ly repulsed; nor have they in any case succeeded on either frontier, excepting when directed against the peaceable dwellings of individuals, or villages unprepared or undefended.

On the other hand, the movements of the American army have been followed by the reduction of York, and of Forts George, Erie and Malden; by the recovery of Detroit and the extinction of the Indian war in the West; and by the occupancy or command of a large portion of Upper Canada. Battles have also been fought on the borders of the St. Lawrence, which, though not accomplishing their entire objects, reflect honor on the discipline and prowess of our soldiery, the best auguries of eventual victory. In the same scale are to be placed the late successes in the south, over one of the most powerful, which had become one of the most hostile also, of the Indian tribes.

It would be improper to close this communication without expressing a thankfulness, in which all ought to unite, for the numerous blessings with which our beloved country continues to be favoured; for the abundance which overspreads our land, and the prevailing health of its inhabitants; for the preservation of our internal tranquillity, and the stability of our free institutions; and above all, for the light of divine truth, and the protection of every man's conscience in the enjoyment of it. And although among our blessings we cannot number an exemption from the evils of war; yet these will never be regarded as the greatest evils, by the friends of liberty, and of the rights of nations. Our country has before preferred them to the degrading condition which was the alternative, when the sword was drawn in the cause which gave birth to our national independence; and none who contemplate the magnitude, and feel the value of that glorious event, will shrink from a struggle to maintain the high and happy ground on which it placed the American people.

With all good citizens, the justice and necessity of resisting wrongs and usurpations no longer to be borne, will sufficiently outweigh the privations and sacrifices, inseparable from a state of war. But it is a reflection, moreover, peculiarly consoling, that whilst wars are generally aggravated by their baneful effects on the internal improvements and permanent prosperity of the nations engaged in them, such is the favoured situation of the United States, that the calamities of the contest into which they have been compelled to enter, are mitigated by improvements and advantages, of which the contest itself is the source.

If the war has increased the interruptions of our commerce, it has at the same time cherished and multiplied our manufactures, so as to make us independent of all other countries for the more essential branches, for which we ought to be dependent on none: and is even rapidly giving them an extent which will create additional staples in our future intercourse with foreign markets.

If much treasure has been expended, no inconsiderable portion of it has been applied to objects durable in their value, and necessary to our permanent safety.

If the war has exposed us to increased spoliations on the ocean, and to predatory incursions on the land, it has developed the national means of retaliating the former, and of providing protection against the latter; demonstrating to all, that every blow aimed at our maritime independence is an impulse accelerating the growth of our maritime power.

By diffusing through the mass of the nation the elements of military discipline and instruction, by augmenting and distributing warlike preparations, applicable to future use, by evincing the zeal and valor, which will be employed, and the cheerfulness with which every necessary burden will be borne; a greater respect for our rights and a longer duration of our future peace are promised, than could be expected without these proofs of the national character and resources.

The war has proved, moreover, that our free government, like other free governments, acquires in its progress a force proportioned to its freedom; and that the union of these states, the guardian of the freedom and safety of all and of each, is strengthened by every occasion that puts it to the test.

In fine, the war, with all its vicissitudes, is illustrating the capacity and destiny of the United States to be a great, a flourishing and a powerful nation; worthy of the friendship which it is disposed to cultivate with all others; and authorized, by its own example, to require from all an observance of the laws of justice and reciprocity.—Beyond these their claims have never extended; and, in contending for these, we behold a subject for our congratulations, in the daily testimonies of increasing harmony thro'out the nation, and may humbly repose our trusts in the smiles of Heaven on so righteous a cause.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1813.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

Mr. *Howell*, from Rhode Island, appeared and took his seat.

The President's Message was received and read.

Several orders were adopted or initiated, relating to the regulations for conducting business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The following other Members appeared and took their seats:

From Massachusetts—Timothy Pickering and Laban Wheaton.

From Vermont—Wm. Strong.

From Rhode Island—Rd. Jackson, jr.

From Connecticut—Benjamin Tallmadge.

From New York—Thomas I. Oakely.

From Maryland—Alex. C. Hanson.

From Virginia—John Clopton & Hugh Caperton.

From N. Carolina—Rd. Stanford and Meshack Franklin.

From S. Carolina—John C. Calhoun.

From Georgia—Thomas Telfair, and

From Tennessee—John Sevier.

The Message from the President was then received, read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. *Dawson*

The several standing committees were ordered to be appointed, except the committee of Elections. Adjourned.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to close his collection by the 20th of January next, particularly solicits those who have not settled up their taxes for the present year, to come forward without delay, and pay them. The subscriber will attend at Denton every Tuesday, for the purpose of settling up the collection.

JAMES GRAYLESS, Collector of the Tax for Caroline county.

nov. 30——1e2w3q

ALMANACKS FOR 1814,

For sale at this office

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CAMPAIGN,

Appears to have terminated, or at least to have arrived at that stage when its result may be anticipated, and where we may stop for a moment to take a retrospect of its progress. Reflection as naturally succeeds action as rest does labor; and we see no reason why we should not commit to paper the result of our reflections.

We are the more induced to a task by no means unpleasing, from the desponding character of certain articles we have seen in prints friendly to the government, which speak of the *failure of the campaign*. The error lies in identifying the campaign with the expedition against Montreal. Now, although that expedition has failed, *perhaps* from causes beyond human control—we say *perhaps*, for we are not quite certain that a heavy responsibility does not rest somewhere for this abortion—the campaign on the whole has been brilliant, and attended with the most beneficial results. A month ago, we hoped that Montreal would have been in our possession long before this day. Had Providence permitted us to achieve that object, the conclusion of the campaign of the past summer would have been not only brilliant, but fortunate beyond what the most sanguine friend to his country could reasonably have calculated at its commencement.

The campaign opened under the most inauspicious circumstances. The fall of Mackinaw and the surrender of Detroit, together with the superiority of the enemy on all the lakes, had enabled him to gain over and employ against us numerous tribes of the northern Indians, and exposed the frontier to their barbarous incursions. The distance to which the seat of war was thus removed from the bounds of civilization, the indefinite force of the enemy, and his rapid transitions from point to point combined with the nature of the ground on which it was necessary to act interposed almost insuperable difficulties in the way of our military operations in the North West.—Whilst in the North the vast extent of the frontier, and the command of the navigable waters which form its boundary, give the British officers an opportunity of employing their limited force to the greatest possible advantage—and how much may be effected on such ground with an inferior force, the history of the British campaigns against Canada, with a force quadrupling the French army opposed to them, abundantly teaches. The occupation of Montreal, even at that day, was considered an event sufficiently brilliant to form an æra in the military history of Britain—a conquest which was not accomplished until the fourth campaign, nor until after a much greater expenditure of blood and treasure in each than we have encountered in that which is now about terminating.

Of the events of the campaign, the bare enumeration will be sufficient to impress the reader with their magnitude and importance; and perhaps of the actions on land, those have been most brilliant, which, though most trying, have not terminated in the acquisition of territory or the capture of armies. Of this description, was the repulse and defeat of the enemy in his regular siege of the stockade, dignified by the name of Fort Meigs, in which a band of brave fellows, principally patriotic volunteers, maintained a critical position with the most cool and determined intrepidity, during several days, against the united efforts of allied skill and cunning. Still more glorious was the repulse of the enemy in his attempt on Sackett's Harbor, where the skillful officers and soldiers of the enemy were shamefully foiled at with their own weapons, by a handful of troops and undisciplined volunteers, under a Militia General unpracticed, though not perhaps unskilled, in the arts of war. It is not for us to proclaim anew the merits of the gallant Croghan, and his worthy associates in battle; whose exploit, in repelling an overwhelming force of the enemy, and covering its commanders with shame and confusion, has resounded through the nation, and will live in history, as one of the most glorious actions, by which a youthful commander ever distinguished himself. Nor let us forget the honor gained by our tars and citizen soldiers united, in a quarter remote from the scene of border war, by the repulse of a greatly superior force of the enemy in their attempt on Craney Island, where many a foeman found a watery grave. Not less worthy the applause of a grateful people, though less successful, was the stand attempted to be made by a band of brave Virginians against the foe at Hamptor, in which an exploit was performed, by citizen soldiers, in cutting their way through an enemy's force infinitely superior, which has been seldom equalled, perhaps never excelled, by the most experienced veterans.

The conquests by our arms, present themselves so obviously to every one's recollection, that it is scarcely necessary to recapitulate them, unless to rejoice at their consequences. The capture of York, the capital of upper Canada, by securing the northern depot of stores and ammunition, followed up by the capture of Fort George, were actions of themselves sufficient to signalize a campaign, and crown with laurels those who executed them. They led the way to the glorious victory on Lake Erie, which, with the victories just recited, achieved by the combined efforts of our army and navy, (verifying the prediction contained in a toast given at the City dinner in honor of our Naval Triumphs) "illuminated the Lakes with the splendor of the ocean."—The capture of the British force in that quarter, by judicious and rapid movement which the dominion of the Lake enabled our forces to execute, crowned our arms with the most decisive success. On the lower Lake, owing to a wariness approaching to pusillanimity on the part of the skilful captain who commands the naval force of the enemy, our gallant seamen Chauncey has not met with such decisive fortune, though he has attained a superiority which compels the enemy to ignoble flight. If he has not commanded entire success, he has at least deserved it; and has been at least so far successful as to prove the way for our army to make a decent on the lower province.

Purposely avoiding all notice of the events in the South, which it will be time enough to relate succinctly, when the campaign in that quarter has terminated, we have brought down the series of events in the North West to the recent battle at Williamsburgh, as it is generally called, where the rear of our army had a warm engagement with the enemy, who was repulsed with a loss, supposed to be greater than our own. Here again the bravery of American troops has been tried and approved, in a sharp and continued encounter with veteran soldiers. And army has been stopped in full march for Montreal, from causes which, as they have appeared before the public, we do not understand, & shall not attempt to explain. We do not yet relinquish the hope, that Montreal will be ours, long before the date to which public opinion has now postponed its acquisition.

Having reviewed the events, what, in a few words, are the results of the campaing? They are sufficient to gladden the hearts of patriots, and to confound the unworthy minions who predicted, and would rejoice at defeat or disaster to our arms. The errors and misfortunes of the last campign retrieved; our territory regained, and its citizens redeemed from the brutal sway of a depraved enemy: the northern Indian tribes subjugated for ever; the whole Western frontier relieved from the tomahawk and scalping knife; the enemy expelled from the possession of the upper part of the Province, whence he used to send his swarms of savages to ravage the frontier settlements; the entire possession of Lake Erie, giving us the command of Lake Huron, and all its great extent of shore and sea; the superiority on Lake Ontario; our army menacing and competent to reduce Kingston and Montreal, not to speak of ulterior operations, present a group of objects, as different from those which offered themselves to our view at this time last year, as they are consoling to humanity, and gratifying to the pride of the nation. If they do not come up to our expectation, or that of the public, whose eyes have been anxiously fixed on Montreal, it is, perhaps, because our own expectations have been raised too high by our late success, and, in our anticipations, we have been prompted by our wishes, more than a due calculation of time and chance, which, the old proverb says, happen unto all men.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Baldwin, passenger from France in the Brutus, arrived in town yesterday.—He informs that he left Nantes on the 26th of Oct. Had *heard a report of marshal Ney's obtaining a victory*, but did not understand that any official account had been received. Mr. B. brought a file of Paris papers to the 13th Oct. Nantes to the 18th, and saw a Moniteur of the 17th. The Saturn and Star, French frigates were at Nantes, ready for sea, and it is supposed came out a few days after the Brutus.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE PAPERS.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

From the 21st to the 30th of Sept. there have been admitted into the hospitals of Paris, 449 persons.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

Letters from Dresden of the 5th and 6th say, that the Emperor was still in that city. It appears that he has prepared in Saxony some important operations. The troops are in motion. Many corps have assembled on the plains of Leipsic. The enemy are suspicious of our designs. The detachments they had sent to the left of the Elbe, they have withdrawn to the right. All eyes are attentive.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The common council had yesterday a long discussion upon the price of bread, which ended by submitting the project to a committee consisting of the court of Aldermen, and a member of the common council for each quarter, who is charged to report means, if there are any, to reduce the price.

A committee of bakers, with a solicitor, waited on the Mayor. His lordship persists in fixing the price according to the mean price of grain; but the bakers will not consent. His lordship has given them till 4 o'clock to determine.

Courier.

It appears, that the suspicions that we have expressed relative to a misunderstanding between Lord Wellington and the Spanish government, were but too well founded. The recal of general Castanos, and the representation of lord W. on the subject are assigned as the cause. *Statesman.*

Government has given orders to embark for Spain, all the troops in the depots near the coasts, capable of carrying arms. *ib.*

According to advices from St. Petersburgh, the American envoys have written to the emperor of Russia desiring him to receive them at his head quarters; but his majesty has refused them this favor under pretext that he had no place to receive them. *ib.*

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

By the Russian ship Alexander, arrived at this port yesterday, in 34 days from Lisbon, verbal accounts from that place to the 27th October, (16 days latest) and London advices to the 10th of October (13 days latest) have been received.

Mr. Nathan Endicott, of Salem, who came passenger, informs, that before he left Lisbon, he saw London papers to the 10th October which contained no news, except mentioning that the United States frigate Essex and the Congress were off the coast of Brazil—the former with considerable specie on board. The montague 74 had arrived in England from Rio Janeiro, with two or three millions of money on board.

He also informs, that accounts had been received of Lord Wellington's army having advanced 10 leagues into France, *and retreated back again:* and that it was reported when he sailed, that Wellington was about making an attack on Bayonne. He heard nothing respecting Pampeluna. He had Lisbon papers on board, to the 20 Oct. but they were taken out by the officers of the Majestic.

Mr. Endicott saw on the exchange Books in Lisbon, the names of TWENTY FIVE sail of British vessels, captured by the American privateers Rattlesnake and Scourge, in the North Sea.

Capt. Martain, who left the Majestic on Friday last, and who has been on board of her several days, informs, that she has not captured any vessel in that time of great value. She has boarded a great number of neutral vessels from Boston, and permitted them all to proceed on their voyages. Some time last week she took a Brewster sloop from Boston, bound to New-York, loaded with fish and oil, took out cargo, and gave her up.——Capt. Hays of the Majestic, had received letters informing that he would be relieved in a few days by the Saturn 74. The officers also stated, that he had received letters stating that Ad. or Lord Cochrane was coming out in the spring with 10 sale of the line, and that Boston would be blockaded. The Majestic gave chase to a schr. at 12 o'clock at night about 10 days since, and continued it till next morning—when the chase commenced, the schr. was on the lee bow—being thick and squally, after chasing 12 hours, gave up the chase—By a vessel under Swedish colours, which she boarded same day, they learned the schr. was the Com. Hull, from Boston for Charleston. The Majestic mounts 50 guns, which are exercised twice a day, has about 500 men, and her bulworks are 12 feet high, and are 18 inches thick of solid timber.

Maryland Legislature.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 6 1813.

A sufficient number of delegates being convened, all the delegates present, except those from Allegany County, severally qualified in the presence of each other, by taking the several oaths required by the constitution and form of Government.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, that the house proceeded to ballot for a speaker? The yeas and nays appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Selman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spencer, S. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, (of Wm.) Forwood, (of Job Dallem, Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Danaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kersimer, Gabby, 30.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blackiston, Boyer, Jer. Spencer, Hand's, Jno. Thomas, Crabb, Brown, Reynolds, Blake, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Delaplane, Kilgour, Parnham, Rogersen, Bayly, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, John H. Thomas, Griffith, Tootle, Lecompte Jno. R. Evens, Lusby, Hogg, Robt. Evans, Potter, F. M. Hall, Herbert, Somervell, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Handy, Jones, 42.

So it was determined in negative.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey the question was put, by yeas and nays, that this house do postpone to admit the members from Allegany County, to qualify and take their seats as members of this house, until they have decided upon the constitutionality & legality of the following returns from Allegany County, to wit:

(Which have been published in the Star.)

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Selman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jonathan Spencer, S. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Emory, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, of Wm. Forwood, of Jacob, Dallam, Maulsby, Salsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kersimer, Gabby, —30.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blackiston, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Brown, Reynolds, Blake, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, Rogerson, Bayly, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, Lecompte, Jno. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Robt. Evans, F. M. Hall, Herbert, Sommervell, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Handy, Jno. Thomas, Delaplane, John H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb—42.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. John H. Thomas, the question was put, "that the members returned by the four judges of Allegany county as having the greatest number of legal votes are entitled to their seats as members of this house, until the house have decided on the constitutionality and legality of the said return, and that the said members be admitted to qualify."

The yeas and nays appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Platar, Mulard, Blackistone, Causin, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Brown, Reynolds, Blake, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, Rogerson, Bayly, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, Lecompte, Jno. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Robt. Evans, F. M. Hall, Herbert, Somervell, Callis, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Handy, Jno. Thomas, Delaplane, John H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb,—42.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Selliman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jonathan Spencer, S. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Emery, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, (of Wm.) Forwood, (of Jacob) Dallam, Maulsby, Salisbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kershner, Gabby,—30.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was taken, that the house adjourn.—The yeas and nays appeared as follow:

Messrs. Dorsey, Selliman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Bennett, Martin, Jonathan Spencer, S. Stevens, Claude, Duvall, Emery, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, (of Wm.) Forwood, (of Jacob.) Dallam, Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kershner, Gabby, —30.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blackistone, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Brown, Reynolds, Blake, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, Rogerson, Bayly, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, Lecompte, Jno. R. Evans, Lusby, Hogg, Robt. Evans, F. M. Hall, Herbert, Sommervell, Wilson, Williams, Quinton, Handy, Jno. Thomas, Delaplane, John H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb—42.

So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. William Hilleary and Mr. George Robinett of Nathan, then qualified by taking the several oaths, prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

The house proceeded to ballot for a speaker; the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, on examination thereof, it appeared that John C. Herbert Esq. was elected.

The house proceeded to ballot for a clerk, and assistant clerk; the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after some time returned and reported that Upton S. Reid was elected clerk, and Gideon Pearce assistant clerk.

The house appointed Cornelius Mills, Sergeant at Arms. Ordered that he be qualified.

The house adjourns until to morrow morning 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

Mr. John H. Thomas delivers a memorial from Thomas H. Bowie, of the city of Annapolis, praying that the seats of Lewis Duvall and Dennis Claude Esqur's may be vacated, inasmuch as the election for delegates for the city of Annapolis was illegally conducted and closed; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of elections, and Messrs. Plater, J. H. Thomas Wilson, Potter and Dorsey were elected.

The memorial of Thomas H. Bowie, was referred to the committee of elections.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of claims, & Messrs. T. N. Williams, John R. Evans, Blake, Hilleary, Jervis Spencer, Ford and Mason were elected.

Mr. Dorsey delivers a memorial from Upton Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson and Thomas Greenwell, of Allegany county, praying that they may be admitted to take their seats in this house, and that the seats of Messrs. Robinett, Howard & M'Culloh, may be vacated; which was read and referred to the committee of elections and privileges.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the trustee of the state, enclosing an account current of funded stock to the 31st of October, 1813, inclusive, and an account current of the interest received on said stock to the same period; which was read and referred to the committee of claims. Also a communication from the treasurer of the Western Shore, enclosing a statement of the loan negociated under the authority of a resolution of the General Assembly, passed at May session, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and a further communication enclosing letters from the Presidents of the Farmers' Bank of Somerset and Worcester; the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, accepting the terms proposed by the legislature at November session 1812, for the renewal of the charters. Which were severally read and referred to the committee of claims.

The house proceeded to ballot for a committee of grievances & courts of justice, and Messrs. Bayly, Causin, Lecompte, John Thomas and Donaldson were elected.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from Thomas Lloyd, requesting to