eers upon this occasion, behaved like themselves; a sullen, indignant step, marked their movements; & from the mouths of their guns they spoke to the enemy the language of defiance; the enemy did not advance one mile, before a fortunate position, supported by determined bravery, enabled the united force of the regulars and volunteers to arrest the progress for the remainder of the day. This days action began with the dawn of the morning, & continued until the setting of the sun, when the enemy fell back to take a secure position against the expected attacks of the night. During the whole of this day's action, the volunteers kept the stations assigned them, which they sustained with as much firmness as the regular troops. Many of them were killed & wounded. Among the number, were said to be seven of one family connection, brothers, brothers-in-law, and cousins several of whom he had himself seen after the action. Scenes like this, Mr. President, (said Mr. A.) of which he had been an eye-witness, and in which he claimed some participation, had given given him that confidence in volunteers, which he had evinced to the Senate in the course of his observations, and which, he said, should never cease but with his existence. They are, sir, the best military materials in your country—they are the flower of your forests; they ought not to be thrown into the back ground; the better to enable the honorable member from Virginia to present his regulars in front.

Mr. Anderson said, I have stated Mr. President, perhaps with some warmth, the grounds upon which my confidence in volunteers has been founded; and be it remembered, said Mr. A. that they were militia volunteers. He said, he ought to have stated, that the enemy they had encountered, was composed of Regulars and Hessians—the whole under the command of the Hessian gen. Knyphasen. Mr. A. said, the volunteers he now proposed raising, he would have engaged for nine or twelve months, from the time of their reaching the place of general rendezvous. They should be engaged by officers to be appointed by the President, under such regulations (of course) as might be provided by law; but which could not now be well detailed.

Mr. A. said, he should now offer some observations upon the number of troops that ought to be employed. He said, that the invasion of Canada was not now contemplated for the first time—it had often been a subject or conversation, whenever there had been any prospect of a war with England.—It has been considered as the most convenient mean upon which we could make reprisal, & thereby obtain some small reparation for the many losses and injuries, which have been sustained from the depredations committed upon the honor and interests of the nation. Mr. A. said, that upon different occasions, he had always given it as his opinion, that a descent upon Canada ought never to be attempted with a force of less than twenty five thousand men; that such a force would make an awful impression—and would in all probability save many valuable lives; as no opposing force, in the usual state of the country, would be able to meet it in the field. Mr. A. said, he repeated, that no expression had escaped him, either in public debate, or in private conversation, to justify the insinuations made by the gentleman, that he was unwilling to vote a sufficient force for the invasion of Canada. On the contrary, he believed that no man who had seen active military service, and who had any knowledge of the situation and state of that country, would say that it would be prudent or safe, to make a descent upon Canada, with a force of less than twenty five thousand men; *peculiar circumstances* might, however, render it necessary, to attempt it with a smaller number, and depend upon immediate supplies being furnished, to sustain the ground that might be acquired. Mr. A. said, the honorable member had intimated that he had not taken into consideration the peculiar situation of the U. States in relation to the Floridas, and the other parts of the southern and western frontier. He said he was much indebted to the honorable member, for evincing so much interest for those sections of the union—but, Mr. A. said, he considered those already provided for, by the provision made to fill up the regiments on the establishment, which, when complete, would amount to ten thousand men—this number will be quite competent to all the objects suggested by the honorable member, and it had not been contemplated, that he had heard, to remove any of these troops from the south or west—consequently the situation of those parts of the union can have no relation to the number of men to be raised by the bill under consideration.—These troops are understood to be exclusively for the northern section—and with that express view they are to be raised. Mr. A. said, before he quitted the subject of the southern & western frontier, he felt himself constrained to take notice of some very extraordinary language, used by the honorable member in relation to the intentions of the late and present Presidents, respecting the City of Orleans, in the in the event of a war with England. It was extremely painful to doubt the correctness of any gentleman's statement; but this was of so very extraordinary a character, that in duty to the section of the country he represented, and from the respect due to those distinguished characters, Mr. A. said, he considered himself bound to take notice, in a particular manner, of the assertions made by the honorable member from Virginia. Mr. A. said, the words had very much surprised him, when he heard them uttered; and he had immediately written them down. The honorable member has said, thot he *did know*, that in the event of a war it was the *intention* of the late President, to let the *English take Orleans without opposition*, and *leave* it to the *western people* to *retake* it *themselves*; and he *did believe* that it was the intention of the present administration to act in the same way. [Mr. Giles attempted to explain; but Mr. A. insisted that the words, as he had taken them down, were correct, for which he appealed to the House. Mr. G desisted from making any further attempt at explanation, & Mr. A. proceeded.] If, sir, said Mr. A. I could believe the late President of the United States capable of such an act; capable of so deliberate an infringement of the letter and spirit of the constitution, and all the moral and political obligations by which he was bound to his country and to his duty, I should not hesitate to say, that all his well earned fame ought to be forever merged in such an atrocious contemplated act.—But, said Mr. A. knowing, as I do, the motives and views by which the late President had been uniformly actuated with respect to the whole western country, I have very solid reason to believe he never contemplated, nor was he capable of committing so daring an outrage on the rights and interests of the whole western section of the Union.—What, Mr. President, would any one of the states say, at thus being thrown out of the protection of the union? Nay, what would be the impulse of the nation, were the President capable of declaring, that in the event of a war with an enemy, no matter whom, he would leave either Philadelphia, N. York or Boston, without offering any defence to be taken possession of by the army of the enemy, and leave it to the citizens of the state, whose town should be thus occupied, to retake it themselves? Sir, the indignation of these people, and of the nation, would rise to such a height, that whatever respect, esteem or veneration they might have had for him, all would be instantly swept from their bosoms, and he would be hurled from their confidence forever. But, said Mr. A. the well-earned fame of our late illustrious chief, is his shield and his buckler, as well upon this, as it has been upon many other occasions; and an elucidation of facts will test the correctness of the assertion made by the honorable member from Virginia. If, Mr. President, there was any one part of the U. States dearer to the late President than any other, in a national point of view, Mr. A said, he should naturally suppose it was New-Orleans. It was, as it were, his own begotten child; he had nursed it in its infancy, and had almost reared it to manhood. Sir, he could never forsake it; much less could he voluntarily surrender it, to be sacked and plundered, as it most certainly would be, by a mercenary foe. I will now, Mr. President, examine some facts, said Mr. A. which have a strong bearing upon the assertion made by the honorable member from Virginia. It would be recollected by every honorable member upon this floor, that some few years ago, when it was understood that Gen. Prevost, with a body of troops, had sailed from Halifax, with intent, as it was expected, for the mouth of the Mississippi, the then President, apprehended the movement might possibly be, to possess Orleans. What was the conduct of the President upon that occasion? Did he leave it defenceless for the enemy to take? No, sir; he immediately gave orders for all the troops that could be collected within almost any reasonable distance, to march immediately for the protection of the place; and those that were near the sea-board were instantly transported by water; and every exertion was made to throw a sufficient force into Orleans and its vicinity, to afford it the most ample protection. This, sir, happened shortly before the President went out of office; and no other occasion presented itself of evincing his good disposition towards that portion of the union, until he was succeded by the present Chief Magistrate, who has also been measurably implicated in the same charge, by the honorable member; but of this he has only expressed his belief; he has not, however, told us upon what that belief is founded. Inasmuch then, Mr. President, as the charge exists only in the belief of the honorable member, it is fair to presume purity of intention on the part of the Executive, until the contrary shall appear; and this, Mr. A. said, he felt entirely confident never would appear. The uniform tenor of the President's moral and political rectitude, were ample vouchers, for the correctness of his motives, and the purity of his intentions. Mr. A. said, so far as we have had an opportunity of judging of the disposition of the present Chief Magistrate, in relation to the protection of Orleans, we had not the smallest reason to doubt the purity of his intentions; and he had entire confidence, should an occasion present, that the President would faithfully, ably and impartially discharge the duties he owed to every part of the union.

Mr. A. said the observations of the honorable member, respecting the Secretary of the Treasury, the financial department, and the admiration as connected with it, required and should receive an answer. Mr. A. said he considered himself peculiarly bound to support the Secretary, as he had been the innocent cause, by introducing him into the debate, in the course of the observations he had made, in support of his motion, and thereby bringing upon him the animadversions, which the hon. member had taken occasion to make. His attack upon the Secretary is of a singular kind; he does not impeach a single official act of that officer, but throws out vague insinuations in so untangible a shape, as almost to defy an enquiry into their truth. The official acts of a public officer are always free subjects of investigation and discussion; but, does it comport with the dignity of a member of this body, to asperse without proof, not his acts, but his supposed opinions? The honorable member presumes the Secretary gave his assent to the repeal of the salt tax—upon what authority does he found this opinion of the Secretary? No proof can be given of it. Mr. A. said, he had always understood that the Secretary was opposed to the repeal of that tax. His numerous reports prove the fact, in all of which, if they are examined, it will be found, that he considered that duty as one of the branches of revenue upon which he relied. But there would be no criminality, if we were to suppose that the Secretary had joined in the general opinion and given his assent to the repeal, as well as the honorable member has done; the fact, however, Mr. A averred to be otherwise. That officer must be supposed more alive to every thing connected with the Treasury, than other members of the government. So far had the Secretary carried this feeling toward the Treasury, that he was not only opposed to the repeal of the salt tax; but Mr. A. had always understood that he was opposed to the repeal of the internal taxes at the time they took place; with a view no doubt not only to be able to meet all the demands that could be legally made upon the Treasury, but to procure a surplus, to meet any contingency that the peculiar state of our foreign relations might demand. How then the honorable member can charge the Secretary with the deficiency which the salt tax would have prevented, according to the gentleman's calculation, Mr. A. said he was at a loss to know. The honorable member ought more properly to charge his own complaisance with the great deficit which he seems so anxious to charge to the Secretary. The Secretary was opposed to the repeal of the salt tax, from his opinion of the correctness of it. The honorable member was also opposed to it, for the same reason; but from complaisance, he himself tells us, he voted for the repeal. He then, and not the Secretary, is answerable to the Treasury for the great loss sustained by the repeal of that tax; for he has told us, that its repeal depended upon his single vote; and that vote he gave from complaisance, not from a conviction of its correctness.

The honorable member charges the Treasury Department with a recession from the difficulties of the nation during the last three years, and with the unwillingness of the Secretary to afford the usefulness of his talents to government. Mr. A. said he could not well understand the meaning of this charge, as the honorable member acknowledges that government had not called on the Secretary for greater exertions. Mr. A. said he would ask the honorable member—in what do that recession and unwillingness consist? Have not all the duties of the office been performed? Has the Secretary ever shrunk from responsibility upon any occasion, or declined answering to the fullest extent any of the calls made upon him by Congress, either for information or opinion? Has he not carried the financial bark safely to this moment, notwithstanding the difficulties of the times? Have not all the public engagements been fulfilled; all the increased expenses been defrayed; notwithstanding the decrease of revenue, occasioned by the state of our foreign relations? What is then meant by recession? Does the honorable member mean to say, that it was the duty of the secretary to point out new branches of revenue; while those already existing were sufficient to defray the expense authorised by law?—At this moment, whilst we are acting on the subject of the army which will (greatly) more than double the public expenses, the honorable member does not deign to inquire into the Ways and Means. He scouts the very idea, and find great fault with him (Mr. A.) because he presumed to make some inquiry into the present state of the national treasury. Whether we now vote six or ten regiments of infantry, with the addition of those of artillery and horse, the expense will be great; but we think it necessary some additional troops shall be raised, and will vote accordingly. After they shall have been authorised, and not before, the Treasury Department may properly be called upon, to point out the resources and present them to our consideration—The honorable member, not satisfied with his vague charge of what he calls a recession of the treasury department, extends the charge in a most extraordinary manner, to the late and present administrations. To their indisposition to press on the treasury, and to disturb the repose and popularity of the Secretary of the Treasury, the honorable member ascribes the measures, which, in his opinion, had dishonored the nation the last three years. Can this be correct, Mr. President? Can this House believe that the late & present administrations would be capable of acting upon such principles? The honorable member has roundly asserted that the late President, that Mr. Jefferson, whenever he was opposed to what he deemed unnecessary expense, instead of being actuated by his known aversion to saddle such an expense on the people, instead of being, as he had expressed it, averse to taking from the *mouth of labor its hard earnings*, had no other motive, but a fear to disturb the repose and popularity of the Secretary! But, Mr. President, what is the Treasury, abstractedly speaking? and what does the honorable member mean, by a fear to press on the Treasury?—The officers of the Treasury are mere agents to receive and to pay the money which is collected from the people.—There is never any real pressure on the Treasury. If there be at any time a pressure for the purpose of defraying any expense, it is a pressure on the people, who must pay the money. Whether the Treasury has ten or twenty millions to collect from the people, and to pay to the other agents of government, the repose of the Secretary is not in the least disturbed. When, during the revolutionary war, Congress was obliged to call on the people for heavy taxes, or unable to redeem our paper money, the pressure fell on the people, who had the taxes to pay and in whose hands the paper money died away. When notwithstanding these inadequate resources, we were unable to defray the most necessary expenses, the pressure fell on whom? On your empty Treasury? No sir—it fell on the *army*—on the *defenders of your country*—on those *war worn veterans*, who were *scantily fed*, *hardly clothed*, and *not paid at all*, and whose earnings, at last, fell into the hands of speculating harpies. But, sir, what effect had this state of things upon the personal repose of your then commissoners of the treasury? Not the least, except so far as they felt for the distresses of their country, and identified themselves with its fate; and it is the only point of view, said Mr. A. that the repose of a Secretary of your Treasury can be disturbed on similar occasions. That substitution of the Treasury—of the chest into which the taxes are paid—to the people themselves who pay them, is one of those equivoques of which the honorable member is so fond. It is, however, an artifice too thinly veiled, to deceive the Senate, or mislead our constituents. Mr. A. said, the course taken by the hon. member had been so devious, that it had been hard to follow him, and indeed sometimes to understand his meaning correctly.

Mr. A. said, he could not, nor did he intend, when he rose, to answer all the observations of the honorable member—he had selected the most prominent, and should answer only one or two more. The hon. member has said, that to the unwillingness of the late & present administration to incur expense, he attributes the present situation of our country. Although he has made this charge against the administration, he has not specified any case in which the present administration had refused to incur expence. Mr. A. supposed it would have been rather too bold a charge, after the measures adopted by the President, and with their result now before us: he had, however, specified two cases under the former administration—a refusal to incur the expence necessary to carry the embargo into effect, and a rejection by the House of Representatives of a proposition to authorise contingent letters of marque and reprisal. Mr. A. said, he had always understood that the Executive had used with great assiduity every means which had been placed in his hands by Congress, to carry into effect the several embargo laws; that the laws were as well executed, as any restrictive laws, of so pressing a character, could have been upon so extensive a coast, and more so than the restrictive laws of Great Britain & France had ever been, with all their navies and numerous armies; and that it was not because this law was not well executed that it was repealed, but in consequence of another consideration, well known to the hon. member himself, who can give as *accurate a history* of the repeal of that law, as any honorable member of either House. Mr. A. said, with respect to the failure, on the part of the House of Representatives, to adopt *contingent* letters of marque and reprisal, he could not see how that could with any propriety be attributed to the late President. He did not indeed, by an official message, recommend such a measure; and the correctness of such a course might well be doubted, upon constitutional grounds. But, Mr. A. said, he well knew that the President was anxious for a provision of that kind, as a substitute for the embargo; whether in the precise phraseology of the provision the House rejected, Mr. A. could not say; but knowing, as he did that the President was desirous of a strong substitute, he was sorry that the hon. member had attempted to attribute to him the failure of so important a measure, for which he was in no way responsible.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 14.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port the fine fast sailing pilot boat schr. Flash, Mather, in 37 days from Bordeaux, with a very valuable cargo.—The Flash sailed on the 4th Jan.

By the arrival of the Flash, several letters were received, of which the following are extracts:—

Bordeaux, Sunday evening,
December 29, 1811.

"Mr. Myers, the Consul, handed to us the following list of vessels given up by the emperor, the most of which were sequestered under the Rambouillet decree.

Ship ——, at Amsterdam, burthen 300 tons, belonging to Le Roy, Bayard and M'Evers, having a cargo of tea on board, admitted by paying duty.

The Star, at Boulogne, permission to depart, and go to Dunkirk to load.

The Pocahontas, at Toulon, permission to depart, and go to Marseilles to load.

The Arastus, with a cargo of tobacco, had been visited by British vessels and under the Berlin and Milan decrees has been given up together with the cargo.

The Whampoa has permission to import her cargo and export the amount thereof.

The Two Brothers, at St. Maloes, has permission to depart with the amount of her cargo.

The Adventure, at Nantz, has also permission to sail.

Other reclaimations are under examination, whereof the result may be shortly expected.

The following vessels have just arrived:—Brig Clio, from New York; ship Lark, from Philadelphia, via New York; schr. Susannah Emeline, do.; ship Helen, Philadelphia."

Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant in Bordeaux, to his friend in this city, dated 20th Dec. and received by the schr. Flash.

"If we may believe the general reports in circulation, some definitive commercial arrangement is negociating at Paris, with Mr. Barlow, the American minister; and it is said the result will be very satisfactory. The United States' frigate Constitution is expected to sail in all this month, or early in January, and will probably be the bearer of interesting news."

Despatches were received for government by the Flash, and forwarded by yesterday's southern mail.

FEBRUARY 17.

We learn by Captain Pindar, of the schooner Fairy, who arrived yesterday from Gibraltar via Madeira, having left the former place the 24th Dec. that the French army, under Marshal Soult consisting of ten thousand men, had captured Tariffa. The town was bombarded during two weeks—a breach was at length effected, by which they entered the place, and made themselves masters of it at the point of the bayonet. They immediately plundered and burnt the whole Town. Capt. Pindar also states that the British ship Trelany, had arrived at Madeira in ten days from Bristol, (Eng.) which place she left the first of January, bringing news of peace being concluded between England and France. This news was also confirmed by a schooner that had arrived the day before Captain Pindar sailed in 11 days from Falmouth. Capt. P. states that it was generally credited at Madeira and that the price of wine experienced an immediate rise in consequence. We hope this very agreeable information may prove true.

Writing Paper, School Books, &c. &c.
FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.