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THE TERMS OF THE STAR,

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To amend the Laws within the District of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all promissary notes for the payment of money hereafter drawn and endorsed or transferred within the county of Alexander, in the District of Columbia, shall be governed by, and subject to, the same laws as are now in force and applicable to such notes, endorsed or transferred within the county of Washington, in the said district; and the rights, remedies and responsibility of the person or persons hereafter holding, drawing, endorsing or transferring any such promisary note, as aforesaid, shall be the same within the county of Alexandria as they now are within the said county of Washington; and all laws now in force within the said County of Alexandria, contrary to this provision, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any creditor of any insolvent debtor, who shall hereafter apply for relief under the act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," to make the same allegations in writing, at any time before the oath of insolvency shall be administered, as are now permitted by the seventh section of said act, which allegation shall be made before the judge by whom the oath of insolvency is proposed to be administered, and a copy of the same, together with a notification from such judge of time and place at which the truth of such allagation is to be tried, shall be forthwith served on such insolvent: and any one judge of the said district shall have the same power and authority to examine the debtor or any other person, on oath touching the substance of the said allegation, or to direct an issue or issues to be tried before him, in a summary way, to determine the truth of the same, as are now vested in the court of the said district by the seventh section of the said act; and if upon the answer to the said interrogatories, or upon the trial of the issue or issues, such debtor shall be found guilty of any fraud or deceit towards his creditors, or of having lost by gaming within twelve months next preceding his application for relief, more than three hundred dollars, or of having within that time assigned or conveyed any part of his property, rights or credits, with an intent to give a preference to any creditor or creditors or any surety, he shall not be pemitted to take the said oath, and shall be precluded from any benefit under the said act; and in case any such debtor, or any other person, shall at any time thereafter be convicted of swearing or affirming wilfully and corruptly to any matter or thing touching the inquiry aforesaid, the person so offending shall suffer as in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury; and upon such conviction of the debtor or any other person testifying for him, such debtor shall be forever precluded from any benefit under the said act; but nothing herein contained shall be considered as in any manner impairing or repealing the provisions of the seventh section of the said act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefit of the prison rules shall not be allowed to any debtor, hereafter taken or changed in execution within the said district, for more than one year from the date of the bond given by him or her for keeping with the said rules; after the expiration of which time, if the person so taken or charged in execution shall not be discharged by due course of law, it shall be the duty of the marshal, or other officer whose custody such person was committed, to recommit him or her to close jail and confinement, there to remain until the debt for which he or she was taken or charged in execution shall be paid, or until he or she shall be discharged under the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia.

Sec 4. *And be it further enacted*, That real estate in the county of Alexandria shall be subject to the payment of debts hereafter contracted, in the same manner, to the same extent and by the same process, as real estate in the county of Washington, is subject to the payment of debts by the laws now in force in the said county of Washington, the operation of which laws is hereby extended to real estate in the said county of Alexandria for the satisfaction of debts hereafter contracted.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on any judgment or decree rendered or hereafter to be rendered by the said court in either of the said counties, any writ of execution which shall thereupon issue, may be served and carried into effect in either county in which the person or property, liable to the said judgment or decree, may be found; but the writ of execution shall be returnable only to the court wherein such judgment or decree was rendered and from whence it issued; and such execution shall have the same force and effect as if it had issued from the county where such person or his property may be found.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all judgments rendered on the common law side of the circuit court of the said district in actions founded on contracts, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum shall be awarded on the principal sum due until the said judgment shall be satisfied, and the amount which is to bear interest and the time from which it is to be paid shall be ascertained by the verdict of the jury sworn in the cause.

Sec. 7 *And be it further enacted*, That when any injunction shall hereafter be obtained to stay proceedings on any judgment rendered for money in the circuit court of the said district, and such injunction shall be dissolved wholly or in part, damages, at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the time of the injunction shall be awarded until dissolution, shall be paid by the party on whose behalf such injunction was obtained on such sum as appears to be due, including costs, and execution on the judgment enjoined shall be issued for the same; and in cases where a forthcoming bond shall have been executed by the complainant, and no judgment shall have been rendered thereupon, the court, in which execution shall be awarded, shall direct the damages to be included in the judgment, which damages shall in all cases be in full satisfaction of interest for the time for which they shall be allowed: *Provided*, That when the injunction shall be granted to obtain a discovery, or any part of the judgment shall remain enjoined, the court may, if it appear just, direct that such damages shall not be paid, or only such proportion thereof as they may deem expedient.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in any civil suit or action at law, or any criminal or penal prosecution by information or indictment now depending or hereafter to be commenced, the court, upon a suggestion in writing by any of the parties thereto supported by oath or affirmation, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county where such suit or action is depending, may order the same suit or action to be removed into the court holden in the other county in the said district; and the same shall be prosecuted and tried according to law, and the judgment carried into full effect; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the one county to transmit to the clerk of the other county, a copy of the record of the proceedings, and all the original papers filed in his office in the suit or action; and in like manner in any criminal or penal prosecution aforesaid, by information or indictment, if the attorney for the United States for the district of Columbia shall suggest in writing, under his signature, to the court of the county, before whom any such information or indictment is or may be depending, that the United States cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such county, the court may order the trial to be prosecuted and had in the other county, for which purpose the proceedings and all original papers filed in said cause shall be transmitted to the court of such other county, where the same shall be tried and prosecuted to final judgment and execution.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter it shall be lawful for any inhabitant or inhabitants in either of the said counties, owning and possessing any slave or slaves therein, to remove the same from one county into the other, and to exercise freely and fully all the rights of property in and over the said slave or slaves therein, which would be exercised over him, her, or them, in the county from whence the removal was made, any thing in any legislative act in force at this time in either of the counties, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in paying the debts of any deceased person, the executor or administrator, who shall hereafter qualify and obtain letters testamentary or of administration in the orphans' court in the county of Alexandria, shall observe the following rules: funeral expences shall be first paid, next judgments and decrees against the deceased obtained in his lifetime in the said district shall be wholly discharged before any other claims; after such funeral expences, judgments and decrees within the said district shall be satisfied, all other just claims shall be admitted to payment on an equal footing, without priority or preference, and in equal proportion; if there be not sufficient to discharge all such judgments and decrees, a proportionable dividend shall be made among the judgment and decree creditors aforesaid. In no case shall an executor or administrator aforesaid, be allowed to retain for his own claim against the deceased, unless the same be passed by the orphans' court, and when passed it shall stand on an equal footing with other claims of like nature; and it shall be the duty of every executor or administrator aforesaid to give a claim against himself, and no executor or administrator shall discharge any claim against the deceased otherwise than at his own risk, unless the same shall be first passed by the orphans' court granting the administration.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons to whom letters testamentary or of administration hath been or may hereafter be granted by the proper authority in any of the United States or the territories thereof, to maintain any suit or action and to prosecute and recover any claim in the district of Columbia, in the same manner as if the letters testamentary or of administration had been granted to such person or persons by the proper authority in the district; and the letters testamentary or of administration, or a copy thereof, certified under the seal of the authority granting the same, shall be sufficient evidence to prove the granting thereof, and that the person or persons, as the case may be, hath or have administration.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That instead of the sessions as heretofore by law directed, the courts for the county of Alexandria, shall after this act goes into operation, commence on the third Monday in November in every year; and all cases, motions, process, causes, matter and things pending in or returnable to the sessions as hereto fore fixed by law, shall be continued and returned respectively to the sessions of the said court hereby appointed to be holden.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the constables of the county of Washington in the district of Columbia, upon a capias ad satisfaciendum issuing out of the clerk's office of the said county, in conformity with the provisions of the act entitled "An act concerning the District of Columbia," to take the defendant into custody, on his failure to pay the debt and costs in such capias ad staisfaciendum mentioned, forthwith, upon the application of the plaintiff, to deliver into the prison of the said county such defendant, to be held in the said prison by the marshall of the district of Columbia until he shall be released by due course of law.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the said marshal shall be entitled to the same fee for commitment and releasement of said debtor committed as aforesaid, and the same allowance for maintainance, and to be paid in the same manner, as are already provided by law.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That upon a fieri facias issuing out of the office of the clerk of the county of Washington, upon the judgment of a magistrate, the plaintiff upon such fieri facias shall be entitled to have his execution against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of the defendant

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of September next.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

June 24, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

PITTSFIELD, SEPT. 24.

Sheffield Riot.

In consequence of the many reports that have been put into circulation, and the publication of a statement, in almost every particular, *grossly false*, we have been induced to give place to the following representation of facts that took place at the late disgraceful attack made by some of the citizens of *Sheffield*, upon a detachment of the United States' troops, who were on their march through the town. Shameful as was the conduct of a few individuals, who were concerned in the affray, it was hoped for the honor and credit of the town, that no notice would have been taken of it in the public prints; in such a line of conduct we should have willingly acquiesced. But as the subject has been introduced to the public it is due as a matter of justice to the officers whose characters have been implicated, as well or to that class of the citizens of *Sheffield* who oppose and condemn the outrageous violence of many of their townsmen, that they should be heard. An *anonymous* paragraph has been circulated through the medium of the federal papers containing the most illiberal and abusive reflections and bearing upon its face, conclusive evidence of the malignity and prejudice of its author; it can however, have but little weight upon a candid mind, when put in opposition to the attested statement of gentlemen, whose characters will never suffer from the impeachment of such men as were concerned in this infamous transaction.

On Monday, 31st August, Major Joseph L. Smith, with a detachment of United States Infantry and Artillery under his command, reached *Sheffield*, on their march from *Litchfield to Greenbush*. Permission was obtained from the Selectmen to quarter their troops in the Meeting House, and they were halted for the night. The troops were particularly instructed to conduct themselves with moderation and propriety, to speak to no citizen, and to remain still and orderly in the Meeting House through the night. A guard was placed round the House, who were also directed to use the utmost caution and moderation towards the citizens—to inform them, that they could not pass within the lines, if they attempted it; but in no exigency to make use of violence, or do any injury to the citizens should they encroach upon the ground which the troops had occupied—in such event, however, the guard was ordered to send immediately for Major Smith.

These precautions were taken, in consequence of its being known that a body of United States' troops in passing through the town a short time previous, had been insulted in having the *Rogues March* played to them. From the circumstance that a very considerable number of citizens were then carousing and exulting, and even taunting the soldiers on account of the capture of General Hull, (the news of which event had just reached *Sheffield*) by asking them, in an insulting manner if they were going to relieve Gen. Hull, or retake him, or join him at Quebec? A further inducement for this precaution, was that the citizens in large numbers continually crouded upon the Sentinels, broke through quarter guard, and when requested by Major Smith in a mild and entreating manner to desist, would refuse to fall back, or if they complied it was but for a moment. With much difficulty, however, Maj. Smith at length, having placed his guard and the soldiers having retired to rest, caused the citizens to leave the Meeting House. He then invited to his quarters a number of gentlemen, without distinction of party, whom he had previously known, and who had advanced to renew their acquaintance.

At their quarters, the officers waved the discussion of politics, which was frequently introduced by the citizens, and passed over without notice many insulting and impertinent observations, which were made upon the subject of the capture of Gen. Hull. About nine o'clock, a non-commissioned officer entered, and informed Major Smith, that his presence was necessary at the soldiers' quarters—He immediately left the room in company with capt. Howard, and both of them without arms. When they reached the Meeting House, they found that there had been an attack upon one of the sentinels—that the citizens in a large body were paraded before the line of sentinels, threatening to drive them from the ground and the soldiers from the Meeting House.——Swearing that they would call upon the militia, if it could not be affected without, and appeared to have taken offence because the soldiers were quartered in the Meeting House. It was also discovered, that at that moment a citizen was attempting to wrest a musket from one of the sentinels. Major Smith instantly requested the citizen who had hold of the gun to let it go, commanded the other sentinels, who were approaching to his relief, not to injure the man, and begged the citizens to take him away, as the soldiers had no wish for a contest with the citizens. The man refused to desist, and many of the citizens, by their language encouraged him in his attack. The citizens continued to press, in a more threatening manner, encouraged by the forbearance which was exercised towards them. Major Smith was then necessitated to order ten men to leave the meeting house with their arms and take the assailant into custody;—this was done, and one of the guard carried the man, whose name was Goodrich, into the house, where he was secured. The remainder of the guard were ordered to remain within the line of sentinels, with their bayonets charged; they were, however, particularly directed not to advance, but to keep the mob from crowding forward, which with the utmost violence they attempted to do.

Major Smith during this time, repeatedly requested the citizens to retire—but they only continued their efforts. He was then in front of the guard, keeping the citizens back with his hands—and in consequence of the pressure, was obliged, in his own defence, to sieze a musket and let it fall to a charge; the citizens crowing forward, one of them, who was said to be Col. Goodrich, being pushed, or throwing himself upon the bayonet, (which was not advanced) received a slight wound. This man, Goodrich, was evidently intoxicated, and was cursing the army and appeared to be the leader of the mob.

The citizens now growing more and more violent, and appearing to increase in numbers, twenty men, in addition to the ten which had been previously called out, were ordered from the house—on perceiving them, the citizens in some measure desisted from the attack.

Upon perceiving this spirit, maj. Smith directed the soldiers to fall back two paces, and informed the citizens that if they did not pursue, the soldiers would all be ordered into the meeting house. The citizens not advancing, the soldiers entered the house; Goodrich, who was a prisoner there, was released, the sentinels were reposted and doubled, and the officers returned to their quarters.

Those gentlemen who had previously been with the officers, again returned to them—and major Smith hoped the evening would pass away without any further disturbances—he expressed this hope to the company, and it is a fact that they concurred to a man in applauding the prudence which had been exercised by major Smith and the officers in suppressing the tumult and repelling the attack.

Towards the close of the evening, Charles Dewey, Esq. who was one of the foremost in the ranks of the assailants of the soldiers, came into the room and requested major Smith to answer him unequivocally, "whether he would submit the affair to the decision of the civil magistrates of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, or would resist their authority?" Major Smith standing before Mr. Dewey, with his hands behind him, replied that it was an impertinent and *pettifogging* question, and one which he had no authority to ask. Dewey immediately struck major Smith a blow over the face with the fist, and instantly called for HELP. A number of citizens rushed into the room, as if by pre-concert, to the assistance of Mr. Dewey—armed with pen knives, tongs, andirons, and other weapons—they attempted to strike, and slightly wounded with their knives several of the officers; the room, however, was soon cleared—and Dewey, although he had the audacity to strike, had neither the strength nor spirit to support the attack, was thrust out. After the room was cleared of all the citizens, major Smith went into the crowd where Dewey was, told him he must consider himself a prisoner, and took him by the shoulder and led him without difficulty, by force, into his room. Dewey had lost his "*help*," and begged in the most abject manner of major Smith to protect him. He was protected from the effects of that indignation which his misconduct had excited against him. Afterwards in compliance with his entreaties, and that of the citizens generally, he was released upon his promise to go immediately away, and of the citizens that they would disperse.

The next morning when the troops were about a mile from the town, a man on horseback came up within one or two rods, and told major Smith that he was his prisoner—Maj. Smith replied to the man, that he was mistaken—The man then said he had a warrant to arrest maj. Smith, and must do his duty—Maj. Smith told him to do his duty, but not to do it in such a manner as to interfere with his duty. The man without attempting to nearer, rode away.

The subscribers having examined the foregoing, certify that all the facts stated therein are true.

JOSEPH L. SMITH,
Maj 25th Reg U. S. Infantry.
GEORGE HOWARD,
Capt. 25th Reg. U. S. Infantry.
HENRY DYLE,
Lieut. 25th Reg. U. S Infantry.

The following extract of a letter from a respectable source in St. Louis, Missouri territory, exhibits a most distressing picture of the dangers to which the inhabitants of our Western Frontier are exposed, in consequence of the fall of Detroit: The fact of the horrible massacre of the garrison of Chicago our readers will recollect has been already announced. *Nat. Intel.*

"Fort Chicago, on the Illinois, was evacuated on the 16th of last month, and the officers and soldiers put to death one mile from the place.—Three women and nine children were among the slain; the credulous capt. Wells (Indian agent) had his breast cut open and his heart roasted and eaten by the chiefs present. Fort Madison (Bellevue) is now besieged by 400 Pottawatamies, Kickapoos, and Saukes. The factory is burnt down by the garrison or Indians, we have not been able to learn which. The Indians have 200 warriors stationed on the Mississippi to protect the besieged party, and upwards of 500 more in small parties, harrassing our frontier. The enemy expect a reinforcement of 1200 Sioux, Sacs, and Foxes, with 140 Winebagoes, to break into our settlements. These savages are rendered bold, and are more than themselves by success. We have but 17 regular troops at Belle Fountaine, and our settlements are so remote from one another, that you will no doubt hear of the most heroic examples of bravery from this quarter, as we are determined not to lose an inch of ground as long as life lasts or powder or lead can be had. This moment a spy has come in; he observed a number of wounded Indians carried from before Fort Bellevue; 300 Indians have gone to Vincennes settlement and besiege Fort Harrison."

CHILLICOTHE, SEPT. 26.

GOOD NEWS!

An express from Gen. Harrison has just arrived in town. About 4000 men are encamped near Fort Wayne. The Indians which were about it, would not stay to fight. The head quarters of the north western army are at St. Mary's between Piqua and Fort Wayne. A detachment of the army, under Col. Wells, has destroyed five Indian towns—burnt all the corn, &c. One of the towns which has been destroyed, was occupied by the Pottawatamies and two by the Miamies. We have not been able to ascertain to what tribes the other two Indian villages belonged.

Gen. Sam. Findley, of this place, and the mounted Riflemen under his command, were at St. Mary's on Monday last.

An express left town this day, for St. Mary's, bearing dispatches from War Department, addressed to "Gen. W. H. Harrison, commanding the north western army."

Gen. Samuel Findley has been elected Colonel of a regiment of mounted ridemen. Gen. Joseph Kerr has been elected Maj. They will both make excellent officers. Under such skilful and brave leaders, the march of our patriotic volunteers to battle, will be a march to the field of victory.

MORE HORSEMEN WANTED!

(CIRCULAR.)

St. Mary's, Sept. 20, 1812.

SIR,

As the force which I have collected at this place, of mounted men, is not sufficient to accomplish the object of the expedition which it was proposed to set out from hence—you are hereby authorised to circulate through the country, my wishes to be joined by any number of mounted men, (corps ready organized would be preferred) under the authority heretofore given by governor Meigs.

Companies which may join me, to serve for the expedition, and which will furnish their own horses, will have credit for a tour of duty and the expedition is not expected to continue more than thirty days, and will at any rate not exceed forty.

I am, respectfully,
Your humble servant,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

P. S. The men must bring forward as much bacon as possible, and any one who will bring a spare horse, with a saddle and bridle, shall be allowed fifty cents per day for the use of them.

The bearer Colonel John Guthrie, is authorised to hire horses and give certificates, which will be taken up and paid for by the Quarter Master.

WM. H. HARRISON.

SAVANNAH, SEPT. 24.

A letter from a gentleman at St. Mary's to another in Savannah, dated the 19th inst. affords the following information.

"Capt. Williams of the U. States army, marched a few days ago, with a party of twenty two, (including himself) from Col. Smith's encampment, with two waggons, for St. John's river, for provisions. When he got within about twelve miles of St. John's, ambusceding a party of Indians and ******, (about seventy in number) attacked him and killed one man and a serjeant of the United States army, and wounded six more, among whom was Capt. Williams, who received seven wounds—three thro' one hand and the rest in his leg.

"With his little band he made out to get to a swamp, about 200 yards distance, leaving his waggons. He there made a stand, and fought until the ammunition was expended on both sides.—On the approach of the enemy, with tomahawks, capt Williams, charged bayonet. At sight of which the enemy retreated, having destroyed one waggon & carried the other off, with their killed and wounded.

"Capt. Williams then proceeded on, and got to the block house, on St. John's with all the men, well and wounded, except one poor fellow who could not travel, being badly wounded, and remained on the spot until the next day; when four Indians came to the place.—On coming near him, he rose up, as well as he could, and called out for men to rush upon the Indians. On this they took alarm and precipitately fled.——One of the Indians sprung from his horse, and left him. The wounded soldier crawled to the horse, mounted him and come safe to the block house."

The above information is corroborated by several persons who have seen and conversed with some of the soldiers engaged in the skirmish.

Notwithstanding the hostile attitude of the Indians inhabiting our western territories & frontiers, the English have been as completely unsuccessful in their missions amongst some of them as they have been in their intrigues among our citizens in other quarters of the Union, into which they dispatched agents to ascertain how far they might depend on their co-operation against their own government, in case of a war. Some tribes of these Indians have resisted the lures held out to them; and a part of them have solicited to be employed in the service of the United States against the British allies. The services of a number of the friendly Indians, we learn, are proposed to be accepted by our government with this view.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM AN AGED QUAKER,

To James Madison, President of the United States, &c. &c.

FRIEND,

Thou may'st deem it wonderful that I, professionally a Quaker, should write to thee on the subject of war, a thing so obstinately opposed by the mass of my brethren. Quakers are but men, and subject as other men to frailties; and holy writ is so translated that it admits of numberless constructions. Therefore he who interprets scripture most to the Glory of the Omnipotent and General Instruction of man, deserves highest applause as a commentator. I believe the Bible authorises me to resist when my life and rights are in danger or my property is assailed. Under such conviction I differ very materially from the more bigotted and passive Quakers, as touching war waged in behalf of these great immunities.—The illustrious St. Paul assures us, that magistrates are not to bear the sword in vain, and that we must respect and obey men of authority.—Also this holy sage represents the law as being made not for the righteous but disobedient and gainsaying, which convinces me that God never desired good men to surrender life and freedom at the nod of despots and presumptuous impostors. In short, nothing but groveling enthusiasm, treachery or cowardice could dissuade American freemen at this time, whatever might be their religious creed, from arming against the Prince Regent and his "horrible bloodhounds of savage war," who are now exterminating, in the usual manner of Britain, "sillages, sexes, and constitution" of our frontier inhabitants. God forbid I should believe he has ordained tyrants to riot in the massacre of upright people. It is much more compatible with the merciful and just attributes of an Almighty Deity, to suppose virtuous men naturally inspired with detestation of oppressors, and created for the purpose of humbling them in the dust by force and vengeance instead of being chained like brutes to their "Adamantine throne." Whilst such is the state of things and tyranny is put down, the whole catalogue of human privileges, civil, political and religious, becomes perfectly secure, and virtue gains a glorious ascendant over vice. Now, friend James, as thou has received my candid opinion in regard to resisting England, unfriendly as she is to America, I rely upon equal candor from thee, when I impute error to thee, in sending so feeble an army into Upper Canada.*

Thou art the supreme constitutional agent for equipping the soldiery and for proportioning its force to existing difficulties, and the way to shorten this war, save lives and money, would be to detach a good and efficient army at once for Canada. Say ten thousand men might be located at the north end of Lake Ontario, ten thousand at Fort Malden, and an equal number in the vicinity of the south and west Indian Towns—ten thousand at St. John's, the north end of Lake

* In compliance with the earnest request of a heavy headed whig, we have given his communication a place in our columns. He appears, however, to be mistaken in at least one point. He seems not to be aware that no peremptory orders were given to this army to enter Canada. The orders were provisional, as we understood, giving to the General an authority to enter the enemy's territory, whenever he should deem his force fully adequate to the object. It never could have been, and we venture to say it was not, the intention of administration that Canada should be invaded by any force that was not completely adequate to the object in view.——*Nat. Int.*