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THE TERMS

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Concerning invalid pensioners.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to place the following named persons, (whose claims have been transmitted to Congress pursuant to a law passed tenth April, one thousand eight hundred and six,) on the pension list of invalid pensioners, according to the rates, and to commence at the times herein mentioned, that is to say:

Samuel C. Arickson, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the tenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Alexander Barr, at the rate of one dollar twenty five cents per month, to commence twenty ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Ezra Bellows, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence from twentieth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Daniel Dodd, at the rate of two dollars fifty cents per month, to commence on the eighteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Joel Terrell, at the rate of three dollars thirty three cents per month, to commence on the eighteenth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

George Dugan, at the rate of two dollars fifty cents per month, to commence on tenth February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Joseph King, at the rate of two dollars fifty cents per month, to commence the nineteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Andrew Green, at the rate of one dollar sixty seven cents per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Hugh Barns, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Enoch Ducker, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the second February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Samuel Hawkins, at the rate of three dollars thirty three cents per month, to commence on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Darby Mars, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the twenty fifth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Benjamin Daniels, at the rate of twenty five dollars per month, to commence the twenty second of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Robert M'Culloch, at the rate of two dollars fifty cents per month, to commence the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

John Gilbert, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Henry Brenneman, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

William Blanchard, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the thirtieth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

John Kersenar, at the rate of three dollars thirty three cents per month, to commence the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Robert Neil, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

John Berry, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the thirty first March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Jonathan Willard, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on March the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Levi Bishop, of New York, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence the twelfth October, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

John Fain, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the pensions of the following named persons, already placed on the pension list of the United States, whose claims for an increase of pension have been transmitted to Congress, pursuant to the act aforesaid, be increased to the sums herein respectively annexed to their names: the said increase to commence at the times herein mentioned, that is to say:

Benjamin Jenkins, five dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Abner Rose, five dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Richard Fairbrother, five dollars per month, to commence the thirtieth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Joseph Cutler, ten dollars per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Thomas Monday, five dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth January, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Hezekiah Bailey, ten dollars per month, to commence the thirtieth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Elisha Reynolds, three dollars thirty three cents per month, to commence the sixth April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That depositions substantiating the facts necessary to entitle any person to be placed on the pension list, or to an increase of pension may hereafter be taken before any judge of any of the courts of the state or territory in which such person may reside, and the certificate of the clerk of the court, whereof the said judge is a member, shall be a sufficient authentication of his being such judge.

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

April 18, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT
Declaring the assent of Congress to an an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress is hereby given and declared to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, entitled 'an act to provide for the more equal and equitable apportionment of the direct tax laid upon the State of Tennessee by an act of the Congress of the United States at the last session,' among the Counties in this State: *Provided*, That if all the principal assessors shall not have been appointed prior to the first day of February last past, that then and in that case the principal assessors in the respective assessment districts shall suspend the delivery of the tax lists to the respective collectors for one month after the time allowed for the last appointed assessor, to complete the assessments and make out his tax lists, to be delivered to the collector; during which time of one month it shall be the duty of the several principal assessors to comply with the provisions of the above described act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the principal assessor last appointed to give at least one month's notice to the other principal assessors, by application in the newspapers published at Nashville, Knoxville and Hawkins Court House, of the time of meeting at the seat of government of said State to make the appointments aforesaid, which time of meeting shall be at least twenty days before the period at which the principal assessor last appointed will be required to deliver his tax lists to his principal collector.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if all the principal assessors should not attend at the time notified as aforesaid, that then and in that case those that do attend shall proceed to make an appointment for their respective districts by making the quota of each county bear the same proportion to the aggregate amount of the direct tax already apportioned among the several counties of their respective districts, by the act of Congress passed at the last session, that the assessed value of the property of each county bears to the aggregate amount of the assessed value of the property of all the counties in the districts of those who do attend.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any one or more of the principal assessors shall fail to attend and perform the duties enjoined by the provisions of this act, and of the act of the State of Tennessee, which is herein referred to, that then and in that case such principal assessor or assessors shall immediately afterwards proceed to make out tax lists, and the tax shall be collected in their respective districts in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

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

April 14, 1814.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

General Republican Meeting.

At a very numerous and respectable Meeting of Republican Citizens of Albany, and from different parts of the State, held at the Capitol, on the 14th day of April, 1814,

Col. DANIEL WARNER, of Columbia, in the Chair,
P. G. CHILDS, Esq. of Madison, Secretary.

The following Preamble and Resolution having been read—

Mr. VAN BUREN rose and addressed the meeting in a very handsome stile, in a speech of considerable length, in which he pourtrayed, in a very able manner, the views and proceedings of Federalism, as opposed to our liberties, independence and union.

The preamble and resolution were then unanimously adopted and ordered to be published.

At this interesting period of our national affairs, when our government is combating with a wily, vindictive and sanguinary foe; when domestic disaffection and foreign partialities present their callous fronts at every corner; and when the present hopes and future prospects of the people of New York are to be tested by the exercise of the elective franchise—at a period of such anxiety and solicitude, this meeting, composed of citizens from almost every section of the State, take the liberty of publickly expressing their sentiments on the subject.

"Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle"—that on the various operations of government with which the public welfare is connected, an honest difference of opinion may exist—that when those differences are discussed, and the principles of contending parties are supported with candor, fairness and moderation—the very discord which is thus produced, may in a government like ours, be conducive to the public good—we cheerfully admit.

But that when, on the other hand, the opposition clearly evince, that all their clamors are not only the result of predetermined and immutable hostility, but that as between their own government and the open enemies of the land, they dare, as circumstances may require, unblushingly justify, excuse or palliate the conduct of the latter, and falsify, calumniate and condemn that of the former; when, too, in the means which are used to effect such unhallowed purposes, they are alike indifferent to the salutary provisions of the constitution, to the requisitions of national interest, or the obvious dictates of national honor.

That at such a time, it is the duty of of every sound patriot to do his utmost to arrest their guilty career, and rescue from their aspiring grasp his bleeding country—no good man will deny.

To prove that such has been the conduct, and that such are and have been the views of the party in this country which styles itself *Federal*—that their "history is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having for their object," either the subjection of the rights and interests of their country to her ancient and unceasing foe, or a base prostitution of its fair fame for selfish and ambitious purposes, "let facts be submitted to an intelligent and patriotic people."

Their opposition for the last thirteen years has been universal, malignant and unceasing:

Their opposition was equally virulent when our country was basking in the sunshine of unparalleled prosperity, as it has been while her political horizon has been obscured by the clouds of adversity:

They opposed the abolition of internal taxes, when those taxes were rendered unnecessary by the general prosperity of the country:

They opposed the imposition of the same taxes, when their imposition became necessary to the maintenance of our national honor:

They opposed the reduction of the national debt, when the means of its reduction were in the power of government:

They [illegible] the increase of the national [illegible] its increase, or an abandonment of every attribute of a free people, had become our only alternative:

They clamored much on account of the aggressions on our commerce, by the belligerents, and their merchants presented petition after petition, and memorial after memorial to Congress, that they should vindicate our commercial rights:

They have uniformly calumniated and opposed every measure of the government adopted for their vindication and support:

They opposed all commercial restrictions, on the ground of their inefficiency, that war, and war alone, was the proper course for government to pursue, and on this subject they triumphantly declared, "that the administration could not be kicked into a war":

They opposed the war when it was declared, on the ground that it was impolitic, unjust and unnecessary:

They have always claimed to be the friends of order and the constitution, and as such friends of order & the constitution, their opposition to the government in the prosecution of the present just and necessary war, has been characterised by acts of violence, degeneracy and depravity without a parallel in the history of any civilized government on earth.

To enumerate the various acts with which the feelings of the American people have been wounded and insulted, the occasion will not admit of: Let their most prominent acts therfore, be alone considered. While the combined power of the enemy, and his savage allies, has been directed against us, and our frontiers drenched with the blood of unoffending women and children, the undivided powers of the opposition have been exerted—

To destroy all confidence between the people and their government—

To misrepresent the latter, and to deceive, distract and cajole the former—

To deprive the government of the two great sinews of war—men and money: preventing enlistments by discountenancing and calumniating both officers and soldiers—

Defeating the necessary loans, by attempting to shake the confidence of the people in the stability of the government:

To render the war odious and unpopular—

By the most flagrant perversions of the matters in controversy, and the pretensions of our government;

By the most criminal justification of the conduct of the enemy, and the vilest extenuation of all their enormities;

To paralise the arm of government, and frighten the weak and timid from its support—

By exciting insurrection and rebellion in the east—

By openly threatening a dissolution of the union, and labouring incessently to sow the seeds of jealousy and disunion between the northern & southern states; and

By exercising in each state the same unworthy means as are practised by them throughout the union.

For while in this State they profess great solicitude for the sufferings of our citizens on the frontiers, they have inveterately opposed the raising a volunteer corps for their defence, unless under the disgraceful stipulation, that they should not annoy the enemy—While also, they seek to hide the deformity of their conduct, in relation to our army, by professing attachment to the naval service; we find them opposing with disgusting violence, a bill to encourage privateering, which passed the Senate of this State, but was negatived by the Assembly, because it had for its object to harrass the enemy.

But we forbear the disgusting enumeration of acts so evincive of a deplorable degeneracy of a great portion of the American people so well calculated to continue the war into which our country has been driven—to tarnish our national character, and (unless successfully resisted,) to drive our government to an injurious and disgraceful peace.

Therefore resolved, That while we congratulate our fellow citizens on the happy revival of the feelings, sentiments and spirit of the revolution, which is every where manifesting itself; and our republican brethren in particular, on the heart-cheering zeal and unanimity which pervades their ranks, which promises the total overthrow of that anti-American spirit, which, disguised under the specious garb of Federalism, has too long preyed upon the vitals of the nation—which excites a lively hope that the councils of this great and powerful State will speedily be wholly rescued from hands of those who have disgraced them—

We warmly and earnestly conjure our Republican brethren, by the regard they have for their own rights; by the love they bear their country—and by the manes of the departed worthies of the revolution, to be up and doing, and so to act, that at the termination of the contest, each of them may triumphantly exclaim—"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course—I have kept the faith."

DANIEL WARNER, Chair'n.
P. G. CHILDS, Secr'y.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Wilkinson to his friend in Albany, dated

CHAMPLAIN, April 9, 1814.

DEAR SIR,

You tell me I am "charged with "the countermarch of Maj. Gen. Brown "to Sackett's Harbor, after he had advanced more than two hundred miles "through mud and mire on an expedition "on against Niagara—and you desire to "know whether such be the fact?" It is just as true, as that I recommended Major General Hampton last campaign for a single minute; or that I had turned coward and become a drunkard after thirty years service; or, that I had not favored the attack of Kingston until I found it impracticable; and finally, that I shrunk from the attack of Montreal when my means were competent to the enterprise. I confess to you, that after four or five years of remorseless persecution, during which painful period, my character has been mangled and lacerated throughout the nation, I reluctantly obtrude myself on the public, to refute those modern slanders; and an additional motive to silence, under the loads of obloquy which have of late been heaped on me, has been the continued menaces vomitted forth by certain public prints, whose sympathies happen to be in opposition to my welfare; of courts of enquiry and of arrests, which have been long hanging over me for imputed offences, committed six months since: Subsesequent to which, I have been so far honored with the confidence of the Executive, as to be continued in the administration of the most arduous, critical, and confidential military command of the nation; and I have not at this day received, from the War Department, an intimation of any complaint against me.

"I have but one objection to indulge your desire—It is the vanity of attempting to check the current of prejudice:—For I have experienced on former occasions, that the refutation of one calumny has produced an hundred others; nevertheless, as I may do it without giving just cause of offence to any one, I will remove your solicitude, by assuring you, that to this hour I am an utter stranger, but by common report, to Major General Brown's march from Sackett's Harbor to Niagara, or of his countermarch to the former place; nor have I any information concerning the specific objects of either movement: But, I must acknowledge, that on hearing of his march to the westward, and having ascertained that the enemy continue to strengthen his garrisons, on Lake Ontario, with heavy reinforcements as late as the 17th ultimo, on which day upwards of 1,000 men passed up by Hamilton on the St Lawrence: In combination with other motives equally important, I made the late incursion into Lower Canada, to put the enemy in fear nearer home, and thus to effect a diversion in favor of Major-General Brown's operations, whether offensive or defensive; and if I am not deceived by a concurrence of information, the movement has had the effect to draw the whole of the enemy's force in Lower Canada to the vicinity of St. Johns, including a corps of Glengarians who were stationed on the St. Lawrence, at Chateau de Lac.

Before closing my letter, I will beg leave to remark, that although I have not interfered with Major General Brown, since our separation at the French Mills, I am certain that my legitimate right to control any movement, within the district of my command, made by a subordinate officer without my knowledge, will not be questioned by that gentleman or any other military man; because should this right be taken away, the bonds of subordination and discipline will be dissolved—concert, the soul of military operation, will be destroyed, and anarchy must ensue.

With much respect, I am,
Dear sir, your friend,
JA: WILKINSON.

The new frigate (to be called the Guerriere) now building at Kensington, is in such a state of forwardness as to induce the expectation that she may be launched in the course of two or three weeks. Judges of naval architecture extol her as a vessel of superior order, and the well known and established character of her builder is a full pledge of the excellency of her construction and materials. It is said that Com Rodgers, who now has the superintendance of this naval district, has suggested to the navy department some alterations in her decks; which, if approved of, will retard her approach to her destined element for several weeks. *Phil. Gaz.*

UNION TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken the Inn lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Henrix, and formerly by Mr. Thomas Peacock, directly opposite the Bank and Post Office, respectfully informs his former customers, and strangers, that he is determined to keep the best fare that can possibly be procured. Private rooms, and the best accommodation in respect of eating, drinking, and attentive servants, can be had at all times, as well as good hostlers, and the best provender; and every reasonable attention paid to all who may call upon him.

SOLOMON LOWE.

jan. 4——m