NEGATIVE—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, C. Hall, Belt, Wm. Hall, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duvall, Wright, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Wm. Williams, Sprigg—15.

The three first resolutions being adopted, the question was taken on assenting to the 4th resolution, and carried as follows:—

AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Plater, Blackiston, Causin, Boyer, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Dorsey, Ford, Hambleton, Caldwell, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, Waller, Jno. Stewart, Lecompte, Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callis, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Davis, Potts, Delaplane, Potter, Hughlett, M'Donald, Abm. Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, Perry, M'Culloh, Robinett—39.

NEGATIVE—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, C. Hall, Wm. Hall, C. Belt, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duvall, Wright, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Wm. Williams Sprigg—15.

The question was then put, that the House assent to the 5th resolution, carried as follows:—

AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Plater, Blackiston, Causin, Boyer, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Dorsey, Ford, Hambleton, Caldwell, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, Waller, Jno. Stewart, Evans, Lusby, HOGG, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callis, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Potts, Delaplane, Potter, Hughlett, M'Donald, Abraham Jones, Kilgour, Riggs, M'Culloh, Robinett—38.

NEGATIVE—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, C. Hall, Belt, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duvall, Wright, Stevens, Burgess, Davis, Donaldson, Wm. B. Williams, Sprigg—15.

The question was then put, that the House assent to the 6th resolution, and carried as follows:—

AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Plater, Blackiston, Causin, Boyer, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Dorsey, Ford, Hambleton, Caldwell, Seth, Bayly, Long, A. E. Jones, Waller, Jno. Stewart, Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Frey, F. M. Hall, Callis, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Davis, Potts, Delaplane, Potter, Hughlett, M'Donald, Abraham Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Riggs, M'Culloh, Robinett—38.

NEGATIVE—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, C. Hall, Belt, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Claude, L. Duvall, Wright, Stevens, Burgess, Donaldson, Wm. Williams, Sprigg—14.

The 7th resolution was also adopted—and they were sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

On the 30th May, the Senate took into consideration the foregoing resolutions from the House of Delegates, & they were passed with the following amendments:

1. After the word "Miller," in the 2d resolution, insert "*acting in obedience to the immediate orders of the President of the U. States.*"

2. Strike out the 4th resolution, together with the preamble to the same.

3. Strike out from the word "*jurisdiction,*" in the 5th resolution, to the end of the whole of the resolutions, and insert "*and when sailing under our flag.*"

The resolutions, as amended, were returned to the House of Delegates, which House, on the same day, took up the amendments received from the Senate; & the first and second being negatived, the question was put, that the House assent to the 3d amendment, and decided in the negative, as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE—Messrs. Wm. Stewart, C. Hall, Belt, Wm. Hall, Stansbury, L. Duvall, Wright, Davis, Forwood (of Jb.) Wm. Williams, Sprigg—11.

NEGATIVE—Messrs. Milard, Plater, Blackiston, Causin, Boyer, Reynolds, Taney, Turner, Emerson, Stonestreet, Ford, Hambleton, Caldwell, Seth, Bayly, A. E. Jones, Waller, Lecompte, Evans, Lusby, Frey, Callis, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Graham, Potts, Delaplane, Jno. Stewart, Potter, Hughlett, M'Donald, Abm. Jones, Riggs, Robinett—35.

Washington, Sept. 21.

Copy of a letter from Isaac Hull, Esq. commanding naval officer on the station east of Portsmouth, N. H.

U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, 14th September, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward you, by the mail, the flags of the late British brig Boxer, which were nailed to her mast head at the time she engaged and was captured by the U. S. brig Enterprize.

Great as the pleasure is that I derive from performing this part my duty, I need not tell you how different my feelings would have been, could the gallant Burrows have had this honor.

He went into action most gallantly, and the difference of injury done the two vessels proves how nobly he fought.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC HULL.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Thomas Macdonough, Esq. commanding the U. S. naval forces on Lake Champlain.

U. S. sloop President, near Plattsburg, September 9th, 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here yesterday from near the lines, having sailed from Burlington on the 6th inst. with an intention to fall in with the enemy, who were then near this place; having proceeded to within a short distance of the lines, I received information that they were at anchor there; soon after, they weighed and stood to the northward out of the Lake—thus, if not acknowledging our ascendancy on the Lake evincing an unwillingness (although they had the advantage of situation, owing to the narrowness of the channel in which their galleys could work, when we should want room) to determine it.

I have the honor to be, &c.
THOS. MACDONOUGH.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

FOR THE STAR.

To delineate in true colours the state of our country, and the conduct of the enemies of our country, (for we have hasidious, secret, internal enemies, as well as declared external enemies, to contend with) would require the pencil of a master; a task too difficult for me to execute. But I will, by taking a summary view of the prominent causes of contention, invite my fellow citizens to reflect seriously on our situation.

When our countrymen determined to shake off the shackles of arbitrary Britain, and assume our equal station among the nations of the earth, it was not merely to revenge ourselves for her oppressions—but that we might enjoy the privileges of freemen, under an independent government. By asserting our rights, and compelling the mother country to discharge us from our former allegiance, we became enabled to assume sovereign power, and entitled to claim, with other independent nations, the benefits and advantages mutually guaranteed by the general laws of nations. We acquired a right, not only to claim reciprocal privileges, but we became a competent party to interfere in altering or amending those laws, in such a manner as may be mutually agreed on, for the general interest. And although it may be said, that the laws of nations, from the manner in which they have been enacted, or altered, or construed, or acted upon, cannot be very accurately defined, we can readily discover outrageous departures from long established usage and customs: and when Britain says we shall not sail a ship, but by her permission, and that our trade must be by her courtesy; and when France said that we should not suffer a British ship to speak an American, without incurring the loss of vessel and cargo—we cannot hesitate to say, there are no established laws to justify their pretentions; and unless we protest against, and resist, those lawless proceedings of both France and England, they will interpolate their principles into the laws of nations, and enforce them whenever they have the power and inclination to do so.

The unjustifiable conduct of France and England has long embarrassed a government which love peace; and every step, compatible with the national honor, has been taken to endeavor to induce those powers to respect our rights. The embargo, the wisest, strongest measure of government, had nearly coerced Britain to terms; but its severe pressure upon her, produced a great effort on her part—and British influence so completely pervaded the country, that the government relaxed in a measure, which it thought wise and prudent, through an erroneous principle of conciliation. Laws of non-intercourse and non-importation were enacted, forbidding all connection with those powers—and an impartial line of conduct was constantly pursued, until finally France having repealed her obnoxious decrees, and England still enforcing hers, we were compelled to take a decided stand against her, and an appeal to arms was determined on. This measure, so necessary to support the character of an independent nation, has not only not been approved of by the federal party, but they have, in a great measure, made it a party question; for although in conversation with individuals of that party, we may not discover a disposition to resist government, we cannot meet with many who approbate the war—and we cannot, in any instance, find the federalists, acting as a party or community, approving of the measure. Nay, I will go further—they not only do not approve, but they most bitterly condemn it; and instead of defending their country's rights, they advocate the cause of the enemy—and if Great Britain estimates our pretensions, our abilities and resources, by their scale, she must have a most contemptible opinion of us.

It was with extreme reluctance she was compelled to acknowledge the independence of our country. Calculating on our situation and immense resources, possessing all the materials for an extensive commerce, she saw in prospective a powerful rival, and she has never ceased to oppose every obtacle to our prosperity. So long back as 1793, she seized all American vessels bound to France with provisions—this was a strictly legal trade: For this outrage on neutral rights, she pretended to make compensation—that is, she paid freight and charges, for a few cargoes which would have made fortunes for the owners, if they had been suffered to go to their destined ports—This ought to have been considered a just cause of war. In 1806 she adopted a system of blockade by proclamation, interdicting a thousand miles of sea-coast by a dash of the pen: and contrary to all usage or custom, in defiance of all law, seized and made prize of American vessels, when scarcely out of sight of our own coast, because bound to a proclamated port—This was another cause of war. Her orders in council of 1807, by which she made it a sufficient cause of capture that a vessel should clear for any port of France, or of her allies, and under which rule she condemned 1000 of our vessels, was another cause of war. She has long been in the practice of seizing American citizens, on board of American vessels, and compelling them to serve on board their ships, and even to fight against their country. This is conduct of the greatest turpitude, and if we had no other charges against her, ought to rouse the resentment of every freeman in the country.—She has also instigated the savages on our frontiers, to acts of cruelty (before we declared war against her) furnishing them with arms and ammunition, and now receives from them human scalps at stipulated prices. Those I think are sufficient causes of war, without enumerating others; and I believe there are very few men in the United States, or elsewhere, who understand the subject in dispute, who think we ought to be satisfied with that scanty portion of trade allowed us by the orders in council of 1807, and compelled to trace that limited path on the ocean, the great highway of nations, which she shall think proper to designate, without an effort to enlarge our privileges; and that we ought servilely to acquiesce in the insolent mandate of a petty British Boatswain, and summon the crews of our vessels for his inspection, and suffer him to force into a loathsome service, the natural-born citizens of America.

The government of the United States is founded on the affections of the people, it is a government completely under the control of the commonalty, it is a government under which the general mass of the people have more power than under any other now in operation, and it cannot be abolished without the consent of the majority. To give stability to the government, and to insure the support of the people; they ought to be convinced that the laws are just and administered with impartiality. The law declaring war against G. Britain was a legitimate act of the constituted authorities, it passed by a very decided majority of the Legislature; after mature deliberation, it was a measure justified by the conduct of G. Britain, and approved of by an immense majority of the nation, and therefore ought to be supported by the minority, for no friend to the constitution and the country ought to balance one moment, on a question between his own and a foreign government. I don't mean to say that because a law has been regularly enacted, and has received the sanction of every branch of the government, that therefore the people are bound to approve it and support its authors, for that would be denying the subject of free suffrage, the basis of our civil institutions; but if the people are convinced that a declaration of war was a just and necessary measure, and indispensable to maintain our national character, it ought not to be considered a deviation from strict political principle, to vote for men who reprobate the measure and throw every obstacle in the way of success, it might not be considered a party question. War is certainly a great calamity, and the present state of things is sincerely to be regretted, and if the crisis has been produced by the erroneous measures of our rulers, or to gratify their ambitious views, they ought to be made to feel the power we possess, and be hurled from their stations, in a constitutional way, but if they have been compelled to adopt the measure to maintain our honor and the rights of the nation, if the people think the constitution worthy their support they must co-operate with the constituted authorities, to prosecute the war to a successful termination, to continue the contest until G. Britain shall consent to make compensation for illegal captures under her orders; a measure which she has pretended to justify as retaliatory on her powerful enemy (and if she defends them only on that ground, she indirectly acknowlages their unjust operation on us, and therefore ought to make retaliation,) to continue the war until she shall properly respect our flag, and relinquish the practice of entering on board American ships on the ocean, for the purpose of taking therefrom any part of the crew.

Then let every man reflect on the causes and the probable consequences of the war, if we are, & intend to continue, an independent nation, do we ask more than ought to be conceded? If our pretensions are just ought we not to unite, heart and hand, to compel the enemy to terms? If we have long delayed to enforce our rights, ought we therefore to surrender them forever?

The war so far as it has progressed, has been decidedly in our favor, and although in some instances we have sustained losses on the land for want of military talents, or want of patriotism, (not to make use of harsher terms) in our commanding officers, yet in no instance has there been evidence, of want of courage in the ranks, and in many instances traits of undaunted bravery has been manifested, which would have done honour to veterans who had been long practised in the art of war. On the ocean we have gained immortal glory, our flag has in no case been dishonored, we have snatch'd the trident from our haughty foe, and have fixed a stigma on her naval character, which will never be obliterated, we have lost some of our ships, but not so many as under the orders in council, in the same length of time a few of our defenceless villages have been burnt but the flames have seared the British character so severely that the scar will never be effaced. We have expended a good deal of money, but the nation is rich notwithstanding Federal assertion to the contrary; the country will not feel the expence, it is trifling compared with the value of our stake.—Many of our citizens have been compelled to perform military duty, to defend our shores, and although there are very few who can conveniently spare the time, or bear the fatigues of a camp, the duty has been generally performed with cheerfulness, and even the poor man whose dependence is his daily wages, exults in the efforts he has made, to defend a government which protects him in all the privileges of a freeman, and only asks in return a few days service, when the country is invaded, this is all the return he can make for the protection of his life and liberty, and we can daily hear them boasting that they have dared the savage foe. Then let us heartily maintain the conflict; the enemy knows our claims are just, she respects 'as for the stand we have taken,' all the world is on our side, and we must triumph if we are true to ourselves.

CATO.

Cecil, Sept. 22 1813.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Brig Niagara, off the Western Sister, head of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813—4 P. M.

SIR,

It has pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the United States a signal Victory over their enemies on this Lake. The British squadron, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Schooner Ariel, Put in Bay 13th Sept. 1813.

Sir, In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this lake. I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10th inst. at sun rise, they were discovered from Put in Bay, when I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S. W. and stood for them. At 10 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward; formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before twelve the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours within cannister distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieut. Yarnall, who, I was convinced from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. At half past two, the wind springing up, capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a shew of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted.—At 45 minutes past two the signal was made for "close action." The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schooner and sloop, from the larboard side at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and cannister distance, under the direction of capt. Elliott, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schooner surrendered, a schooner and sloop making a vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American officers and seamen.—Lt. Yarnell, first of the Lawrence, altho' several times wounded, refused to quit the deck. Midshipman Forrest (doing duty as Lt.) and sailing master Taylor, were of great assistance to me. I have great pain in stating to you the death of Lt. Brook of the marines, and midshipman Laub, both of the Lawrence, and midshipman John Clarke of the Scorpion: they were valuable and promising officers.—Mr. Hambleton, purser, who volunteered his services on deck, was severely wounded late in the action. Midshipman Claxton and Swartwout of the Lawrence, were severely wounded. On board of the Niagara, lt. Smith and Edwards, and midn. Webster (doing duty as sailing master) behaved in a very handsome manner.—Capt. Brevoort of the army, who acted as a volunteer in the capacity of a marine officer, on board that vessel, is an excellent and brave officer, and with his musketry did great execution. Lt. Turner, commanding the Caledonia, brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations may be relied on. The Ariel, lt. Packet, and Scorpion, sailing master Champlin, were enabled to get early into action, and were of great service, Capt. Elliott speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Magrath, purser, who had been dispatched in a boat previous to my getting on board the Niagara; and, being a seaman, since the action has rendered essential service in taking charge of one of the prizes. Of capt. Elliott, already so well known to the government, it would be almost superfluous to speak. In this action he evinced his characteristic bravery and judgment, and, since the close of the action, has given me the most able and essential assistance.

I have the honor to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, together with a statement of the relative force of the squadrons. The captain and first lt. of the queen Charlotte, and first lt. of the Detroit, were killed.—Capt. Barclay, senior officer, and the commander of the Lady Prevost, severely wounded. The commander of the Hunter and Chippeway slightly wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded I have not yet been able to ascertain, it must however, have been very great.

Very respectfully,
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
O. H. PERRY.

The hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Perry.

U. S. schooner Ariel, Put in Bay, 13th Sept. 1813.

SIR,

I have caused the prisoners taken on the 10th inst. to be landed at Sandusky, and have requested Gen. Harrison to have them marched to Chillicothe, and there wait until your pleasure shall be known respecting them.

The Lawrence has been so entirely cut up, it is absolutely necessary she should go into a safe harbor. I have therefore directed Lieut. Yarnall to proceed to Erie in her, with the wounded of the fleet, and dismantle and get her over the bar as soon as possible.

The two ships in a heavy sea this day at anchor lost their masts, being much injured in the action. I shall haul them into the inner bay at this place, and moor them for the present. The Detroit is a remarkably fine ship, sails well, and is very strongly built. The Queen Charlotte is a much superior vessel to what has been represented. The Lady Prevost is a large fine schooner.

I also beg your instructions respecting the wounded. I am satisfied, sir, that whatever steps I might take governed by humanity would meet your approbation. Under this impression, I have taken upon myself to promise capt Barclay, who is very *dangerously* wounded, that he shall be landed as near Lake Ontario as possible, and I had no doubt you would allow me to parole him. He is under the impression that nothing but leaving this part of the country will save his life. There is also a number of Canadians among the prisoners, many who have families.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
O. H. PERRY.

The hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Statement of the force of the British squadron.

Ship Detroit	19 guns	1 on pivot & 2 howitzers.
Queen Charlotte	17 do.	1 do.
Sch'r. Lady Prevost	13 do.	1 do.
Brig Hunter	10 do.	
Sloop Little Belt	3 do.	
Sch'r. Chippeway	1 do.	and 2 swivels
	63 guns.	

NOTE.—The Detroit is a new ship, very strongly built, and mounts long 24's, 18's and 12's.

Statement of the force of the United States' squadron.

Brig Lawrence	20 guns.	
Niagara	20 do.	
Caledonia	3 do.	
Sch'r. Ariel	4 do.	(1 burst early in action.)
Scorpion	2 do.	
Somers	2 do.	and 2 swivels.
Sloop Trippe	1 do.	
Sch'r. Tigress	1 do.	
Porcupine	1 do.	
	54 guns.	

The exact number of the enemy's force has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe that it exceeded ours by nearly one hundred.

List of killed and wounded on board the U. States' squadron under command of O. H. PERRY, Esq. in the action of 10th Sept. 1813, viz:

ON BOARD THE LAWRENCE.

KILLED.

John Brooks, Lieutenant Marines
Henry Laub, Midshipman
Christian Mayhew, Qr. Master
James W. Allen, Seaman
Joseph Kennedy, do.
John C. Kelly, private in the —— Regt.
John Smith, Seaman
William Cranston, o. s.
Andrew Michael, seaman
John Hoffman, o. seaman
Charles Pohig, seaman
Nelson Peters, do.
James Jones, do.
John Rose, do.
James Carty, sail maker's mate
Thomas Butler, seaman
Wilson Mays, carpenters mate
James Brown, seaman
Ethelred Sykes, landsman
Philip Sharpley, corporal marines
Jesse Harland, private
Abner Williams, do—22.

WOUNDED.

John J. Yarnall, First Lieut. slightly
Dulaney Forrest, Second do. do
Wm. N. Taylor, Sailing Master do.
Samuel Hambleton, Purser severely
Thomas Claxton, Midshipman do.
Augustus Swartwout, do. do.
Jonas Stone, Carpenter slightly
Wm. C. Keen, Master at Arms slightly
Francis Mason, Qr. Master severely
John Newen, do. do. do.
Joseph Lewis, do. do. slightly
Ezekiel Fowler, do. do. do.
John E. Brown, qr. gunner severely
William Johnson, boatswains mate severely
James Hehn, do. slightly