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CONGRESS.

The debate which took place in the House of Representatives on Friday last, and occupied the House till 7 o'clock in the evening, and at length required the Previous Question to terminate it, was of an interesting nature, not destitute of acrimony. After the bill was put on its passage, Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. briefly explained his objections to the bill, as Mr. Sheffey of Va. had done just before him, on the ground of general opposition to affording any force to assist in an offensive war. Mr. Webster of N. Hampshire, followed in an elaborate and ingenious speech of considerable length, in opposition to the general course of administration, to the object and principles of the war, and of course to the bill before the House. The principal object, however, of Mr. Webster's antipathy and reprobation, was the conquest of Canada. To this speech, and particularly to the latter part of it, Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. replied in an able speech of some length.

Mr. Miller of N. Y. followed in a speech of great length, characterized by much warmth and perhaps a little violence. Mr. Bradley of Vermt. replied, in a brief and neat speech, to a few of the observations of Mr. Webster and Mr. Miller. Mr. Troup of Geo. expressed his hope that the general debate on the war, now unseasonably introduced, would be postponed to some more suitable occasion—because the recruiting service was now suspended, and every moment consumed on this bill delayed its recommencement. Mr. Grosvenor rose, evidently with a design to make a long speech against the bill, which indeed he announced his intention to do—for which purpose he wished to adjourn, it then being so late. The adjournment was negatived; and before Mr. Grosvenor could get the floor again, the Previous Question was called, decided in the affirmative and thus the debate terminated. This debate appeared to us too fraught with important matter, particularly as indicating the sentiments and views of the Federal party, to be reported in the abbreviated form our reporter has recently adopted It will therefore be reported at length as soon as practicable.—*Nat. Int.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

Mr. *Fisk* of N. Y. presented a petition of Joshua Sands, late collector of the customs for the port of New York, praying for reasons stated in the petition that the certificates of debentures issued by him on exportations of foreign merchandize to the port of New Orleans at that time under the dominion of the King of Spain, may be allowed and paid out of the Public Treasury.—Referred to the Committee of Manufactures.

On motion of Mr. *Ridgely* of Del. the petition of John Toomey, presented July 20th, 1813, was referred to the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. *Hempstead* of Missouri, the committee on Military Affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force, during the war, the several acts making provision for raising certain companies of rangers for the defence of the north western frontier, and of offering bounties in land and money to persons engaging in that service until discharged; of making compensation to the heirs and representatives of those who should fall or be disabled in service, and to those who shall suffer unavoidable loss of equipments, &c.; and of organizing these companies into a regiment or regiments, and of appointing field and staff officers for the same.

Mr. *Creighton* of Ohio moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee appointed on so much of the President's message as relates to a revision of the militia laws, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the payment of the militia ordered into service, by authority of the governments of any states or territories from the commencement of the war to the present time, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On suggestion of Mr. *Eppes*, that some such instruction had already been given to a committee during this session, the resolution was for the present ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *M'Lean* of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on so much of the President's message as relates to the militia laws, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the families of the privates in the militia of the U. States, who have been slain by the enemy or died in the service since the commencement of the war, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution having been amended, on motion of Mr. *Nelson* of Virg. so as to include non commissioned officers as well as privates, and volunteers as well as militia was adopted.

Mr. *Ingersoll* of Penn. gave notice, that on Monday he would ask leave to introduce a bill "to provide for a new organization of the courts of the U. States."

ADVANCES OF MONEY BY STATES.

Mr. *Eppes*, of Virginia, called the attention of the House to the fact, that during the last year, 382,000 dollars had been advanced by the state of Virginia, to defray the expence of measures taken for the defence of that state; the claim for payment of which had, for some cause or other, been rejected by the Treasury, though unquestionably advanced for the service of the U. States. It was time that the question should be decided, on what ground such advances should stand; and the more especially as Virginia might be called upon at the ensuing season to make other advances perhaps to the same amount—which sums, having no dormant funds, it was well known she was obliged to borrow for the purpose on her own responsibility In order to bring this question before the House in such a manner that it might be correctly understood, Mr. E. moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to lay before this House, a report on the claims of the state of Virginia, for monies advanced in the service of the U. States, to the detachments of militia, distinguishing such claims as under existing laws can be settled, and distinguishing also such claims as cannot be adjusted and settled without the intervention of legislative provision.

This resolution was so amended, on suggestion of Mr. Macon, as to include a general enquiry as to advances made by any state, although Mr. Eppes and Mr. Burwell objected to the amendment, on the ground that advances made by other states did not stand on the same footing as those of Virginia, which had considerably advanced in a train of settlement before they were rejected.

The resolution having been further amended, on the suggestion of Mr. Hemphill, so as to include the territories as well as states, was agreed to.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of Isaac Clason, was twice read, and on motion of Mr. Newton, referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, with a view to include in it other cases of a similar character.

EXTENSION OF ENLISTMENT.

On motion of Mr. *Troup*, of Geo. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. King, of N. C. in the chair, on the bill, sent to this House from the Senate, "authorizing the President of the U. States to cause certain regiments therein mentioned to be enlisted for five years, or during the war."

Mr. *Troup* made a few observations in support of the bill, the passage of which became almost a matter of course after the passage of the bill yesterday. He adverted to the debate of yesterday, then so unseasonable, and made a few remarks on the idea then advanced by gentlemen from the other side of the House, of a distinction between defensive and offensive force, which he deemed preposterous and untenable.

Mr. *Robertson* of Lou. rose to move an amendment to the bill, by striking out the words "or during the war," as applied to the term of enlistment, and inserting the words "if the war so long cotinue." This provision, he believed, would promote enlistments. Mr. R. proceeded to reply generally to a part of the remarks of Messrs. Webster, Miller and Sheffey, on yesterday, and to defend the majority against their imputations.

Messrs. Webster of N. H. Miller of N. Y. and Sheffey of Va. successively explained, and replied briefly to Mr. Robertson, who took occasion to reply in turn.

Mr. *Troup* opposed the proposed amendment, which he did not conceive would be so beneficial to the public service as the provision which the bill now contained.

Mr. *Gaston* of N. C. made a few incidental remarks.

The motion of Mr. Robestson was agreed to by a majority of from ten to twenty votes.

The question having been stated that the committee rise and report the bill,

Mr. *Stockton* of N. J. made a short speech against the bill, to which he appeared to be opposed principally on the ground that he believed it an unnecessary waste of public money, because the government having consented, as he intimated, to a negociation palpably with a disposition to sacrifice the points for which it had contended, there was no doubt but a peace would result, &c. &c.

Mr. *Grundy* of Ten. replied to Mr. Stockton, and to some remarks which had been made by other gentlemen, without going into a general discussion of the war, as had been done by gentlemen in opposition who preceded him. He made some remarks, also, on the doctrine of moral treason, which had been noticed in debate.

Mr. *Grosvenor* of N. Y. in a speech of some length and considerable warmth and energy, replied to Mr. Grundy, and to some gentlemen who spoke yesterday.

Mr. *Calhoun* of S. C. in an ingenious and argumentative speech of considerable extent and eloquence, replied to the gentlemen in opposition on some of the points they touched upon.

Mr. *Ingersoll* of Pa. in one of the most impressive and eloquent speeches the reporter ever heard, reprobated some of the doctrines which had been heard from the opposition side of the House, and asserted the cause of the popular party.

When he closed his remarks—

Mr. *Fisk* made a few incidental observations, and

The committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

And the House adjourned a little before five o'clock.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, Dec. 28, 1813.

An officer in Gen. Drummond's army, writes that the ordnance and other stores found in Fort Niagara, are immense. Besides 3000 stand of arms, there was in the single article of clothing worth 50,000*l.* sterling. No opposition was made at Lewistown. A well timed and sharp-set war-whoop from 500 Indian warriors, made just at sun-rise, threw the enemy into trepidation; who with their degenerate Indians, fled in all directions, leaving the frontiers to its fate. In retaliation for the wanton destruction of Newark all the houses save only a few, have been destroyed.

Quebec, Dec. 23, 1813.

On Monday last the remaining American officers on parole at Beauport were brought to town and put in close confinement agreeably to the General Orders of the 12th instant. We understand that some indulgence is to be extended to Generals Winchester, Chandler and Winder.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.

PLATTSBURGH, Jan. 8.

For some time past, it has been strongly suspected that the enemy meditated an attack upon this place. Night before last the commandant received information that the enemy were in motion—that they had cannon mounted on runners, and were pressing all the horses within their reach, &c. This information has neither been confirmed nor contradicted; but the destruction of this post, at the present time, being of the first importance to the enemy, it is rational to calculate that an effort will be made to effect it.

Every preparation has been made on the part of our army, to give them a suitable reception. A company of Dragoons arrived yesterday from Burlington. A detachment of infantry from the army of Gen. Wilkinson arrived at 4 o'clock last evening, having made a forced march of 40 miles that day. Another detachment is expected to-day, which will make in the whole about one thousand men. There are said to be 1000 effective men at Burlington, who have been ordered on.

On the evening of the 4th inst. a small detachment of mounted men were detached from this post, on a secret expedition to the north. The officer who had command of the party, led them out, and fell upon a picquet of our own army, which unhappily resulted in the death of a valuable soldier belonging in the artillery.

A party of the enemy attacked a piquet of Gen. Wilkinson's army, on Saturday morning last. They were beaten off without any loss on our side.

BURLINGTON, Jan. 7.

Gen. Wilkinson at Malone has so far regained his health as to intend a journey to the southward.

At Plattsburg the army are hutted, the post is commanded by col. R. Purdy. Gen. Izard remaining dangerously ill. A general alarm pervades the whole of the inhabitants of Plattsburg, some of them are removing their effects.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15.

Fire.—Last evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a Livery Stable, the corner of Market and Henry streets, which was consumed, and one or two adjoining buildings, before it was got under.

Another Fire. Between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday evening, several small wooden buildings were consumed in the rear of Harman and Henry streets, near Pike-street. The fire we understand, originated in a stable.

Extract of a letter from an American Officer in the Northern Army, to his friend in this city, dated Canandaigua Jan. 7th.

"I was slightly wounded in the battle of Buffalo in endeavoring to rally the militia. I however, checked the British with my Indians. Our loss is about 40 killed, 60 or 70 wounded, and 100 prisoners. The loss of the British is about 60 killed, upwards of 100 wounded, and 8 or 10 prisoners. Their force consisted of the Royal Scots Regiment, (which suffered most) 89th, 100th, the remains of the 41st, and a company of the 8th or King's regiment. The number of their Indians I do not know. Our force was about 2200, including militia, and 70 Indians."

Melancholy Rumor. We understand that a letter from the western part of Pennsylvania was received in town yesterday morning announcing the destruction of the town of Erie, and the whole of Com. Perry's fleet.

Com. Adv.

From the Buffalo Gazette.

Spirit of the Times. Since the burning of Lewistown and Manchester, the road from Batavia to Buffalo, has been literally filled with Volunteers, going on to avenge the devastation of a part of our frontier, and to protect that which the savage enemy have been unable to destroy. It might be invidious here to notice the instances where exempts have nobly turned out to subserve the cause of their country and of humanity, or the alacrity with which regiments, battalions and companies have rallied and marched towards the scene of danger, because it would be impossible to do justice to the motives and feelings of all on the present occasion; but it may not be improper to remark, that the whole force of the country is rising in its strength, to chastise the presumption of a barbarous enemy. Men of intelligence estimate the force already on this frontier at between three and four thousand effective men. The men appear remarkably well clad for a winter campaign.

We learn that volunteer corps are coming on from Cayuga and even Onondaga. Those at present here, are principally from this county Genesse, Ontario and Chatauque.

The British and their savages have evacuated Manchester and Lewiston, and returned to Fort Niagara.

On Wednesday last, Gen. M'Clure surrendered the command at Buffalo to (brevet) Lieut. Colonel Mallony—left the frontier—having previously ordered the regular troops to Batavia.

On Saturday last, while a new schr belonging to J. Lovejoy Esq. of Buffalo, was towing, up the rapids, the British commenced a fire upon the vessel from a field piece, which was answered from our battery at Black Rock: the British in return threw a number of shells across the river.—The cannonade continued an hour but no damage was done the vessel; it is said that one of the British horses attached to the field peace was killed by our shot.

Buffalo Gazette.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF COM. PERRY.

A splendid Dinner was given on Tuesday last, at TAMMANY-HALL, in honour of the youthful hero of Lake Erie. All the naval officers on the New York station, or who were casually in this city, were invited, and attended as guests. The gentlemen assembled amounted to about *three hundred and fifty.*

Seven tables were spread for the accommodation of the company: one crossing the hall at the eastern end, and the rest leading from it to the lower end of the room. That part of the upper table at which the guests were seated, was elevated on a platform, which afforded the assembly an uninterrupted view of their gallant and distinguished fellow citizen.

The tables were beautifully embellished and bountifully supplied. Numerous ornaments were interspersed among the dishes displaying American *pennons.* We should do an act of injustice to Messrs. MARTLING & COZZENS, who provided the entertainment, if we were to omit an expression of the high satisfaction which was derived from their exertions and liberality. A tribute of praise is also due to Mr. HULETT, who generously resigned his prior claim to the room in order to accommodate the party.

The decorations of the hall were arranged under the direction of JOHN J. HOLLAND, Esq. whose talents and services were, on this, as on a former occasion, gratuitously bestowed.—*Four* transparent paintings, from his masterly pencil, adorned the walls. *Two* of them presented full length likenesses of the naval heroes HULL and BAINBRIDGE, surrounded with appropriate devices. The *third*, which was placed at the lower part of the hall, and directly opposite the guests, exhibitted a large and beautifull EAGLE, bearing in his beak and talons a scroll inscribed in large capitals, "*WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS.*" This painting occupied about one hundred and fifty square feet of canvas, and was executed with great taste and judgement.

It is impossible to do justice by any description, to the *fourth* and most brilliant transparency, which we unhesitatingly pronounce to be the most admirable effort we have seen of this artist's transcendent genius. It stood at the head of the room, behind the guests, and filled a space of 216 square feet. In the foreground was seen the disabled brig LAWRENCE, still gallantly maintaining the unequal conflict, and her *Boat*, on board of which the gallant *PERRY*, and a few of his brave tars had embarked. The sailors were represented in the act of pushing the boat, with their oars, from the side of the vessel. The hero was exhibited standing in the stern, giving orders to Lieut YARNALL. With his left hand he supported a staff, on which was hoisted the signal worn on the foremast-head of the LAWRENCE, inscribed with the memorable injunction, "*Don't give up the ship.*" In his right hand he held a sabre, with which he was expressively pointing to the brig NIAGARA.—The distance presented a view of some of the light vessels of the American squadron, engaged with the enemy. The eye of the spectator often wandered from the contemplation of the youthful warrior, to dwell on the imitated picture which displayed his heroic achievments.

The numerous pillars of the Hall were surrounded with clusters of flag staves, bearing American colors, which were supported by representations of the stern of a vessel of war, tastefully disposed; a drapery composed of naval flags, connected the pillars and relieved the walls.

Two elegant models, one representing the frigate CONSTITUTION, and the other the sloop of war HORNET, were suspended from the ceiling. and made a beautiful appearance; two other models of light armed vessels, under full sail, were exhibited on the upper table; the latter displayed ensigns and pennants inscribed "PERRY."

The gallant Commodore entered the Hall with the other guests and the officers of the day, after the company was seated. On his appearance the Band gave tha national air of "*Hail Columbia,*" and his fellow citizens rose and received him with three hearty cheers.

The greatest good humor and hilarity prevailed during the entertainment, which was attended by gentlemen of every denomination of party. A full Band of music accompanied the toasts, which follow, with appropriate airs; and the variety of excellent patriotic songs, sung on the occasion, enhanced the pleasure of festivity.

James Fairlie, Esq. presided; assisted by *Augustus Wright, William Irving, Jonathan Lawrence, John Bingham, George Buckmaster* and *Thomas Farmar*, as vice-presidents.

1. The President of the United States of America.

2. The Governor of the state of N. York.

3. *Our Country*—Appreciating the bravery and worth of her defenders, and proving to the world that republics are not ungrateful.

4. *The rights and interests of the republic*—supported with manly fortitude through every crisis.

6. *National honour*—The rallying point of high minds and gallant spirits—may it never be sacrificed to individual gain or party interest.

6. *The glorious 10th of Sept.* 1813.—Immortalized in the arch of fame, *by the capture of a British fleet by one of inferior force.* 9 cheers.

7. *Our Navy*—The *stone* that smote the *Goliah* of the ocean. 6 cheers.

8. *Our naval heroes—Stars* to their country, *Stripes* to its enemies. 9 cheers.

9. Somers, Wadsworth, and Isaarel—Martyrs before the walls of Tripoli.

Low sleep the youthful warriors brave,
Who each his life an offering gave,
And purchas'd there a hero's grave,
In battle falling gloriously.

10. Lawrence, Pike, Covington, Allen, and Burrows—

Like stars of the battle they set,
But enough of their glory remains on each sword,
To light us to victory yet!

11. *The army*—Composed of daring and manly spirits—under proper guidance it will reach the summit of national glory. 3 cheers.

12. *Major General Harrison*—Undaunted in the hour of danger—generous in the hour of victory—who spared those who were never known to spare. 9 cheers.

13. *The venerable Shelby and his volunteer associates*—Citizen soldiers, worthy of their leader; and their leader every way worthy of them. 6 cheers.

14. *Colonel Croghan*—The gallant defender of Fort Stephenson, who proved, that intrepidity is more than a match for numbers. 6 cheers.

15. *The memory of Waskington*——The model of a republican magistrate—who governed his country only to serve it—whose ambition was to be good rather than great——and who became great by being pre-eminently good.

16. *Real patriots of all parties*—They may be embarked in different ships, under different commanders, and wafted asunder by different winds of doctrine, but their port of destination is the same; and so long as honesty is their rudder, truth their needle, and public good their polar star, they will often *fall in company* in the course of the voyage. 9 cheers.

17. *Retaliation*—The reluctant but necessary fiat of retribute justice—exercised, not to gratify present passion, but to prevent future outrage.

18. *Our fair countrywomen*—Protected and defended—their smiles and their hearts are the recommence of valour.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Com. Perry.—The union of the States. 9 cheers.

After Commodore Perry had retired,

By the President—*Commodore Perry.* 9 cheers.

By Mr. Irving—*Captain Elliot*—The intrepid coadjutor of Com. Perry. 9 cheers.

By Mr. Augustus Wright—*The government.* While negociating for an honourable peace may it not relax in the arrangement of war.

By General Smith—*Commodore Rodgers*—Who has only wanted an opportunity to add another frigate to our navy. 6 cheers.

By General Mapes—*Captain Isaac Hull*—Who opened the door which leads into the temple of our naval glory. 6 cheers.

By Doctor Bullus——*Commodore Chauncey*—The gallant hero of Lake Ontario. 6 cheers.

By Mr. John Haff—*Capt. Porter*—Who asserted the rights of America to the *freedom of the seas*, in both hemispheres.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.

Sir,—I received by express from major-general David Mead, commanding a division of Pennsylvania militia in the western part of this state, a communication containing intelligence of a nature warranting that officer, under a special provision of an act of the legislature, to order into service a portion of the militia of his command, for the protection of the lake frontier and the vessels of war, and other public property at Erie, against a threatened invasion by the enemy. I hasten to lay before the executive of the union, copies of the papers upon which that officer has predicated the act he has done together with an extract of his letter, as these documents fully express the feelings and impressions of the people in that exposed country. I deem it but necessary to express my wish, that such measures may be adopted by the United States' government as, added to the efforts there making under the state authority, will attain the all-important service which the exigencies of the country demand.

I beg leave to suggest the necessity of a requisition for another portion of this state's quota of militia, as the most efficient, because under the special provision above alluded to, the troops can be held in service only 30 days. That period may be extended by the executive another month, but it is extremely desirable that this extension of service should be avoided, as the troops now ordered on service by general Mead have been subjected to many privations, hardships, and distresses, because of the almost unremitted service which very many of them have rendered during the last eighteen months—Most of the counties west of the Susquehanna, with the exception of Cumberland, York and Adams, have furnished their allotment of the quota required of this state. To apportion as equally as possible among the people the burthens of the war, and to prevent murmurings, it will be necessary that these harrassed troops be relieved as soon as possible by militia who have hitherto been excused by reason of their great distance from the seat of war. The time required to march troops from the eastern counties, precludes the hope of efficient service by a two months' tour; hence the expediency of a requisition for a six months' tour. If our hopes on this subject be realized, it will be desirable to know whether at Pittsburg, Carlisle or elsewhere, the U. S have a deposit of arms, camp equipage, blankets and munitions of war, with which such a detachment of militia could be furnished. In anticipation of the suggested requisition, I may probably order the volunteers and drafted militia of some counties near this place, to be held in readiness to march at a short warning.

Permit me to ask an early answer to this communication, and to add assurances of consideration and esteem.

SIMON SNYDER.

Hon. John Armstrong Secretary of War.

SAVANNAH, JANUARY, 6.

PERRY AND *CHAUNCEY.*

The following letters attest the substantial democratic principles of our popular Corporation. While they reflect honor on that selected body, they prove the genuine spirit of those who selected its members. The modest, yet determined manner in which the gallant officers, who were addressed, replied, cannot fail to inspire every reader with admiration.

Savannah, Oct. 25th 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose resolutions of the corporation of the city of Savannah, expressive of the gratitude and respect of themselves and the patriotic citizens whom they represent, for the unparalled victory obtained by you on Lake Erie—a victory more glorious and signal than the annals of any nation can boast of. And it is with great pleasure that I present to you the thanks of the city, for your gallant and brilliant services, which have procured for you immortal fame, and will cover with renown the whole nation.

I have the honor to be, with most perfect consideration, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE JONES, *Mayor.*

Com. Oliver H. Perry, Lake Erie.

NEW-PORT, (R. I.) November 29.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 25th October, covering resolutions of the City of Savannah. I am highly sensible, sir, of the honor done me in the resolution, approbating my conduct on the 10th September. It will ever be a source of pleasure that my exertions have been viewed favourable by so respectable an assemblage as the corporation of the city of Savannah.

I beg you, sir, to accept the assurance of my high respects, and that I am, your obedient humble servant, O. H. PERRY.

The honorable George Jones, mayor of the city of Savannah.

Savannah, Oct. 25th.

SIR—The corporation of this city ever anxious to evince the gratitude and respect of themselves and the patriotic citizens whom they represent, for the victories and triumphs of the naval heroes of America, have directed me to present the thanks of the city to you, sir, for your unremitted and brave efforts to bring the enemy to a general engagement and for your late skilful and glorious victory on Lake Ontario: and it is with very sincere pleasure that I perform this duty of homage to valor, skill, and patriotism. I have the honor to be with most perfect consideration, sir, your most obedient servant.

GEORGE JONES, *Mayor.*

Commodore Isaac Chauncey, Lake Ontario.

United States' ship, General Pike.
Sacket's Harbor, Nov. 23.

SIR—Upon my arrival here two days since, I was honored with your communication of the 25th ult. conveying to me the thanks of the corporation of the city of Savannah.

To merit the approbation of my government and the applause of my fellow citizens is the first wish of my heart, and if in the execution of my duty, my exertions have been thought to merit thanks from so honorable a body, as the corporation of the city of Savannah, I shall deem myself fortunate and shall not cease to exert my best efforts to accomplish the objects for which I was sent to the Lakes.

I beg you sir, to convey to the honorable the corporation of the city of Savannah, and through them to its "patriotic citizens" my unfeigned thanks for the honor done me, and to assure them that it will be my study to show by my zeal in the cause of my country, that I merit their approbation.

I beg you, sir, to accept for yourself my warm acknowledgements for the very handsome and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to convey to me the resolution of the honorable body over which you preside. I have the honor to be with great respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant, ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. George Jones, Mayor,
of the city of Savannah, Georgia.

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

The Heroes of the Lakes, Commodores PERRY and CHAUNCEY, arrived in this city yesterday.

The scrap of news from France, lately brought by way of Holland (see our last paper), is dated Paris, 22d Oct. but the intelligence from Germany is only to the 13th of that month; of course, we have no accounts of the battles fought several days after, as related by Sir C. Stewart, which have elated our *English* partizans with such extravagant emotions of unseemly exultation.

By yesterday's Eastern mail, we observe that a report was circulated in New York, that the town of Erie and commodore Perry's fleet, had been taken and destroyed by the British.—As the report is given by a violent Faction paper, we are not willing to believe it.——When the Factionists have not facts to communicate, they industriously manufacture bad news, to gratify the *English* party, and discourage and discredit the cause of their country.

We learn, that Mr. N. W. Strong, of New York, is employed to carry despatches from our government to London; from whence he is to proceed to meet our Ministers at St. Petersburgh.—Another proof of the anxious wish of the President to promote a speedy peace with England.——Mr. Strong is immediately to sail in the Fair American, the cartel vessel appointed to carry out Mr. Jeffrey and his lady to Liverpool.

The Eastern Quidnuncs, lay great stress on the arrival of Mr. Gallatin.—We do not know why, unless it be to revive Speculation, and lay