiment of infantry; Lieut. Larabee of the 4th, Lt. Peters of the 4th; ensign Whistler of the 17th, doing duty in the 4th; Lieut. Sully, and an Ensign,

whose name has not been returned to me, were wounded.

In the Ohio and Michigan volunteers, 8 were killed and 12 wounded.

WM. HULL.

From the Virginia Argus.

GENERAL HULL'S LETTER.

The official dispatch of Gen. HULL of the 26th ultimo, addressed to the Secretary of War, will be found, on examination by the reader, a very curious piece of composition. It is obviously the production of a scholar, whose early classical acquirements have survived the energetic faculties of his nature.—Every circumstance which the Gen. details in that letter, to justify the surrender of a fort, an army and a territory, would go to establish, if Col. Cass had ever published his statement, the want of activity of capacity and of patriotism in Hull. The hostile union of the Indians, which he describes, & which seems to have been magnified by his imagination, was clearly the effect of his own indolence or cowardice; for he tells us, that when his army first entered Canada, the Indians generally appeared to be neutralized, and determined to take no part in the contest; and further, that the militia from Amherstburg (Malden) were daily deserting, & the whole country, then under the control of the army, was asking for protection. Had he confirmed this disposition by pushing on to Malden, which he certainly might have done, the disaster to the country, which has disgraced him, would not have occurred; the capture of Malden (or Amherstburg) balancing that of Michillimackinac, would have checked the terrible hive of northern Indians, whose operations seem so much to have frightened him. But here he interposes, in his justification, the opinion of a council of war. This council was unquestionably produced by his own irresolution; and in the sequel, we have no doubt it will appear, that the council was so managed (supposing Hull to tell the truth) as to furnish a plea, at the time it was held, for the General's fears or treachery. This conjecture is confirmed by the statement of Col. Cass, who asserts the design, previous to the surrender of Detroit, of arresting Gen. Hull by his Colonels. So decided an act, as that of arresting a commanding General by officers of a subordinate rank, could only have been determined on from the intimate conviction of unusual imbecility or defection to the service. On paper, Hull appears sufficiently competent to arrange and combine; of his ability to use that power of arrangement and combination in the field of battle, those who were with him are most competent to determine.

Their voices have been generally against him as a weak man, a coward, or worse. All the evils which he deploras, and the clouds of adversity which he represents as hovering around him, grew out of his own conduct, and did not proceed from any unknown qualities in the Indians or unexpected energy in the British. Every body knew that the Indians were savage, and could only be controlled from making inroads into our country by the reputation of our success; and no one ever doubted that if time were given to the British, they would rally from below, and support their possessions of Upper Canada.

At once to unite the Indians and to preclude the British, Hull was ordered to strike, and to strike with rapidity. His not doing so has entailed upon his country a temporary injury. In brief, the letter of Gen. Hull which was conveyed to Washington by Lieut. Anderson, seals his doom, and confirms the already pronounced opinion of the public.

CASS vs. HULL.

The reader has now before him the official statements of Gen. Hull and Col. Cass—in direct contrast to each other. That of Cass is in unison with almost every other account that we have seen (including the British). That of Hull is almost insulated and unsupported by any other.

The statement of Hull is marked by this very suspicious feature; a want of specification—he deals almost altogether in generals—That of Cass is precise, and explicit. With Hull, the Indians are almost innumerable—he multiplies them like Falstaff's "men in buckram"—his ammunition would not have lasted more than a day—his provisions only a few days.—But Cass gives us an enumeration of the enemy, the cartridges,

and the powder on hand, &c. &c.—Cass is supported by the feelings of almost every one on the spot, who had nearly all the circumstances of the case before their eyes—soldiers snapping their swords, melted into tears, and the very women indignant at their disgrace. How does Hull sink in comparison of Lincoln at the siege of Charleston!

There is one feature in this transaction which stamps it with indelible disgrace. Where is the article in the capitulation providing for the poor Canadians who had thrown themselves on his protection! As to these, we are told that the British had hung six of them up as an example.

Enquirer.

From the Albany Register.

BRITISH TREATMENT.

Several officers have returned on their parole from Gen. Hull's army.—Whilst the British prisoners in this country are treated with atonion and humanity, we are informed from the most credible sources that the conduct of the English and their allies, after the surrender of Gen. Hull, was most wantonly barbarous and insulting.

Captain Fuller of the 4th Regiment, while walking on the green skirting the road, to avoid the dust, was accosted by a British Major, Saranons, "Take the middle of the road or I'll hew you down, you d—d Yankee rascal."

Captain Snelling, who behaved so valiantly at Tippesanoe, and since, at the engagement near Brownstown, was also treated in the most brutal manner.—When he applied for permission to speak to his Lady (with whom he had been connected on a few days) and render her some attentions—he was tauntingly refused, was turned into the ranks, and subjected to every indignity. Capt. Snelling observed to them that he was in their power, and expected not such cowardly insults when disarmed; but hoped again to meet them at the head of his company and have the honor of again driving them at the point of the bayonet, as he had a few days before in the woods of Brownstown.

A British officer, with two savages, came up to Lieut. Goodwin of the 4th regiment, and witness'd the exhibition of American scalps, with all the frantic grimaces of which these sons of Moloch are capable.

A private of the Ohio militia was slightly wounded, and taken prisoner by the Indians. He was carried by them within a few rods of Fort Malden—and there in presence of the British surrounded by the Indians, and tortured in the most barbarous manner. He was finally dispatched by a squaw (more merciful than the rest) who plunged a tomahawk in his brains.

When the vessels passed down Lake Erie with Gen. Hull and his troops on board, a body of Indians were discovered on the shore dancing round their "savage fires" and performing their heathen rites. The British commanding officer immediately ordered a national salute to be fired in honor of "his Majesty's ALLIES."

The houses of Messrs. Atwater and Naggs, and Mc Donald's Store at Detroit, were plundered of every article by the British.

Americans! Can you longer behold these cruelties and indignities with indifference? Are these "HORRIBLE HELL HOUNDS of savage warfare" to be let loose on your wives and children without a vow on the altar, fixed as fate, and solemn as death, to expel the INSTIGATORS of these enormities from the continent? Manes of slaughtered women and children call aloud for VENGEANCE!—VENGEANCE!

From the BOSTON PATRIOT,

THE WAR.

The American government and people, hoping that Great Britain would be glad of an opportunity of proving that her claim to the appellation of an humane and civilized nation was not entirely fabulous, determined to conduct the present war upon the most honorable and magnanimous principles. Accordingly all British prisoners of war have received the best of treatment from the Americans, and every effort has been made to render the bloodhound bipeds of the forest neutral, and to do away their horrid mode of warfare. But how have these honorable proceedings of the Ame-