joined you.—You formed a motly association of *whigs* and *tories*. You ventured to march through the streets and appear before the public. At the funeral rites of Capt. Lawrence you made a slender appearance, and marched in all probability for the last time. Why were your ranks thus thin? Was it because your feelings forbad you to attend the hallowed corpse of an American hero; or because your numbers were then already lessened by the desertion of the whigs?———Why did you not publicly march on Tuesday the twenty second?—The day was uncommonly fine, and the curiosity of all New York would have been gratified. The citizens of that metropolis would then have seen you face to face, judged of your merits with accuracy, and *beheld with astonishment the individuals who term themselves my disciples!!!*

But how can or dare you call yourselves my disciples, when you violate all my principles and the whole tenor of my life?

I fought for the liberties and independence of America against British tyranny: you wish to submit again to the tyrant's yoke.

I cautioned you against foreign partialities: you are struggling to obtain a British connection.

I admonished you against geographical distinctions, and taught you to consider the *whole U. States* as your *common country*: you, false disciples! are sowing the seeds of jealousy, discord and division.

I taught you obedience to the laws: you preach rebellion. I taught you love of order; you propagate anarchy. I taught the lessons of liberty: you practice licentiousness.

I labored to erect a national constitution: you labor to destroy it. I loved my country: you love its enemies. I helped to cement the union: you are striving to destroy it. Ye are not my disciples, I utterly disclaim and disown you.

WASHINGTON.

FROM THE PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN, FEB. 25.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

We understand that in conformity to orders from the War Department, Maj. Gen. Brown, and Brig. Gen. Macomb marched from the French Mills, in two columns, on the morning of the 13th inst. Gen. Wilkinson remained on the ground, with the rear guard, consisting of Forsythe's riflemen, and a detachment of dragoons, under Lieut. Wright, until 1 o'clock, P. M. The columns under Brown and Macomb separated about 12 miles from the French Mills; the latter pursuing the route to Chattugay, and the former taking the road to Sackett's Harbor. The General lodged that night with the rear guard, nine miles from the French Mills; Brown marched to Malone, six leagues, without halt; and Macomb encamped about 14 1-2 miles from the Mills—the snow being on an average 3 feet 10 inches deep. On the 14th General Wilkinson pushed forward Macomb's column for this place, and himself lay at Chattaugay, with a detachment of 1200 men, under Col. Bissel, to protect his rear from insult. On the morning of the 15th, understanding the enemy had made no movements from the shore of Canada, the General left the command of the rear column with Col. Bissel, the first officer of his grade in the army, & being much indisposed from previous exposition and fatigue, came on to this place. The next day, Brig. Gen. Macomb arrived with his column, and was ordered to move the succeeding morning, with about 1500 men, into quarters at Burlington. On the 16th, Col. Bissel marched into town with his column, bringing up every straggler, and took quarters here, which had been prepared for him.

On Saturday the 19th, the enemy at Cornwall and the Coteau de Lac, having (by the agency of their loyal subjects over this country) learnt that our troops had marched from Chatteaugay on the 15th, and had arrived here, ventured to cross the St. Lawrence, with a motley tribe of regulars, provincials, a detachment of the Devil's own, sedentary militia, and their brethren, a band of savages. This martial body amused themselves at French Mills until 1 o'clock, P. M. and then marched with eight pieces of artillery and two cart loads of Congreve Rockets.

At the forks of the road, 11 miles from the Mills, a detachment was sent off to Malone, and the main body passed on to Chatteaugay, where it arrived about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 20th.—Here, it is reported, a scene of plunder began, which greatly distressed several of the inhabitants; and every particle of beef, or pork, or flour, with every drop of whiskey which could be found, was seized on as public property, and carried away. By this gleaning, without discrimination between the individual and the public, it is believed that the enemy carried off between 150 and 200 barrels of all sorts of provisions, good and bad, public and private.

Owing to the precaution of the enemy, or the defection of the people in the quarter invaded, the intelligence of this invasion was not known here before 12 o'clock on Monday the 21st; and it was then reported that the enemy, from 2000 to 3000 strong, with 8 pieces of artillery and a body of dragoons and Indians, had encamped the night before near a Chante, 3 miles east of Chatteaugay, on their way to this place. Gen. Wilkinson immediately mounted his horse, ordered the troops under arms, and at 5 o'clock 3000 men marched in two columns, to meet the foe, under Cols. Bissel and Purdy, with 7 pieces of artillery. The General followed half an hour after, and at 9 o'clock, P. M. had reached Robinson's (10 miles) with the head of the front column, when he was met by advice, that the enemy had commenced their retreat from Chatteaugay at 4 o'clock the preceding morning, and had moved off under such sensibilities as to induce them to cut down the bridges which our troops had left for their passage: The detachment was of consequence remanded to their quarters, the enemy being 40 miles ahead of them, and the pursuit of course vain. About 11 o'clock on Monday the 21st, the front of the enemy was met about 11 miles from the Mills, and their rear about 18 miles.

In this innocent enterprize, the poor inhabitants on the roads have been pillaged of their all, and the enemy have lost more than 100 regular troops by desertion; 50 have reached this place, and it is reported a larger number have took the road by Malone to Sacket's Harbor. Thus, without firing a gun, the enemy have gained a loss—& thus may they fare on all their plundering expeditions. Colonel Scott, of the 103d regiment, and Lieut. Col. Morrison, of the 89th reg't. it is said, commanded. If the virtue and enterprise of a single individual, could have wafted the intelligence to this place, on the day the enemy crossed the Saint Lawrence, and he had adventured as far as he did, very few of the detachment would have ever got back, unless by exchange.

It is stated by a gentleman who left Malone day before yesterday, that the enemy did not destroy the arsenal at that place.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

PEACE IS OUR DELIGHT;

But peace, like other good things, may be bought too dear: the rights & honour of a nation are not to be sacrificed to a love of peace—indeed, without the full & unquestioned possession of these, *there is no peace.*

The long forbearance of the U. States, under the unaccumulated injuries and insults of G. Britain, had sunk us in the estimation of foreign nations. This forbearance was ascribed to pusillanimity—a sense of colonial dependency, or a contemptible passion for gain; and we were beginning to be regarded as a people, who either had not the spirit, or the ability, to vindicate the rights of an independent nation. To vindicate these rights—to rescue us from this degradation and ignominy, war became the only alternative; it was loudly demanded by the people, and wisely adopted by the government. We did not embark in it with views of ambition, or of aggrandizing ourselves at the expense of an unoffending neighbor—nor as G. Britain makes war—*to make money.* We anticipated a great expenditure of blood & treasure—an intrepid commerce, and a thousand privations: happy, if by these means, we should obtain the legitimate objects for which we contend. But as the war has been conducted hitherto, are we likely to secure those objects by the proffered negociation? We fear not—for altho' the splendid achievements of our naval heroes have done honor to themselves and their country, and awakened, in the minds of British statesmen, some solicitude for the future.—Although our operations by land have been marked by some brilliant exploits, it must be confessed, that the termination of the last campaign was not such as to give the world a very exalted opinion of the genius, military strength, or resources of the republic. In love, it is said, much depends on the first impression; but in war, we suspect, it will be found, that more depends upon the last: and if, under this impression, our negociations for peace should prove successful, this success must be ascribed to *causes*, over which we have had very little control. Our situation will be like that of a man, who, after having betrayed his own inability, owes the payment of a debt to the gratuitous interference of a friend: he may escape durance, but will add very little to his credit.

Proh pudor! a great republic, boasting a population of eight millions—rich in resources—abounding with men, who know the use of arms, and are willing to use them, and yet not able to take a paltry province, contiguous and accessible—defended by a handful of soldiers—and held by a nation three thousand miles distant—whose *home* population does not double our own—overwhelmed with debt, and distracted by a multiplicity of objects—*incredible!* We must convince Great Britain of our ability to command the Lakes, and to take Canada—or,

Great and manifold, as are the blessings of peace, could our Commissioners conclude one, in two hours after their arrival at Gottenburgh, which should concede, *on parchment*, the principles for which we contend, it could hardly be tho't desirable, unless accompanied by some better evidence of our military prowess than was exhibited in the late abortive attempt on Montreal.

A peace, made under existing circumstances, would be construed, by our domestic enemies, as an act of magnanimity on the part of G. Britain; and by foreign nations, as a *cheap expedient* for converting a troublesome, rather than a dangerous enemy, into a useful instrument of her avarice and ambition. Such a concession of rights, could be regarded, by ourselves, as little better than a loan, subject to be revoked at the will or caprice of the lender: the great object of the war, the establishment of that national character, which, alone, can ensure a permanent and honourable peace, would be lost. We repeat, therefore, *delenda est Carthago*—CANADA must be taken.

WASHINGTON'S EMBARGO.

It will be seen by the following official letter of *Washington*, relative to the Embargo under his administration in 1794, that he urged a resort to measures of much greater restriction than were ever adopted by the present administration. He not only pointed out the necessity of *restricting the coasting and fishing business*, but SENT HIS ORDERS TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, DIRECTING THEM TO HOLD THE MILITIA IN READINESS TO TURN OUT AND ENFORCE IT! *Bost. Pat.*

Extract from the Journal of the Senate of the U States.

UNITED STATES, March 28, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In the execution of the resolution of Congress, bearing date the 26th of March, 1794, and imposing an EMBARGO, I HAVE REQUESTED THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES TO CALL FORTH THE FORCE OF THEIR MILITIA, IF IT SHOULD BE NECESSARY, FOR THE DETENTION OF VESSELS. *This power is conceived to be incident to an Embargo.*

It also deserves the attention of Congress *how far the clearances* FROM ONE DISTRICT TO ANOTHER, *under the law as it now stands* may give rise to *evasions of the Embargo.* As one security, the Collectors have been instructed to refuse to receive the surrender of coasting licenses for the purpose of taking out registers, and to require bond from registered vessels, bound from one district to another, for the delivery of the cargo within the United States.

It is not understood, that the resolution applies to fishing vessels; although their occupations lie generally in parts beyond the United States. *But without further restrictions, there is an opportunity of their privileges being used as means of eluding the Embargo.*

All armed vessels, possessing public commissions from any foreign power, (letters of marque excepted) are considered as not liable to the embargo.—These circumstances are transmitted to Congress for their consideration.

G. WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

Extract of a letter dated Feb. 22, inside the Light, Sandy-Hook, from an officer of the frigate President, to his friend in Providence.

"Situations in which we have been placed this cruise, will, I think, add lustre to the well established character of Com. Rodgers.

"After passing the light, saw several sail, one large sail to the windward—backed our maintopsail and cleared ship for action. The strange sail came down within gun shot—tacked her wind on the larboard tack. We continued with our maintopsail to the mast three hours, and seeing no probability of the 74 gun ship's bearing down to engage the President, gave her a shot to windward and hoisted our colours—when she bore up for us reluctantly; when within half gun shot, backed his maintopsail. At this moment all hands were called to muster aft—and the Commodore said a few but impressive words, though it was unnecessary—for what other stimulant could true Americans want than fighting gloriously in sight of their native shore, where hundreds were assembled to witness the engagement! Wore ship to engage, but at this moment the cutter being discovered off, backed again to take in the pilot; and the British 74, (strange as it must appear) making sail to the southward and eastward; orders were given to haul aboard the fore and main tacks, to run in, there being then in sight, from our deck, a frigate and gun brig.

"The commander of the 74 had it in his power for 5 hours, to bring us at any moment to an engagement; our maintopsail to the mast during that time."

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

Whatever difference of opinion there might have been at the commencement of the war, as to the best mode of conducting it—whether it should be confined to retaliating upon the enemy, "the evils of his own injustice" on the ocean, or extended by simultaneous operations by land—it can be a question no longer. Our government has determined, and we think wisely, upon the latter course—the conquest of Canada have been attempted; and although, from causes which it is not our present purpose to investigate, the attempt has hitherto failed—so long as we feel a confidence there are no insurmountable obstacles to success—that it has been attempted, and *the military character of the country committed*, is, in itself a sufficient reason why it should be prosecuted with renewed vigor.

It is well known that in the event of a war with this country. G. Britain has always considered her Canadian possessions as an exposed and vulnerable part of her empire; and that our united exertions are equal to the conquest of them, no reasonable man can entertain a doubt; nor of the importance of the conquest, whether considered as a pledge of an advantageous and honourable peace, or as an acquisition to the confederacy; enlarging our resources, and ensuring permanent security to our northern & western frontier.———Of the importance Great Britain attaches to these provinces, the fruits of one of her most splendid victories, some idea may be formed from the extreme solicitude of her "friends" in this country whose feelings are sure to be in unison with her's.

The motion that we should, from motives of forbearance, confine the war to that element which the enemy has chosen for the theatre of his aggressions tho' often urged, is a refinement too ridiculous to deserve notice—as idle as it is to suppose that war could long exist between the two countries, without a collision on our frontier—with the Indians it had become inevitable—the British government had taken care, before the declaration of war, to remove all doubts on this subject by instigating them to hostilities—a means of annoyance which the possession of Canada, and their expertness at corrupting them, savage as well as civilized, will always give them. Had the invasion of Canada never been contemplated, it would nevertheless, have been necessary to have kept a great military establishment upon that frontier—to have neglected it, in waging war with such a foe, would have been called an unpardonable want of foresight; and the fastidious scrupies, which would have restrained an army thus assembled, to defensive operations merely, would have deserved some harsher epithet than ill-timed moderation.

It is not probable, that the issue of the negociation about to be entered upon at Gottenburg, will be known in this country before midsummer; it may be protracted much longer—and, in the mean time, will be influenced by the events of the war in this country; and so far as these events are within our controul, we have every possible inducement to turn them to the proper account. Had the last campaign terminated on Lake Ontario as it did upon Lake Erie—had Kingston shared the same fate of Malden—had Montreal been taken———events which were confidently looked for by the administration, and scarcely doubted by the opposition—upon what a proud eminence would the nation have stood at this moment? Was the ensuing campaign about to be opened as in that case it would have been, with the immediate prospect of the conquest of Lower Canada, who does not perceive the vantage ground which such a state of things would give our Commissioners in the proposed negociation for peace?

That such is not the state of things is to be regretted; but, thank Heaven it is not too late to repair the errors of the past: preparations are in train for ensuring the command of the Lakes—the recruiting service received a new impulse, and is going on with unprecedented activity—and experience has enabled the government to designate men for important commands, whose military talents are the pressage of victory—the late promotions meet the approbation and confidence of the army—and the campaign is about to be opened with every prospect of success.

In this enterprize are involved the dearest interests and honor of the nation; every man of every party will do well to recollect, that *willing or not*, he must participate in the glory or disgrace which attend it; and the administration, so far as they have a character to sustain, distinct from that of the republic, over whose destinies they preside, will feel that character staked upon the issue.—If they cannot command success they will, at least, convince the present age, and posterity, *they have deserved it.*

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Daniel Boone.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Daniel Boone be, and he is hereby confirmed in his title to one thousand arpens of land, claimed by him by virtue of a concession made to him under the Spanish government, bearing date the twenty eighth day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety eight; and it shall be the duty of the recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, to issue to the said Daniel Boone, or to his heirs, a certificate in the same manner and of the same description as the said Daniel Boone would have been entitled to receive, if his claim to the said land had been confirmed by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming land in the territory of Louisiana, or by the recorder of land titles for the said territory of Missouri.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice-Prisdent of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 10, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To raise three Regiments of Riflemen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be immediately raised such number of regiments of riflemen, not exceeding three, as in the opinion of the President will best promote the military service, to serve for five years, or during the war, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each regiment shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major, one quartermaster's sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, and one ensign, five sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and ninety privates.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each man recruited under the authority of this act be allowed the same bounty in land and money as is allowed by law to men enlisted for five years or during the war, and that the officers, musicians and privates, shall receive the same pay, clothing, subsistence and forage, be entitled to the same provisions for wounds or disabilities, the same benefits and allowances, and be placed in every respect on the same footing as the other regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each company of the regiment of riflemen authorized to be raised by the act of April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall consist of ninety privates.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 10, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Stothart and Josiah Starkey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That William Strother and Josiah Starkey, who imported into the United States from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the month of January and February, eighteen hundred and thirteen, on board the Tyber, twenty eight bales of merchandize, shall be entitled to, and may avail themselves of the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain cases," passed on the second day of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen, in the same manner, and to the same extent as if the said merchandize had been shipped within the time limited by the said act.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 12, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

BALTIMORE, March 11.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

By an arrival at New York in 42 days from La Teste, we have received a number of detached articles of French intelligence, but they are not of such great importance as might be expected from that quarter. After giving concise statements of the different armies assembled to oppose the Allied forces, we have reports, that "new and liberal propositions have been made to the Allied Powers, from which great expectations were entertained of a speedy pacification"—that the Allied Powers were disposed to make Peace, but "to confine France within her ancient dominion"—that her Commissioners had been sent to attend the Congress at Manheim—and, that King Ferdinand was preparing to resume his royal authority in Spain, with which power peace was confidently expected.—Then we are told that the Allied forces had crossed the Rhine on the 25th of December to the amount of 200,000 men, and that they meant to attack Italy.

Such are the leading features of the last news from France—If we are to construe them as they appear in these hasty extracts, they have not a very pacific aspect; and if a Paris article of the 13th of January be authentic it is evident that Lord Castlereagh's *golden agent* has been successful in swerving the Allied Powers from the terms of their first proposition; and that peace on the continent of Europe is not so near at hand as it was wished and expected.

We are promised extracts more at large from the French papers by the next Eastern mail. AMERICAN.

Ausburg, Dec. 28.

The insurrection in the Bavarian Tyro gives alarm to our Court. Troops have been marched into that country to enforce respect to the authority of the public functionaries, and re-establish tranquility.

Bayonne, Jan. 6.

On the 1st inst. the enemy having undertaken to construct a battery on a small island in order to attempt the passage of the Adour, the bridges of boats have been sunk, and the battery destroyed. We had more than three hundred killed, and a great number wounded.—The Bernails and the Basques hastened to range themselves under the colours of Gen. Harispe, who briskly annoyed the enemy.

Paris, Jan. 13.

After having themselves fixed the basis of Peace, and after they had been accepted by the Emperor, the Allied Powers have refused to sign them, a circumstance unparalleled in the history of nations.

Paris, Jan. 14.

Different accounts from Italy, and which are believed to be authentic, report, that the Austrians, having attempted again to dislodge the Prince Vice Roy of Italy from his position on the Adige, have been repulsed with considerable loss. We wait for the details of this new success.

Bordeaux, Jan. 19.

The operations of the levy of three hundred thousand men, continue with activi-