

whatever the loan cannot be obtained and the people cannot or will not pay taxes, there is but one poor consolation left to those who believe that the war could not have been avoided without surrendering all pretension to independence, by acknowledging that the national rights could not be supported, and who now believe that every effort ought to be made, rather than submit to imprisonment—that is paper money; and no man is more opposed to paper money than I am—and this, I believe, is known to every person with whom I am well acquainted. Every exertion ought to be made to do without it, and before it be made, the question ought to be that of surrender at discretion; & before the nation should surrender her rights to British discretion, I would consent to paper money—necessity alone may justify—necessity compelled the old Congress to use it, and it justified them too. With all its evils and depreciation, it was necessary to them to establish the liberty and independence of the nation, & the same necessity would justify us to use it to maintain them. France was compelled to use it at the commencement of her late troubles, and by the use of it she vanquished the combined powers; and G. Britain in her turn is now beating France with it—for her bank paper is nothing more than paper money at present; so that Great Britain in the plenitude of her power and wealth has been compelled to yield to necessity, and to have paper money, by which she is likely to humble her great rival. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I am not the friend of paper money of any kind; indeed, I have stated the only condition on which it ought to be thought of. Again, if money cannot be had to carry on the war, of what real advantage have the brilliant victories of the navy been to the nation? or, will any good effect be produced by them?—They will neither be the means of getting peace, nor securing us against future injuries; it is only by firmly maintaining our rights that such a peace as we ought to have can be acquired, and only such conduct will secure us against future injuries. Will any of the men to whom the thanks of Congress have been voted for their good conduct, value the vote, when the same Congress refuse to supply the money necessary to carry on a war which was forced on the nation, and which they by their gallant actions shew they believe to be just.

My colleague (Mr. Pearson) said that a shock given to a bank or banks (if I mistake him, I hope that he will correct me—I have no desire either to mistake what was said by him or any one else.) I did not distinctly hear which might endanger the public credit. The credit of the country is not bottomed on banks, but on the honesty and industry of the people, and a belief that no administration dare to violate a public engagement, when the public faith has been constitutionally pledged. I do not believe that either my colleague or myself are prophets, or that we can see further into futurity than other people; and I am little apt to doubt the predictions of any man or men, who have made them before without their coming to pass, and it must be recollected that when the charter of the United States bank was about to expire, that we were told that if the charter was not renewed, the public credit would be destroyed and the nation probably convulsed.—The charter did expire, and the bank went out of existence like the snuff of a candle, scarcely perceived by any one. [Mr. Pearson explained, and stated that he had said, that if one of the banks should have subscribed to the loan to a considerable amount, and any thing should occur to prevent it making the payment it was thereby pledged to make, it would to that amount affect the finances of the government.] Mr. Macon said, that it might in such a case affect the revenue was probable; but even that could not affect the credit of the nation, because the fact would shew that the bank and not the nation had failed. The failure of a bank in which the nation had no concern, and the credit of the nation, are two distinct things, and not at all connected. He would acknowledge that he felt almost ashamed at having said a word on the subject after the house had heard the able speech of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Lowndes).—The recollection of it would stop him.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The highest price given at this Office,  
FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS.

## THE WAR.

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday, July 5.  
It is with the most poignant sorrow that we announce the death of Lieut. Col. FORSYTH, of the 1st Rifle Regiment. He was killed in a skirmish between the advanced posts upon the lines, on Tuesday last; and, what is singular, was the only loss we sustained.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE COLLEBIAN.  
Camp, Dead Creek, near Plattsburg, June 29, 1814.

I have but little news to give you—little as it is you shall have it. One part of our army is stationed at or near Champlain, under the command of Brigadier General Smith. Our riflemen are in advance, within one mile of the lines: They have frequent skirmishes with the enemy. The first attack that was made, the enemy attempted to cut off Lieut. Col. Forsyth, whose force consisted only of about 70 men; that of the enemy of about 200 regulars and Indians. The enemy were driven back with considerable loss; ours was two killed and five or six wounded. In this attack one whole platoon fired at Forsyth while sitting on his horse—but missed him. The day before yesterday they had another skirmish with the enemy, and, painful to relate, Lieut. Col. Forsyth was killed. I have not heard the particulars. The enemy are in considerable force between Odletown and St. Johns. They have fortified the Stone Mill very strong.

I think we shall see a little fighting this campaign. There is a probability of the enemy's coming out to see us. Our fleet has done nothing. We have command of the Lake. It is said the British have added fourteen more galleys to their force by bringing them across from St. Lawrence. This, if true, will make the lake pretty warm this summer.

New-York, June 6.  
By the stage last evening we received the Boston Gazette of Monday, from which the following articles were copied.

A letter from Bath, of the 30th ult. says, "considerable firing has been heard in that quarter, this morning.—P. S. The specie from the banks in this town has been removed; and the ships taken up the river fifteen or twenty miles."

### GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant General's Office,  
Left Division.  
Buffalo, June 19, 1814.

A Court of Enquiry will be instituted under the direction given by the President of the United States—"to be composed of a President two members and a recorder, for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of Col. Campbell during his late expedition to Long Point, and particularly as to the burning of the town of Dover in Upper Canada.

"The Court will report its opinion on the case."  
Brigadier General Scott will sit as President.

Major Jessup, of the 25th Infantry, & Major Wood, of the Engineers, as Members.

The Court will convene to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at such place as the President may select.

Attest, C. K. GARDNER,  
Adj. General.

### THE OPINION.

The authority that instituted the court of inquiry having also required an opinion on the case submitted; the court in the further discharge of its duties unanimously pronounce as follows:

That, considering the important supplies of bread stuffs, which from the evidence it appears the enemy's forces derived from the flour manufacturing mills at and near to Dover, Col. Campbell was warranted in destroying those mills according to the laws and usages of war, and for a like reason, the court think him justified in burning the distilleries under the said laws and usages. The saw mills and carding machine, from their contiguity to the other mills, were, as the court conceives, necessarily involved in one and the same burning.

In respect to the burning of the dwelling and other houses in the village of Dover, the court are fully of an opinion that Col. Campbell has erred; that he can derive no justification from the fact that the owners of these houses were actively opposed to the American interests in the present war, or from the other facts, that some of them were at the conflagration of Buffalo. In their partisan services it does not appear to the court, that the inhabitants of Dover have done more than their proper allegiance required of them: and the destruction of Buffalo by a Lt. General of the enemy's regular forces was emphatically the wrong of the British government itself, rendered such by its subsequent adoption of the measure, and ought not to be ascribed to a few Canadians who were present at the time.

Acts of retaliation on the part of a nation proud of its rights and conscious of the power of enforcing them, should,

in the opinion of the court, be reluctantly resorted to, and only by instructions from the highest in authority.—That no such instructions were given in the case under consideration is not merely inferred from the absence of evidence to that effect, but is candidly admitted by Col. Campbell in his official report (which is in evidence) where he expressly states—"This expedition was undertaken by me without orders and upon my own responsibility."

The court in delivering the above opinion unfavorable to Col. Campbell are fully aware of the strong incentives to a just indignation which must have been present to his mind at the time of his visit to Dover—the massacres of the Raisin and the Miami were not yet forgotten, and the more recent devastation of the entire Niagara frontier, accompanied by many acts of savage barbarity, was fresh in remembrance.—That these recollections should have aroused his feelings and have swayed his judgment does not excite wonder but regret, and there is still left for admiration his kind and amiable treatment of the women and children of Dover, abandoned by their natural protectors.

The court adjourned sine die.

W. SCOTT, Brig. Gen.,  
President of the Court.  
B. WATSON, Capt. 25th Infantry,  
Recorder.

Portsmouth, N. H. June 23.

Draughted Militia disbanded.—We learn from Concord that the Legislature, by a very large majority, have come to a resolution to disband the militia which have been called out for the defence of this town and harbor. This measure we learn, is taken in consequence of the following letter to the Governor from the Secretary of War, by which it would seem that the General Government does not approve of calling out the militia in this case, and of course if they are continued the United States will not pay the expense.

War Department June 9, 1814.

SIR—Your Excellency's letter of May 20th has been received.

General Cushing has reinforced the garrison of artilleers at Portsmouth with two companies of infantry; these with two hundred seamen under Com. Hull, and the artilleers will make a good defence against boats, the only mode of attack to be apprehended.

One company of sea fencibles are also authorised to be raised for the further defence of the sea coast of New-Hampshire.

I am, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

It will be seen by the article under the Portsmouth head, that the Governor of N. Hampshire has withdrawn his militia from the defence of the Seventy-four building at Portsmouth. This is another proof of the regard shewn by Federalists for the growth and prosperity of the American Navy. And on what pretence does he take this step? Because, in answer to his letter requesting to know what measures had been taken for manning the forts at Portsmouth, the Secretary of War had stated, that "Gen. Cushing had sent thither two companies of Infantry, which, with the Artilleers & two hundred seamen under Com. Hull, would make a good defence against an attack at that port by boats—the only attack (then) to be apprehended"—because the Secretary being silent with regard to the employment of the Militia Corps called into service by the Governor, it was inferred that the United States would not pay the expenses attending it. But did the Governor intimate that these troops were put at the disposal of the United States? Did he place them in a condition to be paid by the U. States? Did he not expressly order them not to serve in any post or posts of the United States—and not to obey the orders of any officer of their army, naval or military? All this he did. In what light then could his militia be regarded? As *ad lites*—and where is the provision, constitutional or legal, for paying them as such? Had the Governor of New-Hampshire sincerely desired a co-operation for the defence of the 74 and the forts, he would have asked, like Gov. Smith of Connecticut, and they would be recognised as making part of the national force for national purposes—and in this case they would have been fed and paid as were the Connecticut militia. But neither to Gen. Cushing, nor to the Secretary of War, does he say one syllable on this point, while as before stated, he refused to subject them to any order [those of muster and inspection necessarily included] and of course made it impossible for the United States to feed or pay them under existing laws.

Nat. Int.

Washington July 8.

### HONORARY REWARDS.

The following Order from the Secretary of War to the excellent officer who commanded the late detachment from the Militia of this District, was on Friday Evening read to the troops:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
June 28 1814.

SIR—The retreat of the enemy down the Patuxent and the ascent of the flotilla up the river, render the longer

continuance of the corps under your command, in its present situation unnecessary: You will therefore on receipt hereof march it back to this city and discharge it from service. You will accept for yourself and for the officers and men under your command, the cordial thanks and high approbation of the President. The promptitude with which you took the field, the good order and discipline maintained therein, and the spirit and firmness with which you met and repelled the enemy's approaches, are highly honorable to yourselves and to your country. To these public expressions of respect, permit me to add the assurances of my great personal esteem.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major George Peter.

The citizens of Georgetown have, with much public spirit, invited all the troops above mentioned, to partake of a Public Dinner on this day, as a testimony of their good opinion.

### DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

We understand, are already arranged by the War department to guard against and repel the depredations of the enemy on the shores of the waters adjacent to this district. It is said that a camp of about two thousand regular troops of whom 200 are to be dragoons, is to be established at some point between the Patuxent & Potomac, so as to be able to send out, at the shortest notice, detachments to any point invaded or menaced on either river. Requisitions of militia, it is also said, are to be held in readiness to aid this force in repelling any attack on this city of a more formidable character, if attempted. These measures cannot but afford much satisfaction to the people of this district and of the adjoining country as it will relieve them from the liability to perform military service except on really urgent occasions.

It is said, that, in consequence of the menacing aspect of the recent advances from Europe, a requisition is in contemplation, if it have not already issued, to the Governors of the respective states, of an aggregate force of nearly a hundred thousand Militia, (Artillery and Infantry) to be forth with organized.

Nat. Int.

Portland July 2.

Harbour Defence.—A company of Sea Fencibles, composed of masters of vessels and those exempted from Military duty, has been organised in this town for the defence of the place. John L. Lewis is elected Captain, Edward Kellern, Robert Ilsley and Joseph Weeks, Lieutenants: Lemuel Weeks, jun. Clerk. This company will take charge of several pieces of heavy cannon.

We understand that in compliance with a request of the Committee of Safety in this town the Commander in Chief has ordered a detachment of militia from this brigade, consisting of one company of Infantry and half a company of Artillerists—to be stationed at Fort Burrows to aid in the defence of Portland.

The following letter was transmitted by Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

Wareham, (Mass.) June 24.

TO COM. PERRY,

SIR—The following is a correct statement when the British landed at this place, with their barges, the 13th of this inst. June. We the undersigned do testify and say, that on the 13th of this inst. June, about eleven o'clock, A. M. we saw the British with six barges approaching this village with a white flag hoisted in one of them, at which time our flag was not hoisted, but Thomas Young was carrying it down the street towards the wharf, where it was afterwards hoisted. We the undersigned do further testify and say, that on the landing of the commanding officer from the barge where the flag was hoisted, he, the commanding officer, did agree, that if he was not fired on by the inhabitants, that he would not destroy any private property belonging to the inhabitants; but he would destroy public property which did not belong to the town, and requested one of us to point out the Falmouth property or vessels, which we agreed to do, and one of us went into the barge with the second in command and then they took down their flag of truce and proceeded to set fire to the Falmouth vessels. They then landed a part of their men, and, in violation of their agreement, proceeded to set fire to private property, by setting fire to a vessel on the stocks and five others which were at anchor and a Plymouth vessel. They were reminded of their agreement, and that they had taken advantage of us by false promises, but they threatened to set fire to the village, and put the inhabitants to the sword if any resistance was made or any attempts made

to put out the fires, for they did not care about any promises they had made; also, they landed a party of men and set fire to a cotton factory. They then returned to their barges and took 12 of the inhabitants with them on board of their barges, and said if they were fired upon by the inhabitants they would put them to death. Then the commanding officer ordered the flag of truce to be hoisted, and the second in command swore it was a d—d shame and disgrace to any nation to enter a village under a flag of truce and commit the greatest outrage and depredations possible, and then return under a flag of truce; but on orders being again given by the commanding officer, the flag of truce was hoisted.—Our men were landed about three miles below the village, and the barges proceeded on board the brigantine Nimrod, then lying in the bay. (Signed.)

David Nye, jun. Abner Bassett,  
Isaac Perkins, Josiah Everett,  
Noble Everett, Wm. Burrows,  
Perez Briggs, Wm. Tearing.

P. S. This thing is known only by the undersigned, no other person being present, that is, that the British fired three muskets under the flag of truce before the agreement.

(Signed) David Nye, jun.  
Abner Bassett.

Copy of a letter from Capt. J. H. Dent to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Charleston, 2d July, 1814.

SIR—I have this moment received the melancholy information of the loss of the U. S. schooner Alligator, in Port Royal. It appears she was upset at anchor, by a violent tornado or whirlwind. Lt. Bassett, with 11 of the crew, are only saved. Midshipmen Brailsford and Rogerson, with 25 men, are unfortunately lost. By the next mail I shall be enabled to forward to you Lt. Bassett's report.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
J. H. DENT.

Hon. Wm. Jones.

The following account of the Tornado or Whirlwind, by which the U. S. schooner Alligator was upset and sunk, are extracted from a letter dated at Beaufort on the 2d inst.

Georgetown (S. C.) Ga.

"The Tornado came from the Westward—the wind had been blowing all day from the S. E. with more rain than I ever saw fall in one day, and was blowing from that quarter when the Tornado came up—such was its violence that thousands of trees on Paria's Island were torn off and carried in the air like feathers. Mr. Habersham's crop is almost annihilated; it did not touch Captain Cartwright's nor Mr. Means'. The vessel was not above 100 yards wide. It blew down Mr. Benjamin Jenkins' kitchen, but did not touch his house. When Lieut. Bassett, of the Alligator, saw it approaching his vessel, he ordered the cable to be cut, and she was put before it, under the head of the jib, for the purpose of running her on shore. The first gust passed over her, but nearly stripped her decks—it moderated, and the officers said, "it is over, you had better not put her ashore"—Lieut. Bassett then ordered the helm down, and brought her up with his other anchor—in about five minutes another gust came; he cut the other cable, and put her again before it, but it was useless, the wind blew from no direct quarter, it whirled the schooner round like a top; she filled and sunk, with her head to the eastward, where she now lies, with about 12 feet water on her deck, at low tide. Her first 6 oared cutter was lifted over by the wind from one side to the other, and fell among the men, by which it is supposed many were killed. Midshipman Brailsford and Rogerson were caught under her. Lieut. Bassett, with 11 men stuck to the head of the mast, the sea breaking over him continually—three swam to the shore, one of them, Mr. Elias Saltus, acting Midshipman, was reached it entangled in about 30 lbs of rope nearly exhausted—making 14 in all, who were saved—25 men perished. Lieut. Bassett reached the shore in only his shirt and pantaloons, having thrown off his other clothes while on the wreck. It is supposed that the Alligator may be got up with the assistance of two other vessels—her sails and spars have been saved."

New York July 8.  
Americans! "This done! the agony is over!" The long suspense in which the mind of real Americans has been held for a considerable time, respecting the Essex frigate, is at length relieved, by the arrival of the gallant Porter and his brave officers and crew, who have survived one of the most desperate conflicts that the annals of naval history ever has ever will record. The particulars will be seen in the official account, which no doubt will be published by the Secretary of the Navy. It is really pleasing to see the joy which animated the AMERICAN citizens of New York when the hero landed on the ferry stairs, where he was received with six hearty cheers. After he entered his carriage the horses were immediately unharnessed, and he was drawn to his lodgings in Green street by his fellow-citizens, amid the acclamations of a large concourse of spectators.—This is the way