FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS,
Of March 16, 1813.

MASSACRE AT FRENCHTOWN.

The following narrative is drawn up by Lt. Baker, of the 2d U. S. regiment who passed through our city a few days since from Detroit. Lt. B. belonged to the detachment which retreated, and which suffered most severely.—The humanity of those Americans who ransomed the lieut. from his savage masters, did not fail to provoke the ire of col. Proctor: he issued an order peremptorily *forbidding the inhabitants of Detroit to ransom any more prisoners*, and ordered all those who had not taken the oath of allegiance (to the number of 80 or 100) to leave the territory of Michigan. He who can peruse this narrative of horrid butchery, and yet palliate the conduct of those who have instigated and armed the savage monsters and who encourage them by purchasing the scalps of our murdered citizens, must possess a heart callous alike to the feelings of humanity and to the sacred impulse of patriotism.

"So much has been said about the Indian massacres at Frenchtown and its neighborhood, that something circumstantial from one who had an opportunity of acquiring information on the subject, may not be unacceptable to the public. I therefore submit the following narrative.

"On the morning of the 22d Jan. I was captured by the Indians, about nine o'clock, with another officer, and about 80 men.——Closely pursued by an overwhelming force of Indians, we were endeavoring to effect our escape, and had attained a distance of about 3 miles from Frenchtown, when an offer of quarter was made us by an Indian chief.——Many Indians on horseback being in our front and flanks, four or five hundred in our rear, tomahawking the hindmost, and withal the men being very much wearied, with running through the snow, we concluded it best to accept the chief's proposition. Accordingly we assembled round him, and gave up the few remaining arms that were still retained in the flight. In a few minutes the Indians on foot came up, and notwithstanding the chief appeared solicitous to save, massacred about one half of our number. I was led back towards the river along the road we had retreated in. The dead bodies of my fellow comrades, scalped, tomahawked and stripped, presented a most horrid spectacle to my view. I was at length taken to a farm near colonel Proctor, where I remained till our army capitulated, & marched by me towards Malden.

"Major Madison, as he was marching past, demanded me of the British officer commanding the guard, as an American officer; but the noble Briton replied with a sneer, "*You have too many officers,*" & ordered the column to advance which had made a partial halt. I was taken to Sandy creek, about three miles off, on Hull's road, and there kept for the night, with about 20 other prisoners. Next morning my master left me in charge of an old Indian, and with the exception of 20 or 30, all the Indians in the camp went back towards the river Raisin. They returned about 3 o'clock P. M. bringing a number of fresh scalps and about 30 prisoners many of whom were wounded, though with a single exception none dangerously. I was told by the prisoners that the Indians had that morning returned to the village, and massacred captain Hickman and a great many others, and that they were fearful major Graves and capt. Hart were of the number; *that some of the wounded had been scalped alive and burnt in the houses.* I had scarcely been told these things, when a volunteer who was standing by my side, was knocked down, scalped, & afterwards tomahawked. Three others were successively treated in the same manner.

"Seven days afterwards I was sold in Detroit to some American gentlemen, and the next day sent over to Sandwich, where I remained nearly three weeks. In this time I had an opportunity of making enquiry about the massacre, and found that 60 had been massacred subsequently to the day of battle and two officers the day on which the battle was fought, after they had surrendered. Of the first were captain N. G. S. Hart, of Lewington, capt. Pascal Hickman of Franklin, John H. Woolfolk esq. the general's secretary; and of the latter capt. Virgil M'Cracken, of Woolfork, & ensign Levi Wells, son of col. Wells of the U. S. infantry, Judge Woodward has ascertained several instances of great barbarity exercised on our prisoners, which will appear as soon as that truly philanthropic and patriotic gentleman returns to his own country. Massacres were not only committed on the 22d & 23d, but also on the 24th, and 26th, and even three weeks afterwards fresh scalps were brought into Malden!!!

"Should this relation be doubted many living witnesses of high standing for probity, may be found to attest them."

In a late address "to the people of Manchester" a fulsome harangue to a part of them, which Mr. Canning delivered, has been attacked by Cobbett with the usual acumen of his gungent invective. We extract from his *Register* the following paragraphs because they contain at once, both Mr. Canning's sophistry concerning America and that sophistry's complete refutation. Cobbett's style, cogent and impressive as it is, has been said, by those who do not relish the truths he explicates, to abound with colloquial barbarisms. He heeds well what he is about—he heeds the *mode* in which he writes much less than the matter——The gratification of a pedant's vitiated taste is no aim of his—he seeks the more noble end of convincing the people, and there strives to so to be fully understood by the people. We request our readers to attend well to the extract. *Wing.*

"Mr. Canning introduced the dispute with America upon this occasion, and said "his opponents had expected, by the clamour they made about the importance of their measures to have effected a triumph. They had *prophesied* peace with America, because we had made concessions to them. The orders in council were repealed to make the experiment. *The experiment has failed.*—They had hoped to apply the success of the measure adopted towards America, to their argements in favor of France; but they have found, and the nation is convinced, that concession and humiliation are of no avail."

"Whether Mr. Canning's opponents at Liverpool had prophesied that the repeal of the orders in council would effect peace with America, is more than I can say. If they did so prophesy, it only proves that they understood less of the matter than I did; for I said from the beginning, that the repeal of the orders in council could not reasonably be expected to have such an effect. This opinion I maintained by arguments which I will not repeat, but which, as they were never answered, or attempted to be answered, except by personal abuse against myself, I concluded, and still conclude, to have been unanswerable. But what ignorance, or what impudence must that man have who talks of *concessions* and *humiliating* concessions too, made by us to America? All the world knows and we ourselves have many times acknowledged, that our orders in council were a violation of the public law, though, as we asserted, they had been imposed on us as a measure of self defence against the no less lawful decrees of France. We had declared repeatedly our sorrow for being driven to the adoption of such violent measures, and professed the anxious wish of our king to have an opportunity of imitating France in the doing away of regulations so injurious to America, and so directly in teeth of the public law of nations. Well! France repeals her decrees, and we *do not* follow her example until, at the end of a year and a half, it is proved at the bar of the houses of parliament, and proclaimed to the whole world, that the not repealing of our orders in council is producing infinite misery in our own country. Then, and not till then, we repeal decrees which we had a hundred times over acknowledged to be a violation of the rights of America; and it is this repeal, this tardy measure, adopted under such circumstances, and notoriously for the sake of our own convenience; it is this measure, embracing only *a part* of the injuries complained of by America; it is this measure that Mr. Canning calls a *humiliating concession* to America: Upon a similar principle he would, I suppose, esteem it a great *favor* done to this insulted nation, if he, for any purpose of his own, were to *cease receiving* the salary attached to his sinecure place.

FROM THE LONG ISLAND STAR.

A PAINFUL VIEW.

The prospect before us is indeed diversified with light and shade. We are not surprised that G. B. should resolve to prosecute the war with vigor, by sending strong reinforcements to Canada, and a large naval force on our coast. This was to have been expected; and not in the least to be feared by those who know the spirit of this people and the resources of this country, when properly called into action *by the government*. But it is not without mortification and disgust that we reflect on what *a republican congress have done* & that they *have not done*.

Our readers know that the Star has uniformly advocated the war. We have suffered that from England, which it would be death to our independence any longer to suffer. We are therefore friends of a *war in fact*, which we conceive would bring a speedy issue. Not a war for the aggrandisement of speculators, or for the upholding of statesmen who are fruitful in expedients for bartering the honor of the nation for the gold of the enemy. Who can look at the following facts, and not blush that such things are?

At the same moment that our contractors find it impossible to procure provisions in sufficient quantities for our soldiers on the lines, whilst their movements are retarded for want of such provisions it is transporting to the coast and sent to supply the troops of *our enemy* in Spain!

The *Sunday* on which the news is received in New York, that such of the wounded prisoners of gen. Winchester's army as cannot walk were *tommahawked* by the enemy, the same Sunday on which the news is received that a large fleet is to be sent to bombard our towns—that same Sunday several large ships were loading in New York with provisions for the enemy!!!

While these things are going on, congress are advised by the committee of ways and means to repeal a part of the non importation act; and to purchase the manufactures of the enemy—not because the country requires such manufactures, but because we want the revenue which would accrue in their importation!!

While we are inviting all who are friendly to American freedom, to repair to our standard and enrol themselves against the enemies of that freedom—a large majority of the house of representatives, for the sake of *conciliating* that enemy, agree to prohibit foreigners from entering our naval service, or even on board merchant vessels! thereby creating a distinction unknown in our constitution, and in a high degree disgusting to those foreigners who have adopted this "*land of liberty!*" Better to die in the last ditch than truckle with the enemy in this sort!!

Our brave sailors have been *losing* their prize? by sending them to the bottom of the ocean; but our speculating congress refused them any compensation until advised thereto by the president. They have now with apparent reluctance consented to reward them.

While our privateers have found some of their *prizes* prove to be *blanks*, in consequence of the double duties; yet congress refuse to remit them, and privateering is consequently discouraged.

While Kentucky and Ohio "bleeds at every pore," our sea ports are busily speculating by the aid of British licenses.

While the merciless savages are let loose on our frontiers, there are *natural Englishmen* in every port of the Atlantic.

Insulted and injured people! where are you to look for the nerve—the patriotic devotion, which distinguished "other times"?

FROM THE AMERICAN.

The leaders of the opposition party have been so long in the habit of applauding every act of the British government, and of condemning every measure of our own administration, that they now proceed with mechanical regularity, in admiring the justice of the one, with no other evidence than that Great Britain has pronounced it just, and in condemning the other, for this reason only, that it has received the approbation of our own government. In many of the late publications which have appeared in federal papers, as well as in the official acts of some of the most eminent of the party, the spirit of anti American principles is too visible to escape the notice of the most cursory observer.

While federalists are issuing publications containing sentiments of the most dangerous hostility to our government, and expressing the most complete approbation of all the aggressions of Great Britain, they are still so inconsistent as to express wishes that all Americans should have one political opinion; they deplore the loss of our reputation for unanimity, and attribute this loss to accusations publicly alledged against federalists by the republican party.—Are these accusations the origin of the evil? If so, let republicans cease to accuse. But another and more important question may be asked, and let the Essex junto review their past conduct and answer it. Are not these accusations just? If they are, let those federalists who would promote unanimity, adopt the means best calculated to ensure success by promoting the reformation of their own party—let federalists cease to condemn as unjust and disgraceful a war waged in defence of the unalienable rights of American citizen; let them cease to justify the lawless aggressions of our enemy; to palliate the most flagrant crimes of an inhuman foe—then will republicans cease to recriminate.

While Americans are professedly the advocates of the British cause, what other evidence can a foreign nation require that we are a divided people? Men who give their public sanction to a British manifesto, which sanction virtually pronounces our own legislature a band of villains, who seek in subterfuge and sophistry a palliation for British influence, who pass in silent approbation over crimes too atrocious to be justified; such men convince the world by their own testimony of the existence of a British party in the United States. Who, but a man blinded by his zeal in the British cause would condemn as unjust the act which obliges some British subjects to retire forty miles from our sea coast? And who but a Briton in principle would assert that Americans during the present war, have enjoyed perfect freedom in the British dominions? Yes, such declarations have been made by men, who ask the world to witness their impartiality.—And when such sentiments, supported by such falsehoods, are promulgated, under the sanction of the oracles of the party, can we hesitate to believe that their authors are influenced by an attachment which an American, particularly at the present period, should blush to acknowledge.

That cause cannot be just, in whose support is necessary to decend to falsehood. Does the American enjoy perfect freedom in the British dominions, who is obliged either to quit the province, or to take up arms against his countrymen? Yet the advocate of the royal cause can see no injustice in this act, but calls that measure oppressive, whose adoption is necessary for our own security.

When federalists exhort us to unanimity, every friend to his country will most cordially acquiesce in the exhortation, provided the conditions of this union are consonant to the spirit of republicanism. But how is this object to be attained? Must we be united in opposition to our own government in extolling the justice, the magnanimity, the humanity of G. Britain? Must we be basely united in surrendering to British power the rights of American seamen? Yet such must be the character of this union of sentiment; or federalists must abandon the position which they have long maintained.—Will federalists unite in support of the government which protects them, in defence of the violated rights of American citizens? Then, indeed, is union desirable. But if unanimity of sentiment is only to be attained by sacrificing the principles in defence of which we have taken up arms then must the republican party submit to the evils of political division, and contend alone in their country's cause.

When America was struggling to gain her independence, there was a party was preferred acquiescence in the demands of G. B. to the evils of war. Now, while America is struggling to maintain her independence, is a party who would sacrifice the sovereignty of the nation to be partial advantages of an inglorious peace who would purchase with the liberty of their countrymen, permission to navigate the seas. The love of Britain which characterized a certain class of the inhabitants of the U. S. at the period of the American revolution, seems not to be yet extinct; but is revived and heightened by the very circumstances which should banish it from the breasts of Americans forever.—These sentiments which, but a few years since, justly stamped their authors enemies to their country, are now exhibited in the assumed garb of patriotism.—The disguise is specious, but it conceals a weapon charged with poison for the vitals of American liberty. *MARCUS.*

A CONTRAST.

While the good people of *Boston* are not only reposing in perfect security from the dangers and alarms of war but actually celebrating the victories of the allies of Britain in Europe, the citizens of Norfolk, closely blockaded by the British, are momently expecting an attack with Congreve rockets, and preparing to defend their property and firesides against the enemy, and the inhabitants of *Kentucky* and *Ohio* are lamenting their friends and relatives, scalped, tomahawked and burnt by the British allies at the river Raisin. Was this so in 1775? Did the people of Virginia, in cold-blooded malignant indifference, quietly witness the sufferings of the citizens of Boston, Concord and Lexington? Or are we now bound together by no ties of sympathy, interest or social compact as a people? In 1775 Virginia was the first to make the cause of Massachusetts her own. In 1813 there are people in Boston who taunt the citizens of Virginia with being the authors of their own calamity, and cherish the idea of an African insurrection! What changelings has mercantile cupidity made of men who called themselves patriots! New York, too, has been bleeding at every pore, and losing hundreds of her most useful citizens, while Connecticut, with less honor and good faith than a member of the confederation of the Rhine, or a chief of a tribe of Cossacs or Cherokees, has refused to furnish a single man to aid the common cause! What is the force of our constitution, our congress and their laws? Is the federal compact a rope of sand, more feeble than the old confederation? And shall the people be compelled so to alter and strengthen the constitution as to *enforce* the execution of legal requisitions upon refractory states?—What is to be the result or remedy of this unnatural and detestable state of things. *Columbian.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, 18th March, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The President of the United States has been pleased, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make the following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, viz:

Brigadier general James Wilkinson, to be major general.

Brigadier general Wade Hampton, to be major general.

William R. Davy, to be major general.

Quarter master general Morgan Lewis, to be major general.

Aaron Ogden, to be major general.

William H. Harrison, to be major general.

John Chandler, to be brigadier general.

Colonel John P. Boyd, (of the 4th regiment infantry) to be brigadier general.

Samuel Scofield, to be hospital surgeon's mate.

William Turner, to be garrison surgeon's mate.

David Neilson, to be garrison surgeon's mate.

Israel Stoddard, to be garrison surgeon's mate.

Corps of Engineers.

James Gadsden, to be second lieutenant.

First regiment of Artillery.

Guy Duplantier, to be second lieutenant.

Second regiment of Artillery.

Francis K. Huger, to be lieutenant colonel.

Third regiment of Artillery.

Major George E. Mitchell, to be lieutenant colonel.

Captain James House, (of the regiment of artillerists, to be lieutenant colonel.

Captain George Armistead, (of the regiment of artillerists) to be major.

Thomas Stockton, to be captain

Jonathan Brooks, to be captain

Stephen Collins, to be captain.

John J. Cromwell, to be second lieutenant

Regiment of Light Artillery.

Jonas Dickson, to be second lieutenant.

First regiment of Light Dragoons.

Loring Austin, to be second lieutenant.

Valentine P. Luckett, to be second lieutenant

Edward Carrington, to be second lieutenant.

Clinton Wright, to be cornet—transferred to the 2d regiment light dragoons.

Second regiment of Light Dragoons.

Captain James V. Ball, to be major.

John C. Tillotson, to be second lieutenant.

Benjamin Burd, to be cornet.

First regiment of Infantry.

William Anderson, to be second lieutenant

Hanson Catlet, to be surgeon.

Third regiment of Infantry.

William Lord Robeson, to be ensign

John A. Watson, to be ensign.

Richard Cocke, to be ensign.

James Hart, to be ensign.

William T. Caldwell, to be ensign

Fourth regiment of Infantry.

Charles Munroe, to be ensign.

Jacob Porter Norton, to be ensign

Abial Wilson, jun. to be ensign

Joseph M. Harper, to be surgeon's mate

Fifth regiment of Infantry

John Darnall, jun. to be ensign

Matthew Galt, jun. to be ensign

Sixth regiment of Infantry

William B. Staats, to be ensign

Abraham Quackinbush, to be ensign

James Young, to be ensign.

John Sisk, to be ensign.

William Bezean, to be ensign.

Henry Myers, to be ensign.

Seventh regiment of Infantry.

First lieutenant Thomas S. Jessup, to be captain, vice Morgan, promoted.

Second lieutenant Michael M'Clelland, to be first lieutenant, vice Jessup.

Ensign John Meeks, to be second lieutenant, vice M'Clelland.

Levi Wells, to be ensign.

Rifle Regiment.

Harvey Murray, to be second lieutenant

James M'Intosh, to be second lieutenant

Joseph Calhoun, to be second lieutenant

Hyem Cohen, to be second lieutenant

William Arnold, to be second lieutenant

John M'Intire, to be second lieutenant

John Shortridge, to be second lieutenant

Samuel B. Hamilton, to be ensign

Robert M'Farland, to be ensign

Jacob Tipton, to be ensign

Joseph P. Bunting, to be ensign.

William Armstrong, to be ensign.

Bennet Riley, to be ensign

Lambert Norton, to be ensign.

Eighth regiment of Infantry.

James Ferguson, to be ensign.

Thomas F. Wells, to be ensign.

Charles Stephens, to be ensign.

Ninth regiment of Infantry.

John W. Cranson, to be second lieutenant.

Joseph Gleason, to be ensign.

Thomas G. Mower, to be surgeon's mate.

Tenth regiment of Infantry.

William S. Hamilton, to be major.

William Lancaster, to be ensign.

James Hill, to be ensign.

Eleventh regiment of Infantry.

Orsenius C. Merrill, to be major.

Thomas Stanford, to be ensign.

Horace Morris, to be ensign

Isaac Clark, junior, to be ensign.

Twelfth regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Robert C. Nicholas, (of the 20th reg't.) to be major.

Thomas B. Barton, to be ensign.

Matthew M. Claiborne, to be ensign.

Thirteenth regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Richard M. Malcom, to be major.

John Y. Lansing, to be surgeon.

Fourteenth regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Samuel Lane, to be major.

John Lynch, to be ensign.

George Nicholas, to be surgeon's mate.

Fifteenth regiment of Infantry.

Capt. William King, to be major.

First lieutenant Joseph B. Barton, to be captain.

Second lieutenant Richard L. Howell, to be first lieutenant.

Second lieutenant Samuel M'Congail, to be first lieutenant.

Ensign William G. Scott, to be second lieutenant.

Ensign John Scott, to be second lieutenant.

Daniel E. Burch, John Rose, and Charles H. Roberts, to be ensigns.

Burton W. Halsey, to be surgeon's mate.

Sixteenth regiment of Infantry

Capt. Washington Lee, to be major

William Davenport, to be captain

Thomas Mahon, to be ensign

Thomas Evans, to be ensign

Thomas J. Martin, to be ensign

Gustavus Baylies, and William Beamont, to be surgeon's mates.

William Beaumont, transferred to sixth reg't. Infantry.

Seventeenth regiment of Infantry.

William S. Madison, to be surgeon's mate.

Eighteenth regiment of Infantry.

Horatio Dale, to be ensign.

Frederick Kinlock, to be ensign.

Nineteenth regiment of Infantry.

John Stockton, to be ensign.

Levi Rodgers, to be surgeon

Daniel Turner, to be surgeons mate

Twentieth regiment of Infantry

Thomas M. Randolph, to be colonel

Capt. John Stanard, to be major.

Capt. Lewis L. Taylor, to be major.

Twenty first regiment of Infantry.

Leonard Ross, to be first lieutenant.

William Ross, to be ensign.

David Hopkins to be ensign.

Twenty second regiment of Infantry.

Robert Lucas, to be major.

Ralph Metlin, to be major.

George W. Barker, to be captain.

John C. Farral, to be ensign.

Julius K. Stumate, to be surgeon.

Twenty third regiment of Infantry.

Major James R. Mullaney, to be lieut. col.

Horatio G. Armstrong, to be captain.

Lizur B. Canfield, to be captain.

John P. Livingston, to be second lieutenant.

Twenty fourth regiment of Infantry.

Captain John Bailenger, to be major.

Caleb G. Fobes, to be second lieutenant

Joseph Perkins, to be second lieutenant

John Butler, to be ensign.

Joseph A. Martin, to be ensign.

Francis Valle, to be ensign.

Anthony Foster, to be surgeon's mate

Twenty fifth regiment of Infantry

Roswell Lee, to be major.

Jonathan Gifford, to be ensign.

James D. Brown, to be ensign.

John L. Comstock, to be surgeon's mate

T. H. CUSHING, *Adj. Gen.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, 19th March, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS

The frontier of the U. States will be divided into nine Military Districts, as follows, viz:

Massachusetts and New Hampshire,	No. 1.
Rhode Island and Connecticut,	No. 2.
New York from the Sea to the Highlands, and the State of N. Jersey,	No. 3.
Pennsylvania, from the Eastern limit to the Alleghany Mountains, and Delaware,	No. 4.
Maryland and Virginia,	No. 5.
The two Carolinas and Georgia,	No. 6.
The States of Tennessee, Louisiana, and the Mississippi Territory,	No. 7.
Kentucky, Ohio, and the Territorial Governments of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan,	No. 8.
Pennsylvania, from the Alleghany Mountains to its western limit, N. York, north of the Highlands, and Vermont.	No. 9.

To each of these Districts will be assigned a Commanding Officer of the Army of the U. States, and a competent staff.

The following rules are prescribed with regard to militia drafts:

1st. All militia detachments in the service of the U. States, must be made under the requisition of some officer of the U. States (regularly authorised to make such requisition) on the executive authority of the State, or of the Territory from which the detachments shall be drawn.

2d. In these requisitions shall be expressed the number of privates, non commissioned and commissioned officers, required; which shall be in the same proportions to each other, as obtain in the regular army. The looser method of requiring regiments or brigades, will be discontinued.

3d. So soon as one hundred privates, eight non commissioned, and five commissioned officers, shall be authorised as a company, under any requisition as aforesaid, they will be mustered, inspected, and received into the service of the United States; and upon the rolls and reports made in consequence thereof, they will be entitled to pay, &c. And,

4th. Payment will be made through the regimental paymaster in all cases in which the corps shall be organized as a regiment; and in all cases in which it shall fall short of the number necessary to that organization, by the paymaster accompanying the army or division to which it may belong.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. H. CUSHING, *Adj. Gen.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, 19th March, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The "Hand Book for Infantry," compiled and published by William Duane, of Philadelphia, will be received and observed as the system of Infantry discipline of the Army of the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War,

T. H. CUSHING, *Adj. Gen.*

FOREIGNERS.

Why is so much fuss made about the political privileges which our constitution guarantees to foreigners? The formation of the constitution was the result of mature deliberation, and received the sanction of men, at least half as wise as those who fol-